

Government of Gujarat

Annual Administrative Report

Of

Education Department

1970-71

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

1970-71

Sub. Technical Systems Unit,  
National Institute of Educational  
Planning and Administration  
17-B, SriAurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016  
DOC. No..... 339.....  
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### General Information.

According to the Census, 1971 the population of the State was 2,66,97,475. There were 216 towns and 18697 villages in the State during the year under report. There were 19 districts in the State. The total area of Gujarat State was 195984 Sq. Kms.

During the year under report Shri P.R. Chauhan held the post of the Director of Education. He was assisted in his routine administrative work by a Joint Director of Education and three Deputy Directors of Education. The Director of Education is in charge of the administrative responsibility in respect of implementation of the educational policy of the State right from the pre-primary stage to higher education. The details regarding the responsibilities in respect of various stages of education are given in the following paragraphs.

#### Primary Education.

With the introduction of Panchayati Raj, the District Panchayats discharge their responsibility regarding primary education through their education Committees in the areas other than the Statutory municipal areas. The Education Department appoints Administrative Officers in District Panchayats. The Director of Education sanctions 100 per cent grant to District Panchayats on the pay and allowances of primary teachers as well as for the expenditure on arrangement for teaching languages. Moreover, grant @ Rs. 2.63 per pupils towards expenditure of pay of non-educational and other expenditure of primary schools is also given. The Director of Education issues necessary instructions to the education committees for implementation of the educational policy of the State. In urban areas, the responsibility for primary education is discharged by the Statutory municipalities and they are also given grants according to rules.

Secondary Education.

77 out of 233 Secondary schools in the State were under Government during the year under report. Most of The Secondary Schools in the State are managed by private institutions. The non Government Secondary Schools are given grants at the rates revised according to the recommendations of the Ishwarbhai Committee, from the year 1969-70. According to the revised rates cent per cent grant is given on the expenditure incurred on pay and allowances of teachers including Provident Fund Contribution of the institution, while nearly 15 percent of the total expenditure incurred on school building and playground is given as grant. Besides this, grant upto 20 percent of the pay bill is given for other educational facilities like library, laboratory equipments and other educational expenditure. Income accrued from School fees is regarded as receipts. Annual inspection of and supervision over schools are carried out by the District Education Officers of the Department. The text-books and syllabi of the Secondary school are approved by the Education Department.

During the year report, the State Government provided for free education for the girls studying in standards VIII to X. While making the education free from year to year provision has been made to impart free education to all girls studying upto Secondary stage from 1971-72.

Higher Education:-

At the end of the year under report, there were five universities in the State. In addition to these, Gujarat Vidyapeeth is also considered as a recognised university under the University Grants Commission, Act. Three old universities are paid block grants for maintenance while two new universities are given ad-hoc grants for maintenance ~~while two new universities~~

given ad-hoc grants for maintenance and establishment. The State Government grants affiliation to colleges on the recommendation of the Universities. The Director of Education gives maintenance grants to institutions imparting general (Arts, Science and Commerce) higher education, admissible according to the number of students and looking to the total pay packets of respective colleges. Generally, grant is paid at the rate of 15 to 50 per cent as stated above. The quantum of grant depends on the size of the institution and the subjects taught therein. Training institutions of the Secondary Education are sanctioned maintenance grant at the rate of 50 per cent of the admissible expenditure. These institutions are working under the control of Universities.

#### Other Activities.

The Director of Education looks after other activities such as libraries, Drawing and Crafts, Commercial Education, Physical Education, etc. in addition to his responsibilities in connection with primary, secondary and higher education. For this purpose, special officers mainly listed below are working at the State level under the Director of Education:-

- (1) The Curator of Libraries.
- (2) The Inspector of Drawing and Crafts.
- (3) The Inspector of Commercial Schools.
- (4) The Inspector of Physical Education.
- (5) The Vocational Guidance Officer.
- (6) The Social Education Officer.
- (7) The Inspector for Ashram Schools.

The State Board of Examination conducts the examinations that are being held through the Directorate of Education.

#### Training of Teachers.

There were 66 Training Colleges in the State for P.T. Teachers' Training. Of these 26 were under Government management while the rest were managed by private agencies.

Non-Government Training Colleges were given grants at the rate of 100 percent of the admissible expenditure.

Text-Books.

The State Board of School Text-books has been constituted to prepare and publish text-books at State level according to the curricula prescribed for primary and Secondary schools. These text-books are published by the board after they are scrutinised by the experts on the respective subjects.

The Text-books prepared by this Board have been ~~approved~~ <sup>approved</sup> in accordance with the revised curricula from the year under report.

There is a State Advisory Council for Education under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Education to advise the State Government in respect of the educational policy. Besides this, there is a separate committee for higher education and also a Statutory Board for primary education.

Technical Education and Man-power and Employment training Department.

The administrative responsibility for the implementation of the State Technical Education policy rests with the Director of Technical Education. During the year under report, Shri F.S. Kalvachwala was the Director of Technical Education. He was assisted by Deputy Director of Technical Education in his routine administrative work. Since the formation of the Department of Manpower and Employment from 1st February, 1971 as separate from that of Technical Education, Shri S.P. Taneja was the Director during the year. He was assisted by three class-1 officers of Gujarat Education Services in his routine administrative work.



Chapter - 1.

General Progress in

Educational Institutions.

