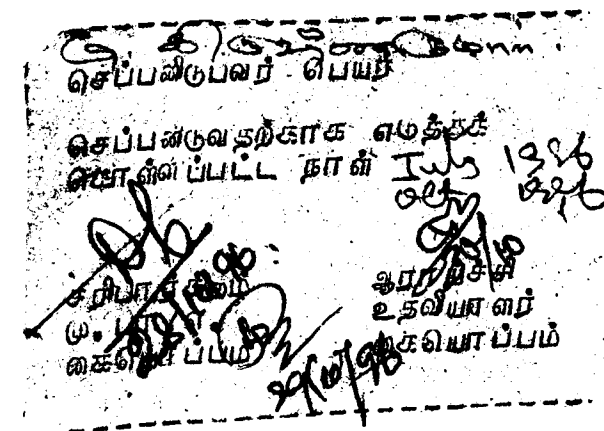


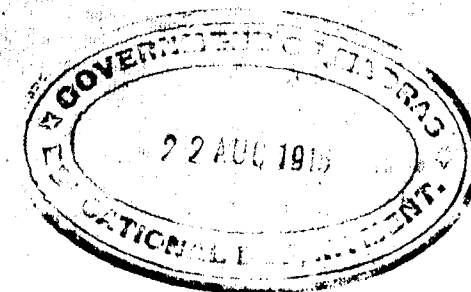
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Report on Public
Instruction in the
Baroda State
For the Year 1914-1915

With best compliments of

A. M. MASANI,
Minister of Education,
Baroda State.



Copies 250.



2
Serial No.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE



BARODA STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1914-15.



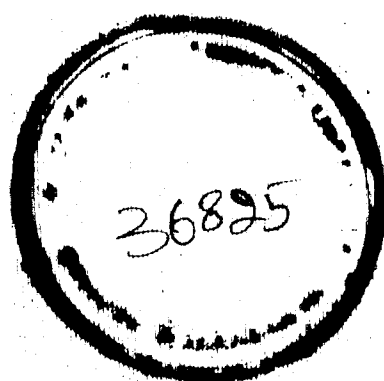
Baroda:

Printed at the "LAKSHMI VILAS" Printing Press, by Mr. C. L. Patel,
in Bhau Kale's Lane, on 18-6-16.—BARODA.

1916

Price Re 1-0-0

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T. 236358N14
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REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

BARODA STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1914-15.

I.—General Summary.

Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.		Number of Pupils.		Expenditure 1914-15.	Receipts 1914-15.
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
English Education:—						
(1) Arts College	1	1	550	601	92,417-15- 0	25,851- 6- 6
(2) High Schools for boys	3	4	1,858	2,134	78,377- 4- 5	23,576- 7- 6
(3) High School for girls	1	1	101	122	84,782- 8- 1	28,858-11- 3
(4) Anglo-Ver. Schools	26	26	3,478	3,549	27,905- 0- 0	Nil.
(5) Aided Schools	24	27	2,390	2,231	Nil.	Nil.
(6) Unaided Schools	3	6	252	399		
Total (Eng. Edu.)...	58	65	8,629	9,036	2,83,482-11- 6	78,286- 9- 3
Vernacular Education:—						
(1) Direction and Inspection	...	...	...	...	1,06,002- 0- 4	Nil.
(2) Primary Schools	2,970	3,010	2,15,606	2,43,052	11,41,397-5- 0	60,045-18- 4
(3) Special Institutions	15	18	2,063	2,192	1,63,293- 9- 0	11,595- 5-11
(4) Fund Schools	3	3	354	394	Nil.	Nil.
(5) Aided Primary Schools... ..	19	20	1,474	1,947	5,602-10- 2	Nil.
(6) Unaided Primary Schools	22	24	1,721	1,555	Nil.	Nil.
(7) Orphanages	1	1	56	72	4,935-10- 3	42- 2- 6
Total ...	3,030	3,076	2,21,274	2,49,212	14,21,231-2- 9	71,683- 5- 9
Encouragement, &c.	...	...	...	...	21,346-11- 4	Nil.
Book-Depôt	...	...	...	...	3,668- 5- 3	5,526- 3- 9
State Library	...	...	...	...	1,850- 0- 6	Nil.
Expenses of Edu. of Students sent abroad.	...	...	...	...	19,566- 5- 0	Nil.
Total (Ver. Edu.) ...	3,030	3,076	2,21,274	2,49,212	14,67,662-8-10	77,203- 9- 6
Library Department	...	...	...	...	88,663-15- 4	43-11- 9
Museum	...	...	...	...	15,702-11- 9	Nil.
Grand Total ...	3,088	3,141	2,29,903	2,58,248	18,50,511-15-5	1,55,539-14- 6

Note.—An Educational grant of Rs. 1,50,000 for school buildings is included in P. W. Department accounts.

2. At the end of the year 1914-15, there were in all 3,141 educational institutions of all sorts, made up of 1 Arts College, 5 High Schools, 26 A. V. Schools, 27 Aided Schools and Classes, 6 Unaided Schools, 3,010 Primary Schools, 18 Special Institutions, 3 Fund Schools, 20 Aided and 24 Unaided Primary Schools, and 1 Orphanage.

3. The total number of pupils attending these Institutions was 2,58,248, against 2,29,903 learning in 3,088 Institutions of all kinds in the preceding year. Of these, 601 were in the Arts College, 8,435 in Secondary Schools and the remaining 2,49,212 attended Primary Schools and Special Institutions. Of the total number of children, 1,53,802 were boys and 95,410 were girls.

4. Comparing the number of Institutions with the number of towns and villages in the whole State, there is an average of 1 Institution per town or village.

5. Taking 15% of the total male population as the average number of boys of school going age, the number of boys enrolled in schools during the year is cent per cent of the school going age.

6. Reckoning 12% as the average of girls of school going age compared to the total female population, the percentage of girls at schools comes to 81.6% of the school going population.

7. The percentage of the total number of school children to the total population of the State goes upto 12.3.

8. The total expenditure incurred in connection with these schools amounted to Rs. 17,04,713-14-3, against Rs. 16,44,523-4-5, whereas the receipts totalled Rs. 1,49,969-15-0, against Rs. 1,78,189-3-8. It is found that the net expenditure on English Education amounted to Rs. 2,05,196-2-3, against Rs. 1,92,901-12-3. The net average cost of educating each pupil in English Education Department comes to Rs. 22-11-4, against Rs. 22-5-8. The net expense on Vernacular Education amounted to Rs. 13,49,547-13-0, against Rs. 12,73,432-4-6 giving an average cost of Rs. 5-6-7 per pupil, against Rs. 5-12-11. Taking all the Institutions and children together, the total net expense amounts to Rs. 15,54,743-15-3, thus making Rs. 6-0-4, the average annual cost per head against Rs. 6-6-11 in the previous year.

9. In calculating the proportion between the revenue of the State and the amount spent by it every year on education, two important points have to be taken into account viz. Government diverts $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total Local Cess towards educational purposes, whereas the annual building grant of Rs. 1,50,000 for schools is shown as a charge to the P. W. Department.

Moreover, the fines collected under the Compulsory Education Act are utilised towards the construction of village school buildings and helping the necessitous children in their education in Vernacular Schools. Besides, the Government maintains at considerable expenses the Library and Museum Departments with the benevolent object of the intellectual advancement of the people. Counting the expenses of the above two Institutions under the head of general education and calculating the gross revenue of the State at Rs. 1,50,00,000, it may be said that the State spends approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ of its revenue on education during the year under report.

PART I.

English Education.

10 The report embodies information under the following heads during the year ending 31st July 1915:—

I General:—

II Collegiate Education:— Baroda College.

III Secondary Education:—

- (1) (a) 4 Government High Schools for boys one at each of the towns of Baroda, Patan, Amreli and Visnagar.
(b) One High School for Girls at Baroda.
- (2) 26 Government Anglo-Vernacular schools mainly at Taluka towns, one at each of the following places:—
Baroda, Dabhoi, Sankheda, Sinor, Savli, Padra, Vaso, Bhadran, Petlad, Sojitra, Dehgam, Kalol, Vijapur, Unjha, Chanasma, Vadnagar, Kheralu, Kadi, Mehesana, Sidhpur, Kodinar, Dwarka, Kathor, Billimora, Vesma, and Vyara.
- (3) 27 Aided High and A. V. Schools with Higher standard classes as shown below:—
(a) 5 High Schools—2 at Baroda, 1 at Navsari, 1 at Gandevi, and 1 at Dharmaj;
(b) 6 A. V. Schools one at Nar, Pij, Navsari, Maroli, Palsana and Mahuwa;
(c) 4 Matriculation classes at Petlad, Sojitra, Bhadran, and Sidhpur;
6 Standard VI classes one at Sidhpur, Mehesana, Kadi, Vaso, Dabhoi, and Billimora;
6 Standard V classes at Unjha, Vijapur, Sinor, Kathor, Billimora and Vyara.
- (4) Six Unaided schools made up as follow:—
1 High school at Navsari;
5 A. V. Schools at Baroda, Karjan, Navsari, Dhamadachha, and Ladol.
- (5) English teaching in Vernacular schools.
- (6) Miscellaneous.

IV Princes' school, Moti Bag.

V Special appointments for efficiency.

VI Scholarships by Government and by Their Highnesses, for encouragement.

VII Important features of the year.

VIII Baroda State Museum.

I. GENERAL.

11. The following table gives an idea of the numerical strength of the Departmental staff. teaching staff:—

Institutions.	Professors and Teachers in 1913-14.	1914-15.			
		Graduates.	Under-Graduates.	Specialists.	Total.
Government	341	98	239	80	662
Aided	118	51	54	84	189
Unaided	17	5	18	9	82
Total	476	149	311	73	538

12. The increase in number of teachers is due to the recent additions made to the College staff, and the new teachers engaged for new classes opened in some schools.

13. The following table shows the number of students in the month of July during the last five years in English teaching institutions:—

Table I.

Number of institutions in 1914-15.	Institutions.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	Baroda College	329	389	410	550	601
4	High Schools for boys	1629	1,623	1,775	1,858	2,134
1	High school for girls	...	28	33	101	122
26	A. V. Schools	3130	3,276	3,310	3,478	3,549
32	Total... ..	5088	5,316	5,528	5,987	6,406
27	Aided schools and classes	1818	2063	2,300	2,390	2,231
6	Unaided schools	...	349	282	252	399
33	Total... ..	1818	2,412	2,582	2,642	2,630
65	Grand Total... ..	6906	7,728	8,110	8,629	9,036

14. The number of English teaching institutions rose from 58 to 65, and that of pupils from 8,629 to 9,036. The number of pupils is steadily on the increase from year to year, and it is more than double what it was in 1907. Counting the number of boys and girls learning English in Primary schools, the total number of students receiving English Education comes to 10,632 (10,394 boys and 238 girls), against 9,927 (9,735 boys and 192 girls) in the preceding year.

15. The average monthly number on the roll increased from 8,279 to 8,426, while the average daily attendance rose from 7,078 to 7,231.

16. The total expenditure on these institutions imparting higher and secondary education, was Rs. 2,83,482, against Rs. 2,76,832 of the last year; while the receipts from fees, etc. were Rs. 78,286, against Rs. 83,930 of the preceding year, as shown in the following table. Increase in expenditure is due to the salaries of teachers added to the College and school staff, while the decrease in the income was due to the College charging half fees in the supplementary term.

Table II.

No.	Institution.	Expenditure.					Income.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	Remarks.
		Salary.	Contingent.	Scholarship.	Dead-stock.	Total.			
1	Baroda College.	79,409-4-6	9,580-10-6	1,828-0-0	1,540-0-0	92,417-15-0	25,851-6-6	123-14-11	
5	High Schools...	67,746-8-6	5,643-3-5	1,149-8-0	3,838-0-6	78,377-4-5	23,576-7-6	26-3-4	
26	A. V. Schools ..	74,184-1-2	8,946-8-1	822-0-0	829-14-10	84,782-8-1	28,858-11-3	16-15-3	
27	Aided Schools and classes.	27,905-0-0	...	...	...	27,905-0-0	...	12-4-4	
59	Total.	2,49,304-14-2	24,170-6-0	3,799-8-0	6,207-15-4	2,83,482-11-6	78,286-9-3		

II. BARODA COLLEGE.

17. The College was founded in 1882, and was affiliated to the University of Bombay for the purposes of Previous Examination in that year. Subsequently, it was recognised in 1890, for the full course in Arts and Science.

18. The College continued under the administrative control of Prin. A. B. Clarke through out the year, Mr. S. G. Burrow acting as Principal, when Prin. Clarke was away from Baroda on special duty with His Highness the Maha Raja Saheb at Ooty. The Professorial staff was extended by three new appointments, of a Professor of Pali and English, a second Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy and second Assistant Professor in Mathematics. The whole staff consisted of the Principal and 14 Professors, who were assisted by one demonstrator in Physics, two lecturers, one in French and another in Sanskrit, one Shastri, one Munshi, two Fellows, four student demonstrators, two laboratory assistants, and a librarian.

19. The number of pupils rose from 550 to 601, of whom 8 were lady students. Out of 601 students, 579 were Hindus, 10 Parsees, 8 Mahomedans, and 4 others. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 92,417, while the fee income was Rs. 25,851. The average annual cost per student was, therefore, Rs. 123-14-11 against Rs. 94-5-9.

20. The new laboratory for Physics is excellent and work is accelerated by its use. Alterations were made to the Gas plant costing Rs. 5,000 owing to the continuous leaking of the concrete tank locally constructed. It has been replaced by a tank of steel. To bring the chemical laboratories up-to-date, Rs. 20,000 were sanctioned by Government.

21. There is a well stocked library containing 10,651 volumes, including those purchased out of the annual grant of Rs. 1,000 during the year. 8,000 books were issued to students and staff by a librarian, who is an undergraduate. The Principal suggests the appointment of a graduate librarian, more conversant with books and library management.

22. There are three Government hostels, where 161 students are in residence. To meet a great demand for hostel rooms, additional buildings had to be hired, which provided accommodation for 47 students. The Principal and a resident Professor live near the hostel, and maintain strict discipline.

23. A students' brotherhood has been recently founded, primarily for the benefit of College students, in which past students of the College, and the officers of the State take lively interest.

24. Cricket and Tennis remain the popular pastimes, while hockey and foot ball had their adherents too.

25. The following table shows the number of students, in the Baroda College:—

Table III.

Name of the Institution.		When established.		Number of pupils on the roll on the 31st July 1915.			Average number on the roll.		Average daily attendance.		Annual rate of fees.		Monthly rate of Establishment.		Receipts.			Disbursements.			Average annual cost of Education per pupil.		Average annual cost of Education per pupil last year.		Remarks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
Baroda College.	1st January 1882.	579	10	8	4	601	515	510	Rs. 60-	Rs. 9,967-9-7	Rs. 92,488-12-9	Rs. 27,122-6-6	Rs. 1,19,611-3-3	Rs. 90,948-12-9	Rs. 1,540-0-0	Rs. 27,122-6-6	Rs. 1,19,611-3-3	Rs. 123-14-11	Rs. 94-5-9	The average cost of Education per pupil has increased, as picked students did not join the supplementary term, in which only half fees were charged.						

26. The following table gives the University results in the different examinations, during the year under report, as well as in the last year:—

Table IV.

Examinations.	Number of students.				Special remarks.	Total number of per- sons graduated from the College upto 31st July 1915.	Remark.
	1913.		1914.				
	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.			
M. A.	5	3	6	2	...	25	
B. A. { November... }	68	32	36	25	4 in 2nd class.	527	
{ June ... }			36	14	...		
Intermediate Arts ...	115	75	123	64	3 in 2nd class.	...	
B. Sc.	4	3	5	4	...	47	
Intermediate (Science).	9	6	12	3	1 in 2nd class.	...	
First year course ...	199	128	294	92	...	...	
	78	14					

Supplementary Examination results.

M. A.	...	...	8	7	3 in 2nd class.	7
B. A. { Old ... }	...	...	13	5	...	9
B. A. { New ... }			17	4	...	
Intermediate Arts ...	...	...	75	20	...	...
B. Sc.	...	...	3	...	...	...
Intermediate Science...	...	...	10	2	1 in 2nd class.	...
1st Year course ...	...	...	185	90	...	...
L. Ag.	...	...	...	...	...	9
Diplomates in agriculture.	...	...	...	...	...	15
Total ...	478	261	823	332		639

27. The above results show a successful achievement during the year.

Remarks.

28. The small Meteorological observatory attached to the College from 1-1-13 continued its work under the supervision of the Professor of Physics. The readings were regularly taken, and sent to Simla for report by an assistant, specially trained for the work. Its maintenance charge was Rs. 395-4-6.

III. SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(1) Government High Schools.

29. The following table gives full information regarding the number of students, their race, average attendance, in four High schools for boys and one High school for girls:—

Table V.

Serial No.	Name of the Institution.	When established.	Number of pupils on the roll at the end of the official year.					Average monthly number on the roll during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Monthly rate of School fees.	Monthly rate of establishment.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Baroda High School.	1,871	777	12	20	10	819	740	772	Std. VII 2-4-0 Std. V & VI 2-0-0 Std. IV 1-0-0	2,803- 2-1
2	Baroda Girls' High School	1,905	98	2	20	2	122	119	75	Free.	649- 1-6
3	Amreli High School.	1,879	483	50	...	...	533	512	433	Std. V to VII 1-4-0 & Std. I to IV 0-10-0	1,330- 5-0
4	Pattan High School ..	1,879	534	20	...	...	554	516	434		1,281- 7-0
5	Visnagar High School	1,882 & 1,915	224	4	...	...	228	204	160		468-15-5
	Total ...		2,116	88	40	12	2,256	2,091	1,874		

Serial No.	Name of the Institution.	Receipts.			Disbursements.				Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil last year.
		From Government.	From fees and other sources.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Fees remitted to the treasury.	Total.		
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Baroda High School.	33,637- 9-9	13,443- 8-0	47,081- 1-9	33,637-9- 9	...	13,443-8-0	47,081- 1-9	27- 2-1	23- 0-5
2	Baroda Girls' High School.	8,032- 9-7	0- 3-0	8,032-12-7	7,789-2-11	243- 6-8	0-3-0	8,032-12 7 67- 8-0	76-10	
3	Amreli High School.	15,963-13-8	4,971- 3-6	20,935- 1-2	15,382-13-8	581- 0-0	4,971-3-6	20,935- 1-2	20- 5-0	17- 7-6
4	Pattan High School.	15,377- 4-6	5,154- 6-0	20,531-10-6	14,781- 1-6	596- 3-0	5,154-6-0	20,531-10-6	18-10-0	18- 0-6
5	Visnagar High School	5,627- 9-3	2,145-11-6	7,773- 4-9	5,533-12-9	92-12-6	2,145-11-6	7,773- 4-9	14-11-9	16-13-9

a (1) BARODA HIGH SCHOOL.

30. The Baroda High school continued under the management and supervision of the Head Master Mr. G. S. Apte B. A. Baroda High School.

At the end of the year, there were 819 students, of whom 4 were girls, against 769 in the last year. An initial grant of Rs. 2,600- has been sanctioned for the equipment of the new laboratory for the High school independent of the College. The High School Building is nearing completion, and when it is ready for use, the school will have its own independent library and laboratory rooms. Among the outdoor games cricket seems to have been most popular with students. The school cricket team secured the Athletic Association Cup by winning the final match at Ahmedabad. One of the students, who competed in the Poona Athletic tournament in March 1915, won the Kolhapur Wrestling shield, and others secured gold and silver medals.

(2) PATAN HIGH SCHOOL.

31. The Patan High school shows steady rise in the number of students, which was 554 as against 517 in the preceding year. Patan High School.

The school was in charge of Mr. Girajashankar R. Thakar B. A., who made strenuous efforts in promoting the interests of the school. There were 41 students living in the school hostel, under the guidance of a graduate teacher. The present school building is found too small for its wants, several classes being held in a rented building. For the purpose of providing new commodious building, plans are under preparation. Mr. Ujamshi Pitamber has made a generous offer of a sum of Rs. 15,000 towards the construction of a hostel for the High school. The school celebrated with great eclat its silver jubilee, and raised subscriptions from the public to commemorate the event. Arrangements are being made to award scholarships and prizes from the funds thus collected.

(3) AMRELI HIGH SCHOOL.

32. The Amreli High school had on its roll 533 students, as against 572 last year. It continued its good and useful work under the supervision of its Head Master Mr. A. G. Desai, B. A. Amreli High School.

In this school too, the pinch for space is felt, and as soon as funds permit, the question of extension will be taken up in right earnest. The big plot of ground adjoining the school has been taken possession of, for this purpose. The school hostel is well situated with a large compound, and affords ample accommodation. The number of inmates was 41, looked after by a capable superintendent, who lived in the hostel.

(4) VISNAGAR HIGH SCHOOL.

33. The Visnagar High school was till now teaching up to the 6th standard. It started the standard VII class in June 1915. The Visnagar High School.

It started the standard VII class in June 1915. The generous public headed by Messrs. Girdharlal, Yajnik and Gopaldas collected a sum of Rs. 18,000 as their share towards the expenses of maintaining the Matriculation class. The number of students is 228 as against 202. The Head Master Mr. N. K. Parikh B. A., S. T. C. D., a trained graduate, was placed in charge of this new class. The long pending question of opening a Matric class at Visnagar having been thus decided, it is expected that it will relieve congestion in Patan High school. There were two hostels for High school students managed by private enterprise. Mr. Manibhai Gokubhai, a generous and public spirited citizen of Visnagar, has made an offer of Rs. 25,000 towards half the cost of construction of school and hostel buildings, and negotiations are carried on to bring this matter to a successful termination.

(b) THE BARODA GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

34. Miss Dewey was in charge of this school as Principal, for the first part of the year, and on her term of service coming to a close, Baroda Girls' High School. Miss Engineer M. A., B. Sc., succeeded her and remained in charge as the Principal. There was a steady rise in the number, which was 122 as against 101, last year. Library and Laboratory are well equipped, and there is sufficient provision for practical Science work both in Physics and Chemistry. The graduate teachers are well selected, and they are reported to be doing good work.

35. The High Schools besides preparing students for Matriculation and School Final Examinations offer voluntary Drawing, and students are prepared for different grades' examinations held by Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Other examinations of High Schools, Gymnasia are attached to all High schools, and under the direction of gymnasts, engaged as teachers, students perform drill and physical exercises regularly and systematically. As arrangements for delivering lectures in Ambulance are made in High Schools, students are encouraged to appear in the St. John's Ambulance Association Examination.

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

Table VI.

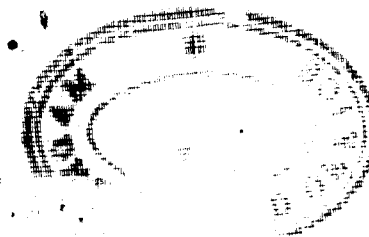
No.	Schools.	Number of students.										Total Number of students that passed the Matriculation Examination upto date, i. e. 31-7-1915.	Total Number of students that passed S. F. Examination upto date, i. e. 31-7-1915.	
		Matriculation.		School Final.		Drawing.								
		Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.	1st Grade.		2nd Grade.		3rd Grade.				
						Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.			
1	Baroda High School.	Nov. Students ...	88	42	9	4	17	11	10	7	5	3	1,308	195
		Ex-Students.	4	1	6	6								
		Students ...	59	22	...	...	16	10	...	...	1	1	183	41
		Ex-Students.	3	2	...	...								
2	Pattan High School.	Nov. Students ...	82	15	14	7	19	12	4	2	4	3	136	3
		Ex-Students.	6	1	...	...								
		Students ...	66	19	4	1	20	13	6	6	2	2	4	...
		Ex-Students.	4	...	...	...								
3	Amrelli High School.	Nov. Students ...	62	16	...	...	18	10	11	1	4	2	...	...
		Ex-Students.	2	1	...	...								
		Students ...	36	10	...	...	Did not exist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ex-Students.	1	...	...	...								
4	Baroda Girls' High School.	Nov. Students ...	6	...	...	...	18	10	11	1	4	2	...	...
		Ex-Students.	...	...	...	...								
		Students ...	7	2	...	...	Total ...		426		131		33	
		Ex-Students.	...	...	...	...	18		90		56		31	
5	Visnagar High School	Nov. Students ...	...	...	...	...	16		18		11		1,681	
		Ex-Students.	...	...	...	...	239		...		...		...	
		Students ...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...		...	
		Ex-Students.	...	...	...	...	...		...		...		...	

(2) GOVERNMENT ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

37. The following table gives a complete idea of the 26 Anglo-Vernacular schools with regard to the number of students, their Information of A. V. Schools. race, attendance, expenditure, fee receipts, and the average annual cost of education per pupil:—

Table VII.

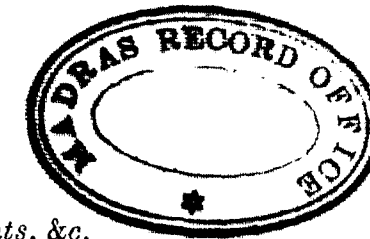
Table showing the details About the A. V. Schools with regard to the number of students, &c.



TABLE

Table showing the details about the Anglo-Vernacular

No.	Name of the Institution.	When established.	No. of students of the roll at the end of the official year.					Average monthly No. on the roll.	Average daily attendance.	Monthly rate of school fees.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Baroda A. V. School ...	11-9-83	584	35	10	...	629	580	491	0-12-0
2	Dabhoi do. ...	14-10-78	125	9	1	...	135	132	104	1-4-0 0-10-0
3	Padra do. ...	21-1-96	108	1	...	...	109	103	85	1-4-0 0-10-0
4	Petlad do. ...	6-1-73	321	27	...	...	348	320	263	1-4-0 0-10-0
5	Sojitra do. ...	1-10-78	338	1	...	...	339	314	267	1-12-0 1-4-0 0-10-0
6	Vaso do. ...	1-6-87	201	4	...	...	205	192	167	1-4-0 0-10-0
7	Bhadran do. ...	15-6-09	172	...	...	...	172	163	142	1-4-0 0-10-0
8	Savli do. ...	2-8-09	41	3	...	...	44	35	26	0-10-0
9	Sinor do. ...	2-8-09	55	1	...	...	56	52	41	0-10-0
10	Sankheda do. ...	2-8-09	63	5	...	...	68	56	44	0-10-0
11	Kadi do. ...	1-2-79	135	8	...	...	143	124	106	1-4-0 0-10-0
12	Mehesana do. ...	1-9-86	84	4	1	24	113	113	97	1-4-0 0-10-0
13	Sidhpur do. ...	1-7-81	163	11	...	...	174	170	135	1-4-0 0-10-0
14	Vadnagar do. ...	1-8-94	69	...	...	...	69	66	60	0-10-0
15	Unjha do. ...	1-6-96	85	1	...	...	86	84	72	0-10-0
16	Dehgam do. ...	2-8-09	100	3	...	...	103	98	85	0-10-0
17	Kalol do. ...	2-8-09	78	2	...	...	80	74	63	0-10-0
18	Vijapur do. ...	2-8-09	81	7	...	...	88	90	78	0-10-0
19	Chanasma do. ...	2-8-09	44	...	...	...	44	45	34	0-10-0
20	Kheralu do. ...	2-8-09	49	5	...	...	54	50	40	0-10-0
21	Dwarka do. ...	28-9-86	87	1	...	...	88	78	71	1-4-0 0-10-0
22	Kodinar do. ...	2-8-09	44	5	...	...	49	44	36	0-10-0
23	Kathore do. ...	2-8-09	66	24	3	...	93	96	73	0-10-0
24	Billimora do. ...	1-1-95	68	7	50	...	125	114	87	0-10-0
25	Fouzdar Indarji Vesma A. V. School.	1-7-14	68	7	...	...	75	69	56	0-10-0
26	Vyara A. V. School ...	19-2-15	48	...	7	5	60	51	42	0-10-0



VII.

Schools with regard to the number of students, &c.

Monthly Rate of establishment.	Receipts.			Disbursements.			Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil last year.
	From Government.	From fees &c. sent to the treasury.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Fee remitted to the Treasury.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
847-15-5	10,175-9-6	4,666-14-8	14,842-8-2	9,357-0-6	818-9-0	4,666-14-8	8-1-4	8-6-7
224-12-10	2,697-9-9	1,099-3-6	3,796-13-3	2,624-5-3	73-4-6	1,099-3-6	11-8-10	14-2-6
223-8-0	2,682-1-6	824-2-3	3,506-3-9	2,658-0-6	...	824-2-3	17-11-6	17-9-2
741-14-0	8,902-11-2	2,927-6-0	11,830-1-2	8,748-11-8	153-15-6	2,927-6-0	18-10-9	21-13-11
606-9-11	7,279-6-9	3,216-1-9	10,495-8-6	7,094-6-9	185-0-0	3,216-1-9	12-5-1	13-0-2
343-11-1	4,186-13-9	1,666-6-7	5,853-4-4	4,124-5-6	59-8-9	1,669-6-1	12-12-7	12-7-6
367-1-0	4,404-12-0	1,522-10-0	5,927-6-6	4,239-3-6	165-8-6	1,522-10-0	16-10-7	15-3-6
132-4-7	1,587-7-0	239-3-0	1,826-10-0	1,557-7-0	30-0-0	239-3-0	39-5-10	36-14-8
202-10-10	2,022-6-6	400-15-9	2,423-6-3	1,666-9-0	355-13-6	400-15-9	24-5-5	27-15-4
159-6-3	1,912-10-6	380-12-6	2,293-7-0	1,882-10-6	30-0-0	380-12-6	27-3-0	25-13-11
249-3-1	2,990-5-9	937-2-0	3,927-7-9	2,960-5-9	30-0-0	937-2-0	16-5-0	18-1-8
231-15-1	2,783-5-3	946-3-6	3,729-8-9	2,753-11-3	29-10-0	946-3-6	15-15-11	15-6-0
276-7-8	3,317-12-0	1,305-6-6	4,623-2-6	3,021-12-0	296-0-0	1,305-6-6	10-6-6	11-11-1
167-9-5	2,011-1-6	466-11-0	2,477-12-6	1,843-10-6	167-7-0	466-11-0	27-9-11	22-7-4
161-3-3	1,934-7-0	594-1-0	2,528-8-0	1,869-1-9	65-5-3	594-1-0	15-2-10	14-1-2
164-3-7	2,090-11-1	687-2-0	2,777-13-1	1,970-11-3	119-15-10	687-2-0	13-1-7	13-7-8
163-4-1	1,944-1-9	521-10-0	2,465-11-9	1,882-8-9	61-9-0	521-10-0	18-3-1	16-15-8
163-8-0	1,962-0-0	620-3-0	2,582-3-0	1,896-6-3	65-9-9	620-3-0	14-2-11	14-0-6
155-10-7	1,867-15-8	311-15-6	2,179-15-2	1,795-0-3	72-15-5	311-15-6	32-15-3	28-10-4
159-2-11	1,996-10-6	305-3-0	2,301-13-6	1,877-11-6	118-15-0	305-3-0	31-7-3	34-2-10
219-1-2	2,628-14-0	599-0-0	3,227-14-0	2,626-0-6	2-13-6	599-0-0	26-0-4	36-10-6
149-11-9	1,796-13-3	288-8-0	2,085-5-3	1,743-4-0	53-9-3	288-8-0	32-9-1	31-12-3
161-12-8	1,941-8-0	519-13-0	2,461-5-0	1,916-1-6	25-6-6	519-13-0	19-13-8	11-10-4
182-9-9	2,191-5-9	725-8-6	2,916-14-3	2,108-7-3	82-14-6	725-8-6	12-0-6	9-9-0
157-7-4	1,889-7-9	442-10-0	2,332-1-9	1,653-4-6	236-3-9	442-10-0	17-8-9	8-3-5
122-6-1	611-14-7	170-11-9	782-10-4	584-1-1	27-13-6	170-11-9	8-1-8	...

38. At the end of the last year there were 26 A. V. schools, and the number of students studying in them was 3,478; while at the end of this year, the number of schools remained the same, and the number of students rose to 3,549.

The number of schools remained the same, because in place of Visnagar A. V. School raised to the status of a High School, Vyara private school was converted into a Government Anglo-Vernacular school. Comparing the figures of attendance at schools during the previous year and the year under report, it will be found that schools in general reveal signs of steady progress and development. The people appreciate the value and experience the necessity and importance of English Education, as is shown from the fact that they come forward with proposals to start higher standards by private enterprise on grant-in-aid principle in their towns.

39. The total expenditure in connection with these 26 institutions amounted to Rs. 84,782-8-1, against Rs. 79,669-10-0 and the fee receipts amounted to Rs. 28,858-11-3, against Rs. 27,806-13-6. The average annual cost of educating each pupil comes to Rs. 16-15-3, against Rs. 22-15-0. Though the school fees charged are smaller than those in British Districts, poor students do not take full advantage of English schools, because they are unable to pay even these small fees. There is a greater demand for a further increase in the percentage of free-student-ships, and the Government thought it necessary to raise it from 10 % to 15 %.

40. There are hostels attached to ten of these A. V. Schools maintained on grant-in-aid principle. There is no room-rent charge, and all food charges are borne by students themselves. A few of these hostels are well situated and well ventilated, while others have to remain content with what local circumstances can best afford.

41. Twelve of the A. V. Schools meet in Government buildings, while the rest in private hired ones. Next year four more schools will have Government buildings completed by the P. W. Department. From the annual grant of Rs. 50,000, every year 2 or 3 new buildings are constructed for Secondary schools.

42. The results of the annual examination of these schools are shown in the table below :—

Examination results.

Table VIII.

No.	Schools.	Standards taught.	No. on the roll at the time of examination.	No. examined.	No. passed.	Percentage of the passed.		Remark.
						1914-15	1913-14	
1	Baroda A. V. School.	1 to 3	579	510	319	56	59	
2	Dabhoi Do.	1 to 5	124	100	55	55	84	
3	Padra Do.	1 to 5	99	82	51	62	50	
4	Petlad Do.	1 to 6	276	252	104	37	48	
5	Sojitra Do.	1 to 6	221	213	98	46	47	
6	Vaso Do.	1 to 5	178	175	111	63	61	
7	Bhadran Do.	1 to 6	167	137	82	59	55	
8	Savli Do.	1 to 4	22	21	18	85	66	
9	Sinor Do.	1 to 4	45	44	22	50	40	
10	Sankheda Do.	1 to 4	61	46	40	87	68	
11	Kadi Do.	1 to 5	115	110	82	74	71	
12	Mehesana Do.	1 to 5	112	100	79	79	76	
13	Sidhpur Do.	1 to 5	166	155	93	56	65	
14	Vadnagar Do.	1 to 4	61	58	39	67	71	
15	Unjha Do.	1 to 4	80	76	58	76	81	
16	Dehgam Do.	1 to 4	98	98	75	76	75	
17	Kalol Do.	1 to 4	75	73	34	46	72	
18	Vijapur Do.	1 to 4	91	88	70	79	83	
19	Chanasma Do.	1 to 4	45	44	35	79	69	
20	Kheralu Do.	1 to 4	46	44	30	68	70	
21	Dwarka Do.	1 to 5	71	66	42	63	50	
22	Kodinar Do.	1 to 4	51	38	26	68	50	
23	Kathor Do.	1 to 4	111	109	68	63	48	
24	Billimora Do.	1 to 4	118	109	55	50	68	
25	Fouzdar Indarji A. V. School, Vesma	1 to 4	70	55	25	46	57	
26	Vyara A. V. School	1 to 4	65	63	48	76	69	

43. The annual examinations of these as well as Aided and Unaided schools and classes were conducted by Divisional Examination work. Inspectors, Taluka Deputy Inspectors, and some of the trained and experienced senior graduate teachers of High Schools. The High Schools were examined by their own Head Masters, assisted by experienced graduate assistants, according to the usual practice of the Department. The examination work was promptly and simultaneously finished within a fortnight, and new classes were formed, and commenced work everywhere at the same time. The Minister of Education inspects these secondary schools during his annual tour, confers with teachers on the general progress and welfare of the schools, notes the short-comings and makes necessary suggestions to remedy them.

44. Arrangements were made to supply eggs of silk worms from the sericulture section of the Agriculture Department to the Secondary schools, for the practical demonstration of the development and life-history of a common insect. Most of the schools successfully carried out the experiment, and students evinced keen interest in observing the various stages of growth. The Forest Department kindly supplied useful specimens of wood, dried fruits of forest trees and other forest products which stimulated the teaching of lessons in nature study. The Medical Department kindly directed its subordinate Medical officers

in various Talukas to continue to deliver a series of lectures on Physiology, Hygiene, and Ambulance to higher classes in English schools. Many students and teachers appeared for St. John's Ambulance examination and got pass certificates. The Director State Museum, and the Superintendent State Gardens were good enough to spare some Botanical and Zoological specimens for school museums, and to give facilities to the Science Instructor, for selecting suitable specimens for school use from their vast collections.

(3) AIDED SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

45. The schools and classes in receipt of grants-in-aid from Government, Aided schools and classes. at the end of the year under report, are shown below:—

- (1) Shree Sayaji High School, Baroda.
- (2) The Maharani Chimnabai High School, Baroda.
- (3) Dharmaj High School.
- (4) Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa, Navsari.
- (5) Sir C. J. R. High School, Gandevi.
- (6) Nar A. V. School.
- (7) Pij A. V. School.
- (8) Shree Sayaji Jubilee A. V. School, Maroli.
- (9) Palsana A. V. School.
- (10) Mahuwa A. V. School.
- (11) D. K. Tata A. V. School, Navsari.
- (12) Matriculation Class, Petlad.
- (13) Matriculation class, Sojitra.
- (14) Matriculation class, Bhadran.
- (15) Matriculation Class, Sidhpur.
- (16) Standard VI, Sidhpur.
- (17) Standard VI, Mehesana.
- (18) Standard VI, Billimora.
- (19) Standard VI, Dabhoi.
- (20) Standard VI, Vaso.
- (21) Standard VI, Kadi.
- (22) Standard V, Kathor.
- (23) Standard V, Billimora.
- (24) Standard V, Vijapur.
- (25) Standard V, Unjha.
- (26) Standard V, Sinor.
- (27) Standard V, Vyara.

46. The following table gives salient features of the above mentioned 27
Detailed information for institutions with reference to the numerical strength,
aided institutions. receipts, expenditure, etc:—

Table IX.

Table showing the details about the aided secondary schools and classes with regard to the number of students, &c.

TABLE

No.	Name of Institution.	When established.	No. of students on the roll at the end of the official year.					Average monthly number on the roll.	Average daily attendance.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Shri Sayaji High School, Baroda	1-11-06	329	3	..	..	332	372	321
2	Maharani Chimnabai High School, Baroda.	3-11-11	247	..	..	..	247	254	204
3	Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa, Navsari	6-10-56	154	4	178	..	336	356	310
4	Sir C. J. R. High School, Gandevi	1-12-79	172	12	37	..	221	208	163
5	Dharmaj High School	2-1-04	210	..	..	..	210	202	180
6	Matriculation Class, Pettlad	5-11-08	86	5	..	..	91	66	47
7	" " Sojitra	25-11-12	20	..	..	..	20	23	19
8	" " Bhadran	2-11-11	16	..	..	..	16	17	17
9	" " Sidhpur	26-3-15	23	..	..	..	23	14	10
10	Nar, A. V. School	1-6-86	128	1	..	..	129	130	112
11	Pij, A. V. School	1-11-09	54	1	..	..	55	52	46
12	Shri Sayaji Jubilee A.V.S., Maroli	16-3-07	100	1	..	..	101	115	91
13	A. V. School, Palsana	19-3-06	46	1	..	..	47	46	38
14	A. V. School, Mahuwa	14-2-10	18	1	11	13	43	46	32
15	D. K. Tata, A. V. School, Navsari	1-1-81	71	10	100	..	181	187	145
16	Mehesana, 6th Std. class	20-11-11	18	1	..	4	23	18	13
17	Billimora, " " "	1-1-14	9	..	5	..	14	12	8
18	Dabhoi, " " "	10-11-13	15	1	..	..	16	12	10
19	Sidhpur, " " "	17-11-13	20	..	..	..	20	12	9
20	Vaso, " " "	16-1-15	14	..	..	..	14	12	12
21	Kadi, " " "	22-3-15	10	..	..	..	10	11	9
22	Kathor, 5th Std.	21-11-12	21	2	..	..	23	19	16
23	Billimora, " " "	18-11-12	9	1	8	..	18	18	12
24	Vijapur, " " "	18-11-12	12	2	..	..	14	14	11
25	Unjha, " " "	17-11-13	11	..	..	..	11	10	8
26	Sinor, " " "	5-1-14	9	..	..	..	9	11	8
27	Vyara, " " "	4-9-06	7	..	..	..	7	38	31
Total.			1,829	46	330	17	2,231	2,275	1,882

IX.

Monthly rate of school fees.	Monthly rate of establishment.	Receipt.			Disbursement.		Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil last year.	Remarks.
		From Government.	From fees, other sources, etc.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extra ordinary.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2-8-0 VII 2-0-0 V & VI 1-0-0 IV 0-12-0 I to III.	Rs. a. p. 846-15-3	Rs. a. p. 2,300-0-0	Rs. a. p. 7,577-12-3 53-13-0	Rs. a. p. 9,931-9-3	Rs. a. p. 10,094-8-5	Rs. a. p. 68-15-0	Rs. a. p. 6-4-11	Rs. a. p. 6-12-9	
2-4-0; 2-0-0 1-0-0, 0-12-0	847-15-1	3,475-0-0	3,794-4-0	7,269-4-0	9,379-15-9	795-6-0	21-15-7	12-10-10	
2-0-0, 1-8-0	1,764-0-0	5,400-0-0 375-0-0	14,634-11-7	20,409-11-7	19,570-9-3	1,597-13-6	31-10-4	25-15-4	
1-0-0; 0-8-0	425-15-10	1,800-0-0	3,557-11-2	5,357-11-2	5,091-4-1	20-10-6	7-5-11	9-12-7	
1-4-0; 0-10-0	578-12-6	2,300-0-0	2,761-9-9 1,883-13-0	6,945-6-9	6,283-4-9	211-15-0	25-1-0	22-11-3	
1-4-0	363-5-9	1,260-0-0	3,160-1-9	4,420-1-9	3,766-1-9 60-0-0	594-0-0	66-1-0	60-14-8	
1-4-0	209-15-0	720-0-0	471-2-0	1,191-2-0	2,391-1-3	128-8-6	86-12-1	80-0-8	
1-4-0	200-0-0	720-0-0	285-10-0 1,104-5-6	2,109-15-6	2,018-0-3	39-9-0	128-6-6	71-15-10	
1-4-0	197-8-9	480-0-0	1,890-9-0	2,370-9-0	1,711-0-3	554-8-9	50-0-0	21-5-0	
1-4-0; 0-10-0	321-8-9	1,410-0-0	1,077-8-0 1,371-0-3	3,858-8-3	3,646-13-0	23-10-0	19-12-3	16-9-9	
0-10-0	99-12-8	1,197-8-3	479-8-9	1,677-1-0	1,192-9-6	70-4-0	13-10-9	13-13-4	
3-0-0; 2-0-0 1-8-0; 1-4-0	358-4-3	1,200-0-0	3,099-3-1	4,299-3-1	4,133-11-1	165-8-0	8-15-8	5-11-0	
1-12-0; 1-8-0 1-4-0; 1-0-0	120-4-0	540-0-0	903-0-0	1,443-0-0	1,443-0-0	...	11-11-1	14-8-1	
1-8-0; 1-0-0 0-12-0; 0-8-0	159-6-5	720-0-0	923-5-0	1,643-5-0	1,903-13-4	9-0-0	21-5-1	30-11-1	
1-0-0	390-0-0	1,800-0-0	5,091-0-0	6,891-0-0	6,637-9-6	672-7-6	13-0-0	17-1-8	
1-6-0	80-13-5	420-0-0	550-1-11	970-1-11	947-5-11	22-12-0	34-15-2	28-5-8	
1-4-0	65-13-1	386-12-6	403-0-1 147-1-6	936-14-1	789-12-7	...	51-0-1	30-1-11	
1-4-0	73-12-6	409-1-9	409-2-3 195-3-0	1,013-7-0	838-4-0	47-2-0	50-6-10	23-8-0	
Shown above along with Standard VII class expenditure.									
1-4-0	201-11-8	575-12-9	847-8-0	1,423-4-9	724-9-9	100-0-0	96-10-8	...	
1-4-0	90-12-7	140-0-0	537-9-4	6,77-9-4	552-13-10	62-11-6	...	...	
1-4-0	67-3-8	302-5-2	302-5-2 232-14-0	837-8-4	628-7-4	77-4-0	4-14-6	12-7-0	
1-4-0	50-13-9	306-2-8	644-2-8	1,360-14-1	610-5-4	...	20-15-9	30-7-9	
1-4-0	54-11-5	272-0-0	229-12-0	501-12-0	656-9-9	...	39-15-0	30-5-2	
1-4-0	95-3-6	315-0-0	827-10-0	1,142-10-0	901-14-0	240-12-0	76-3-4	26-12-1	
1-4-0	50-0-0	300-0-0	500-0-0 148-11-0	748-11-0	600-0-0	...	41-0-5	32-2-7	
1-4-0; 0-10-0	118-12-3	559-4-6	2,673-6-8	3,232-11-2	1,425-2-11	6-0-6	...	...	

47. The number of Aided institutions rose from 24 to 27, but the total Numerical strength. number of students was reduced from 2,390 to 2,231. The reduction in number may be ascribed to various causes, the chief of which are-(1) the conversion of Vyara Aided school into a Government School and (2) the marked tendency of students of Aided schools to get admitted into a Government school at the first opportunity.

48. During the year under report, two sixth standard classes were added to Vaso and Kadi Government A. V. schools, and one Fifth Standard class to Government Vyara A. V. School on a grant-in-aid principle.

49. The total grant given by Government to these 27 institutions amounted to Rs. 27,905-0-0, against Rs. 29,618-6-6. The average annual cost of education per student to Government was Rs. 12-4-4, against Rs. 12-10-4.

50. The annual Examination of these schools was conducted by the Department on the same lines and by the same agency as Government schools. The following tables give the results of the annual, the University Matriculation, School Final, and Sir J. J. School of Art Examinations, held in the year 1914-15:--

Table X (a).

No.	Institutions.	Standards.	Results.			Percentage of passes.	Percentage of passes last year.	Remarks.
			No. on the roll.	No. Examined.	No. passed.			
1	Nar A. V. School ...	1 to 6	124	122	74	60	46	
2	Pij A. V. School ...	1 to 4	49	49	40	81	85	
3	Vaso 6th Std ...	6th	Did not exist.					
4	Dabhoi 6th Std ...	6th	14	14	3	21	Non-existent.	
5	Sinor 5th Std ...	5th	12	11	6	54	Do.	
6	Vijapur 5th Std ...	5th	13	13	10	76	83	
7	Kadi 6th Std ...	6th	Did not exist.					
8	Mehesana 6th Std ...	6th	13	12	6	50	81	
9	Unjha 5th Std ...	5th	6	7	4	66	Non-existent	Includes one Ex-student.
10	Sidhpur 6th Std ...	6th	20	20	15	75	Do.	
11	The D. K. Tata A. V. S.	1 to 3	183	174	106	60	73	
12	Shree Sayaji Jubilee A. V. School, Maroli.	1 to 6	123	120	46	38	52	
13	Palsana A. V. School.	1 to 4	49	49	39	79	72	
14	Mahuwa A. V. School.	1 to 4	54	41	34	83	66	
15	Kathor 5th Std ...	5th	15	15	11	73	66	
16	Billimora 5th Std ...	5th	18	17	3	17	61	
17	Billimora 6th Std ...	6th	10	9	4	44	Non-existent.	
18	Vyara 5th Std ...		Shown along with Government school.					

Table (X) b.

Institutions.			Matriculation.		School Final.		Drawing Examination.					
			Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.	1st Grade.		2nd Grade.		3rd Grade.	
							Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.
1	Shree Sayaji High School, Baroda.	Novem-ber. Students 50 Ex-students 1 March. Students 35 Ex-students 5	21	0	0	0	19	12	3	3	6	3
2	Maharani Chimpabai High School, Baroda.	Novem-ber. Students 27 Ex-students 2 March. Students 21 Ex-students 2	6	0	0	0	22	14	4	3	0	0
3	Dharmaj High School ...	Novem-ber. Students 15 Ex-students 1 March. Students 10 Ex-students 1	5	0	0	0	8	5	1	1	0	0
4	Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa, Navsari.	Novem-ber. Students 33 Ex-students 2 March. Students 19 Ex-students 2	16	6	6	2	20	14	20	11	15	13
5	Sir C. J. R. High School, Gandevi.	Novem-ber. Students 9 Ex-students 0 March. Students 5 Ex-students 0	5	0	0	0	37	14	22	8	6	4
6	Matriculation Class, Petlad.	Novem-ber. Students 70 Ex-students 0 March. Students 48 Ex-students 2	18	0	2	0						
7	" " Sojitra.	Novem-ber. Students 26 Ex-students 2 March. Students 0 Ex-students 13	9	1	0	0						
8	" " Bhadran.	Novem-ber. Students 21 Ex-students 0 March. Students 13 Ex-students 6	3	0	1	0						
9	" " Sidhpur.	Commenced only recently.										

51. Shree Sayaji High school, which meets in two Government buildings lent for use, situated in the central part of the Baroda City, continued to work under private enterprise. It established its present reputation under the intelligent management and energetic efforts of Mr. H. V. Shroff, B. A. who worked as the Principal. It was at the repeated request of Mr. Shroff that the monthly grant was raised by Government from Rs 200 to 300, and the rent of the buildings reduced from Rs 65 to 40. Owing to misunderstanding between him and the Manager, he had to sever his connection with the school.

52. The Maharani Chimnabai High School, another Aided High school in Baroda, chiefly for Marathi students remained in charge of its diligent Head Master Mr. Sahasrabudhe, B. A., L. T., the general management continuing under the administrative control of its able Secretary, Mr. R. H. Gokhale. This school was allowed an increase of Rs 100 in its monthly grant to maintain it in more efficient condition, and keep up a well equipped laboratory for practical work in Science. However, a demand for a suitable building for this school remains as pressing as ever.

53. The Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa continued to show the same steady progress under its experienced Head Master Mr. D. E. Patel, B. A. An extension to the main school building was made during the year at a cost of Rs. 20,000, of which Rs. 10,000 were contributed by Sheth Byramji Sirvai, and the rest by Government. This facilitated the setting apart of a large room for Science Laboratory. The Madressa has attached to it a nice hostel, named Dabu Students' quarters, where 70 students were in residence.

54. The Sir C. J. R. High School, Gandevi and Dharinaj High School worked under their Head Masters Mr. Coyajee B. A., and Mr. H. C. Shah, B. A., S. T. C. D., respectively, keeping up the number and raising the efficiency of tuition.