1.1 During the year under report the number of Educational institutions registered an increase at several stages. In the year 1970-71, there were 26,194 institutions, out of which 21,240 (82.1 per cent) were located in rural areas. 98.7 per cent of the total institutions were non-government institutions. The detailed information in this respect is given in table Nos. 1.1, 1.2 and 1.6.

Students.

1.2 It is seen from the table Nos. 1.3 and 1.6 that the number of students studying in educational institutions during 1970-71 has increased by 1,54,823. At the end of the year under report, out of a total number of 44,82,323 students 28,35,663 belonged to rural areas.

Teachers.

1.3 In 1969-70, there were 1,26,143 teachers. This number increased to 1,33,838 in 1970-71. The number of women teachers was 35,863 in 1969-70, which rose to 39,808 at the end of the year under report. The number of primary and secondary school teachers too registered a considerable rise. The detailed information is given in table No. 1.4.

Expenditure.

It will be seen from the table No. 15 that total expenditure incurred in respect of educational institutions in the State increased from Rs. 48,56,05,381 in 1969-70 to Rs. 54,31,57,618 at the end of the year under report. The Government contribution was 66.6 per cent of the total expenditure.

Table No. 101)  
Educational Institutions by type.

Type of Institution.	1967-70			1970-71			Increase (+) / Decrease (-)		
	For boys	For girls	Total	For boys	For girls.	Total.	For boys.	For girls.	Total
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Universities.	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-
Research Institutions.	10	-	10	10	-	10	-	-	-
Arts & Science Colleges.	119	14	133	124	15	139	+ 5	<del>14</del>	+ 6
Vocational & Special Colleges.	83	-	83	100	-	100	+17	-	+17
Secondary Schools.	1890	202	2092	2051	212	2263	+161	+ 10	+171
Primary Schools.	20114	1006	21120	20344	1011	21355	+230	+ 5	+235
Social Education Classes.	814	375	1189	660	476	1136	-154	+ 101	- 53
Other Schools.	893	172	1065	1001	185	1186	+108	+ 13	+121
Total ..	2928	1769	2597	24295	1899	26194	+337	+130	+497

Note: Schools having Co-education are included in the schools for boys. The number of girls in such schools is less than that of boys.

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Table No. 1(2)

Educational Institutions by the Type of Management, 1970-71.

Type of Institution.	Government	Local Body.	University	Private aided.	Private unaided.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Universities.	-	-	5	-	-	5
Research Institutions.	1	1	-	7	1	10
Arts & Science Colleges.	10	-	7	118	4	139
Vocational & Special Colleges.	8	-	10	48	34	100
Secondary schools.	77	209	-	1936	41	2263
Primary Schools	184	19807	-	661	703	21355
Social Educational Classes.	-	1136	-	-	-	1136
Other Schools.	72	279	-	536	299	1186
Total.....	352	21432	22	3306	1082	26194

Table No. 1(a)

Students in all the Educational Institutions.

Type of Institutions	1969-70			1970-71			Increase (+) / or Decrease (-)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Universities.	2012	661	2673	1651	631	2282	- 361	- 30	- 391
Research Institutions.	167	94	261	175	109	284	+ 8	+ 15	+ 23
Arts & Science Colleges.	63570	29041	92611	62991	31378	94369	- 579	+ 2337	+ 1758
Vocational & Special Colleges.	38640	3758	42398	43343	4706	48649	+ 5303	+ 948	+ 6251
Secondary Schools.	508430	258595	747025	529487	256378	785865	+ 21057	+ 17783	+ 38840
Primary Education.	2096149	1232122	3328271	2159423	1279324	3438753	+ 63280	+ 47262	+ 110482
Social Education Classes.	18544	9960	28504	13603	8631	22234	- 4941	- 1329	- 6270
Other Schools.	47309	38448	85757	50394	39493	89887	+ 3085	+ 1045	+ 4130
Total ..	2774821	1552679	4327500	2861673	1620650	4482323	+ 50692	+ 67971	+ 154823

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Table No. 1(4)

## Teachers in Educational Institutions.

Type of Institution. 1	1969-70			1970-71			Increase (+) / Decrease (-)		
	Men 2	Women 3	Total 4	Men 5	Women 6	Total 7	Men 8	Women 9	Total 10
Universities.	161	10	171	136	11	147	- 25	+ 1	- 24
Research Institutions.	99	13	112	108	11	119	+ 9	- 2	+ 7
Arts & Science Colleges.	3884	650	4534	3952	637	4589	+ 68	- 13	+ 55
Vocational & Special Colleges.	1755	134	1889	1981	151	2132	+ 226	+ 17	+ 243
Secondary schools.	22326	5110	27436	23469	5760	29229	+1143	+ 650	+ 1793
Primary Schools.	59279	28077	87356	61582	31219	92801	+2303	+3142	+ 5445
Social Education Classes.	798	202	1000	707	265	972	- 91	+ 63	- 28
Other Schools.	1978	1667	3645	2095	1754	3849	+ 117	+ 87	+ 204
Total	90280	35863	126143	94030	39808	133838	+3750	+3945	+ 9695

Table No. 1(5)  
Direct expenditure on education by sources of income.