55. Three Matriculation classes at Petlad, Sojitra, and Bhadran had a good staff of graduate teachers, and did well at the University Examination. The new Matriculation class at Sidhpur commenced work in March 1915 on "Grant-in-aid principle" and was affiliated to the University of Bombay. The people of Sidhpur raised an endowment fund of Rs 20,000 for the maintenance of the Higher classes. The leading citizens of Visnagar headed by Sheth Gopaldas, Mr. Girdharlal, and Mr. Yajnic collected a sum of Rs 18,000 and expressed their willingness to hand it over to Government, on condition that Government will maintain the 7th Standard class permanently. This offer was accepted with time limit, and the Matriculation class was formed in June 1915.

(4) UNAIDED SCHOOLS.

56. Mr. Gulabdas Bhaidas Vakil opened High School classes in Navsari at his own expense without any extraneous aid, with which classes for teaching Science and commercial subjects are associated. The following information re: the number of students, and standards taught, refers to the Unaided Institutions recognised by the Department:—

No.	Institutions	Standards taught	No. of students
1	The Native Institution, Baroda.	I to III	28
2	Shree Sayaji Silver Jubilee A. V. School, Karjan.	I to IV	63
3	A. V. School, Ladol (Vijapur)	I to III	28

4	Sheth R. J. J. A. V. S., Navsari.	I to III	129
5	Shrimant Maharaja Sayaji Rao A. V. S., Dhamadachha (Navsari).	I to IV	51
6	G. B. Institute, Navsari.	IV to VII	100
Total			399

57. The above schools are under private management and control, but they are under the general supervision of the Department. They were inspected and examined by educational officers, and the results were found satisfactory.

(5) BOYS AND GIRLS LEARNING ENGLISH IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

58. Consequent upon the passing of the Compulsory Education Act, and making the primary Education free, there is a growing demand for English Education from the villages, where there are no A. V. Schools. It is met and satisfied by giving one undergraduate teacher to Vernacular schools, the people giving half the expenses of the class for maintaining an English teacher, and Government contributing the other half. On the above principle English was taught in 28 primary schools at Baroda, Koyali, Sokhada, Karwan, Sadhi, Sejakuwa, Karkhadi, Mehlay, Badhani, Dabhau, Kavitha, Bakrol, Pattan, Linch, Langhpaj, Sipor, Gozaria, Attarsumba, Amreli, Damnagar, Chalala, Varvala, Navsari, Dhaman, Songadh, Velachha, Mangrol, and Variav. The total number of boys studying English in these classes was 1,492, and that of girls was 104, as against 1,212 and 80 of the last year.

(6) MISCELLANEOUS.

59. During the year the construction of the architectural Baroda High School Building was pushed on, and some rooms were made available for holding classes. The new building at Billimora was completed at an estimated cost of Rs 42,000, of which Rs 20,000 were contributed by Government and the remaining by Sheth Mancherji and Ratanji Tata. The building for Chanasma A. V. school was nearing completion and would be ready for use the next year. The building for Bhadran has been taken in hand and is making fair progress.

60. Almost all Secondary Schools have been supplied with requisite laboratory furniture, and Science apparatus for practical experimental work. Specimens of Forest produce such as samples of wood, dried fruits, etc, have been also collected to form nucleus of school museums.

61. All Government High Schools have hostels attached to them, but out of the A. V. Schools, the following only have made provision for them:—
Sidhpur, Mehesana, Vijapur, Kadi, Petlad, Sojitra, Bhadran, Padra, Dabhoi, Karjan, Kathor, Billimora, Maroli, and Navsari.

They are maintained partly from local and partly from Government contributions, boarders paying only for food charges. One at Navsari is maintained by local contributions only.

62. Arrangements for the teaching of Drawing is made in the Schools at the following places, and students are prepared for the School of Art Examinations, Bombay :—

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

The examinations in Drawing were held twice in November 1914 and March 1915, at various centres for the last time according to the old course. The examinations on the new course will be held for the first time in March 1916, when there will be only two examinations, viz. Elementary and Intermediate, the old first grade being done away with. In the first grade out of 353 students sent up from various schools, 199 passed, in the second grade out of 118 students, 63 passed, and in the third grade out of 59 students, 46 were successful.

63. Instructions in Moral Education are imparted in schools from Youth's Education-Moral. Noble Path and books published by the Moral Education League, London. Students are made to recite prayers for five minutes before beginning the daily ordinary class work.

64. Physical education of students receives due consideration. In the Physical. schools teaching upto the 5th and higher standards, Gymnasium teachers excite the interest of students to active bodily exercises, and Gymnasium Inspector visits these schools and supervises the work done by gymnasts. Over and above the work done in the school gymnasium, cricket seems to be a popular game in several schools.

65. In addition to the donations of Sheth Mancherji and Ratanji Tata and Mr. Dhanjishah Gabba for Billimora school, and of Mr. Girdarlal D. Parikh for Visnagar school, one Ujamsi Pitamber, a wealthy citizen of Patan, offered a liberal sum of Rs. 3,000 to the Government, from the interest of which prizes are to be given every year to Zarola Bania students studying at Mehesana, and Patan. He has further promised to give a sum of Rs. 13,000, towards half the cost of the construction of a hostel building for Patan High School, provided the Government pays the other half.

66. To the general War-fund started in Baroda, the sum of Rs 619-3-9 was subscribed by students and teachers of all Government and Aided schools.

67. Plague raged in Baroda City and the schools had to be closed a little earlier for summer vacation. One graduate teacher at Billimora fell a victim to it. Though there were stray cases of plague at Navsari, Gandevi, and Sankheda, it was not found necessary to close schools there.

IV. PRINCES' SCHOOL.

68. The Princes' school at Motibag had three pupils Prince Pratapsinh, Princesses Indumati and Laxmidevi. Miss G. Marsden, the Head Mistress, heard their lessons in English and taught elementary stories in History, and elementary Geography. She also gave interesting practical lessons in Nature Study, which were greatly appreciated by the pupils. Simple lessons in vocal music and piano playing were given by a separate lady teacher. A Marathi teacher heard the lessons from Marathi Readers. In addition to this, a Gujarati teacher taught them conversational Gujarati and to give them practice in Gujarati speaking, young children were brought to the school to play and talk with them in Gujarati. The progress as tested by examinations was satisfactory, looking to their tender age.

V. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS FOR IMPROVING THE METHOD AND RAISING THE EFFICIENCY OF TEACHING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

69. Mr. S. V. Pendse, B. A. M. C. P. F. R. C. I., who was specially Inspector of Secondary schools. deputed to study Pedagogy, returned from England, and he was appointed Inspector of Secondary schools. He visited nearly 24 schools, talked to teachers, and showed them the practical method of teaching various subjects according to the modern system.

70. To harmonise Science teaching in Secondary schools, a temporary post of Science Instructor was created, and Mr. R. H. Chaudhari B. A., B. Sc., was selected for the special post. He moved out in the districts and visited 39 institutions 32 secondary and 7 primary schools where apparatus for elementary Physics and Chemistry are supplied. He instructed the teachers how to use the apparatus, fit them up for practical work in laboratory, and how difficult experiments can be performed with successful results. He also noted the state of equipment of school laboratories, and recommended what fittings and apparatus were absolutely necessary for carrying out work prescribed for Science teaching according to the new curriculum.

VI. SCHOLARSHIPS.

71. The aggregate value of State scholarships tenable in Baroda College and Secondary schools amounted to Rs 3,389. Scholarships of the value of Rs. 1,660 were awarded to students studying in Poona College of Agriculture, Fergusson College, Grant Medical College, and Sydenham College of Commerce.

72. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb offers a number of Scholarships every year out of his private money, for due encouragement of poor and deserving students of all castes and creeds. The scholars are nominated by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, and the amounts of scholarships are paid by the English Education Department. The table given below shows the number of students receiving these Khangi scholarships at the end of the year:—

No.	Where held.	amount.
1	Baroda High School	Rs 10
2	Kolhapur High School	Rs 50
1	Tehri High School	Rs 25
1	Abu High School.	Rs 35
1	Maharani Chimnabai H. School, Baroda...	Rs 10
1	Baroda Anglo Ver. School.	Rs 25
1	Sanskrit studies.	Rs 20
1	Vaidic studies.	Rs 18
5	Others.	Rs 38-8-0
14	Total	Rs 226-8-0

73. The actual amount spent during the year on Khangi Scholarships was Rs. 3,271-10-6. Out of 14 scholars, one was a girl.

74. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has founded an endowment fund of Rs 1,50,000. from the interest of which the following disbursements were made :—

Rs. 3,178-0-0 This amount was spent in awarding scholarships at Baroda to Maratha students, selected by a committee formed of Mr. Gunajirao Nimbalkar, Mr. Khaserao Jadhao, Mr. Laxmanrao Mane, and the Minister of Education.

Rs. 2,400-0-0 This amount was transferred to the Deccan Education Society at Poona for awarding scholarships to Maratha students living outside Baroda limits.

Rs. 1,017-7-4 This amount was given to the Secretary of the Maratha Education Conference also for the benefit of Maratha students.

Rs. 6,595-7-4 Total

75. During the year Her Highness the Maharani Saheb's scholarships were awarded to 12 students of Shiledar class, 11 of whom were paid at the rate of Rs. 7. p. m., and one was paid at the rate of Rs. 10 p. m. The total expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 1,044.

VII. IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE YEAR.

76. The Professorial grades of the Baroda College were revised, and the pay and prospects liberally improved. Grateful acknowledgements are due to His Highness' Government for this long desired improvement.

Revision of the grades of professors.

77. The Science teachers of secondary schools had an opportunity of learning the method of teaching science practically under Science class at Ahmedabad. Mr. Pratt, the Inspector of science teaching of the Bombay Education Department, who organised a temporary class for this purpose at Ahmedabad.

78. The Grant-in-aid rules were liberally revised and the Aided schools and classes will now receive from Government grants Grant-in-aid rules revised. equal to half the actual expenditure, the school-fees being made payable to government.

79. Dr. Palpu, the Sanitary advisor, organised a Health Exhibition in the Public Park at Baroda, where an Educational Section Health Exhibition. was separately exhibited. It had a decent collection of school furniture and appliances arranged with care, showing how the school environments affected the physical health of students for better or for worse.

80. With a view to provide facilities for English and Technical Education to the boys and girls of the Artisan and Craftsman Scholarship for Artisan and Craftsman classes. classes, the Baroda Government sanctioned 8 scholarships, 4 for Secondary Education and 4 for Technical Education, to be awarded one of each kind in each Prant beginning from the 1st August 1915.

VIII. MUSEUM.

81. The Baroda State Museum remained in charge of Dr. M. K. Kanga M. A., B. Sc, L.M. & S., Director of State Museum, Utility of the Museum. while Mr. S. Fyzee Rahamin was appointed Curator of the new picture Gallery. During the year, students of Baroda College, Training Colleges, and local Vernacular schools, visited the Museum to study the collections displayed in its various galleries. Kala Bhavan Art students went every week in charge of a teacher for drawing sketches from models of Art, Statues, and paintings in the Art Gallery.

82. During the year the number of persons visiting the museum was Daily average number of 2,90,175 giving a daily average of 795 visitors. Visitors.

83. In the Ethnological Section, a collection of old Indian Arms, an interesting set of copper coins of old Mahomedan Acquisitions during the year. rulers of Gujarat, and the typical old English brass of the 16th and 17th century were amongst the useful additions. Amongst the specimens of Artware acquired by purchase, there were a blackwood carved bracket, pieces of China porcelain, majolica, lacquer, Japanese ivory, and stone and agate work. To the Science collection were added Microtelescope, supermicroscope, Jeweller's microscope and Dichroscope.

84. To the interesting collection of reference books in the Museum Library, 14 books in Art and 12 in Science were added.

85. The total expenditure on account of Museum during the year was Rs. 15,702 as against Rs. 22,218- last year.

PART II.

Vernacular Education.

CHAPTER I.

Primary Education.

86. At the end of July 1915, there were 3,006 Government, 3 Fund, 20 Aided and 24 Unaided Primary Schools, 18 Special Institutions, 4 Sanskrit Schools and one Orphanage, making a total of 3,076 institutions, in comparison with 3,030 of the preceding year, showing a net increase of 46. Three new Gujarati Girls', one Urdu Boys', and four Urdu Girls' schools were opened, as they satisfied the condition of forming a new school with the minimum number of 40 students. Besides these 1 Aided, 2 Unaided schools, 1 Kindergarten and 3 Special institutions were added to the number of schools of the last year. Two Gujarati and one Marathi Night school were closed, and 34 small village schools were resuscitated, as they showed signs of increased vitality, some of which being transplanted from other places where they were lying dormant. This fluctuation and variation in cases of some small village schools arise from the following circumstances. In the Departmental Budget there is a provision for the establishment of 3,076 schools, which was the maximum number fixed at the time of the commencement of Compulsory Education, taking into account the census population of villages. This year there were 3,006 schools in working condition. There have been few schools in small villages, which remain in an unsettled condition, because the entire population consists of Thakardas, Waghers, Kaliparaj, Koli and other backward tribes, and they have to be closed, when they fail to maintain the minimum number, when no good school house is available, when no teacher can be induced to go to an out-of-way village, or when the Patel and the people fail to take interest. When the circumstances, under which the schools have to be closed, are altered and rendered more favourable, they are again started by the Deputy Inspectors within their own powers. There are cases of transfers of schools when the people migrate from one suburb to another, or when the people of the labouring class go out with their children in search of work outside State limits for a part of the year. One Deputy Inspector reports that in a small village where he did not see the necessity of giving a school, the people volunteered to start it at their own expense and maintained it for a few months to prove to the Deputy, that it had chances of taking root. This is a rare case, but yet none the less remarkable.

87. The total number of pupils enrolled in these 3,076 schools was 2,49,212 against 2,21,274 in 3,030 schools in the preceding year. The total enrollment is 12.2 per cent of the population. These figures show steady and substantial progress.

88. According to the census of 1911, the total number of towns and villages in the state is 3,095. Of these 2,170 have been provided with primary schools, 121 are served by schools within a mile in the adjoining villages, where parents send their children for education, 700 have no chances of getting schools on account of sparsed population. There remain 104 villages which may have very remote chances of schools, if the minimum number of students, school house, and a teacher could be secured. The following table shows the extent of each taluka, its population, the number of different schools existing therein with the number of children attending them and the percentages of boys and girls to the total male and female population:—

Table

Important details regarding the spread

No.	Name of Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Number of inhabited towns and villages according to the Census of 1911.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	Number of towns and villages having Schools.	Population of towns and villages having Schools.		
						Men.	Women.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BARODA DIVISION.								
Baroda Sub-Division.								
1	Baroda City	8	1	95,867	1	51,342	44,525	95,867
2	Baroda Taluka. . . .	260	108	66,202	93	33,870	30,522	64,392
	Total.	277	109	1,62,068	94	85,212	75,047	1,60,259
Dabhoi Sub-Division.								
3	Dabhoi	216	103	55,210	82	22,020	20,130	43,068
4	Sinore	129	46	34,063	45	16,361	14,732	31,093
	Total.	345	149	89,273	127	39,200	34,871	74,161
Petlad Sub-Division.								
5	Petlad	182	75	1,28,008	75	71,080	56,928	1,28,008
Padra Sub-Division.								
6	Padra	195	83	76,252	79	39,730	36,091	75,821
Karjan Sub-Division.								
7	Karjan	234	98	56,334	91	28,740	26,764	55,504
Savli Sub-Division.								
8	Savli	188	77	44,339	49	19,581	16,784	36,365
9	Bhadran	84	32	43,670	30	24,031	19,639	43,670
	Total.	272	109	88,009	79	43,612	36,423	80,035
Sankheda Sub-Division.								
10	Sankheda	215	207	51,471	94	21,160	18,940	40,100
11	Tilakwada	34	33	7,539	13	2,819	2,615	5,434
12	Waghodia	143	73	24,467	48	10,486	9,302	19,788
	Total.	392	313	81,477	155	34,465	30,857	65,322
	Total of Baroda Division.	1,897	936	6,83,422	700	3,42,129	2,96,981	6,39,110
KADI DIVISION.								
Patan Sub-Division.								
13	Patan and Harij	565	186	1,22,950	100	52,150	48,987	1,01,137
Visnagar Sub-Division.								
14	Visnagar	172	56	63,053	53	31,688	31,044	62,732
Kheralu Sub-Division.								
15	Kheralu	246	93	70,641	74	33,454	32,890	66,344
Sidhpur Sub-Division.								
16	Sidhpur	254	80	88,530	71	44,540	42,796	87,336
Mehesana Sub-Division.								
17	Mehesana	195	84	73,887	69	36,654	34,068	70,722
Chansma Sub-Division.								
18	Chansma	332	115	68,661	75	31,234	29,311	60,545

XI.

of Vernacular Education at one view.

Number of Schools.						Number of children at the end of July 1915.			Percentage of.			Remarks.
Teaching upto Std. III.	Teaching upto Std. IV.	Teaching upto Std. V.	Teaching higher Standards.	Special Institutions.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys to the total population of men in towns and villages having Schools.	Girls to the total population of women in towns and villages having Schools.	Children to the total population of towns and villages having Schools.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
15	13	9	25	8	70	7,835	4,783	12,618	15.2	10.7	13.1	
53	30	27	7	...	117	4,611	2,809	7,420	13.6	9.2	11.5	
68	43	36	32	8	187	12,446	7,592	20,038	14.6	10.1	12.5	
29	22	22	9	1	83	3,467	2,084	5,551	15.1	10.3	12.9	
18	19	14	6	...	57	2,408	1,584	3,992	14.7	10.7	12.8	
47	41	36	15	1	140	5,875	3,668	9,543	14.9	10.5	12.8	
44	44	42	30	...	160	10,750	5,939	16,689	15.1	10.4	13.0	
32	38	43	13	...	126	6,105	3,879	9,984	15.3	10.7	13.1	
22	43	34	9	...	108	4,160	2,861	7,021	14.5	10.7	12.6	
28	18	10	11	...	67	2,997	1,775	4,772	15.3	10.5	13.1	
9	18	22	5	...	54	3,365	2,048	5,413	14.0	10.4	12.4	
37	36	32	16	...	121	6,362	3,823	10,185	14.6	10.5	12.7	
60	25	10	6	...	101	3,942	2,181	6,123	18.6	11.5	15.2	
9	3	...	2	...	15	641	323	964	22.7	12.3	17.7	
35	12	3	2	...	52	1,600	939	2,539	15.2	10.1	12.8	
104	40	14	10	...	168	6,183	3,443	9,626	18.0	11.1	14.7	
354	285	237	125	9	1,010	51,881	31,205	83,086	15.1	10.5	13.0	
47	36	48	13	3	147	8,137	4,630	12,767	15.6	9.5	12.6	
31	19	29	12	...	91	4,927	3,204	8,131	15.5	10.3	12.9	
58	23	17	8	...	106	5,180	3,065	8,245	15.5	9.3	12.4	
55	32	26	13	...	126	7,127	4,644	11,771	16.0	10.9	13.5	
28	38	28	15	2	111	5,893	3,609	9,502	16.1	10.6	13.4	
23	31	27	9	...	90	4,808	2,857	7,665	15.4	9.7	12.6	

Table

No.	Name of Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Number of inhabited towns and villages according to the Census of 1911.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	Number of towns and villages having schools.	Population of towns and villages having schools.		
						Men.	Women.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19	Kadi Sub-Division.							
	Kadi	331	122	76,198	82	35,745	33,796	69,541
20	Vijapur Sub-Division.							
	Vijapur	346	112	1,10,913	72	51,309	49,630	1,00,939
21	Kalol Sub-Division.							
	Kalol	267	90	81,187	76	40,148	37,980	78,128
22	Dehgam Sub-Division.							
	Dehgam including Atarsumba	315	152	76,133	91	34,672	32,273	66,945
	Total of Kadi Division.	3,023	1,090	8,32,162	763	3,91,594	3,72,755	7,64,349
	NAOSARI DIVISION.							
	Naosari Sub-Division.							
23	Naosari	125	61	55,270	58	26,259	28,502	54,761
24	Gandevi	40	30	33,058	29	16,554	16,322	32,876
	Total.	171	91	88,328	87	42,813	44,824	87,637
	Kamrej Sub-Division.							
25	Kamrej	157	76	41,969	62	20,122	20,121	40,243
26	Velachha	249	118	40,598	72	18,000	17,304	35,304
	Total.	406	194	82,567	134	38,122	37,425	75,547
	Mahuva Sub-Division.							
27	Mahuva	143	69	39,741	65	20,082	19,285	39,367
28	Palsana	91	52	24,908	44	12,149	11,782	23,931
	Total.	234	121	64,649	109	32,231	31,067	63,298
	Vyara Sub-Division.							
29	Songhadh	782	210	42,446	56	11,498	10,884	22,382
30	Vyara	321	152	57,477	96	23,619	22,599	46,218
	Total.	1,103	362	99,923	152	35,117	33,483	68,600
	Total of Naosari Division.	1,914	768	3,35,407	482	1,48,283	1,46,704	2,95,077
	AMRELI DIVISION.							
	Amreli Sub-Division.							
31	Amreli	255	59	54,579	56	27,823	26,437	54,260
32	Damnagar	173	36	24,704	32	12,612	11,549	24,161
	Total.	428	95	79,283	88	40,435	37,986	78,421
	Dhari Sub-Division.							
33	Kodinar	201	69	33,471	52	16,180	15,267	31,447
34	Dhari	443	92	40,117	65	19,887	18,571	38,458
35	Okhamandal	275	45	25,398	20	10,153	9,828	19,981
	Total.	919	206	98,986	137	46,220	43,665	89,885
	Total of Amreli Division.	1,347	301	1,78,269	225	86,655	81,652	1,68,307
	Grand Total.	8,181	3,095	20,29,300	2,170	9,68,661	8,98,182	18,66,843
	Grand Total of the last year.	8,181	3,495	20,29,320	2,171	9,66,167	8,95,001	18,61,168

XI.—Concluded.

Number of Schools.						Number of children at the end of July 1915.			Percentages of.			Remarks.
Teaching upto Std. III.	Teaching upto Std. IV.	Teaching upto Std. V.	Teaching higher Standards.	Special Institutions.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys to the total population of men in towns and villages having Schools.	Girls to the total population of women in towns and villages having Schools.	Children to the total population of towns and villages having Schools.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
25	28	44	13	...	110	5,726	3,424	9,150	16.0	10.1	13.1	
25	33	35	22	...	115	8,850	5,113	13,963	17.2	10.3	13.8	
33	31	34	18	...	116	6,636	3,601	10,237	16.5	9.5	13.1	
39	35	42	13	...	129	5,687	4,029	9,716	16.4	12.5	14.5	
364	306	330	136	5	1,141	62,971	38,176	1,01,147	16.1	10.2	13.2	
34	30	22	16	2	104	5,139	2,933	8,072	19.6	10.2	14.8	
12	20	9	8	...	49	2,718	1,804	4,522	16.4	11.0	13.8	
46	50	31	24	2	153	7,857	4,737	12,594	18.3	10.7	14.3	
29	22	23	14	...	88	3,495	2,433	5,928	17.4	12.1	14.7	
37	14	15	3	...	69	2,297	1,510	3,813	12.7	8.7	10.8	
66	36	38	17	...	157	5,792	3,949	9,741	15.1	10.5	12.8	
32	25	19	3	...	79	3,331	2,145	5,476	16.6	11.1	13.9	
19	13	17	2	...	51	2,096	1,350	3,446	17.2	11.4	14.4	
51	38	36	5	...	130	5,427	3,495	8,922	16.9	11.2	14.1	
42	5	3	2	...	52	1,528	855	2,383	13.3	7.8	10.6	
56	31	5	4	...	96	3,864	2,640	6,504	16.3	11.7	14.1	
98	36	8	6	...	148	5,392	3,495	8,887	15.3	10.4	12.9	
261	160	113	52	2	588	24,468	15,676	40,144	16.5	10.6	13.6	
15	36	38	8	2	99	4,726	3,238	7,964	16.9	12.2	14.6	
3	22	21	3	...	49	2,008	1,538	3,546	15.9	13.3	14.6	
18	58	59	11	2	148	6,734	4,776	11,510	16.6	12.5	14.6	
22	23	19	5	...	69	2,839	2,297	5,136	17.5	15.0	16.3	
17	18	47	4	...	86	3,114	2,222	5,336	15.6	11.9	13.8	
9	7	12	6	...	34	1,795	1,058	2,853	17.6	10.1	14.2	
48	48	78	15	...	180	7,748	5,577	13,325	16.7	12.7	14.8	
66	106	137	26	2	337	14,482	10,353	24,835	16.7	12.6	14.7	
1,045	857	817	339	18	3,076	1,53,802	95,410	2,49,212	15.9	10.6	13.3	
1,291	862	556	306	15	3,030	1,38,896	82,378	2,21,274	14.3	9.2	11.8	

89. Out of the total population of 20,29,320 the population of 18,66,843 had primary schools provided for them. From the above table it will be evident that the percentage of school children to the total population of villages and towns having schools rose to 13.3 from 11.8 of the last year. This increase in the percentage of school going children is a sufficient proof of the successful achievement of the Compulsory Education Act. The results achieved could not have been better under any circumstance.

90. The statutory standard limit for Compulsory Education was standard fifth, the same as that of the last year, and the age limit for boys from 7 to 14 and that for girls from 7 to 12 also remained unchanged. The work of imposition of fines on defaulting parents for non-admission and non-attendance of children remained as before in the hands of the Local Bodies and Municipalities of important Talukas. In certain backward Talukas, such as Waghodia, Tilakwada, Harij, Songadh, Mahuva, Vyara, Velachha, Vakal, Kodinar, Khambha, and Okhamandal, this special work was done by Vahiwardars. The power of writing off the unrecoverable fines remained in the hands of Vahiwardars in all the Talukas as shown in the report of the last year. With a view to make Patels and Talaties more interested in the work of recovering fines as soon as they are imposed, Government were pleased to give them five p. c. as remuneration from fines recovered within the same month of imposition. However the remuneration is so small that it fails to be sufficiently attractive. The amount of money recovered by way of fines is not credited to the Government treasury but it is set apart for the improvement of Compulsory schools. As shown above 5 % of the fines recovered, are given to Patel Talaties for recovering fines, 35 % of the fines are utilised towards giving help to the children of the poor and necessitous parents and 60 % are diverted towards the construction of village school buildings. In the city of Baroda there is a special appointment of an attendance-officer, who looks after the attendance of children of compulsory age, and enforces the Compulsory Education Act with great tact and firmness.

91. During the year under report, there were 1,045 schools teaching upto std. III, 857 teaching upto std. IV, 817 upto std. V, 339 teaching the highest standards and 18 special schools. From this it is reasonable to infer that the schools, gain not only in number but also in quality or efficiency of tuition. This year too the number of schools teaching lower standards is diminishing and that of those teaching higher standards is increasing, revealing a satisfactory state of progress.

92. Table XII gives the number of pupils and the average attendance in each Taluka and Division.

Table XII.

No.	Name of the Talukas.	Number of pupils at the end of July 1915 in.									Average number of pupils throughout the year.	Average daily attendance throughout the year.	Percentage of daily attendance throughout the year.
		Government Schools.					Aided Schools.	Fund Schools.	Unaided Schools.	Total.			
		Teaching upto Standard III.	Teaching upto Standard IV.	Teaching upto Standard V.	Teaching higher Standards.	Special Institutions.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BARODA DIVISION.													
1	Baroda City	1,155	1,695	1,525	6,743	1,155	345	..	..	12,618	10,376.8	7,732.9	74.5
2	Baroda Taluka	1,820	2,010	2,478	1,112	..	..	..	..	7,420	7,113.6	4,593.2	64.5
3	Dabhoi	1,325	1,032	1,686	1,459	49	..	..	..	5,551	4,744.0	3,207.5	67.6
4	Sinore	774	1,222	1,287	709	..	..	..	..	3,992	3,513.0	2,349.1	66.8
5	Petlad	2,297	2,922	4,287	7,084	..	21	..	78	16,689	16,751.3	12,007.1	71.7
6	Padra	1,308	2,431	4,107	2,081	..	57	..	..	9,984	9,873.4	6,623.0	67.1
7	Karjan	761	2,340	2,808	1,112	..	..	..	..	7,021	6,455.9	5,350.4	82.9
8	Savli	1,074	1,015	965	1,718	..	..	..	..	4,772	4,250.7	2,815.4	66.2
9	Bhadran	405	1,418	2,495	1,095	..	..	..	..	5,413	4,742.7	3,258.2	68.7
10	Sankheda	2,773	1,597	748	1,005	..	..	..	..	6,123	5,134.9	3,437.1	66.7
11	Tilakwada	474	198	63	229	..	..	..	..	964	857.9	567.2	66.1
12	Waghodia	1,357	682	220	280	..	..	..	..	2,539	2,333.6	1,460.6	62.6
Total of Baroda Division.		15,523	18,562	22,669	24,627	1,204	423	..	78	83,086	76,147.8	58,401.7	76.6
KADI DIVISION.													
13	Patan and Harij	2,841	1,860	4,337	3,120	479	..	..	130	12,767	11,580.6	8,148.8	70.3
14	Visnagar	7,134	491	264	150	..	92	..	..	8,131	7,995.8	5,642.9	70.5
15	Kheralu	2,788	1,842	1,747	1,868	..	..	..	..	8,245	8,292.9	5,573.8	67.2
16	Sidhpur	4,069	2,425	2,653	2,059	..	565	..	..	11,771	10,972.3	7,923.3	72.2
17	Mehesana	1,267	2,377	3,097	2,682	32	..	..	47	9,502	9,422.6	5,999.2	63.6
18	Chanasma	1,507	1,976	2,549	1,405	..	..	228	..	7,665	7,092.6	4,983.0	70.2
19	Kadi	1,230	1,813	3,900	2,034	..	..	..	173	9,156	8,656.0	6,292.5	72.7
20	Vijapur	1,765	3,257	4,159	4,658	..	124	..	..	13,963	12,297.6	9,560.2	77.2
21	Katol	1,446	2,167	3,746	2,878	..	..	..	..	10,237	10,172.1	7,160.1	70.4
22	Dehgam including Atar-sumba	1,783	2,179	3,774	1,980	..	..	..	..	9,716	9,671.7	7,029.8	72.6
Total of Kadi Division.		25,830	26,387	30,226	22,834	511	781	228	350	1,01,147	96,153.6	68,262.6	70.9

Table XII.—Concluded.

No.	Name of the Talukas.	Number of pupils at the end of July 1915 in								Average number of pupils throughout the year.	Average daily attendance throughout the year.	Percentage of daily attendance throughout the year.	
		Government Schools.					Aided Schools.	Fund Schools.	Unaided Schools.				Total.
		Teaching upto Standard III.	Teaching upto Standard IV.	Teaching upto Standard V.	Teaching higher Standards.	Special Institutions.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
NAVSARI DIVISION.													
23	Navsari	1,325	1,456	2,044	2,101	235	157	...	754	8,072	7,879.5	5,738.8	72.8
24	Gandevi	594	1,180	929	1,565	...	38	...	210	4,522	4,520.3	3,037.3	67.2
25	Kamrej	980	1,247	1,839	1,557	...	305	...	...	5,928	5,444.0	3,726.3	68.4
26	Velachha	1,368	766	1,383	296	...	...	...	...	3,813	3,610.5	2,502.1	69.3
27	Mahuva	5,126	220	90	40	...	...	...	...	5,476	5,187.1	3,480.2	67.1
28	Palsana	3,159	163	100	24	...	...	...	...	3,446	3,622.9	2,394.4	66.1
29	Songadh	1,768	217	248	150	...	...	...	...	2,383	2,095.4	1,717.2	81.9
30	Vyara	2,813	2,354	488	714	...	...	...	135	6,504	6,620.9	4,270.3	64.5
Total of Navsari Division		17,130	7,612	7,121	6,447	235	500	...	1,099	40,144	38,980.6	26,866.6	68.9
AMRELI DIVISION.													
31	Amreli	1,103	1,595	2,847	1,934	242	243	...	...	7,964	7,917	6,871.5	86.7
32	Damnagar	134	1,176	1,665	571	...	...	...	...	3,546	3,415	2,767.6	81.0
33	Kodinar	1,315	1,645	1,278	898	...	...	...	...	5,136	5,572	4,922.1	88.3
34	Dhari	1,227	1,264	1,955	890	...	...	...	...	5,336	5,320	4,554.7	85.6
35	Okhamandal	750	475	792	642	...	...	166	28	2,853	2,680	2,314.4	86.3
Total of Amreli Division		4,529	6,155	8,537	4,935	242	243	166	28	24,835	24,904	21,438.3	86.1
Grand Total.		63,012	52,716	68,553	58,843	2,192	1,947	394	1,555	2,49,212	2,36,186.0	1,74,961.2	74.1
Total of the last year		67,709	49,494	47,619	50,851	2,063	1,738	354	1,446	2,21,274	2,10,370.0	1,45,173.4	69.0

93 The above table shows a higher percentage of average school attendance, which comes upto 74.1, as compared to 69.0 of the previous year. Moreover in certain Talukas, the maximum attendance recorded is 88%. It is only in backward Talukas like Vyara, Sankheda, Waghodia, Tilakwada, the attendance falls below 65, the lowest being 62%. The attendance on the whole shows a decided improvement. This improved attendance may be attributed to a variety of causes, such

as the better appreciation by people of the benevolent object of Government in introducing the compulsory education, the vigilance and tact of Revenue and Educational officers, the co-operation of Local Bodies and the closer supervision of schools by a number of subordinate officers.

94 At the end of the year the total amount of fines recovered in addition to the arrears of the previous year amounted to Rs. 48,868 against Rs. 68,793. The amount of fines written off was Rs. 2,321.

95 The subjoined table will give an idea of the total number of primary schools with the number of boys and girls learning therein.

Table XIII.

	1913-14.		1914-15.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Boys	2,638	1,38,896	2,673	1,53,802
Girls	392	82,378	403	95,410 *
Total ...	3,030	2,21,274	3,076	2,49,212

* Of these 53,262 girls learn along with boys in mixed schools. There was one girl to 1.6 boys against 1 girl to 1.7 boys in the last year.

96 The following table shows the number of schools of various kinds, and the number of children in each Division—

Table XIV.

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

Number.	Class of Schools.	Baroda City.		Baroda Division.		Kadi Division.		Navsari Division.		Amreli Division.		Total.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Government Schools:—												
	(a) Gujarati Boys' Schools	12	3,040	686	53,104	807	73,453	474	31,994	228	16,216	2,207	1,77,807
	(b) „ Night	..	...	1	26	2	126	...	...	...	...	3	152
	Total.	12	3,040	687	53,130	809	73,579	474	31,994	228	16,216	2,210	1,77,959
	(a) Gujarati Girls' Schools	11	2,219	90	9,100	143	5,267	38	3,180	62	5,309	344	36,075
	(b) „ „ Zanana Classes	1	90	1	28	1	49	...	...	...	...	3	187
	Total.	12	2,309	91	9,128	144	5,316	38	3,180	62	5,309	347	36,262
	(a) Marathi Boys' Schools	9	1,849	..	177	3	174	3	176	3	179	21	2,555
	(b) „ „ Night Schools	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
	Total.	9	1,849	3	177	3	174	3	176	3	179	21	2,555
	Marathi Girls' Schools.	7	1,235	..	...	..	...	1	60	1	65	9	1,360
	Urdu Boys' Schools	6	967	20	2,661	24	2,511	14	1,455	5	933	78	1,587
	Urdu Girls' Schools	5	610	6	534	13	996	5	521	4	522	23	3,183
	Total.	11	1,577	5	3,195	37	3,507	19	1,976	9	1,455	101	11,710
	Antyaji Boys' Schools	3	553	14	4,570	123	5,258	33	890	25	669	298	17,948
	„ Girls' Schools	1	112	..	...	4	243	...	...	...	...	5	355
	Total.	4	665	14	4,570	127	5,501	33	890	25	669	303	18,303
	Sanskrit Schools	..	...	2	63	..	...	..	...	2	131	4	194
	Kindergarten Classes	3	443	..	...	1	200	1	34	1	132	6	809
	Total Government Schools.	58	11,118	132	70,263	1,121	99,277	509	38,310	331	24,150	3,811	2,49,212
2	Aided Schools												
	(a) Gujarati Boys' Schools	2	207	1	57	3	216	1	38	1	156	8	674
	(b) Marathi Boys' Schools	1	110	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	1	110
	(c) Urdu Boys' Schools	..	...	..	...	1	283	3	303	1	82	5	763
	(d) Urdu Girls' Schools	..	...	..	...	1	177	..	...	..	...	1	177
	(e) Urdu Zanana School	..	...	..	...	..	...	1	60	..	...	1	60
	(f) Sanskrit Schools	1	28	1	21	..	105	..	...	..	...	4	154
	Total.	4	345	2	78	7	781	5	500	2	243	20	1,047

Table XIV.—Concluded.

Number.	Class of Schools.	Baroda City.		Baroda Division.		Kadi Division.		Navsari Division.		Amreli Division.		Total.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	Unaided Schools:—												
	(a) Gujarati Boys' Schools	..	..	4	60	2	153	7	604	..	..	13	817
	(b) Gujarati Girls' Schools	..	..	..	..	1	130	5	495	..	..	6	625
	(c) Urdu Boys' Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Sanskrit Schools	..	..	1	18	3	67	..	..	1	28	5	113
	Total.	..	..	5	78	6	350	12	1,099	1	28	24	1,555
4	Fund Schools:—	..	..	..	..	2	228	..	..	1	166	3	394
5	Special Schools:—												
	(a) Male Training Colleges	1	352	..	..	1	175	..	..	..	..	2	527
	(b) Female Training College	1	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	137
	(c) Kala-Bhavan	1	391	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	391
	(d) Industrial Schools	..	..	1	49	..	..	1	24	1	83	3	156
	(e) Reformatory	1	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	27
	(f) Antyaji Boarding Schools	1	45	..	..	1	29	..	..	..	..	2	74
	(g) Garoda Sanskrit School	1	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	24
	(h) Music Schools	1	152	..	..	2	292	1	211	1	159	5	814
	(i) Deaf and Dumb Schools	1	27	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	2	42
	Total.	8	1,155	1	49	5	511	2	235	2	242	18	2,192
	Grand Total.	70	12,618	940	70,468	1,141	101,147	588	40,144	337	24,835	3,076	2,49,212

Of these 2,49,212 children 1,53,802 boys learn in Boys' Schools and 42,148 girls learn in Girls' Schools, and the remaining 53,262 girls learn in Mixed Schools.

97. The following table shews the number of pupils in different standards in each Division:—

Table XV.

Number of Pupils by Standards in different Sorts of Schools.

Division.	Number of Schoo's.	Number of pupils of Special Studies.	Number of Pupils in.								Grand Total.	Grand total of the last year.	
			7th Standard.	6th Stand. ard.	5th Standard.	4th Standard.	3rd Standard.	2 nd Standard.	1st Standard.	Total.			Below Standard.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Baroda Division ...	1,010	1,204	42	1,409	3,039	6,084	8,421	13,160	18,514	50,060	31,273	83,086	75,149
Kadi Division ...	1,141	593	15	1,513	3,288	6,315	9,578	10,223	28,084	65,016	35,538	1,01,147	87,103
Navsari Division ...	588	240	20	485	1,036	2,223	3,435	5,727	8,482	21,408	18,496	40,144	37,007
Amreli Division ...	337	242	1	231	630	1,612	2,509	7,549	7,181	10,733	4,860	24,835	22,015
Total ...	3,076	2,279	78	3,638	8,013	16,234	23,941	42,659	62,261	1,56,826	90,107	2,49,212	2,21,274
Total of the last year	3,030	2,205	49	3,170	6,235	12,987	20,875	35,116	53,738	1,32,176	86,893	2,21,274	

98. From the above table it will be seen that the number of children in higher classes, is steadily going up, and the march of children from lower to higher classes is quicker. Indeed we mark a corresponding rise in the below standard, but that is due to large number of new admissions. From the first to the fifth standard, the rise in number in every standard ranges from 2000 to 7000. As there is no room for further rise in number of children, and as by this time the limit of 12.5 % of the population is reached, in a few years the number in various classes will be more evenly distributed. The lower primary schools were transferred to the control of the Education Department in the year 1911, and it is idle to expect all of them to reach an efficient position within a few years, with low paid teachers.

99. The following table shews the number and percentage of children of principal castes and communities attending schools compared to the number and percentage of their population:—

Table XVI.

Caste.	Total population of the caste (Census 1911.)	Percentage to the total population.	Number of children attending school.	Percentage to the total number of children attending school.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Brahmins	1,13,133	5.5	17,548	7.1	
Kshatriyas. Warriors.	Writer Class	2	1,579	.7	
	Marathas	7	2,439	.9	
	Vaghers	2	624	.2	
	Others	3.4	8,982	3.7	
Lavanas and Bhatias	12,121	.6	2,160	.9	
Banias	38,951	1.8	8,293	3.3	
Patidars and Kanbis	4,00,917	19.7	55,371	22.2	
Non-Brahmins and religious mendicants.	31,008	1.5	4,548	1.9	
Wandering and low-Profession classes	4,58,829	22.6	27,258	10.9	
Unclean castes	1,74,289	8.7	19,787	7.9	
Other Hindus	3,75,992	18.5	50,325	22.5	
TOTAL HINDUS...	16,97,149	68.5	2,04,809	82.2	
ARYA SAMAJIS	598	...	85	0.0	
JAINS	48,462	2.1	8,384	3.3	
ANIMISTIC	1,15,411	5.7	15,382	6.2	
PARSIS	7,955	.4	1,277	.5	
MAHOMEDANS	1,60,887	7.9	21,114	8.5	
CHRISTIANS	7,203	.4	164	0.1	
OTHERS	135	.0	57	0.0	
TOTAL ...	20,32,798	100	2,49,212	100	

100 This foregoing table will show, the extent to which each community is represented at schools. The number of Hindu and Non Hindu children attending the various schools, seems to be fairly proportional and constant. There is no striking difference this year in the percentages worked out as compared with last year. Brahmins, Banias, Patidars, Jains and Parsis represent fully their number at schools. In the case of wandering tribes and low profession classes, the number is perceptibly small, and the percentage low. They could ill afford to dispense with the addition which the wages of their children make to their family income. They move from one place to another and having no fixed abodes, their children are difficult to be traced. Other low classes, even Antyaj maintain a fair proportion of their children at schools. Even the Mahomedan community has not lagged behind, but has moved with the times, and their children attend schools in larger number than before.

101. The following is a statement of Pupils of Primary Schools with regard to age and sex:—

Table XVII.

Number.	Age of Pupils	Number of Pupils.			Percentage.			Remarks
		Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Above 20 years.	623	242	865	0.4	.2	.3	
2	of 20 "	188	35	223	0.1	0.0	.1	
3	" 19 "	232	19	251	0.1	0.0	.1	
4	" 18 "	424	29	453	0.3	0.0	.2	
5	" 17 "	711	35	746	0.5	0.0	.3	
6	" 16 "	1,465	46	1,511	0.9	0.0	.6	
7	" 15 "	3,977	168	4,145	2.6	0.2	1.7	
8	" 14 "	6,434	550	6,984	4.2	0.6	2.8	
9	" 13 "	12,070	4,349	16,419	7.9	4.6	6.6	
10	" 12 "	16,292	9,464	25,756	10.6	9.9	10.3	
11	" 11 "	19,575	13,428	33,003	12.7	14.1	13.3	
12	" 10 "	21,725	16,643	38,368	14.1	17.5	15.4	
13	" 9 "	23,465	17,551	41,016	15.2	18.4	16.5	
14	" 8 "	23,517	18,294	41,811	15.3	19.2	16.8	
15	" 7 "	18,950	12,637	31,587	12.3	13.3	12.7	
16	" 6 "	3,321	1,500	4,821	2.2	1.6	1.9	
17	" 5 "	833	380	1,213	0.6	0.4	.4	
	Total...	1,53,802	95,410	2,49,212	100	100	100	

102 From this table it becomes quite apparent that the number of children of 5 and 6 years, is small, though it includes children of the Kindergartens. The number goes on decreasing from 14 to 20 years the non-compulsory age. The number above 20 is made up mainly of Training College Scholars. In the case of both boys and girls, the number is the largest at 8 and 9 years. From 7 to 11, the proportion of boys to girls is uniformly maintained at 4 to 3. Though the compulsory age is 12 in the case of girls, the number of girls at 12 does not keep pace with the boys of the same age, though this year there is a decided improvement over the proportion of the last year. On the whole the operation of the Compulsory Education measure is effective, as could be seen from the figures in this table.

103. Profession and occupations of Parents:—

Table XVIII.

	Government or Private servants.	Zamindars or cultivators.	Teachers.	Traders or shopkeepers.	Petty traders or Gumastas.	Artisans.	Priests.	Others.	Without occupation.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Number ...	16,259	1,29,949	1,892	28,158	1,406	21,087	2,562	48,268	4,681	2,49,212	
Percentage ...	6.5	52.1	7	9.3	6	8.5	1.0	19.4	1.9	100	

104. Examinations and results:—

Table XIX.

Number.	Name.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils on the rolls.	Number of Pupils examined and passed.											
				Special Standards.		Standard VII.		Standard VI.		Standard V.		Standard IV.		Standard III.	
				Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Booda City	55	10,432	27	27	22	18	261	183	461	291	776	447	1,065	750
2	Baroda Mahals	931	70,053	...	...	...	...	831	502	1,535	813	3,158	1,626	5,333	2,810
3	Kadi Division	1,118	97,972	52	50	7	7	1,292	931	2,026	1,142	3,088	3,096	6,032	3,619
4	Navsari Division	564	38,486	...	...	3	2	387	235	632	305	1,209	643	2,136	1,161
5	Amreli Division	326	24,755	...	...	1	1	273	163	388	236	1,104	600	1,659	928
6	Fund Schools	3	404	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	2	18	11	21	13
7	Aided Schools	20	1,951	27	25	...	...	24	16	27	15	83	51	107	100
8	Unaided Schools	5	406	...	...	7	7	13	13	25	25	69	66	50	47
9	Special Institutions	12	1,694	1,398	961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.	3,034	2,46,153	1,504	1,063	47	42	3,080	2,040	5,098	2,820	10,495	6,540	17,263	9,390
	Total of the last year	2,999	2,16,369	1,724	1,257	50	38	2,441	1,667	4,134	2,252	8,199	4,170	13,356	7,784

Number.	Name.	Number of pupils examined and passed.								Percentage of pupils passed to those on the rolls.	Percentage of pupils passed to those presented.	Percentage of pupils passed to those presented in the last year.
		Standard 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.			
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	{ Baroda City Baroda Mahals	1,290	873	1,322	975	2,447	1,792	7,671	4,256	56.3	68.5	68.0
2		Kadi Division	11,038	5,357	18,491	8,810	22,670	12,043	54,112	28,171	40.4	52.1	52.0
3	Navsari Division	3,674	1,800	5,334	2,070	32,041	14,436	76,767	37,438	38.3	48.7	48.0
4	Amreli Division	2,991	1,758	6,627	4,571	13,347	5,108	26,812	13,238	30.6	36.8	37.4
5	Fund Schools	33	16	42	11	8,020	2,580	21,663	10,034	38.9	44.4	45.8
6	Aided Schools	268	166	387	262	76	20	204	88	21.7	43.1	43.7
7	Unaided Schools	82	67	97	44	447	319	1,430	963	49.3	67.3	67.1
8	Special Institutions	..	..	..	..	59	45	352	314	77.3	89.2	89.0
	Total.	27,500	14,104	44,806	23,599	86,607	39,352	1,90,409	99,058	40.2	52.0	51.9
	Total of the last year	24,052	13,014	38,063	20,538	71,684	35,673	1,63,703	86,733	40.1	52.9	51.9

TRAINING COLLEGES FOR MEN TEACHERS.

105 As shown in the previous reports, the training school for male teachers was first started in 1885, with the object of Training Colleges for men. training teachers for primary schools; but it was closed in 1898, when the demand for trained teachers was less imperative. Subsequently in 1906 when the Government changed its educational policy and made the primary education compulsory throughout the State, many new schools were opened and there was an increased demand for trained teachers. To meet the new demand, Government had to extend the scope of the Training school, turning it into an independent institution as a Training College. Since then every year 200 new teachers were admitted for training. This number too was found later on to be insufficient to meet the growing demand for trained teachers. Government ordered in December 1913 a second Training College to be opened in Baroda to supplement the efforts of the existing one. In December 1914, Government ordered that the New Training College should take up the work of training all the first year students and that the old Training College, will train only the 2nd and 3rd year students. To carry out this order, the four classes of the first year were transferred along with a part of the staff to the New Training College. There came another readjustment in June 1915 when Government ordered the transfer of the New Training College to Patan, limiting its work to the first year students coming from Kadi and Amreli divisions. Thus the first year students coming from Baroda and Navsari had to be re-admitted to the old Training College. The full training course covers a period of three years and the scholars take practical training in the method and art of teaching in practice schools, which are attached to each College.

106 During the year under report, there were 8 classes teaching 387 stipendiary students in all, of these, 4 classes, were Numerical strength. for the first year men, who numbered 191, 2 for the second year men who were 106, while 2 for third year men or seniors who were 90.

107 The College remained in charge of Mr. N. K. Dixit till April 1915, when he was transferred to the Head office as Changes of the Principals. Principal Assistant to the Vidyadhikari and Mr. P. M. Desai was appointed to his place. Dr. Pandya worked as Principal of the New Training College, and held the College classes at Patan from June 1915.

108 The Training College at Baroda was located in a new and spacious Kareli Bag building, well equipped with the necessary requisites for training. The total annual expenditure incurred on account of this College amounted to Rs. 40,255 which gives an annual average cost of Rs. 114 per pupil, including Rs. 84, the amount of scholarships given to each scholar.

109 As the present policy of the department is to train teachers engaged in primary schools, there was no necessity of holding Examinations. any Entrance examination. Special care however was taken to select a proportionate number from each of the four divisions, so that

they may ultimately secure a fair share of trained teachers." Due encouragement was afforded to the teachers belonging to backward classes of Hindus, Mahomedans, and Antyajias by allowing them admissions in large numbers. At the annual examination 381 teachers including those under training and those with private study appeared, of whom 276 passed. Those of the first year trained teachers, who do not desire to study further, go back to schools as teachers on a salary varying from Rs. 10 to 12. In the second year examination 106 appeared and 73 passed, while 62 passed out of 90 in the final examination. It is gratifying to note that Government sanctioned Rs. 32,000 to give the full face value of the second and 3rd year Training College Certificates. Thus a second year trained teacher would henceforth get Rs. 15 and a senior or 3rd year trained teacher Rs. 20 as his pay. This prospect of a full salary is sure to put new life in them and stimulate them to harder and more efficient work. The K. B. Dalal Memorial Medal was awarded this year to one Someshwar Tribhovan, who stood first in the subject of Pedagogy at the final examination.

110. Attached to the Training College there is a hostel which provides accommodation for 175 scholars. It is placed under the general supervision of a superintendent, selected from the staff. He is paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 25 for this extra work. He stays in the hostel, looks after the general welfare of the boarders, helps them in their studies, and the formation of their character and conduct.