Sources of Income.	1969-70	Percentage to total expendit- ure.	1970-71	Percentage to total expenditure.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government.	29,75,70,537/-	61.3	36,18,39,120	66.6
District Education Committee & Municipal School Board.	2,10,15,058/-	4.3	2,23,07,866	4.1
Fees.	11,66,05,358/-	24.0	11,07,08,995	20.4
Other sources.	5,04,14,423/-	10.4	4,83,01,637	8.9
Total	48,55,05,381/-	100.00	54,31,57,618/-	100.00

Table No. 1(6)

Details of education in rural areas 1970-71.

Type of the Institution.	No. of Educational Institutions.			Total No. of students from rural areas enrolled in all the educational institutions.			Expenditure incurred on educational institutions (in Rs.).
	For Boys.	For Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Universities.	1	-	1	524	116	640	94,01,637/-
Research Institutions.	2	-	2	5	6	11	41,539/-
Arts & Science Colleges.	12	-	12	25011	7002	32013	38,30,766/-
Vocational & Special Colleges.	10	-	10	13131	1127	14258	24,66,458/-
Secondary Schools.	1312	28	1340	251962	73530	325492	6,03,43,362/-
Primary Schools.	18217	552	18769	1586852	826913	2413770	15,04,34,401/-
Social Educational classes.	533	212	745	13044	4530	17574	1,35,300/-
Other Schools.	506	32	538	17323	14512	31835	35,43,709/-
<b>Total.</b>	<b>20553</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>21377</b>	<b>1907852</b>	<b>927811</b>	<b>2835663</b>	<b>22,42,47,252/-</b>

Chapter 2

Educational Establishment and Organisation  
Statement showing strength of various posts under Education  
Services during the year 1970-71.

G. E. S. Class - 1. Number of Posts.

(1) Directorate.	7
(2) Inspectorate.	16
(3) Training Institution and other posts.	15
(4) Collegiate Cadre.	115
	<hr/>
	153
	<hr/>

G. E. S. Class - 2

(1) Directorate.	14
(2) Teaching.	97
(3) Inspecting.	36
(4) Science.	20
(5) Collegiate.	280
	<hr/>
	447
	<hr/>

Miscellaneous appointments outside regular Cadre.

(1) Gazetted	14
(2) Non-Gazetted.	36
	<hr/>
	50
	<hr/>

G. E. S. Class - 3.

(1) Inspecting.	113
(2) Teaching-Colleges.	395
(3) Teaching Secondary Training Colleges.	1835
(4) Clerical.	624
Non-teaching colleges.	135
	<hr/>
	3102
	<hr/>

Total number of all the posts. - 3,752.





CHAPTER - 3.

Rehim  
Primary Education.

Primary Schools.

3.1. Table No.3 (1) shows the number of Primary schools in the State according to different types of management during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71.

It will be seen from this table that total number of primary schools increased from 21,120 in 1969-70 to 21,355 in 1970-71. Thus, there is an increase of 235 in the total number of schools.

There were 20,917 primary schools with Gujarati as medium of instruction in the year 1970-71. Table No. 3 (2) gives classification of schools imparting education through the different media of instruction as on 31st March, 1971.

3.2 Table No.3 (3) indicates the enrolment of students in primary schools during the year 1970-71. It will be seen from this table that the number of students in primary schools increased from 33,28,271 on 31st March, 1970 to 34,38,753 at the end of the year under report. This increase is mainly relating to primary schools managed by the District Education Committees and Municipalities.

3.3. Table No. 3 (4) gives standardwise strength of students in the year 1970-71.

Compulsory Education.

3.4. At present, children in the age-group of 7-11 have been covered under the scheme of Compulsory education in the whole state.

Examination in Primary schools.

3.5. Primary school certificate examination is held

on voluntary basis every year for pupils completing seven years course in primary schools. During the year, 38,493 students appeared in the Primary school certificate Examination. As then, 16588 were declared successful.

3.6. The total direct expenditure incurred on primary education came to Rs. 24,04,62,748 in the year 1970-71, as against Rs. 20,89,14,859 in the year 1969-70, showing an increase of Rs. 3,15,47,889. 84.70 percent of the total expenditure was incurred from the state exchequer. The details are given in Table No.3 (5).

#### Teachers.

3.7. Table No. 3.6 gives comparative figures in respect of trained and untrained teachers in primary schools during the two consecutive years. The total number of teachers increased from 87,356 in the year 1969-70 to 92,801 in 1970-71. The number of trained teachers was 83,401 in 1970-71 which was 89.87 per cent of the total number of teachers.

#### Basic Education.

3.8. There were 21,355 primary schools in 1970-71, out of which 5929 were basic schools. There were 15,46,045 students in the basic schools and the expenditure incurred on these schools during the year was Rs. 10,87,47,205.

Table No. 3(1).

Primary Schools according to the Types of Management, 1970-71.

Management.	Number of Primary Schools in 1969-70.			Number of Primary schools in 1970-71.			Increase(+) or Decrease(-).		
	For boys.	For girls.	Total.	For boys.	For girls.	Total.	For Boys.	For Girls.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Government.	160	14	174	172	12	184	+ 12	- 2	+ 10
Education Committee/ Municipalities.	18687	911	19598	18897	910	19807	+ 210	- 1	+ 209
Private(aided).	608	39	647	619	42	661	+ 11	+ 3	+ 14
Private(unaided).	659	42	701	656	47	703	- 3	+ 5	+ 2
Total...	20114	1006	21120	20344	1011	21355	+ 230	+ 5	+ 235

Table No. 3 (2).