111. The scale of scholarships is uniform for all the three years Rs. 7 per mensem. Owing to the high prices of foodstuffs the scholars find this amount insufficient to keep their body and soul together. Proposals were made to raise the rate of scholarship for the 2nd and 3rd year scholars, and make it 8 and 9 Rs. However, as of late, Government improved the pay and prospects of the 2nd and 3rd year trained men, it is a question whether the inducement of scholarships is necessary to be retained.

112. In order to train the pupils to manage their own affairs and to bring them in closer touch with their teachers a 'College Union' was started. Among the various activities they have undertaken, the notable one was the formation of a "social service league" the members of which rendered valuable services to the 'War Fund' by volunteering to go round the city and collecting subscriptions.

113. To supply more readily the want of trained teachers, Government opened a New Training College on the 25th of December 1913, and 200 more teachers were brought under training. In the beginning only the first year classes were started in this institution, and during 1913-14, the number of teachers under training was 191, of whom 136 were from Kadi, 28 from Amreli, 22 from Navsari and 5 from Baroda Prant. In the year 1914-15, 197 scholars were admitted of whom 139 were from Baroda, 34 from Navsari, and 24 from Amreli Prant. The New College continued to work in Baroda till the summer vacation and on

the 1st of June 1915, it was ordered to meet at Patan in Kadi Division affording facilities to teachers of Kadi and Amreli Prants to study nearer home. It thus started work at Patan with scholars from Kadi and Amreli Districts only, studying in the first year. At the end of the year under report there were 175 scholars, of whom 150 hailed from Kadi District and 25 from Amreli.

114. The College is located in a private rented building, the best procurable in a town like Patan. This College has also a hostel attached to it.

CHAPTER II.

Female Education.

115. The following table gives important and interesting details regarding male Education. Girls' Schools:—

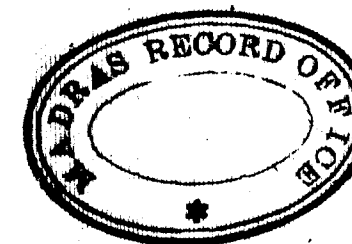


Table XX.

Number of girls on the rolls, number presented and passed at the annual Examination in all Standards.

Number.	Kind of Schools.	No. of schools at the end of July 1915.	No. of pupils at the end of July 1915.	Number of schools examined.	Number of Girls on the roll.			7th Standard.			6th Standard.			5th Standard.			4th Standard.		
					In different Standards.	Below Standards.	Total.	On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.	On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.	On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.	On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Gujarati Girls' Schools	347	36,242	347	20,631	15,829	36,460	42	38	34	149	128	85	451	365	255	1,280	1048	661
2	Marathi Girls' Schools	9	1,360	9	882	414	1,296	..	..	..	32	25	21	51	42	37	115	87	62
3	Urdu Girls' Schools	33	3,183	33	1,438	1,626	3,064	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	19	18	63	46	32
4	Antyaja Girls' Schools	5	355	5	239	132	371	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	..	22	16	5
5	Special Girls' Schools	1	137	1	103	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Aided Girls' Schools	2	246	1	29	34	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3
7	Unaided Girls' Schools	6	625	4	383	84	467	8	7	7	14	13	13	30	25	25	74	67	64
	Total...	403	42,148	400	23,705	18,119	41,824	52	47	42	196	167	120	559	454	335	1,558	1267	827
	Total of the last year...	392	37,104	375	18,778	15,602	34,380	56	50	38	126	108	85	376	307	210	1,072	862	536

Number.	Kind of Schools.	3rd Standard.			2nd Standard.			1st Standard.			Below Standard.			Total number of Girls that passed.		
		On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.	On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.	On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.	On the rolls.	Present.	Passed.	In different Standards.	Below Standards.	Total number of Girls that passed.
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1	Gujarati Girls' Schools	2,946	2,468	1,402	5,817	4,646	2,371	9,946	7,862	4,087	15,829	11,424	5,578	8,805	5,578	14,473
2	Marathi Girls' Schools	178	128	108	221	156	113	285	193	140	414	233	178	481	178	659
3	Urdu Girls' Schools	154	114	64	342	226	131	855	586	295	1,626	1,085	680	546	680	1,226
4	Antyaja Girls' Schools	29	22	12	50	34	12	132	82	20	132	92	37	51	37	88
5	Special Girls' Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	38
6	Aided Girls' Schools	5	1	1	9	7	5	11	8	8	34	22	21	17	21	38
7	Unaided Girls' Schools	60	52	49	100	87	75	97	81	78	84	65	63	311	63	374
	Total...	3,372	2,785	1,636	6,539	5,136	2,707	11,326	8,812	4,628	18,119	12,921	6,557	10,333	6,557	16,890
	Total of the last year...	2,355	1,969	1,257	5,203	4,151	2,267	9,514	7,319	3,918	15,602	11,345	5,467	8,355	5,467	13,822

116. There were, during the year under report, 95,410 girls receiving instruction in primary schools. Out of this total number, 53,262 studied along with boys in mixed schools, while the rest i. e 42,148 attended girls' schools proper. The number of girls' schools this year was 403, as against 392 of the last year. The increase of 11 girls' schools was due to the separation of girls from mixed schools and forming independent schools for them when their number exceeded 40. Of this increase of 11 girls' schools, 6 were added in Navsari Prant, 3 in Kadi, 1 in Baroda, and 1 in Amreli. When girls learn in mixed schools, they do not receive special attention as they do in girls' schools, and have a tendency to lag behind and those above ten years of age attend reluctantly and irregularly. If parents have a choice they invariably prefer girls' schools to mixed schools, for their daughters. The following figures show the steady rise both in the number of schools and girls attending them in the last five years:—

Year.	Number of Girls' schools.	No. of girls attending them.	No. of girls attending mixed schools.	Total No. of girls in primary schools.
1910-11.	347	26,396	28,083	54,479
1911-12.	351	28,045	32,496	60,541
1912-13.	357	31,142	40,043	71,185
1913-14.	392	37,104	45,274	82,378
1914-15.	403	42,148	53,262	95,410

117. From the above it will be clear that owing to the efficient enforcement of the Compulsory Education Act, there is a marked rise in the number of girls both in mixed and independent girls' schools. Out of the total number of 2,50,000 children attending schools, if the number of girls be 100,000 it will be a good average gained. This year the number of girls has gone upto 95,410, which may be considered satisfactory. This number having been collected in schools, there still remains the important consideration of providing a sufficient number of women teachers, of whom a large number should be trained. The success of the girls' schools, depends mainly upon the influence, the headmistress is able to exercise over the girls, and the confidence she inspires among the village people especially the parents of girls. In schools, with women teachers at their head, even grown up girls, who have passed the compulsory age limit, are induced to continue.

118. These classes are intended to impart instruction to grown up women who could not attend ordinary girls' schools in the morning owing to the pressure of domestic duties, age disparity, and other causes. Even women above 40 years attend these classes and derive great satisfaction at having an opportunity of learning, Reading and Writing, even at an advanced age. Reading, Writing, Casting accounts, Needle-

work and Embroidery are the chief subjects taught. Some women attend Zanana class merely for learning needle work and embroidery. The classes are held in the afternoon from 2 to 5 p. m. There were three such classes, one at Baroda City, another at Petlad and the third at Mehesana, the same as those of the last year. They are conducted by women teachers only. The number on the roll was 167 against 184 of the last year. 115 presented at the examination and 95 passed. It redounds to the credit of the Lady members of the social league of the Baroda Seva Mandal that they volunteer to look after the Zanana Class in the city and occasionally take part in actual teaching.

119. Embroidery, Drawing, Cookery as subjects of domestic science are taught in principal girls' schools at Baroda, Patan, Navsari, Gandevi, Petlad, Visnagar and Amreli schools. Other subjects taught in girls' schools. Elementary needle work is taught in a large number of girls' schools, as this subject finds favour both with girls and their parents, and serves as a great source of attraction of girls to schools. There is a demand from the people of large towns to include the study of music, and cookery in their girls' schools; but it could not be easily met. Government reasonably expect that the people should come forward to contribute liberally towards the expenses of teaching these special subjects. English is also taught as an additional subject of study at Amreli and Navsari girls' schools, but there is no genuine demand for it outside Baroda City.

120. Music is taught in girls' schools at Baroda, Patan, Mehesana, Amreli and Navsari, by special teachers, from the music books prepared by the late Prof. Maulabax. In other schools music could not be introduced as a special branch of study but the class teachers attempt to make girls recite poetry on a musical scale.

121. The Training College for women came into existence in the year 1882. It was founded with the main object of preparing trained women teachers for girls' schools. The College had at the end of the year under report 137 stipendiary scholars, as against 104 of the last year. This is the highest number that ever attended the College and it is indeed a great achievement remembering the fact that women of Gujarat are socially backward and do not hold the teaching profession in great esteem. With the progress of the Female Education, these deep-rooted prejudices against the teaching profession will disappear. The total amount of scholarships given to women under training was Rs. 700 per month.

122. Out of the total number of 137 scholars studying in the College, 9 were in the 5th year, 14 in the 4th, 33 in the 3rd, 23 in the 2nd, 28 in the 1st and 18 in the preparatory class. The remaining 12 studied in the 4th Vernacular standard. Classifying them according to caste, there were 57 Brahmins, 22 Kshatriyas, 11 Baniyas, 6 Patidars, 32 other Hindus, 1 non-aryan, 1 Mahomedan, 6 Jains and 1 Luhana. With reference to their social condition there were 61 widows, 69 married women and 7 unmarried girls. There is no entrance examination, and no scope for selection of students. The girls are admitted even in the

fourth standard. All the scholars are not able to finish up the 5th year studies owing to ill health, or mental exhaustion. They are then appointed as teachers and paid salaries in proportion to the pass certificates, they have been able to secure. It is intended to admit for training not more than 150 scholars. When this number is reached, as it will be at no distant date, the standard of admission will be raised. Supposing that Government maintain 400 Girls' schools and counting on an average 2 women teachers for a school, there will be no less than 800 women teachers required.

123. At the annual examination 74 appeared and 38 passed. Again 32 scholars appeared for the different grade examinations of the Sir J. J. School of Art Bombay, and 24 passed. Result of examinations. The salaries offered to these scholars when they join service after passing the final examination are decent, and they represent the face value of their certificates. The majority of the scholars being from Baroda, it is with great difficulty that they are induced to go to schools of other Prants.

124. With a view to secure a larger number of women teachers for girls' schools, Government have been pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 3,240 per year for scholarships to be awarded to girls studying in the higher classes of girls' schools in large towns. These girls enter into an agreement with the State to serve as teachers in girls' schools in their own or neighbouring villages on the successful termination of their studies. During the year under report there were 54 such scholars, 39 of whom were in Baroda Division, 4 in Kadi, 6 in Amreli and 5 in Navsari Division. These scholars study up to the Vernacular 7th standard and qualify themselves for teaching lower standards in elementary girls' schools. Adding this number 54, studying in different schools, to 137 studying in the Training College, there were in all 191 women, receiving Government scholarships and preparing to become teachers.

125. The total annual expenditure incurred on account of the Training College for women including the amount paid as scholarship came upto Rs. 20,690, as against 18,921 of the previous year. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 151-0-4 against Rs. 181-11-1 of the last year, decrease being due to the larger number of scholars now admitted in the College. Expenditure.

126. The College remained in charge of Miss Dewy B. A. (London) upto the beginning of February 1915, when her term of service coming to an end, she severed her connection with the College. Miss J. B. Engineer, M. A. B. Sc., who was appointed to take her place, worked as Lady Superintendent for the remaining part of the year and gave perfect satisfaction. Mr. P. M. Desai, B. A.; A. M. who was working as Head master was transferred to the Training College of Men teachers as the Principal, and Mr. Shringarpure was appointed to succeed him. Staff.

127. This Training College has a hostel attached to it and it affords accomodation to 53 scholars. The hostel building is specially constructed for the purpose, with all neces- Hostel.

sary accomodation and is well equipped with decent furniture and other necessary articles, required for comfortable lodging. It is under the direct supervision of a matron, who stays in the hostel and manages the internal affairs under the orders of the Lady Superintendent. All the charges for the upkeep are borne by Government, and the boarders have to bear only the food charges.

128. It was deemed expedient to open a branch of the Training College at Amreli at the repeated requests of Miss Homawala. There are comparatively very few women teachers in Amreli, and from the history of the Baroda Training College, it has been clearly observed that women from Amreli Prant were conspicuous by their absence. Various attempts were made to induce scholars from Amreli Prant to join the Baroda Training College, but they were of no avail. It must be admitted, that the classes that were started under her management and supervision, showed satisfactory progress. The teaching staff that was allowed was just sufficient for the work, but the spirit with which it worked made up for the smallness of the staff. The total number of women, that joined the 1st and 2nd year courses of this class, came up to 25 this year. The results of the examinations, that were held side by side with Baroda scholars, were very encouraging.

129. This year twenty scholars of the senior classes of the Baroda Training College were taken out on a tour to Mount Abu under the guidance of the Lady Superintendent, and various places of interest and temples of historical and mythological importance were visited by them, and their special features were critically examined. The scholars take great interest in these excursions, and this part of training has its own advantage, as it adds to the worldly experience of the scholars and serves to extend their mental horizon.

130. There were four Inspectresses one in charge of each of the four Prants, engaged in accelerating the progress of studies in the girls' schools, besides examination and inspection work. Miss J. B. Engineer, M. A. B.Sc worked with great zeal and energy as Lady Inspector, Baroda Division, till the end of February 1915, when she was transferred as Lady Superintendent of the Training College and Principal Girls' High School. Miss Gazdar was appointed to the place of Inspectress thus vacated, and she remained in charge of Baroda Division till the end of the official year. Miss Gazdar belongs to a family of teachers, and takes keen interest in teaching, and to improve the method of teaching, she gives model lessons in schools during leisure hours, and makes practical suggestions to teachers. Mrs. Thakur continued to do useful work as Lady Inspector, Kadi Division. Miss Homawala remained in charge of Amreli Division. She moved regularly in the Amreli Districts, and was held in great respect both by the school staff and the people. She started 1st and 2nd year Training Classes for Amreli women, who would not join Baroda Training College. These Training Classes were well attended, and did good work under her personal supervision. Mrs. Khory worked as Lady Inspector Navsari Division, and was helpful in improving the tone and discipline of girls' schools. All these officers tried their best

to further the cause of Female Education by exhorting the ignorant mothers at special meetings to send their daughters regularly to schools. Visits from Lady Inspectors to girls' schools are welcomed both by women teachers as well as girls, as they have wider sympathies for them than men Inspectors.

CHAPTER III.

Technical Education.

131. The progress of the Technical Education in the Baroda State during the year 1914-15 will be seen from the resume of the work done in the following institutions.

- (I) Kala Bhavan or Central Technical Institution.
- (II) The District Industrial schools.
- (III) The Reformatory.
- (IV) The Manual Training and Drawing Classes.

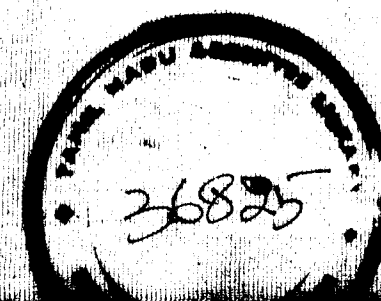
THE KALA BHAVAN.

132. During 1914-15 the Kalabhavan continued its work in the same six branches or courses, that were working during the previous year. The number of students at the end of the year under report was distributed as follows in different sections.

Table XXI.

No.	Name of the school.	Number of boys in.	
		1913-14.	1914-15.
1	School of Art	93	97
2	School of Civil Engineering ...	116	146
3	School of Mechanical Engineering ...	63	82
4	School of Chemical Technology ...	16	17
5	School of Textile Manufacture ...	17	27
6	School of Commerce	20	22
	Total	325	391

133. It will be seen from the above figures, that there was an increase in the total number of students by 66 over that of the last year. The increase is more marked in the two sections, the Civil Engineering, and the Mechanical Engineering.



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134. Of the total number of 391 students, 120 belonged to the Baroda State, and 271 to places outside the State. Out of 120 boys belonging to the State, 62 were from Baroda City and 58 from the districts. Out of 271 boys from outside State limits, 194 were from Bombay Presidency and 77 from other parts of India. The distribution of these 77 according to territory, is as under. 19 from Rajputana, 17 from Madras, 10 from the Central Provinces, 10 from United Provinces, 9 from Central India, 4 from Punjab, 2 from Bengal, 4 from Assam and 2 from Portuguese India.

135. This institution has got a double set of examinations for its students
 Examination results Internal. (1) Internal and (2) External. Owing to the change in the commencement of the session, two examinations were held in Kala Bhavan, one in October 1914 and the other in July 1915. At the first and second year examinations, 86 passed out of 281 who appeared, whereas 69 passed out of 140 for the final Diploma examination.

136. In the Bombay Boiler Act examination, which is held in Bombay
 Examination results External. four times a year, 5 passed in the second class and 6 in the third class examination.

137. As the examinations in Drawing held by Sir J. J. School of Art
 Drawing Examination results. Bombay, 37 appeared for the first grade certificate and 15 passed, in the 2nd and 3rd grades 7 and 18 appeared respectively and 5 and 18 were declared successful. In the 1st, and 2nd year Draughts man's examinations, 11 and 19 appeared and 6 and 12 passed respectively. This year the institution has particularly opened a third year Draughts man's class, for which a special permission was granted by the Bombay School of Art.

138. At the National Union of teachers' Examinations, 29 students
 Examinations in Commerce. appeared. The total number of subject entries was 45, out of which 31 passes were secured. Similarly 18 students appeared at the London Chamber of Commerce Examination, and there were 27 subject entries made, of which 4 passes were secured.

139. The Government Grant for open competitive scholarships in the
 Scholarships. institute, continued to be Rs. 100 per month during the year under report, from which stipends of the average value of Rs. 3 to 4 were given. In addition to these His Highness' Govt. were pleased to direct the four District Boards, to give two scholarships of Rs. 7 each, to Artisan students from their own Prants. This would serve as an inducement to the students of the Artisan classes, to take advantage of the technical schools, established primarily for their benefit. The number of outside scholarships, has been comparatively very large and encouraging. During the year, Government sanctioned 4 scholarships for technical education of the value of Rs. 15 average, (ranging from Rs. 10 to 20) for the Artisan classes to be distributed over four districts. Each scholarship will be tenable for 3 to 4 years, and will be awarded at the beginning of the year 1915-16.

140. In the Kala Bhavan hostel, there were 105 students in residence as against 91 of the last year. One of the members of the teaching staff lives in the hostel as the superintendent and enforces strict discipline and maintains perfect order.

141. This year the Civil and Mechanical Engineering senior students
 Excursions of Students. went out for about a week to see important public works and manufactories respectively in and round Bombay.

142. During the year under report Mr. C. H. Vora B. A., A. M., I. C. E. remained as Principal of the Kala Bhavan. The temporary services of Professor Lakshmi Chand Msc. Tech. (Manchester) as Dye House Superintendent were terminated, and the Assistant Dye House superintendent, was appointed to act for him. Mr. S. G. Narvane E. M., a foreign trained expert, was appointed professor of Mechanic and Electric Engineering. The services of Mr. Jathal L. C. E. were lent from the P. W. D. in place of Mr. Bhawalker, as the Professor of Civil Engineering. Mr. Pathak was appointed Assistant teacher for Architectural drawing in the place, vacated by death of its permanent incumbent.

143. The Nazar Paga Workshops supervised by Mr. Vevai, executed a
 Nazar paga Workshops. number of private and Departmental orders. The value of the work done in these Workshops, amounted to Rs. 55,150 against 55,710 of the previous year. The students get sound practical training in the Workshops, where they get an opportunity of preparing and repairing both iron and wooden articles of various designs and workmanship, prepared to order. In the Workshop, the provision of facilities for practical work to vitalise the teaching, is primary and the consideration of profit is only secondary.

144. The net annual cost to Government of running this institute (deducting all receipts) for the year 1914-15 was 51,192
 Expenditure. compared to 44,993 of the previous year. The receipts for fees amounted to Rs. 4,856-8-0 against Rs. 4,656-13-0 of the year preceding. The average annual cost of educating each pupil comes to Rs. 130-14-6 as against Rs. 134-11-3 of the last year. For an institution running so many courses and departments of study, the average cost may not be considered very large.

145. This year the industrial school at Vaso was transferred to Dabhoi
 Important events of the year. (2) The reformatory was sanctioned as a permanent institution. (3) The Dyeing class of the Tata Hunnar Shala at Navsari was abolished. (4) The scale of free studentships was raised from 10 % to 33 %. (5) The four District Boards of the Raj were directed by Government to send up two artisan scholars each to Kala Bhavan with stipends of Rs. 7 per month. (6) Rs. 5,000 were sanctioned by His Highness's Government, for the purchase of Electrical Engineering Machinery. (7) Rs. 2,000 were sanctioned for equipping an applied and organic Chemistry Laboratory. (8) Mr. F. N. Bose, sculptor, was engaged for preparing bronze statues by His

Highness the Maharaja Sahab. He was given a Studio in Kala Bhavan to carry out his work and he was expected to teach modelling and stone carving. His short stay did no good turn to the Art classes, as he had no inclination to teach.

(2) THE DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

146. During the year under report there were 3 district Industrial schools, two of which were Government and one was aided.

147. There were during the year under report, 83 students in the Amreli industrial school, compared to 61 of the previous year. Out of these 27 were studying dyeing, 29 carpentry and 27 weaving. In the whole school, there were 12 boys from the artisan class. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,347 against Rs. 2,173 of the preceding year. This works out at Rs. 40-5-4 per student per year compared to Rs. 35 of the last year. Government have been pleased to sanction an additional sum this year for remodelling this school, especially with reference to Weaving and Dyeing. Mr. Yusuf M. Sc., Tech. (Manchester) the superintendent of this school, will have by this additional grant good scope to put the school on a sound basis and turn it into an efficient trade school, whose students on leaving the school will work with more profit at their respective trades than those who did not do similar study.

148. The Dabhoi Weaving school is monotchnic in character teaching weaving only. As it is intended to improve the condition of weavers in Dabhoi, it was placed, at the latter part of the year, under the management of a Mahomedan headmaster who is a practical hand, and a passed diplomate of Kala Bhavan. It had 49 students on the roll compared to 22 of the previous year (when the school was at Vaso). The annual expenses had been Rs. 1,254-8-0 compared to Rs. 1,111-12-6 of the previous year. The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 25-9-7.

149. The Grant-in-aid industrial school at Navsari known by the name of J. N. Tata Hunnarshalla had at its head Mr. Chichgar, who succeeded Mr. Sibina. It had at the end of the year 24 students on the roll against 41 of the previous year. Of these 24, five were Parsees and 19 were Hindus. Of the total number, 18 studied in the Mechanical Engineering and 6 learnt Cabinet-making. The fall in the total number of students was due to the abolition of the Government Dyeing class during the year. The school receives an annual grant of Rs. 3,736 from the State. Out of 11, 9 & 2 students that were sent up for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd Grade Bombay school of Arts Drawing examinations 8, 5, and 1 came out successful respectively. Some of the old and new students appeared for the Engineering Examination under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act & 5 students secured certificates as Third class Mechanical Engineers. In the Second class examination, 7 students appeared and 3 succeeded in securing second class Engineer's certificate. This result of turning out 5 third class and 3 second class

Mechanical Engineers, is satisfactory, compared with that of 6 and 5 passes for Kala Bhavan.

(3) THE REFORMATORY.

150. In the Reformatory school established in August 1912 for juvenile offenders, there were during the year under report 27 boys compared to 21 of the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 2,986-12-9 compared to 2,595 of the year preceding. This works at Rs. 111 per boy, per year compared to Rs. 123-8-0 of the previous year. General primary school instruction is given in addition to teaching carpentry. As the school is located on the Government Model farm at Gorwa, the boys get training in practical Agriculture and field work. Some are taught weaving in Kala Bhawan. Thus every effort is made to train the inmates of the Reformatory in some useful practical Art or handicraft which might prove useful to them in life.

(4) THE MANUAL TRAINING AND DRAWING CLASSES.

151. The same six Manual Training classes attached to Primary schools continued their work as in the previous year. The students show satisfactory progress and take to this hand work very readily as it gives them some relaxation from headwork. Small fees are levied in these classes and as the continuance of these classes depends on the realisation of fees, the head masters collect the necessary amount of fees, and show their sympathetic interest by keeping up the classes. Mr. Vevai, the Kala Bhavan Work Shop superintendent, examined and inspected these classes and offered valuable suggestions to the teachers for further improvement.

152. The following table will give an idea of the number of students learning in these classes, and the number presented and passed at the annual examination.

Table XXII.

No.	Name.	Boys on 31-7-15.	Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage.
1	Bhadran	176	161	129	80
2	Sojitra	332	298	246	82
3	Visnagar	263	229	176	77
4	Patan	412	390	296	76
5	Billimora	115	80	69	86
6	Gandevi	137	118	113	95
	Total ...	1,435	1,278	1,029	80

153. In all Government High Schools and most of the A. V. Schools, as well as in some select primary schools, and the three Drawing Classes. Training Colleges, the subject of drawing, is taught by specially qualified teachers and the time-tables are so adjusted that in some cases one teacher can attend to this subject in more than one school. These teachers, besides teaching compulsory elementary drawing prescribed in the curriculum of the primary and secondary schools, also prepare students for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grade Drawing examinations of the Sir J. J. School of Art Bombay. Again, as drawing forms a part of the primary school curriculum, it is taught in an elementary manner in all schools by class teachers.

CHAPTER IV.

Other Schools.

154. Under the head of other schools are included the following.
Other schools.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Baroda city schools. | (b) Urdu schools. |
| (c) Antyaj schools. | (d) Schools for Forest tribes. |
| (e) Military schools. | (f) Baroda Jail school. |
| (g) Aided schools. | (h) Unaided schools. |
| (i) Sanskrit schools. | (j) Music schools. |
| (k) Night schools. | (l) Orphanage. |

(m) KINDERGARTEN CLASSES.

Though the figures in connection with all these schools have been given in chapter I; special features in connection with them, that deserve to be particularly noted are singled out here.

155. During the year under report there were in all 70 institutions of all sorts in the city with 12,618 pupils on the roll against 72 institutions with 12,212 children of the preceding year. Of these 70 institutions 8 were special institutions, 1 Zanana class and 1 Sanskrit registered school. The remaining 60 were primary schools for boys and girls having 11,845 children attending therein. Besides, there were 6 schools in Military lines in the city, supervised by Regimental officers, having 247 pupils, of whom 219 appeared for examination and 151 passed.

156. The Mahomedan population in the state consists of 82,465 males and 77,647 females. The actual number of Mahomedans, who speak Urdu in their homes is however 64,806. There were in all on the 31st July 1915, 78 Urdu boys' schools and 38 Urdu girls' schools, attended by 8,527 boys and 3,183 girls respectively. The total number of Mahomedan children attending Urdu schools, was 11,710. Several mahomedan children, numbering about 9,404, attended various Gujarati schools. The total number of children belonging to this community learning in primary schools, came upto 21,114 against 19,507 in the previous year. This

gives a percentage of 13.1 against 12.2 of the preceding year. The total number of Mahomedan children learning in primary schools during the last five years was 15,830, 16,830, 17,923, 19,507, 21,114 showing steady rise from year to year. The Urdu schools are under the control of the Urdu Inspector, assisted by the Deputy Urdu Inspector. The work of inspection and examination in these schools is done by the two officers named above.

157. The number of Aided primary schools, started by private individuals and in receipt of Government grant-in-aid, was at the end of the year 20 with 1,947 children as against 19 with 1,474 of the last year. The total annual Government grant allowed to these schools amounted to Rs. 2,448. In addition to this, a special grant of Rs. 3,154 was given to the two Deaf Mute schools working on a grant-in aid system.

158. The two schools for Deaf Mutes, one at Baroda and the other at Mehesana, which hitherto worked by private enterprise receiving a grant from Government, were turned into Government institutions. They were under the management of two expert teachers, Messrs. Nandurbarkar and Trivedi who were trained for this special work. The Deaf Mute school at Baroda had 27 children against 20 of the last year, and the one at Mehesana had 15 against 11. The unfortunate defectives enrolled in these two institutions are taught useful handicrafts, at the same time acquiring some power over voice articulation and expression of ideas.

159. At the end of the year, there were 24 unaided schools with 1,555 pupils in them. These schools receive no grant from Government but are inspected and examined by the Educational officers. There were 5 such schools in Baroda Division and they were attended by 78 pupils. While Kadi, Navsari and Amreli had 6, 12, and 1 schools with 350, 1,099 and 28 pupils in them respectively. Out of 24 unaided schools, 6 are for girls, of which Navsari Tata Girls' school and Patan Jain Girls' school are flourishing. They have a large number of girls with good attendance in higher standards. Of the remaining schools 5 were Sanskrit schools and 13 Gujarati boys' schools.

160. Over and above the 6 Military Schools in the Baroda City there were two other schools one at Dhari and the other at Dwarka. The former had 142 pupils on the roll, of whom 59 appeared for examination, and 38 passed, whereas the latter had 115 pupils of whom 101 appeared for examination and all passed.

161. The Jail School attached to the Baroda Central Jail had 11 young convicts under instruction. It was examined by the Baroda Deputy Inspector; who reported that the short sentence prisoners, who are grown up, do not derive great advantage by learning for a short time in the Jail School.

162. The following table will shew the number of children brought up in the four Boarding Schools started for the Forest tribes in the Navsari Division:—

Schools for forest tribes.

Table XXIII.

Name.	No. allowed by rules.	Actual Number.	Average attendance.	No. presented for examination.	No. Passed.	Percentage.
Songadh Boys' School.	100	100	94	96	70	72
Vyara „	100	91	88	87	59	67
Mahuva „	100	89	69	82	74	90
Songadh Girls' School.	50	50	45	46	28	60
Total ...	350	330	296	311	231	74

163. Taking the 3 boys' schools together, we find that there were 68, 75, 101 and 26 boys in Standard VI, V, IV and III of whom, 56, 62, 75 and 10 passed the annual examination. The Boarding schools at Vyara and Mahuva have classes from fourth standard upwards, as the standard for entrance is the pass in the third standard. If amongst the students seeking admission, there be some passed higher standards they are first selected. In songadh the standard for admission could not be raised to the third standard pass, as the schools in that Taluka have not advanced so much as at Vyara and Mahuva. In the Songadh Girls' school there were 2 girls in Std. VI, 5 in Std. V, 8 in Std. IV, 10 in Std. III, 21 in Std. II, of whom 2, 4, 5, 5, and 12 passed. The results are satisfactory. The children learning in these boarding schools are given boarding, lodging, clothing and everything free. In fact they are brought up entirely at Government expense. The object of the Government in reclaiming the children of the aboriginal classes, from depressing surroundings and unhealthy and debasing environment and uplifting them in life has so far proved successful. There are signs of race improvement in the Kaliparaj community, as evidenced by the comparatively larger mental calibre of the progeny of those, who received their education in these Boarding Schools before.

164. Carpentry forms an additional subject of study being selected with a view to teach students the art of repairing agricultural tools and implements and other wooden articles with which they have to deal in after life. During the year under report 60 and 74 boys from Songadh and Vyara Schools appeared for examination in this subject and 52 and 60 passed respectively. In Mahuva Boarding, this subject is not introduced, as the Government did not like to add to the already increasing expenditure on education.

165. With a view to give practical training to children of the Kaliparaj community in the ancestral vocation of agriculture and to teach them field work on the most improved modern and economic method, there have been two model farms attached one to each of

the Songadh and Vyara schools, measuring about 80 and 50 bighas respectively. Of these 36 and 11 bighas are reserved for growing grass for farm cattle and the remaining for agricultural experiments. The boarders have also to submit to an examination in agriculture both theoretical and practical. At the annual examination 86 boys appeared from Songadh and 81 passed while 67 out of 69 passed at Vyara.

166. The total annual cost of the Songadh Boarding for boys including the expenses on carpentry class and Model farm, amounted to Rs. 5,954-5-3. The annual expenses of the Boarding for girls amounted to Rs. 1,730-0-0. Vyara and Mahuva schools cost per year Rs. 5,089-15-7 and Rs. 4,028-10-2 respectively. The grand total of expenditure on all the boarding schools for aborigines, was Rs. 16,802-15-0. The sale of the Farm produce and the prepared specimens of the carpentry classes at Songadh and Vyara realised Rs. 3,385-0-0. The net average annual cost of each boarder amounted to Rs. 50-14-8, much the same as that of the last year.

167. Dheds, Chamars, Khals, Bhangis and such others are classed as Antyaja Schools. Antyajas or untouchables. Their total population was 1,74,289. At the end of the official year there were 298 Antyaja boys' schools with 11,940 boys, as against 296 schools with 10,884 boys of the preceding year. The number of girls' schools remained the same as the last year, namely 5 with 355 girls in them. Moreover there were 7,492 Antyaja children learning in other Gujarati and Urdu schools. The total of Antyaja children receiving primary education was 19,787, as against 17,371 of the previous year. They are given school requisites free of charge.

168. With a view to uplift the children of the depressed classes and to wean them from bad habits, Government maintain Antyaja Boarding houses. Boarding houses, one at Baroda and the other at Pattan. These hostels accommodate 45 (35 boys and 10 girls) and 29 boys respectively. Free lodging, boarding and other necessities of life are provided for these boarders at State expense. These boarding houses are very popular and form an important factor in improving the intellectual and moral aspects of the lives of their inmates. They are under the personal supervision of Mr. Atmaram, a Hindu of Upper India, working as Inspector of Antyaja Schools. Antyaja children have shown slow but steady progress and some of them have been now admitted in the Baroda High School. The subject of English is introduced in Baroda and Patan Antyaja schools.

169. In August 1913 in the City of Baroda, an unique institution for the boys of Garodas, the priests of the Antyajas, was founded with the main object of imparting religious instruction. Sanskrit formed the principal subject of study, and the boys are initiated in the proper performance of religious rites and ceremonies. The course covers a period of three years. It is expected that these Garoda boys will be by this training better qualified to act as priests, and will win the confidence and respect of the Antyaja people. There were in all 24 Garoda students this year 16 in the first year and 8 in the second year, against 10 of the first year class in the preceding year. Each student gets a stipend of Rs. 8 and 9 in the first and second year respectively.

170. During the year under report, there were 13 Sanskrit schools, of which 4 were Government, 5 Unaided, and 4 Aided. Sanskrit Schools. Of these 13, 3 taught the Vedas, 6 Grammar and literature and 4 Astrology &c. These Sanskrit schools are attended by students some of whom devote whole time to the Sanskrit study, and others study in Vernacular schools as well.

171. During the year the Sanskrit Conference was held in Baroda organised by Nek Namdar Dewan Sahab. It was Sanskrit Pathshala at Baroda. opened by His Highness the Maharaja Sahab, and it was attended by distinguished Sanskritists from various parts of India. Among various resolutions passed for the wider dissemination, encouragement, promotion and advancement of Sanskrit Learning, it was resolved to start a Sanskrit Pathshala in Baroda City, where both elementary and advanced courses of critical and research study of different branches of Sanskrit Literature on Western method may be offered. The special Committee of the Conference prepared a workable scheme for the Pathshala and submitted it to Baroda Government. The general outlines of the scheme were accepted by Government, and the commencement of the Sanskrit Pathshala was made at the end of the year, taking up the elementary course at first. Special courses for the training of Pujaris and Purchits were also introduced, and practical instruction in the performance of rites and ceremonies was imparted to those who wanted to take up the profession of officiating Brahmins. Government sanctioned an annual expenditure of Rs 25,000 for the purpose. Poor deserving students wishing to join the institution are given boarding and lodging free. The number of such boarders is limited to ten. The course covers a period of three years and the standard of admission is Vernacular Standard V.

172. The following table shows the progress of Students in Sanskrit Schools.

Table XXIV.

Number.	Name of School.	No. on the rolls.		Examination Results.		Percentage.	Date of opening.
		1913-14.	1914-15.	No. of Students Presented.	No. of Pupils Passed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.							
1	Petlad Vyakarana Shala ...	40	36	22	12	54	1- 5-90
2	Karnali Rigveda Shala ...	22	27	22	15	68	29- 7-89
3	Dwarka Veda Shala ...	65	72	58	29	50	1- 2-96
4	Beyt Pathashala ...	16	26	20	12	60	5- 3-93
Aided.							
5	Sidhpur Sanskrit Shala ...	30	105	47	17	36	1- 9-97
6	Baroda Do. ...	33	86	27	25	92	1- 4-03
7	Petlad Veda Shala ...	25	21	14	9	64	1- 6-06
Unaided.							
8	Dwarka Pathashala ...	46	88	25	19	67	1- 7-94
9	Kadi Do. ...	30	20	20	15	75	24- 1-12
10	Petlad Jyotish Shala ...	14	18	...	...	...	21- 5-08
Total ...		321	399	258	153	59.3	

Besides there are 3 Jain Sanskrit Pathshalas, of which one is aided and two are unaided.

173. There were in all five Music schools against four in the preceding year. One was at Baroda, another at Navsari, the Music Schools. third at Patan, the fourth at Amreli and the last one

at Mehesana. These schools are attended by children learning in primary and secondary schools. The hours of work are from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m. Mr. Murtuzakhan, the head master of Baroda Music school, examined all of the above schools. The following table gives the necessary details regarding them:—

Table XXV.

Name.	No. of boys on the roll.	No. of boys presented for examination.	No. of boys Passed.	Percentage.
Baroda	200	148	130	87.8
Patan	289	202	178	88.1
Mehesana... ..	...	...	...	...
Navsari	...	...	...	...
Amreli	136	97	87	89.7
Total	625	447	395	88.3

Music forms an additional subject of study in the Training Colleges for Men and Women, where separate teachers are appointed for the purpose. In places where there are music schools, arrangements are made to teach Music in Girls' schools as well.

174. This year His Highness' Government was pleased to sanction the opening of a special class of Sarnai in the city of Baroda. It was placed under the tuition of Ganpatrao, an expert Sarnai player, and four young men with natural bend for Sarnai playing were to be prepared, so that this art may not die out in Baroda. The class meets one hour every day in the Raopura Music School, and scholarships are given to the best students selected by the teacher.

175. At the end of the year there were 3 night schools, one at each of the three places, Mehlav, Unjha and Mehesana. The Night Schools. main object of opening these schools is to afford educational facilities to grown up men, who are unable to attend day schools, owing to their being engaged in labour pursuits. They attend schools at night time from 8 to 10 p. m. in the Vernacular school building and learn reading, writing, casting accounts &c., which might prove useful to them in daily life and increase their wage earning capacity. These schools are managed by teachers of the day schools, who get some additional allowance for this extra work. The school at Mehlav had 26 students on the roll, Unjha 20, and the night school at Mehesana had 106. The total number was 133 of whom 87 presented for examination and 62 passed.

176. During the year under report there was only one orphanage for boys at Amreli with 72 orphans. Three orphan boys were sent out to study in Kala-Bhavan, one in the Training college for Men and one in the Antyaja Boarding school. Other orphan boys attend Amreli Industrial school, where they learn useful arts and handicrafts such as weaving, carpentry, dyeing &c. Some are attached as apprentices to local tailors and shoe-makers at Amreli. The total expenditure incurred on account of this institution amounted to Rs. 4,935-10-3. In absence of a Reformatory School at Amreli 7 juvenile offenders were sent to this orphanage under the Children's Court Act, by Amreli Court.

177. During the year under report there were 6 such classes against 5 of the year preceding. They were at work one at Amreli with 115 boys and 17 girls, one at Patan with 99 boys and 101 girls, three at Baroda with 264 boys and 179 girls and one at Navsari with 14 boys and 20 girls. Thus the total number of boys rose to 492 and that of girls to 317 making the total of 809 children against 547 of the previous year. These classes show a steady increase in the number on the roll. The rise in the number of children this year is highly satisfactory and augurs well for the future. These classes are generally attended by children of ages between 4 and 6. These classes are entrusted to specially competent trained teachers of great zeal and ability, who have made child nature a special study. These teachers have great adaptability of mixing freely with little children imparting instruction in an interesting way best suited to the young undeveloped minds. The classes are specially well equipped with interesting appliances such as pictures, charts, diagrams and object lessons with a view to train the faculties of perception and observation. In some of these classes arrangements are made to feed young children during school hours, for which small fees are charged, which parents pay willingly.

CHAPTER V.

Miscellaneous.

178. Government sanction every year a fixed grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for Primary and Rs. 50,000 for Secondary School Buildings. This sum is placed at the disposal of the P. W. Department, and the names of villages, where buildings are urgently wanted, are fixed at the beginning of the year, by the Education Department. There is a pressing demand from all Talukas, which it is impossible to meet fully. The decision, as to where the schools should be constructed, is arrived at after taking various circumstances into consideration. Preference is given to places, where girls' schools are in a flourishing condition, and where good school houses would enhance their efficiency and discipline, where people volunteer to contribute towards a part of the cost. In villages, where no school houses are available even on the payment of good rent, and where schools are absolutely wanted, even small contributions from the people are accepted. The cost of buildings is so high, that it is found impossible to construct from the building grant, school houses at all places, where people have contributed sums during the year. The present grant must be atleast doubled, if more funds could not be spared. Over and above this fixed grant, His Highness the Maharaja Sahab has given special

sanctions for Baroda High School, Kala Bhavan, and two primary school buildings in the Baroda City. Local Boards have also taken up the work of constructing school houses from the sixty percent of the amount of fines collected. The Prant Subha in consultation with the Prant Inspector has fixed upon villages, where they are to be constructed. During the year 16 village school buildings, and one large girls' school building at Patan were finished and taken up for use. The peoples' contribution for the school buildings amounted to Rs. 13,094.

179. All first grade A. V. schools, High Schools and about 46 Vernacular schools have been provided with gymnasium teachers, Physical Education. Gymnastic apparatus and playing grounds. In some schools gymnasium sheds are erected, but they could not be provided at all places. Where there are no sheds, the Head-masters complain that regular work is interfered with owing to heat and rains, and that the gymnastic apparatus get spoiled by exposure. Indian games have been incorporated as an integral part of the primary school-curriculum. The teachers trained in the Training College are found competent to teach drill and ordinary gymnastic exercises in schools, where there are no special appointments of gymnasts. With a view to supervise the work of these gymnasium teachers and to harmonise and systematise the work done by them, the Inspector of physical exercises travels 8 months of the year, visiting State schools. Drill exercise forms an important part in school discipline and is gone through in every school. Exercises in Bar-bells, Dumb-bells and calisthenics are also introduced in girls' schools. These are taught by women teachers, who have themselves been trained in the Training College, where prizes are offered for competition.

180. In all secondary schools some hours are set apart for imparting moral instruction to students through the medium of Moral Education. passages selected from the Ramayan, Mahabharat and Goulds' Noble Path &c. Class teachers read before the students in the class Moral stories selected from various books, published under the auspices of the Moral Education League. In Primary schools teachers use the Nitishikshana published by Baroda Government and prepared by Prof. Dhruva. It forms a basis of moral instruction and serves to develop a moral conscience, and the sense of discerning right from wrong.

181. Every large Primary school possesses a fairly good collection of useful specimens, models, diagrams, charts &c. for illustrating lessons in Reading series. In all Secondary Museums. schools, science has been made an integral part of study and thus every school has a decent collection of Natural History objects, and in large schools laboratory room is set apart for practical science teaching. In Baroda City there is the Museum and Picture Gallery exhibiting principal objects of nature and art. It is visited by teachers coming from outside, as well as teachers from the city, who bring their class students with them once a week.

182. During the year under report, prizes in different Primary schools to the extent of Rs. 13,890 were given away. Some of the prize books are selected from the Bhashantar School Prizes. Store but they are those that will afford useful reading to the children who

receive them. The greater part of the prize books consists of text books, that will be useful to the children in higher classes, to which they are promoted. By this arrangement, parents of poor children get considerable relief from the anxiety of providing their children with text books. It is the general practice to supplement the Government prize grant by the grant from the people, at the time of the prize distribution of the schools. This people's grant is indefinite and varies with the influence and respect the headmaster is able to command. For this year it was Rs. 9,323, nearly three-fourths of the Government grant, which is a sure indication of the teachers' efforts to enlist the sympathy of the people to the school cause. The prize distribution gatherings are generally held, soon after the examination is finished by Inspector, Deputy Inspectors or Lady Inspectors.

183. For the encouragement of the study of ancient Sanskrit literature in all its branches, every year the sum of Rs. 18,000, called the Shraavan Mas Dakshina Examinations, is included in the Departmental budget. From this sum, Rs. 11,684 were given away as annuities to the Brahmins, who had earned them in previous years by passing Dakshina examinations in the month of Shraavan. Every year the Department conducts this examination, with the help of the Committee of Shastris and graduate sanskritists, specially appointed for the year. The candidates for the examination send their applications one month before the examination, and they come from all parts of the country. They submit to a preliminary examination of general knowledge, before they are allowed to sit for the Sanskrit examinations proper. This year the new candidates, that appeared for examination, were 184 out of whom 161 were successful. The amount of Dakshina given to the successful candidates, was Rs. 3,950, the honorarium to examiners, was Rs. 607, and other expenses amounted to Rs. 607. The total expenditure was Rs. 17,060 out of the grant of Rs. 18,000. The system of giving old annuities is stopped and henceforth only the money prizes will be given to successful candidates of the year as a lump sum once for all.

184. The following table will show the results of these examinations:—

Table XXVI.

Subject.	No. of candidates that appeared.	No. of candidates that passed.	Amount of Dakshina
Vedas	16	15	687
Vedhashya	1	1	45
Law	8	2	81
Advaita Philosophy	5	5	57
Vishistadvaita	1	0	0
Dvaita	1	1	25
Shuddha Advaita	4	3	26
Purva Mimansa	1	1	18
Grammar	4	4	110
Logic	7	5	128
Rhetorics	6	8	22
Poetry, Dramas	78	62	1,038
Astrology	8	8	67
Astronomy	4	4	171
Medicine	11	9	160
Mythology	34	32	940
Kirtan	10	10	440
Total.	184	161	8,950

185. During the year 189 headteachers of schools in small villages did the postal work, in addition to their own school duties. The remuneration given to them by the postal Department varied from Rs. 3 to 5, and in some cases it was Rs. 8. There are distinct instructions given to the headmasters to arrange the postal work beyond school hours, so that it may not interfere with school work.

186. At the end of the year under report the State maintained 9 students, 4 in England and 5 in America for special study. They all studied at State expense, except Mr. A. B. Pandhre, who may be expected to refund a part or the whole of the expenses. They studied various subjects and prepared for different examinations, as shown below:—

- (1) Dr. P. T. Patel passed the London M. D., M. R. C. P., M. R. C. S. examinations and returned on 13-11-1915.
- (2) Mr. S. V. Pendse, B. A. passed the examination in Pedagogy in the University of London and returned on 27-11-1914.
- (3) Mr. Dhekane learnt the work of a Valet and returned with Mr. Pendse.
- (4) Mr. R. R. Pawar, B. A. L. L. B., studied the subjects of Systematising and organisation under the supervision of Mr. G. M. Gest. in America.
- (5) Mr. C. V. Sane B. Ag., studied Higher Agriculture in America and obtained the degree of M. Sc., in the University of Wisconsin. He specialises in practical farm work.
- (6) Mrs. Radhabai Pawar a Maratha Girl, a student of the Intermediate Arts class at Baroda College, has taken courses in Pedagogy in the Columbia University. She gets a scholarship of \$ 150 for two years from the Columbia University.
- (7) Mr. B. R. Ambedkar, B. A., an antyaja student, reads for Ph. D. in the Columbia University the subjects of Finance, Commerce and Political Science. He has taken the degree of A. M.
- (8) Mr. S. M. Pagar reads for Ph. D. in Columbia University having already taken the A. M. degree, in the same subject as No. 7.
- (9) Mr. K. G. Gaekwad is preparing for entrance at Cambridge.
- (10) Mr. U. B. Poonekar reads for Cambridge Senior Local examination under the supervision of Mr. W. A. D. Rudge and J. Gardiner.
- (11) Mr. A. B. Pandhre continued his studies under the guidance of Mr. J. Gardiner.
- (12) Mr. B. S. Patel continued his study in Dairying and Cattle-breeding at Edinburgh and Glasgow, with a loan scholarship from the State.

187. Of the Prachin Kavya Mala Series, the book named Dayaramkrut Kavya Mani 1, was published under Government Patronage.

188. Out of the sum allotted in the Budget for the purpose of giving encouragement to authors of Gujarati, Marathi and Hindi publications, during the year, 128 out of 236 books were found deserving encouragement. These books are examined by the members of the Book Committee, and the patronage is given to them from the funds available. Out of 236 books received for patronage, 131 were Gujarati, 48 Marathi, 16 English, 20 Hindi, 6 Urdu, 2 Sanskrit-English, 1 Gujarati-Marathi, 2 Sanskrit-Gujarati and 10 Sanskrit-Hindi.

189. Teachers' associations have long been established in connection with principal Primary Schools. The main object of such Teachers' Associations. associations is to afford opportunities to teachers of different villages to come together and discuss the methods of teaching various subjects, and other general educational questions and exchange views on various subjects of daily school life. There were 113 such associations in Kadi Division, 70 in Baroda, 22 in Navsari and 35 in Amreli. These associations are generally presided over by the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors, who have by this way the opportunity of coming in contact with teachers of various schools in the Division.

190. During the year under report 130 schools had to be closed for a Schools closed owing to longer or shorter period on account of plague. Plague.

191. During the year, there were 46,016 boys and 28,152 girls of the Koli-Bhil communities learning in primary schools. The total number of such children came up to 74,168 as compared with 62,569 of the previous year.

192. It has already been stated in the previous reports that teachers, who have passed the 6th standard vernacular examination and who are certified to be doing satisfactory work, are paid Rs. 9 as the minimum salary. A large sum was sanctioned for a period of three years for this purpose. This year His Highness' Government were pleased to sanction Rs. 25,000 as a final instalment. Of the large number of teachers engaged in Primary Schools, nearly three fourths received till now a salary of Rs. 7. This minimum salary was found not sufficiently attractive. Teachers accepted 7 Rs. post as a temporary job, and left it as soon as they got a better one. During the year there were 1,740 applications for service as teachers on Rs. 7, and 9, of whom 279 declined the offer of service made to them, as they were able to get better job elsewhere within a short time after their applications. As these lowly paid teachers were found careless in their work, 188 of them were dismissed, and 107 were degraded. Again 144 resigned and 208 left service without notice, as they did not care to continue. It was found necessary to raise it to Rs. 9 to retain good men in school service. All seven-rupee posts were raised to Rs. 9, and this year the final instalment of Rs. 25,000 was given to complete the measure. Still there are teachers who get Rs. 7, but they are only those, who have not passed the 6th standard test. Owing to the abnormal rise in prices of foodstuffs owing to war, even this minimum is found inadequate. Teachers are allowed to appear for the first year Training College examination

with private study so that they may improve their prospects. It is gratifying to note that this year His Highness' Government were pleased to sanction a further sum of Rs. 32,000 to meet the additional expenditure incurred by paying the full value viz. Rs. 20 and 15 of the third and second year Training Certificates. This revised scale of pay in case of 2nd and 3rd year trained teachers will serve as an incentive to the general body of teachers, and will put new vigour and life in them. It is hoped that it will greatly add to the efficiency of school teaching and improve the quality of work turned out.