Language-wise Distribution of Primary Schools.

1970-71.

<u>Language.</u>	<u>Number of primary schools.</u>
Gujarati. ....	20,917
Hindi ..... 74	
Marathi. .... 65	
Urdu. .... 148	
Sindhi. .... 82	
Other. .... 69	
<u>Total.</u>	<u>21,355</u>

Table No. 3(3)

Number of students enrolled in Primary ~~Ed-ge~~ Schools (1970-71).

Management.	1969-70			1970-71			Increase(+)/Decrease(-)		
	No. of students in the Schools.			No. of students in the Schools.					
1.	For boys.	For girls.	Total	For boys.	For girls.	Total.	For boys.	For girls.	Total
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Government.	33014	3966	36980	35184	3445	38629	+ 2170	- 521	+ 1649
Education Committees/ Municipalities.	2659870	348452	3008322	2746417	350662	3097079	+ 86547	+ 2210	+ 88757
Private(aided).	123539	9726	133265	130086	11143	141229	+ 6547	+ 1417	+ 7964
Private(unaided).	140090	9614	149704	150042	11774	161816	+ 9952	+ 2160	+ 12112
Total.....	2956513	371758	3328271	3061729	377024	3438753	+105216	+ 5266	+110482

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Table No. 3(4)

Standardwise enrolment in Primary Schools - 1970-71

Standard.	Enrolment.			Percentage of Total Enrolment		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	7,41,575	4,75,535	12,17,110	34.3	37.2	35.4
2.	3,83,590	2,30,649	6,14,239	17.8	18.1	17.9
3.	3,01,922	1,76,754	4,78,676	13.9	13.1	13.9
4.	2,67,291	1,52,793	4,20,084	12.4	11.9	12.2
5.	2,00,552	1,06,041	3,06,593	9.3	8.9	8.9
6.	1,50,184	78,563	2,28,747	6.9	6.2	6.6
7.	1,14,315	58,989	1,73,304	5.4	4.6	5.1
Total..	21,59,429	12,79,324	34,38,753	100.00	100.00	100.00

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Table No. 3 (1.5)

Total Direct Expenditure on primary

Education - 1970-71.

Source.	1969-70	1970-71.
Government Fund.	17,60,51,245	20,38,90,250
Local Board Fund.	1,74,36,927	1,94,26,269
Fees.	1,10,90,895	1,23,22,757
Other Sources.	43,15,792	48,23,472
Total.	20,89,14,859	24,04,62,748



Teachers in Primary Schools, 1970-71

Year.	Trained Teachers.			Untrained Teachers.			Total Teachers.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1969-70	52757	23210	75967	6552	4867	11389	59279	28077	87356
1970-71	56651	26750	83401	4981	4469	9400	61582	31219	92801

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PRIMARY EDUCATION.

1970-71.

Sr. No.	Name of the District.	Institutions	Students	Teachers.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad.	1626	406601	11659
2.	Amreli.	680	132690	3164
3.	Kutch.	808	95909	2634
4.	Kheda.	1728	327384	8826
5.	Jam nagar.	844	138369	3789
6.	Jun agadh.	1090	204134	5313
7.	Dangs.	313	14688	479
8.	Panchmahals.	1921	189969	5254
9.	Ben askantha.	1330	106779	2815
10.	Bharuch.	1169	162440	4391
11.	Bhavn agar.	1103	180442	4770
12.	Mehsana.	1336	271738	6873
13.	Rajkot.	1061	225965	6026
14.	Vadodara.	1641	248844	7002
15.	Valsad.	1231	207495	5563
16.	Sabarkantha.	1378	159538	4266
17.	Surat.	1298	231149	6585
18.	Suren dran agar.	681	107738	2621
19.	Gandhinagar.	117	26881	771

Total.

21,366

34,38,753

92,801.

21355

hmp13874

Chapter 4

Secondary Education.

4.1. Table No. 4 (1) gives comparative figures of secondary schools classified according to the type of management.

Table No. 4 (1)

Management	1969-70			1970-71			(Decrease or Increase)		
	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Government	67	11	78	66	11	77	-1	-	-1
Local Bodies.	176	20	196	188	21	209	+12	+1	+13
Private (aided)	1621	164	<del>1785</del> 1785	<del>1763</del> 1763	<del>1936</del> 173	1936	+142	+9	+151
Private (unaided)	26	7	33	34	7	41	+8	-	+8
Total.	1890	202	2092	2051	212	2263	+161	+10	+171

It will be seen from the above table that the total number of Secondary Schools increased from 2092 in 1969-70 to 2263 in 1970-71 and thus registered an increase of 17%. But the number of Government Schools has been decreased by one, owing to the policy of the Government to handover the management of Government schools to private managements or Boards. Out of 2263 schools, 136 were multipurpose schools. In addition to general education, various courses viz. Agriculture, Home Science, Commerce and other technical subjects are taught in these schools.

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Students in Secondary Schools:

4.2. Table No. 4(2) compares the number of students enrolled in Secondary schools as on 31st March of the year under report with that for the preceding year.

It will be seen from the above that the number of students studying in secondary schools has increased from 7,47,025 in 1969-70 to 7,85,865 in the year under report i.e. an increase of 38,840 has been registered.

Table No. 4.3.

Secondary Schools in Rural Areas 1970-71.

Number of Secondary Schools.			Number of Students studying in Secondary schools.			Average number of students per school	
Urban area.	Rural Area	Total	Urban Area	Rural Area	Total	Urban Area	Rural Area
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
923	1340	2,263	4,60,373	3,25,492	7,85,865	499	243

4.3. During the year under report, out of 2,263 Secondary Schools 923 schools were in urban areas. The number of students studying in secondary schools in urban areas increased from 4,41,615 in the preceding year to 4,60,373 at the end of the year under report. The number of students in rural areas also increased from 3,12,860 to 3,25,492 at the end of the year 1970-71 and thus registered an increase of 126,32 students during the year. The rural population also has realised the need of education which can be seen from the fact that most of the new schools were opened in rural areas during the year. During the year, average number of students attending secondary schools in urban and rural areas, was 499 and 243 respectively.

Teachers in Secondary Schools:

" Why an educational inst. or that particular nature or level is there where it is? This important question can only be answered when distribution of educational institutions is analysed spatially. Thus in the view of the above, the phenomenon of education has a close relationship with geography which aims to analyse areal variations and justify the location of particular services - institutions, and human establishments.

Kevin R. Cox while giving the definition of geography in locational context says " It is concerned with the description and explanation of locational patterns & static or moving phenomena on the surface of the

precision in the location of new schools should be based on locational principles emphasizing demand or threshold, distance among various service centers, their size and hierarchical network, so that equal educational opportunities may be provided to all irrespective of caste, creed, religion and even political bias.

Literary patterns. 1977  
scheduled caste as tribal population. Total

Locational Study of educational institutions - mamharjal malhotra

Education has been given important in India since the dawn of civilization and ancient records of our Country depict that systematic education to be given in 'ashrams' or hermitages under the guidance of experienced 'gurus', who happened to be the renowned scholars not only of vedas and puranas, but also in various aspects of life in knowledge, administration, archery and war, business and commerce, domestic and foreign affairs. Therefore education is considered as the source of all illumination in the spiritual sense, it leads to salvation.

Therefore education is recognised for all the times as one of the most essential subject and indispensable part of contemporary as well as past societies. It has no less importance than primary needs for human existence like food and shelter, and further it is becoming increasingly vital instrument for attainment of nobler aims like truth, good, beauty. It is only by means of education that baser instincts of human beings are so channelised that they become rational citizens of society.

As needs or demands differ from place to place so different kind or nature of education, there fore it is necessary for adequate development of education to undertake great local surveys on micro-level, to understand not only but also their location valid

Secondary Schools.

It will be seen that the total number of teachers in secondary schools increased from 27436 to 29229, showing an increase of 1793. The average number of pupils per teacher was 27 during the year. Out of 29229 teachers, 23507 teachers were trained. Thus the number of trained teachers increased from 21158 in 1969-70 to 23507 during the year under report.

Expenditure on Secondary Education.

4.5 Following table gives sourcewise expenditure on secondary education during the year 1970-71.

Table No. 4.5.

Expenditure on Secondary Education. 1970-71.

Sources	Expenditure Rs.	Percentage to total expenditure.
Government Funds	9,72,51,734	62.43
Local Bodies' Funds.	12,03,900	7.78
Fees.	4,74,84,140	30.48
Other Sources.	98,29,204	6.31
	<u>15,57,68,978</u>	<u>100.00</u>

4.6. Girls' Education.

Orders have been issued for free education for girls under Government Resolution, Education and Labour department No. SSN/3469-G dated 2.8.69, under which tuition fees of girls studying in standards VIII and of Secondary schools should be given according to rates prescribe by the Government from 1-9-1969 Rates of these fees are as under:-

	Std. VIII	STD. IX	Std. X.	STD. XI
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ahmedabad City.	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50
2. For cities having population exceeding one lakh.	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50
3. for other areas.	5.00	<del>5.50</del> 5.50	6.00	6.50

Tuition fees for girls according to rates mentioned above, are given in advance in quarterly instalments by the Government. It has been decided to impart free education to girls studying in Std. X from the academic year 1970-71 and Std. XI from the academic year 1971-72 i.e. there will be free education for girls studying upto S.S.C. in the year 1971-72.

4.7. Changes in the procedure of paying grants to Non-government Secondary Schools:

The grant which is paid to a school is meant for the same year in which it is paid and is based on the expenditure incurred during the previous year. The Government has, decided under its Resolution, Education and Labour Department No. SSN/1069/80719-G dated 26.3.1970 that the Non-Government Secondary schools should be paid maintenance grant from 1970-71 on the estimated expenditure and income of the same year. From the year 1970-71 maintenance grant is paid on the basis of the estimated expenditure and income of the respective year and adjustments thereof are made in the next year.

4.8. Post-basic Education.

There were 90 Post-basic schools imparting Secondary education in the year 1970-71. Out of these, 70 schools were teaching upto S.S.C. level. 9753 students were studying in these schools. There were 548 teachers in these ~~studying in~~ schools. These schools work in rural areas as institutions with residential accomodation.

Conti....



Table No. 4(2)

Number of students in Secondary Schools. 1970-71.