CHAPTER VI.

Officers of the Department.

193. During the year, Mr. Masani continued to work as Minister of Education and Vidyadhikari, keeping general supervision over the Department of Libraries. He travelled over 2,020 miles during inspection tour, moved in the districts for 124 days and visited 160 schools.

194. This year there were some changes in the Inspectorial staff. Mr. Modi the Educational Inspector Baroda Division retired under Huzur order from 4th January 1915 and Mr. G. M. Shah, Principal Assistant to the Vidyadhikari was appointed to succeed him. The three Divisions of Kadi, Navsari, and Amreli continued under the administrative control of the Inspectors Messrs. Kazi, Desai and Patel respectively. Miss J. B. Engineer, who worked as Inspectress of Girls' schools Baroda Prant during the greater part of the year, was transferred to the post of Lady Superintendent Training College for women and Principal Girls' High school, vacated by Miss M. Dewey on the termination of the period of her temporary service agreement. To the place of Inspectress of Baroda now falling vacant by the above transfer, Government appointed Miss T. C. Guzdar from Bombay. Mrs. Thakur, Mrs. Khory and Miss Homawalla remained incharge of Kadi, Navsari, and Amreli Divisions respectively, and successfully championed the cause of Girls' education.

195. At the end of the year there were 27 deputy-Inspectors incharge of Talukas. They visited and travelled over their inspection area briskly for 8 months of the year, examined Gujarati schools in their respective circles. The Urdu schools were under the direction of a special Urdu Inspector, who was assisted by a Deputy Inspector. Mr. Mehdi Hussein, who was an Urdu Inspector for a number of years, retired from service and Mr. Dayami, an Aligadh graduate, was appointed in his place. Another Mahomedan graduate, Mr. Mandviwalla was selected to work as an Urdu Deputy Inspector. The inspection and examination work of the Marathi schools was carried out as before by the Marathi Deputy Inspector. Over and above these Deputies one special Antyaja Inspector looked after and controlled all the Antyaja schools of the State. The above mentioned officers, besides do-

ing the work of inspection and examination of the schools entrusted to their care, organise parents' meetings, preside at prize distribution gatherings of school children, make the people appreciate the benevolent intentions of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib in giving free and compulsory education and exhort them to take full advantage of the educational facilities offered by sending their children regularly to schools. It is in gatherings like these that the Deputy Inspectors prevail upon the people, to show their sympathetic interest in educational activities by contributing sums of money for the construction of school buildings and carrying out such other acts that may tend to further the cause of general education which is so essential to the full intellectual, moral and social development of a nation. To carry out successfully the compulsory Educational policy, His Highness has been pleased to sanction the appointments of 22 Sub-deputies, to assist the Deputies in inspection and examination work. They inspect all the schools of the Taluka and conduct examination of schools that teach upto standard 4th. They move about from village to village during the touring season, and during the monsoon apply themselves more closely to the improvement of the teaching method in schools which are situated at their headquarters, and carry out other orders of the Deputy, for raising the tone and discipline of the schools which are found defective.

196. Mr. G. M. Shah, who had made himself useful as an Assistant and who had a masterly grasp of the whole office work, was appointed Inspector Baroda division, and Mr. Work done by the office. Dixit was transferred to the head office as the Principal Assistant. Mr. P. M. Dave, who worked honestly and conscientiously as a Chitnis to the Vidyadhikari, and gave complete satisfaction by his active and energetic ways of work, had to be transferred as a Deputy Inspector to carry out the Huzur order laying down the principle of a change every 4 years. His place was filled up by the Deputy Inspector Mr. N. J. Parikh, who worked as Chitnis for the last part of the year. All of them did good work within their own respective spheres of action.

CHAPTER VII.

Expenditure and Income.

197. The figures in the following Table showing the expenditure and income, are supplied by the Accountant General after the close of the official year. The general summary given at the first page of the Report shows the expenditure incurred under main heads. Whereas the subjoined Table gives accurately the details of expenditure under minor heads. The total expenditure on Vernacular education amounted to Rs. 15,51,326-8-2 as against Rs. 14,44,737-8-3 of the previous year, showing on the whole a net increase of Rs. 1,06,588-15-11.

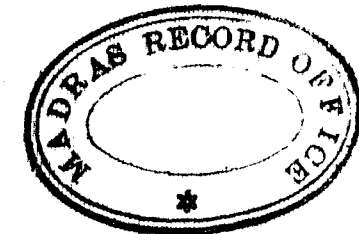


Table XXVII.

Actual expenditure under different heads for two years.

No.	Heads.	Expenditure.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1913-14.	1914-15.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Officers' Salary	98,221- 0- 7	1,06,002- 0- 4	7,780-15- 9	....
2	Gujarati and Marathi boys' schools:-				
	Salaries	5,63,254- 8- 1	6,01,733-11- 7	38,479- 3- 6	....
	Dead-Stock	42,383- 6- 2	21,238-11- 8	....	21,144-10- 6
	Contingencies	1,30,083-15- 3	1,39,212- 1- 0	9,128- 1- 9	....
	Scholarships	9,046- 2- 5	8,239- 4- 4	....	806-14- 1
	Temporary Establishment	26,401-10- 3	38,635-14- 8	12,234- 4- 5	....
	Total	7,71,169-10- 2	8,09,059-11- 3	59,841- 9- 8	21,951- 8- 7
3	Urdu Schools:-				
	Salaries	33,854-10-11	36,008-13- 3	2,154- 2- 4	....
	Dead-Stock	656-14- 0	....	....	656-14- 0
	Contingencies	6,296-13- 0	6,395- 8- 9	98-11- 9	....
	Scholarships . . . . .	....	....	....	....
	Temporary Establishment	800- 4-10	1,041-10-10	241- 6- 0	....
	Total	41,608-10- 9	43,446- 0-10	2,494- 4- 1	656-14- 0
4	Girls' Schools:-				
	Salaries	1,70,556- 4-10	1,81,652-15- 3	11,096-10- 5	....
	Dead-Stock	13,645- 9- 9	9,950-10- 9	....	3,694-15- 0
	Contingencies	30,518- 2- 0	31,793- 3-10	1,275- 1-10	....
	Scholarships	9,833- 3- 2	13,358- 4- 2	3,525- 1- 0	....
	Temporary Establishment	5,729- 7- 1	14,320-12- 1	8,591- 5- 0	....
	Total	2,30,282-10-10	2,51,075-14- 1	24,488- 2- 3	3,694-15- 0
5	Music Schools:-				
	Salaries	6,443-14- 7	6,824- 6- 9	380- 8- 2	....
	Dead-Stock	47- 4- 0	275- 0- 0	227-12- 0	....
	Contingencies	673- 5- 0	634- 1- 9	....	39- 3- 3
	Scholarships	314- 7- 9	523- 2- 6	208-10- 9	....
	Temporary Establishment	38- 8- 9	417- 0- 3	378- 7- 6	....
	Total	7,517- 8- 1	8,673-11- 3	1,195- 6- 5	39- 3- 3
6	Sanskrit Schools:-				
	Salaries	1,448- 3-10	1,417- 7- 2	....	30-12- 8
	Dead-Stock . . . . .	....	....	....	....
	Contingencies	136- 0- 0	166- 8- 3	30- 8- 3	....
	Scholarships . . . . .	....	....	....	....
	Temporary Establishment	1,627-11- 9	2,655- 0- 3	1,027- 4- 6	....
	Total	3,211-15- 7	4,238-15- 8	1,057-12- 9	30-12- 8

Table XXVII.—Concluded.

No.	Heads.	Expenditure.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1913-14.	1914-15.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Kala Bhavan:—				
	Salaries	36,806-13- 6	40,229-15- 9	3,423- 2- 3	....
	Dead-Stock	3,160- 8- 9	2,416-11- 6	....	743-13- 3
	Contingencies	13,074-11- 0	14,756- 6- 5	1,681-11- 5	....
	Scholarships	1,274- 6- 9	1,255- 2- 3	....	19- 4- 6
	Temporary Establishment	7,823- 4- 7	7,873- 4- 3	49-15- 8	....
	Purchase of Machinery . . . . .	....	858-15- 0	858-15- 0	....
	Total	62,139-12- 7	67,390- 7- 2	6,013-12- 4	763- 1- 9
8	Male Training Colleges:—				
	Salaries	23,339- 9- 3	30,199- 5-10	6,859-12- 7	....
	Dead-Stock	6,575-12- 3	2,236-14- 6	....	4,338-13- 9
	Contingencies	6,198-15- 7	6,591-11- 9	392-12- 2	....
	Scholarships	39,109-15- 9	43,998-13- 9	4,888-14- 0	....
	Temporary Establishment	1,896-13- 6	2,850- 3- 9	953- 6- 3	....
	Total	77,121- 2- 4	85,877- 1- 7	13,094-13- 0	4,338-13- 9
9	Deaf and Dumb Schools:—	....	1,352- 5- 0	1,352- 5- 0	....
10	Boarding Schools	39,616-11- 3	33,576-11- 2	2,959-15-11	....
11	Sanskrit Library, Encouragement to Sanskrit learning, &c.	18,003- 4- 6	18,419- 1- 1	415-12- 7	....
12	Aided Schools	2,140- 7- 0	5,602-10- 2	3,462- 3- 2	....
13	Encouragement to Authors	4,243- 4- 3	2,927-10- 3	....	1,315-10- 0
14	Book-Depots:—				
	Salaries	2,272-15- 6	1,985-14- 3	....	287- 1- 3
	Contingencies	949- 0- 0	1,682- 7- 0	733- 7- 0	....
	Total	3,221-15- 6	3,668- 5- 3	733- 7- 0	287- 1- 3
15	Orphanages	5,769- 6- 5	4,935-10- 3	....	833-12- 2
16	State Library	1,505-11- 0	1,850- 0- 6	344- 5- 6	....
17	Education of Students sent abroad	10,918- 1- 0	19,566- 5- 0	8,648- 4- 0	....
	Total	13,67,601- 3-10	14,67,662- 8-10	1,33,883- 1- 5	33,911-12- 5
18	Central Library:—				
	Salaries	12,412- 8- 3	15,741- 3- 0	3,328-10- 9	....
	Dead-Stock	1,911- 4- 0	1,239- 6- 6	....	671-13- 8
	Contingencies	7,071- 4- 2	3,608- 7- 9	....	3,462-12- 5
	Temporary Establishment	6,850-14- 6	6,280-11- 3	....	570- 3- 3
	Purchase of Books	13,621- 1-11	13,442- 8- 9	....	178- 9- 2
	Scholarships	275- 9- 0	....	....	275- 9- 0
	Grant-in-aid Public Libraries	34,903-10- 7	43,951-10- 1	9,047-15- 6	....
	Total	77,046- 4- 5	83,663-13- 4	11,776-16- 3	5,158-15- 4
	Grand Total	14,44,737- 8- 3	15,51,326- 8- 2	1,45,659-11- 8	30,070-11- 9

198. The sources of income in the Vernacular Education Department are very much limited since no fees are levied in primary schools. Fees are charged only in institutions like Kala-bhavan. The fines collected under the Compulsory Education Act, profits from model-farms and Work-shops, and the money realised from the sale of old articles &c. form the principal heads which yield some income.

The figures for the two years are as under:—

	Year 1913-14	1914-15.
Fees	4,665-12- 0	4,856- 8- 0
Kala-bhavan	6,016- 4- 5	6,738-13-11
Miscellaneous	83,657- 1-11	65,657-15- 4
Total	94,339- 2- 4	77,253- 5- 3

CHAPTER VIII.

Book Depots.

199. There is a Central Book-Depot in Baroda City attached to the Vidyadhikari office, which exercises general control over the Branch Depots, scattered all over the State. The total number of such branch Depots was 46, the same as the last year. The main object of the Department in maintaining these depots is not to turn it into a source of profit to Government, but to provide full facilities in the prompt supply of text books to as many as 3000 schools at low prices. Besides, these Depots, the inspecting officers of the department carry with them a number of books which form travelling Depots. They are thus enabled to arrange prizes immediately after the examinations are finished. When any book is not in stock in subdepots, and if it is greatly in demand, the inspecting officers supply the demand at once from their own stock, and afford instant relief. As the travelling Depot is carried along with the district office kit of the inspecting officer, there is no special charge to Government on this account.

200. To carry on this business of the purchase and sale of school books, Government offers an advance of Rs. 32000 to the department. The following table gives an idea of the value of books on hand on 31st July 1914 and 1915, and the value of books bought and sold during the course of the year under report.

Table XXVIII.

The Stock in the Depots for 1914-15,

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Stock on hand on 1-8-1914 ...	53,944- 2- 8	Stock sold	55,122-14- 0
Stock received during the year.	70,927- 7- 2	Stock struck off	18-13- 9
		Stock on hand on 31-7-15.	69,729-14- 1
Total ...	1,24,871- 9-10	Total ...	1,24,871- 9-10

201. The main source of income made by the Depot is the commission realised from the sale of books in its branch depots.

The average rate of commission allowed by the book-sellers, publishers and authors on the books purchased from them is 20%. For some years past the Department publishes some of its own text books and sells them at low prices and derives from the sale of such books nearly 33% profit. Out of 35 such text books 18 were reprinted during the year.

202. The total gross profit realized from the commission amounted to Rs. 14,576-7-11. Deducting Rs. 3,213-1-0 as the amount of commission allowed to sub-depots, Rs. 1,985-14-3 for establishment charges, Rs. 1,682-7-0 for contingent and miscellaneous expenses, there remained a net profit of Rs. 7,695-1-8, that is 24% nearly on the total permanent advance of Rs. 32,000.

PART III.

Libraries.

203. The Annual report on Public Instruction in the Baroda State for the year 1910-11 relates the history of the origin and subsequent development of the Library Department, started at the express desire of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb for bringing within the easy reach of his subjects, the knowledge that is so essential to the full intellectual, moral and social development of a nation. It is therefore not necessary to reiterate the same thing over again. During the year Mr. J. S. Kudalkar, M. A., L. L. B., who was sent abroad with Mr. Borden, the first Director, with the object of visiting the principal library institutions of the world, and studying the library organisation and Library economy in European and American countries, and of continuing after his return the work started by the American expert, arrived in India from his world-tour in the month of September and took charge of this Department. Mr. Newton Dutt continued to work under the designation of "State Librarian" as Assistant for the local Central Library and Mr. M. N. Amin as Assistant for District Libraries.

204. The Library Department can conveniently be divided into three Activities of the branches. branches:—

1. The Central Library at Baroda,
2. The District libraries,
3. The Visual Instruction Branch.

The Central library was brought into existence by the conversion of the splendid Palace library into a public one. The Central Library was open for 828 days as against 296 days during the previous year. The number of registered readers fell from 5,251 to 2,500. This fall was chiefly due to the readjustment and renewal of Readers' Cards, eliminating the names of those, who failed to take interest in the library, and cancelling the memberships of those, who left the city. It was thus ascertained that there were only 2,500 'live' readers this year. During the year under report the number of books in the Central Library was 58,790 as against 49,329 of the previous year. Of the new accessions (4461) 2406 books were acquired by gift, of which 2,006 were Marathi books from Shri Sampatrao

Library. Of the books purchased 1,695 were English, 188 Gujarati, 118 Marathi and 12 Sanskrit. Sixteen Sanskrit and 16 Gujarati Manuscripts were added to the Manuscript Collection. The total number of Books and Magazines circulated during the year was 58,144 as compared with 56,492 of the previous year. Of the Books circulated, 28,205 were Vernacular and 23,839 English.

205. During the year under report the total expenditure incurred on account of periodicals amounted to Rs. 2,074-2-6 as against 1,497-13-3 of the preceding year. The extra expenditure was due to the extra copies of dailies and war papers, that had to be subscribed supplying full information on the War Topic. The total number of papers and magazines, subscribed for during the year was 153, of which 11 were Quarterlies 83 Monthlies, 37 Weeklies, 18 Dailies and 9 Miscellaneous. As regards the number of readers that visited the Reading Room during this year was 1,21,175 as against 1,10,204 of the preceding year, giving an average of nearly 332 readers a day. The total number of magazines issued for home use was 2,612, of which 901 were English and 1,711 vernacular.

206. The work of collecting old and rare Sanskrit and Gujarati Manuscripts was done by Mr. C. D. Dalal, M. A. with great zeal and real earnestness. In September last,

he was deputed by Government to search the Jain Bhandars at Pattan, Baroda and Chhani. He catalogued minutely all the 658 old palm leaf manuscripts and an equal number of rare and important paper ones. During this tour he came across a number of rare and important works in Bhuddhistic, Mediæval, Logic and in Rhetoric, Drama, Poetry, Prose and History of Gujarat. Twenty three works from the Bhandars were got transcribed and Twenty seven were purchased for the Library Collection. As usual the Central Library continued to give every possible assistance to outsiders to study library economy and library organisation. The Mysore Government deputed a librarian to Baroda to be trained. He took a practical course of training for three months in the Central Library.

207. The Children's Library attracted a larger number of juvenile readers this year on account of the flag-exhibitions, large picture bulletins and quotation boards that have been hung upon the wall. It was attended this year by 19,543 children as against 19,081 of the last year. The new features of educational value in the Children's room were the story hour and Cinema shows. It was arranged to hold the story hour every Wednesday afternoon between 3 and 4 and give a Cinema show every Saturday afternoon at the same time.

208. The Central Library sends to two ladies' club in the Baroda City on the days of their meeting not only popular books, but also picture-books, games, puzzle boxes &c. meant for little children that accompany their mothers. The total number of books issued to these clubs during the year came upto 2,080 as against 1,347 of the previous year.

209. Free public libraries of the State are grouped under three classes, viz. (1) Prant, (2) Town and (3) Village Libraries. They receive annual grants of Rs. 700, Rs. 300, and Rs. 50 each respectively, towards their maintenance from both the Government and the Panchayats on condition of their raising a similar sum by public subscription, donation or other means.

210. During the year under report, there were 3 Prant Libraries, 35 Town Libraries, 385 Village Libraries and 62 Reading rooms as compared to 2 Prant, 35 Town, and 325 Village libraries and 62 Reading Rooms during the previous year. They possessed 1,56,206 books and circulated 1,64,381. Of the 385 Village libraries, 334 raised contributions for maintenance against 255 of the preceding year; while the remaining 51 Village libraries did not raise any sum for maintenance and upkeep, remaining contented with the books received from the Government at the time they were first started.

211. Most of the Town libraries have been provided with proper buildings, and arrangements are being made to construct others next year for such of the libraries as have not got them by this time.

212. The total circulation of books in Town libraries came upto 1,21,060 as compared to 88,033 in the preceding year, while that of the village libraries was 43,271 as compared with 41,590 of the preceding year.

213. Over and above the free grant-in-aid libraries mentioned above, there were 14 special libraries located in different towns of the State and managed by private bodies. Nine of these possess excellent buildings of their own.

214. The success of the library movement owes a great deal to the sympathy and co-operation of revenue officers, Local Bodies, and school masters, who volunteer their help, and spare no pains in giving timely assistance in men and money. The following are the contributions from the Panchayats:—

Baroda Panchayat	13,934- 5-3.
Kadi "	13,000- 0-0.
Navsari "	4,964- 2-6..
Amreli "	2,961-14-6.
Total	34,860- 6-3.

215. The scheme of supplying books to the inhabitants of different villages of the State by means of travelling libraries (in wooden boxes) was introduced in February 1912 and the experiment having proved successful it was pushed forward with greater zeal and vigour. During the year under report 354 Travelling libraries were

sent out as against 297 of the last year. The number of books in stock was 8,922 against 7,671, while the books under circulation numbered 18,837 against 13,059. Mr. Amin moved for 54 days for inspecting District Libraries and his two assistants besides the work of inspection of village libraries, had their share in popularising the library movement.

216. The Visual Instruction Branch specially started with a view to give instruction to the masses by means of Cenematograph demonstrations continued to do its good and useful work. During this year the large Urban Machine was used on 17 occasions and about 8,000 people took advantage of the shows given. The Demonstrators in their District tour visited 118 places in the whole Raj, where the total number of shows given was 128, and visitors to the shows numbered 56,400.

217. The total expenditure of the Department of Libraries during the year amounted to Rs. 83,664 as against 77,046 of the preceding year. The items are as under:—

Salaries	15,141- 3-0.
Dead-Stock	1,239- 6-6.
Contingent	2,880-10-0.
Railway fare and Travelling allowance	727-13-9.
Temporary Estalishment	6,280-11-3.
Books	11,098-12-0.
Papers	2,074- 2-6.
Book-Binding	269-10-3.
District libraries	43,951-10-1.

Total Rs. 83,663-15-4.

218. With the ever increasing number of books added from time to time the need of a new building with the modern requirements of the library accomodation is becoming more and more pressing. The proposals for the site and plans for the building are before Government, and ere long the building problem will reach its final stage of settlement.

A. M. MASANI,
Minister of Education,
(Vidyadhikari)
Baroda State.

BARODA.
15th May 1916.

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Review of the Report on Public Instruction in the Baroda State for the year 1914-15.

The report of the Educational Department for the year 1914-15 reveals steady progress on the lines of educational policy laid down by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb.

The report is a record of steady progress of His Highness' policy.

2. The total number of institutions of all sorts under the control and direction of the Department rose from 3,088 to 3,141.

Increase in the number of institutions and pupils. The total number of pupils attending these institutions has risen from 2,29,903 to 2,58,248 showing in round number a noticeable increase of 28,000 which may be mainly attributed to a keener interest evinced by the people in giving Primary Education to their children. Out of these 2,58,248 the number of pupils attending the Arts College rose to 601, of those attending Secondary schools to 8,435 and of those attending Primary schools and special institutions to 2,49,212. Of the total number 1,53,802 were boys, and 95,410 were girls. The number appears to be highly satisfactory when considered along with the total population of the State.

3. During the year under review the Government sanctioned a further expansion of the staff of the Baroda College and revision of professorial grades liberally revised the professorial grades. The institution has been well equipped with laboratories and with its increased staff is expected to cope with the ever increasing demand for collegiate education in the State.

4. The progress of Secondary Education in the State during the year under review is satisfactory and bears ample testimony to the craving for English Education prevalent throughout the country. The number of Secondary schools went up from 57 to 64 during the year and the total number of pupils studying therein was 8,435 as against 8,079 pupils in the previous year. Private agencies have come forward to supplement the efforts of the Government, raising the number of aided institutions from 24 to 27 and that of the unaided ones from 3 to 6.

Secondary education; progress satisfactory; co-operation of private agencies.

5. The number of Primary schools has this year gone up to 3,076 from 3,030 in the previous one, and that of the pupils reading in them to 2,49,212 from 2,21,274. Government desires that due importance should be attached to consolidation and improvement of the ground already gained on the lines suggested in resolutions of the special Education Committee approved in the main by Huzur Order No. A-133 of 29th. April 1916. The sanctioned enhancement of the pays and improvement of the prospects of the Primary School teachers, their careful training, and effectual and thorough supervision over them, will, it is hoped, conduce to a salutary change in the quality of the tuition imparted in our primary institutions.

Primary Education; increase in the number of schools and pupils; consolidation and improvement desired.

6. A comparison of the figures of the last five years discloses that the Education of girls; general features of the quinquennium have been the increased figures indicate substantial attention paid to the education of girls, the rapid and increase. progressive growth in the number of institutions and pupils, and a marked change in the popular attitude towards the education of women. This year has witnessed an increase of over 13,000 girls raising the total number reading in Primary Schools to 95,410. The Baroda Girls' High School and the Training College for women at Baroda with its branch at Amreli, appear to be doing good and useful work and attracting every year a larger number of pupils. The general figures of increase indicate a substantial advance in this direction.

7. The pupils attending the Kalabhavan have, during the year under review, increased from 325 to 391, the increase being Kalabhavan; number of pupils increased; Industrial more marked in the two sections, the Civil Engineer- schools and Manual Training ing and the Mechanical Engineering. Large sums classes appear to be thriving. were sanctioned during the year towards the equipment of the institution with Electrical Engineering Machinery and chemical apparatus. The District Industrial Schools and the Manual Training classes also appear to be doing well and the training imparted to the boys, it is hoped, will be of practical value in preparing them for industrial life.

8. It appears from the report that the Public libraries of the State have been, on the whole, doing useful work as necessary Public libraries doing useful adjuncts to our educational system. They have been work; 60 village libraries started. successful to a great extent in stimulating the desire for private reading among the people and it is gratifying to note that during the year 60 new village libraries were started. The number of registered readers in the Central Library at Baroda fell from 5,251 to 2,500 and Government has noted the explanation offered by the Department in this behalf. The circulation in Town and Village Libraries has been brisk during the year. Government observes with pleasure that valuable results were achieved in connection with the cataloguing and collection of old manuscripts.

9. Thanks of His Highness' Government are due to Mr. Masani for the Thanks to Mr. Masani for year's steady and satisfactory administration of the the steady administration of the Department. the department.

1st June 1916.

G. B. AMBEGAOKER,
Nyaya Mantri.

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TABLE I.

Showing expenditure under different heads.