Management.	1969-70			1970-71			Increase(+)/Decrease(-)		
	For boys.	For girls.	Total.	For boys.	For girls.	Total.	For boys.	For girls.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1. Government.	30441	8458	38899	30359	8732	39091	+ 82	+ 274	+ 192
2. Local Bodies.	46442	9093	55540	48489	10091	58580	+2047	+ 993	+ 3040
3. Private(aided).	569562	75744	645313	599625	81386	681011	+30056	+5642	+ 35698
4. Private(unaided).	5748	2225	7273	4893	2290	7183	- 155	+ 65	- 90
Total...	651500	95525	747025	683355	102499	785865	+31866	+6970	+ 38840

+6974

Table No. 4(4) - 28 -  
Teachers in Secondary Schools, 1970-71

1.	Management.	Total number of teachers.			Total number of Trained teachers.			8. Average number of students per teacher.
		2. Men	3. Women.	4. Total	5. Men	6. Women.	7. Total.	
1.	Government.	1194	296	1490	1031	263	1294	26
2.	Local Bodies.	1887	357	2244	1225	230	1455	26
3.	Private(aided)	20148	4950	25098	16664	3834	20498	27
4.	Private(unaided)	240	157	397	155	105	260	18
	Grand Total (1970-71).	23469	5760	29229	19075	4432	23507	27
	Grand Total (1969-70).	22326	5110	27436	17306	3852	21158	27
	Increase(+) / or Decrease(-).	+ 1143	+ 650	+ 1793	+ 1769	+ 580	+ 2349	-

Secondary Education 1970-71.

Sr. No.	Name of the District.	Institutions.	Students	Teachers.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad.	289	1,46,130	4891
2.	Amreli.	43	12,330	465
3.	Kutch.	62	12,621	506
4.	Kheda.	259	1,07,152	3907
5.	Jamagar.	79	22,736	875
6.	Junagadh	106	28,757	1095
7.	Dangs.	3	387	20
8.	Panchmahals.	124	37,800	1487
9.	Banaskantha.	48	11,843	482
10.	Bharuch.	112	31,846	1269
11.	Bhavnagar.	98	29,326	1145
12.	Mehsana.	227	75,702	2782
13.	Rajkot.	130	46,929	1890
14.	Vadodra.	199	69,932	2222
15.	Valsad.	120	44,581	1659
16.	Sabarkantha.	160	40,296	1525
17.	Surat.	129	48,165	1877
18.	Surendranagar.	53	14,255	521
19.	Gandhinagar.	22	5,077	211
Total.		2263	7,85,865	29,229

Chapter V.

Higher Education.

Universities:

5.1. During the year 1970-71 five statutory universities viz. (1) Gujarat University, Ahmedabad (2) M.S. University, Baroda, (3) Sardar Patel University, Surat and (5) Saurashtra University, Rajkot, were functioning. The S.N.D.T. State Women's university has also been recognised by the Government for the purpose of affiliating women's college in the State. Besides, the Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad was also functioning as deemed university during the year under report.

During the year under report, block grant and additional grant of Rs. 92,17,320 were sanctioned to the universities in the State as shown below:-

<u>Name of the University.</u>	<u>Block Grant &amp; additional Grant. Rs.</u>
(1) M.S. University <u>Baroda.</u>	44,20,090
(2) Sardar Patel University, <u>Vallabh Vidyanagar.</u>	13,06,529
(3) Gujarat University, <u>Ahmedabad.</u>	10,68,595
(4) Gujarat Vidyapeeth, <u>Ahmedabad.</u>	2,32,106
(5) Saurashtra University, <u>Rajkot.</u>	11,00,000
(6) South Gujarat University, <u>Surat.</u>	10,90,000
Total,	92,17,320

Saurashtra University Rajkot has been sanctioned and ad hoc grant of Rs. 12,27,550 for the management of three government colleges at Bhavnagar. Besides, during the year under report, matching grant of Rs. 15,37,700 were paid to the universities on recurring and non-recurring expenditure for their development schemes approved by the university grants Commission.

The Total expenditure on the Statutory universities according to the sources for the year under report and the preceding year

is shown in the following table:-

Table No. 5 (2)

Year/ Source	Government funds.	Receipt from fees.	Other Sources.	Total.
1969-70	1,01,07,148	1,18,46,245	1,11,19,853	3,30,73,240
1970-71	1,58,04,388	1,14,75,931	1,33,48,195	4,06,28,514

5 (2) Research Institutions.

During the year 1970-71, there were ten research Institutions and the total number of students therein was 284 (175 men and 109 women).

The direct expenditure on the research Institutions during the year under report is shown in the following table:-

Table No. 5 (3)

Year/Source	Government Funds.	Board Funds.	Fees	Other Sources.	Total.
1969-70	25,00,272	4,55,463	1,43,958	4,54,113	35,53,806
1970-71	28,02,247	7,40,967	1,49,079	3,59,240	40,51,533

Institutions and Students:-

Table No. 5 (1) shows the comparative figures of the higher number of institutions for ~~higher~~ education and their total strength of students during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71.

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32 --  
Colleges for General Education.

Arts and Science Colleges.

5.3. Total number of Arts and Science Colleges increased from 133 in the preceding year to 139 during the year under report. The number of students increased from 92,611 to 94,369. The total number of girls in these colleges was 31,378 which amounts to 33.1 percent of the total number of students.

The figures of expenditure on Arts and Science Colleges for the year under report are shown in the table No. 5(4).

Table No. 5 (4)

Year/Source	Govt. Fund.	Fees	Other sources,	Total.
1969-70	1,07,47,246	2,53,79,555	77,60,557	4,38,87,358
1970-71	1,35,61,742	2,54,62,938	1,10,51,246	5,00,75,896

About 50.1 per cent of the total expenditure was received from the fees.

Vocational and Special Colleges:-

The number of Vocational and special colleges increased from 83 in 1969-70 to 100 at the end of the year under report of these 7 were Engineering Colleges. The Number of students rose to 48,649 during the year 1970-71. The table No. 5(5) shows the particulars of these colleges.

Vocational Colleges.

Year.	Educational Colleges:		Commerce Colleges.		Law Colleges		Engineering Colleges.		Other Colleges.		Total	
	No.	Students.	Number.	Student.	No.	Student.	No.	Student.	No.	Student.	No.	Student.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1970-71	28	3722	35	28,368	17	6,332	7	7,942	8	1,736	95	48,100/-

Table No. 5(6).

Expenditure of Vocational colleges.

Year/Source.	Government Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources	Total:
1969-70	1,19,18,737	92,50,048	42,14,902	2,53,83,687
1970-71	1,27,40,217	1,10,27,409	55,06,972	2,92,74,598

Special Institutions.

5.5. There were five institutions for special education during the year 1970-71 where in number of students was 549 the particulars of which are given in table No. 5 (7). The expenditure on these institutions according to the source during the year under report is shown in table No. 5(8).

Table No. 5 (7)

Enrolment in Institutions for special education:-

Sr. No.	College.	No. of students.
1.	Oriental Institution, Baroda.	115
2.	Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Baroda.	
3.	Lok Bharti, Sanosara.	158
4.	Gandhi Vidyapeeth, Vedchhi Dist. Surat.	164
5.	Sarvswati Gram Vdyapeeth, Samoda, Dist. Mehsana.	112
Total.		549

Table No. 5 (8)

Expenditure on Institution for special Education.

Year/Sources	Government funds.	Fees	Other Sources.	Total.
1969-70	1,43,000	-	4,27,698	5,70,698
1970-71	1,32,677	47,695	4,02,230	5,82,602



Table No. 5(1):  
Institutions for Higher Education 1970-71.

Types of Institution.	Number of Institutions.			Number of students.						(Increase or Decrease)		
	1969-70	1970-71	(Increase (+) or Decrease (-))	1969-70			1970-71			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
				Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys	Girls	Total.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
University.	5	5	-	2012	651	2663	1651	631	2282	- 361	- 30	- 391
Research Institutions.	10	10	-	167	94	261	175	109	284	+ 8	+ 15	+ 23
Arts & Science (General Education).	133	139	+ 6	63570	29041	92611	62991	31378	94369	- 579	+2337	+1758
Vocational and special Colleges.	83	100	+ 17	38640	5758	44398	43943	4706	48549	+5303	+ 948	+6251
Total...	231	254	+ 23	104339	33554	137943	108760	36824	145584	+4371	+3270	+7641

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Higher Education.

1970-71.

Name of the District.	Institutions.	Students.	Teachers.
1	2	3	4
1. Ahmedabad.	64	47,302	2,148
2. Amreli.	2	1,097	48
3. Kutch.	6	1,455	107
4. Kheda.	40	20,729	1,016
5. Jamnagar.	5	3,147	130
6. Junagadh.	8	4,062	201
7. Dangs.	-	-	-
8. Panchmahals.	7	2,441	120
9. Banaskantha.	2	656	42
10. Bharuch.	8	2,702	160
11. Bhavnagar.	11	5,647	274
12. Mehsana.	20	7,461	427
13. Rajkot	17	10,360	450
14. Vadodara.	24	18,172	826
15. Valsad.	9	6,234	279
16. Sabarkantha.	7	2,788	133
17. Surat.	17	8,348	433
18. Surendranagar.	5	2,549	116
19. Gandhinagar.	2	434	76
Total.	254	1,45,584	6,987

Chapter VI,

Training of Teachers.

6.1 This chapter is divided into three parts:-

- (a) Training of Secondary teachers.
- (b) Training of Primary teachers.
- (c) Training of other teachers.

Training of Secondary Teachers.

The following table shows the number of secondary teachers training institutions & affiliated to universities and the number of teachers trained therein during the year under report. The particulars of the four graduate Basic Training Colleges have also been included in this table.

6.2. Secondary Teachers Training Institutions in 1970-71.

Table No. 6 (1)

Management	Number of Institutions.	Number of Teachers under training		
		Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Government.	3	173	47	220
Private receiving Grant-in-aid.	25	2380	1122	3502
Total	28	2553	1169	3722

6.3 The number of training institutions during the year under report was 28 of these, three were Government Institutions and 25 were private ones receiving Grants-in-aid. The number of trainees in these institutions increased from 3038 to 3722.

6.4 Higher Examination in Vocational Training of Teachers.

Universities are conducting M.Ed. Examinations partly by papers and partly by research work. Ph.D. Degree is awarded

only for research work, 60 students out of 83 were awarded M.Ed. degree during the year.

Diploma in Education.

6.5. Provision for conducting classes for Diploma in Education was made in the Teaching Colleges affiliated to Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, M.S. University Baroda and Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.

(B). Training of Primary teachers.