	1913-14	1914-15.
University Education Arts College ...	93,787	90,590
School Education General... .. { Secondary Schools ...	1,49,582	1,61,188
Do. Special { Primary Schools ...	9,16,310	9,88,097
Do. Special { Training Schools ...	56,933	62,568
Do. Special { Other Special Schools.	98,685	1,18,389
Buildings and Apparatus	1,50,000	1,50,000
Direction and Inspection	1,13,857	1,17,362
Scholarships	63,423	71,174
Miscellaneous	2,28,993	2,25,441
Total... ..	18,71,570	19,84,809

TABLE II.

Abstract Return of College, Schools and Scholars in the Baroda State at the end of the official year 1914-15.

Abstract Return of College, Schools and Scholars in the Baroda State as on 1-1-1901														
Area and Population.				Public Institutions.						Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of.	
Total Area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages	Population		Collegiate Education.	School Education General.		School Education Special.		Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.			
				Arts College	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
8,181 Square Miles.	Towns 41	Males 10,53,661	Institutions.	For Males..	1	30	2,620	2	15	2,668	33	36	2,737	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 101.1
				For Females ..	..	1	394	1	..	396	..	8	404	
				Total ..	1	31	3,014	3	15	3,064	33	44	3,141	
	Villages 3,054	Females 9,75,659	Scholars.	Males.	593	5,679	1,49,116	527	1,528	1,57,443	2,630	2,631	1,62,704*	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 102.9* Female scholars to Female population of school-going age. 65.2
				Females	8	126	94,402	137	..	94,673	..	871	95,544	
				Total...	601	5,805	2,43,518	664	1,528	2,52,116	2,630	3,502	2,58,248	
	Total 3,095	Total 20,29,320												

A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.

A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
A Municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as town.
The population of school-going age is taken at 15 percent of the whole population in the above table.

* The percentage is high because the number includes over age male scholars.

TABLE

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

Total Direct Expenditure on Public					
	Collegiate Education.	School Education General.		School Education Special.	
	Arts College.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Institutions:—					
{ For Males ...	90,590	1,53,155	7,71,089	41,878	1,18,389
{ For Females ...	...	8,038	2,17,028	20,690	...
Total ...	90,590	1,61,188	9,88,097	62,568	1,18,389
2. Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2 to 13 to total Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	4.5	8.1	49.3	3.1	5.9
3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—					
Government Institutions. { Cost to Government Revenues.	150	28	4	94	77
Aided Institutions ... { Cost to Government Revenues	...	12	3	...	...
Unaided Institutions ... { Total Cost ...	...	...	...	...	...
All Institutions. { Cost to Government Revenues.	150	28	4	94	77

III.

in the Baroda State for Official Year 1914-15.

Instruction.	Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.					Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.
Total.	Direction and Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11,75,081 2,45,751	1,17,362	71,174	1,50,000	2,25,441	5,63,977	19,84,809
14,20,832	1,17,362	71,174	1,50,000	2,25,441	5,63,977	19,84,809
71.6	5.9	3.6	7.5	11.4	28.4	100
6						
8						
...						
6						

TABLE

Return of College, Schools and Scholars in the

Class of Institutions.	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 of July.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st July.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st July.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
<i>Collegiate Education.</i>								
Arts College	1	601	...	...	...	...		
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>								
School Education General.	For Boys.	High Schools ...	4	2,184	5	1,346	1	100
		Middle Schools ...	26	3,549	22	885	5	299
	For Girls.	High Schools ...	1	122	...	...	...	...
		Middle Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Primary Schools.</i>							
	For Boys	2,620	2,02,878	18	1,701	18	980	
For Girls	394	41,140	2	246	6	625		
Total.	3,045	2,49,823	47	4,178	30	1,954		
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>								
School Education Special.	Training Schools for Masters ...	2	527	...	...	...	...	
	Training School for Mistresses ...	1	187	...	...	...	...	
	Kala-Bhavan	1	391	...	...	...	...	
	Technical and Industrial Schools...	3	156	...	...	...	...	
	Other Schools	11	981	...	...	...	...	
	Total.	18	2,192	...	...	...	...	
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	3,064	2,52,045	47	4,178	30	1,954		

IV.

Baroda State for the Official Year 1914-15.

Grant Total of Public Institutions.	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.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Others.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	601	601	...	...	...	579	8	10	4	8	...
10	3,580	3,580	...	...	9	3,207	108	255	1	4	...
53	4,733	4,733	...	...	...	4,236	215	281	1	...	...
1	122	122	...	...	...	98	2	20	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,656	2,05,009	...	461	2,04,548	152	2,14,340	20,023	1,259	11,246	53,262	...
402	42,011	...	...	42,011							
3,122	2,55,455	8,435	461	2,46,559	161	2,22,460	20,356	1,825	11,254	53,274	...
2	527	...	...	527	...	498	26	...	3	...	...
1	137	...	...	137	...	135	1	...	1	...	...
1	391	...	...	391	2	380	4	2	3	...	...
3	156	...	...	156	...	123	31	...	2	...	...
11	981	...	24	957	...	939	24	16	2	...	...
18	2,192	...	24	2,168	2	2,070	91	18	11	...	...
3,141	2,58,248	9,036	485	2,48,727	163	2,24,535	20,442	1,843	11,265	53,274	...

TABLE

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

Object of Expenditure.		Public					
		Under Public					
		Managed by Government.				Aided by	
		State Revenue	Fees.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	State Revenue	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>Collegiate Education.</i>							
Arts College	64,739	25,382	499	90,590	...	...	
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>							
School Education General.	For boys. { High Schools	53,652	23,542	34	77,228	27,905	
	{ Middle Schools	55,103	28,078	780	83,961		
	<i>Primary Schools.</i>						
	For boys	7,52,285	...	56,600	8,08,885	5,602	
	For girls	2,17,028			2,17,028		
Total. ...	10,78,068	51,620	57,414	11,87,102	33,507	...	
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>							
School Education Special.	Training Schools for Masters.	41,878	...	...	41,878	...	
	" " „ Mistresses	20,690	...	...	20,690	...	
	Kala Bhavan	49,937	4,856	6,739	61,532	...	
	Technical & Industrial Schools	4,602	...	...	4,602	...	
	Other Schools	10,952	...	8,487	14,439	...	
Total ...	1,28,059	4,856	10,226	1,43,141	...	...	
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Direction and Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships held in.	Arts College	...	...	...	...	...	
	Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	
	Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	
	Technical & Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Expenditure of Public instruction	12,70,866	81,858	68,109	14,20,833	33,507	...	

V.

Baroda State for the Official Year 1914-15.

Institutions.						Total Expenditure from.			
Management.						State Revenue.	Fees.	Endowments and other sources.	Grand Total.
The Department.		Unaided.							
Endowments and other sources.	Total.	State Revenue.	Fees.	Endowments and other Sources.	Total.	14	15	16	17
8	9	10	11	12	13				
...	...	...	...	...	...	64,739	25,382	469	90,590
...	37,905	...	...	...	...	81,557	23,542	34	1,05,133
...	...	...	...	...	...	55,103	28,078	780	83,961
...	5,602	...	...	...	...	7,57,887	}	56,600	8,14,487
...	38,507	...	...	...	...	2,17,028			2,17,028
...	...	...	...	...	...	11,11,575	51,620	57,414	12,20,609
...	...	...	...	...	...	41,878	...	...	41,878
...	...	...	...	...	...	20,690	...	...	20,690
...	...	...	...	...	...	49,937	4,856	6,739	61,532
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,602	...	...	4,602
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,952	...	3,437	14,439
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,059	4,856	10,226	1,43,141
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,50,000	...	...	1,50,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,17,362	...	...	1,17,362
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,528	...	...	1,528
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,971	...	...	1,971
...	...	...	...	...	...	21,598	...	...	21,598
...	...	...	...	...	...	45,776	...	...	45,776
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,91,934	...	...	1,91,934
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,30,469	...	...	5,30,469
...	33,507	...	...	...	...	18,34,842	81,858	68,109	19,84,809

TABLE.

Return of Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General

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	4	4	5	6	7	8	9
Secondary Schools.								
For Boys. { Government English.	30	5,683	1,412	4	1,416	4,267	...	4,267
Aided English ...	27	2,231	1,084	...	1,084	1,197	...	1,197
Unaided English ...	6	399	79	...	79	320	...	320
Total ...	63	8,313	2,525	4	2,529	5,784	...	5,784
For Girls. { Government English.	1	122	...	23	23	...	99	99
Aided English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	122	...	23	23	...	99	99
Total Secondary Schools ...	64	8,435	2,525	27	2,552	5,784	99	5,883
Primary Schools.								
For Boys. { Government ...	2,637	2,04,433	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	18	1,701	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ...	18	980	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,673	2,07,064	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. { Government ...	395	41,277	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	2	246	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ...	6	625	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	403	42,148	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	8,076	2,49,212	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	8,140	2,57,647	2,525	27	2,552	5,784	99	5,883

VI.

Education in the Baroda State at the end of the official year 1914-15.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower primary Stage.						Total.					
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.											
			Reading Printed Books.			Not Reading Printed Books.								
Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,679	4	5,683			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,231	...	2,231			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399	...	399			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,309	4	8,313			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	122			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	122			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,309	126	8,435			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
25,179	...	25,179	80,074	...	80,074	45,918	...	45,918	1,51,171	...	1,51,171			
154	...	154	956	...	956	591	...	591	1,701	...	1,701			
181	...	181	348	...	348	401	...	401	930	...	930			
25,514	...	25,514	81,378	...	81,378	46,910	...	46,910	1,53,802	...	1,53,802			
...	4,649	4,649	...	47,213	47,213	...	42,677	42,677	...	94,539	94,539			
...	16	16	...	70	70	...	160	160	...	246	246			
...	63	63	...	202	202	...	360	360	...	625	625			
...	4,728	4,728	...	47,485	47,485	...	43,197	43,197	...	95,410	95,410			
25,514	4,728	30,242	81,378	47,485	1,28,863	46,910	43,197	90,107	1,53,802	95,410	2,49,212			
25,514	4,728	30,242	81,378	47,485	1,28,863	46,910	43,197	90,107	1,62,111	95,536	2,57,647			

TABLE VII.

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

District.	Area in Square Mies.	Number of Towns and inhabited villages.	Estimate of population.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st July 1915.	Increase or Decrease of the year.				Number of Schools not yet recognised by the Department and shown in columns 11 and 12 of Table II	Number of pupils in such Schools.	Percentage of total pupils in columns 6 and 12 to popula- tion.	Number of villages with schools.	Average number of square miles in each village with a school.
						Schools.		Pupils.						
						Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Baroda Division	1,897	936	6,83,422	1,036	87,963	20	..	8,186	..	..	..	..	700	27
Kadi Division	3,023	1,090	8,32,162	1,160	1,03,012	13	..	14,201	..	..	..	..	763	39
Navsari Division	1,914	768	3,35,467	605	41,768	16	..	3,150	..	..	..	..	482	39
Amreli Division	1,347	301	1,78,260	340	25,505	4	..	2,808	..	..	..	..	225	60
Grand Total	8,181	3,095	20,20,320	3,141	2,58,248	53	..	28,145	..	..	..	..	2,170	37

TABLE VIII.

The list of Institutions for boys in each Division and the figures contrast with those of the previous year as under.

Divisions.	Managed by Government.				Aided by the Department.				Unaided.				Total.			
	1913-14.		1914-15.		1913-14.		1914-15.		1913-14.		1914-15.		1913-14.		1914-15.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Baroda Division.	870	64,984	888	72,045	17	1,669	17	1,362	6	122	7	169	893	60,775	912	73,776
														-15,012		-17,152
														51,763		56,624
Kadi Division	975	72,584	979	84,197	10	553	12	705	8	147	6	248	987	73,284	997	85,150
														-15,927		-20,314
														57,357		64,836
Navsari Division.	519	32,497	531	35,137	14	1,465	14	1,422	12	1,067	10	884	545	35,020	565	37,443
														-10,540		-11,351
														24,489		26,092
Amreli Division.	267	17,299	270	19,338	..	..	2	243	3	300	1	28	270	17,509	273	19,609
														-3,795		-4,457
														13,804		15,152
Grand Total.	2,631	1,87,364	2,668	2,10,717	41	3,687	45	3,932	23	1,636	24	1,320	2,695	1,92,687	2,737	2,15,978
														-45,274		-53,274
														1,47,413		1,62,704

TABLE IX.

A comparative table showing Schools closed on account of Plague.

	Baroda Division.				Kadi Division.				Navsari Division.				Amreli Division.				Total.			
	1913-14.		1914-15.		1913-14.		1914-15.		1913-14.		1914-15.		1913-14.		1914-15.		1913-14.		1914-15.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Arts College.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary Schools	3	284	..	..	1	51	..	..	1	123	..	..	1	70	..	..	6	528	..	..
Primary Schools	31	3,880	98	15,451	29	2,662	5	783	4	337	12	2,544	12	1,145	7	805	76	8,024	122	19,583
Special Schools	..	..	8	1,155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1,155
Total.	34	4,164	106	16,606	30	2,713	5	783	5	460	12	2,544	13	1,215	7	805	82	8,552	130	20,738

TABLE X.

The list of Institutions for girls in each Division and the figures contrast with those of previous year as under.

Division.	Managed by Government.				Aided by the Department.				Unaided.				Total.			
	1913-14.		1914-15.		1913-14.		1914-15.		1913-14.		1914-15.		1913-14.		1914-15.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Baroda Division	123	13,002	124	14,187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	13,002	124	14,187
														+15,012		+17,152
														28,014		31,339
Kadi Division.	158	15,280	161	17,555	1	133	1	177	1	108	1	130	160	15,527	163	17,862
														+15,927		+20,314
														31,454		38,176
Navsari Division	42	3,316	44	3,701	1	44	1	69	1	229	5	495	44	3,589	50	4,325
														+10,540		+11,351
														14,129		15,676
Amreli Division	66	5,098	67	5,806	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	5,098	67	5,806
														+3,795		+4,457
														8,893		10,353
Grand Total.	389	35,702	396	41,399	2	177	2	246	2	337	6	625	393	37,216	404	42,270
														+45,274		+53,274
														82,490		95,544

TABLE XI.
The Divisional Returns for all Primary Schools.

Division.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Special Institutions' Pupils.	Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.			Not reading Printed books.			Total.		
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Baroda Division.	1,010	83,086	1,204	8,878	1,696	10,574	25,801	14,294	40,095	16,202	15,011	31,213	51,881	31,205	83,086
Kadi Division.	1,141	101,147	511	9,584	1,629	11,213	34,404	19,481	53,885	18,410	17,128	35,538	62,971	38,176	1,01,147
Navsari Division.	588	40,144	235	3,167	602	3,769	11,459	6,185	17,644	9,602	8,894	18,496	24,468	15,676	40,144
Amreli Division.	337	24,835	242	1,830	664	2,494	9,714	7,525	17,239	2,696	2,164	4,860	14,482	10,353	24,835
Total.	3,076	249,212	2,192	23,459	4,591	28,050	81,378	47,485	1,28,863	46,910	43,197	90,107	1,53,802	95,410	2,49,212

TABLE XII.
Statement showing Primary Schools within Municipal towns on 31st. July 1915.

Towns or villages.	Schools maintained by Government.		Primary Schools within Municipal limits including aided or unaided Schools.		Annual Expenditure.	Remarks.
	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda City	58	11,118	4	345	77,530	
Dabhoi	10	1,480	...	...	7,852	
Petlad	12	1,837	6	99	12,705	
Patlan	25	3,872	1	130	23,564	
Sidhpur	11	1,458	4	565	8,135	
Vasnagar	10	1,588	2	92	9,805	
Navsari	12	1,685	5	911	12,295	
Gandevi	4	976	3	138	6,869	
Billimora	5	701	2	100	4,023	
Amreli	13	2,591	2	243	15,955	
Total	160	27,306	29	2,623	1,78,733	

Table XIII.

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English) for Boys and Girls for the official year 1914-15.

TABLE

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English)

District.	Name or Class of Institution.	No. of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the roll on the 31st July 1915.			Average monthly number	Average daily attendance.
			In High Stage.	In Middle Stage	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>High Schools Government.</i>							
Baroda	Baroda High School for Boys.	1	581	238	819	740	720
Do.	Baroda High School for Girls.	1	23	99	122	119	75
Kadi	Patan High School ...	1	177	377	554	516	484
Do.	Visnagar High School ...	1	94	134	228	204	160
Amreli	Amreli High School ...	1	185	348	533	512	433
	Total ...	5	1,060	1,196	2,256	2,091	1,822
<i>High Schools Aided.</i>							
Baroda	Shree Sayaji High S. Baroda	1	148	184	332	372	321
Do.	Maharani Chimnabai High School, Baroda ...	1	101	146	247	254	204
Do.	Dharmaj High School ...	1	60	150	210	202	180
Navsari	Sir, C. J. N. Z. Madressa Navsari ...	1	254	82	336	356	310
Do.	Sir, C. J. R. High School, Gandevi ...	1	92	129	221	208	168
	Total ...	5	655	691	1,346	1,192	1,178
<i>Matric Classes Aided.</i>							
Baroda	Matric Class, Petlad ...	1	91	...	91	66	47
Do.	" Bhadran ...	1	16	...	16	17	17
Do.	" Sojitra ...	1	20	...	20	23	19
Kadi ...	" Sidhpur ...	1	23	...	23	14	10
	Total ...	4	150	...	150	120	93
<i>A. V. Schools, Government.</i>							
Baroda	Baroda A. V. School ...	1	...	629	629	580	491
Do	Dabhoi Do ...	1	20	115	135	132	104
Do	Padra Do ...	1	19	90	109	103	85

XIII.

for Boys and Girls for the official year 1914-15.

Expenditure.				Annual cost of educating a pupil.		Award of fixed grant for the year.
Revenues.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
33,637- 9- 8	13,443- 8- 0	...	33,637- 9- 9	...	27- 2- 1	...
8,032- 9- 7	0- 3- 0	...	8,032- 9- 7	...	69- 8- 0	...
15,377- 4- 6	5,154- 6- 0	...	15,377- 4- 6	...	18-10- 0	...
5,627- 9- 3	2,145-11- 6	...	5,627- 9- 3	...	14-11- 9	...
15,963-13- 8	4,971- 3- 6	...	15,963-13- 8	...	20- 5- 0	...
78,638-14- 9	25,715- 8- 0	...	78,638-14- 9	...	37- 9- 9	...
2,300- 0- 0	7,631- 9- 3	...	9,931- 9- 3	26- 7- 0	6- 2-11	3,200-0-0
8,475- 0- 0	3,794- 4- 0	...	7,269- 4- 0	28- 9-10	13-10-11	3,100-0-0
2,300- 0- 0	4,645- 6- 9	...	6,945- 6- 9	34- 6- 1	11- 6- 0	2,300-0-0
5,775- 0- 0	14,634-11- 7	...	20,409-11- 9	57- 5- 5	16- 3- 7	5,400-0-0
1,800- 0- 0	3,557-11- 2	...	5,357-11- 2	24- 3- 5	8- 2- 4	1,800-0-0
15,650- 0- 0	34,263-10- 9	...	49,913-10- 9	41-13-11	13- 3- 5	15,800-0-0
1,260- 0- 0	3,160- 1- 9	...	4,420- 1- 9	48- 9- 2	13- 9- 0	1,200-0-0
720- 0- 0	1,389-15- 6	...	2,109-15- 6	131-13-11	45- 0- 0	720-0-0
720- 0- 0	471- 2- 0	...	1,191- 2- 0	59- 8-11	36- 0- 0	720-0-0
480- 0- 0	1,890- 9- 0	...	2,370- 9- 0	103- 1- 1	20-13-11	545-0-0
3,180- 0- 0	6,911-12- 3	...	10,091-12- 3	84- 1- 6	26- 8- 0	3,185-0-0
10,175- 9- 6	4,666-14- 8	...	10,175- 9- 6	...	8- 1- 4	...
2,697- 9- 3	1,099- 3- 6	...	2,697- 9- 9	...	11- 8-10	...
2,682- 1- 6	824- 2- 3	...	2,682- 1- 6	...	17-11- 6	...

TABLE

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English)

District.	Name or Class of Institution.	No. of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the roll on the 31st July 1915.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
			In High Stage.	In Middle Stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>A. V. Schools Govt.—Contd.</i>							
Baroda	Petlad A. V. School	1	103	245	348	320	263
Do	Sojitra Do	1	103	236	339	314	267
Do	Vaso Do	1	29	176	205	192	167
Do	Bhadran Do	1	43	129	172	163	142
Do	Savli Do	1	...	44	44	35	26
Do	Sinor Do	1	...	56	56	52	41
Do	Sankheda Do	1	...	68	68	56	44
Kadi ...	Kadi Do	1	8	135	143	124	106
Do	Mehesana Do	1	17	96	113	113	97
Do	Sidhpur Do	1	28	146	174	170	135
Do	Vadnagar Do	1	...	69	69	66	60
Do	Unjha Do	1	...	86	86	84	72
Do	Dehgam Do	1	...	103	103	98	85
Do	Kalol Do	1	...	80	80	74	63
Do	Vijapur Do	1	...	88	88	90	78
Do	Chanasma Do	1	...	44	44	45	34
Do	Kheralu Do	1	...	54	54	50	40
Amreli	Dwarka Do	1	9	79	88	78	71
Do	Kodinar Do	1	...	49	49	44	36
Navsari	Kathor Do	1	...	93	93	96	73
Do	Billimora Do	1	...	125	125	114	87
Do	Vesma Fouzdar Indarji A. V. School.	1	...	75	75	79	56
Do	Vyara A. V. School.	1	...	60	60	51	42
Total		26	479	3,150	3,539	3,353	3,255

XIII.—Continued.

for Boys and Girls for the official year 1914-15.

Expenditure.				Annual cost of educating a pupil.		Award of fixed grant for the year.
Revenues.	Fees	Endowments and all other sources	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8,902-11-2	2,927- 6-0	...	8,902-11-2	...	18-10 -9	...
7,279- 6-9	3,216- 1-9	...	7,279- 6-9	...	12- 5- 1	...
4,186-13-9	1,666- 6-7	...	4,186-13-9	...	12-12- 7	...
4,404-12-0	1,522-10-0	...	4,404-12-0	...	16-10- 7	...
1,587- 7-0	239- 3-0	...	1,587- 7-0	...	39- 5-10	...
2,022- 6-6	400-15-9	...	2,022- 6-6	...	24- 5- 5	...
1,912-10-6	380-12-6	...	1,912-10-6	...	27- 3- 0	...
2,990- 5-9	937- 2-0	...	2,990- 5-9	...	16- 5- 0	...
2,783- 5-3	946- 3-6	...	2,783- 5-3	...	15-15-11	...
3,317-12-0	1,305- 6-6	...	3,317-12-0	...	10- 6- 6	...
2,011- 1-6	466-11-0	...	2,011- 1-6	...	27- 9-11	...
1,934- 7-0	594- 1-0	...	1,934- 7-0	...	15- 2-10	...
2,090-11-1	687- 2-0	...	2,090-11-1	...	13- 1- 7	...
1,944- 1-9	521-10-0	...	1,944- 1-9	...	18- 3- 1	...
1,962- 0-0	620- 3-0	...	1,962- 0-0	...	14- 2-11	...
1,867-15-8	311-15-6	...	1,867-15-8	...	32-15- 3	...
1,996-10-6	305- 3-0	...	1,996-10-6	...	31- 7- 3	...
2,628-14-0	599- 0-0	...	2,628-14-0	...	26- 0- 4	...
1,796-13-3	288- 8-0	...	1,796-13-3	...	32- 9- 1	...
1,941- 8-0	519-13-0	...	1,941- 8-0	...	19-13- 8	...
2,191- 5-9	725- 8-6	...	2,191- 5-9	...	12- 0- 6	...
1,889- 7-9	442-10-0	...	1,889- 7-9	...	17- 8- 9	...
611-14-7	170-11-9	...	611-14-7	...	8- 1- 8	...
68,789-13-6	26,385- 8-9	...	68,789-13-6	...	20- 8- 3	...
25						

TABLE XIV.

A Comparative Statement showing Number of Institutions, Number of Boys, Number of Girls and Increase or Decrease of the last year.

Serial Number.	Name of the Division.	1913-14.				1914-15.				Institutions.		Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
		Number of Institutions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of Institutions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Baroda Division	1,016	51,763	28,014	79,777	1,036	56,624	31,339	87,963	20	..	4,861	..	3,325	..	8,186	..
2	Kadi Division	1,147	57,357	31,454	88,811	1,160	64,836	38,176	1,03,012	13	..	7,479	..	6,722	..	14,201	..
3	Navsari Division	589	24,489	14,129	38,618	605	26,092	15,676	41,768	16	..	1,603	..	1,547	..	3,150	..
4	Amreli Division	336	13,804	8,893	22,697	340	15,152	10,353	25,505	4	..	1,348	..	1,460	..	2,808	..
	Total.	3,088	1,47,413	82,490	2,29,903	3,141	1,62,704	95,544	2,58,248	53	..	15,291	..	13,054	..	28,345	..

TABLE XV.

Number of Students presented from Vernacular Schools, and passed in

Drawing Examinations of Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

T. 236358N14 of 1914-15, in each Division.

N16

Serial Number.	Name of the Division.	First Grade.		Second Grade.		Third Grade.		Total.		Remarks.
		Number of Pupils sent up.	Number of Pupils passed.	Number of Pupils sent up.	Number of Pupils passed.	Number of Pupils sent up.	Number of Pupils passed.	Number of Pupils sent up.	Number of Pupils passed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Baroda Division	98	48	17	12	22	22	137	82	
2	Kadi Division	25	19	..	..	2	2	27	21	
3	Navsari Division	44	28	9	5	2	1	55	34	
4	Amreli Division	5	3	..	..	3	3	8	6	
	Total.	172	98	26	17	29	28	227	143	