6.6. There were 26 Government Basic Training Colleges in the State in 1970-71. Out of them, 19 were for men and 7 for women. There were 40 recognised training colleges run by private agencies during the year under report.

6.7. The following table shows the number of Training Colleges and that of students under training.

Table No. 6 (2)

Primary Teacher's Training Schools, 1970-71.

Management	Number of institutions			Number of students in the Institutions.		
	For men	For Women	Total	Men	Women	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government	19	7	26	2862	810	3672
Private receiving Grant-in-aid	14	26	40	1681	1777	3458
Total.	33	33	66	4543	2587	7130

Separate information about training colleges for men and women is given in the following paragraph.

Institutions (for men) and Trainees.

6.8. Table No. 6(3) gives the comparative data about training colleges for men during 1969-70 and 1970-71.

Table No. 6 (3)

Training Schools for Primary Teachers:-

Year	Number of Institutions,	Number of Trainees,	Average number of trainees per institutions.
1	2	3	4
1969-70	33	5147	156
1970-71	33	4543	138

Expenditure:-

6.9. The total expenditure on training colleges for men increased from Rs. 25,46,499 in 1969-70 to 27,49,547 in 1970-71 in the State. During the year under report the expenditure incurred on Government Training Colleges for men was Rs. 16,85,998 which was 61 percent of the total expenditure.

The following table No. 6 (4) gives the figures of expenditure on Training Colleges for men for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71.

Table No. 6 (4)

Year	From Government Funds.		From other sources.		Total
	on Government Institutions	On Non-Govt. institutions.	On Govt. Institutions	On non-Government Institutions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1969-70 (percent)	15,23,981 (60)	5,60,669 (23)	1,57,768 (6)	2,99,081 (11)	25,46,499 (100)
1970-71 (Percent).	16,85,998 (61)	6,33,672 (23)	87,010 (3)	3,42,867 (13)	27,49,547 (100)

Institutions (for Women) and Trainees.

6.10. The number of training colleges (for women) was 33 in 1970-71, The number of trainees in these institutions was 2587. Table No. 6(5) gives information regarding training institutions for women for year 1969-70 and 1970-71.

Table No. 6(5)Primary Teachers Training Schools (for women)

Year	Number of Institutions	Number of students	Average number of students per institution.
1969-70	33	4191	127
1970-71	33	2587	78

Expenditure:-

6.11 The expenditure on training institutions for women increased from Rs. 17,54,387 in 1969-70 to Rs. 20,33,660 in 1970-71. This expenditure includes Government contribution of about Rs. 6,52,122 which is about 32 per cent of the total expenditure. Table No. 6(6) gives figures for both the years.

Table No. 6(6)Expenditure on Primary Teachers Training Institutions (for Women) (1970-71).

Year	From Government Funds.		From other Sources.		Total
	On Govt. Institutions.	On non-Govt. Institutions.	On Govt. Institutions.	On non-Government Institutions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1969-70 (percent)	4,18,224 (24)	87,63,351 (48)	89,745 (6)	3,82,967 (22)	17,54,387 (100)
1970-71 (percent)	6,52,122 (32)	9,74,977 (47)	69,811 (4)	4,41,750 (17)	20,33,660 (100)

A new course of two years' duration for S.S.C. passed candidates was introduced in the training institutions from the year 1970-71, Classes were continued in some of the institutions for a two years' course of Primary school Leaving Certificate for the untrained teachers of Education Committees and one year course of Junior P. T.C. for the S.S.C. Certificate holders.

C. Training of Other Teachers.

Hindi Teachers.

6.11. Hindi Teachers' Training College has been started by the Government of Gujarat with the collaboration of Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad from June, 1963 under Centrally sponsored scheme of the Government of India for teaching of Hindi in Non-Hindi speaking States. This College conducted the courses of Hindi Shiksha Vinit and Hindi Shiksha Visharad during the year under report. The number of Trainees in these two classes was 79. (Vinit 29-Visharad 50= 79).

Pre-Primary Training Colleges.

6.12. It will be seen from the following table No. 6(7) that the number of Pre-Primary Training Colleges was 9 during the year under report, and the number of trainees in these institutions was 607 in March, 1971.

Table No. 6(7)

1) Number of Institutions :-	-	9
2) Number of trainees . :-	Men :-	16
	Women :-	<u>591</u>
	Total :-	<u>607</u>

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(3) Number of Teachers - Men - 22  
Women - 25  
Total: - 47  
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(4) Director's Expenditure

Government Funds 90,074  
Fees. 79,620  
Other Sources. 43,185  
Total. 2,12,879  
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Training of Drawing Teachers.

6.13. During the year under report, the number of training institutions for Drawing Teachers in the whole state was 6 and the number of trainees in these institutions was 270.

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## C H A P T E R - V I I

### Vocational and Special Education.

#### 7.1. Commercial Education:-

Commercial Education in Gujarat State is imparted through three types of institutions.

(1) Commerce Colleges are affiliated to universities and they have four years course after Secondary stage.

Information in this regard is given in Chapter-V.

(2) Commercial schools and Multipurpose schools provide pre-vocational course of commercial Education alongwith general Education. At the end of the year under report

there were 96 secondary schools imparting education in Commercial subjects.

(3) The Commercial Institutions provide instructions in such courses as shorthand, typewriting, Accountancy and Secretarial practice. There were 130 such institutions at the end of the year under report. During the year, 1990 candidates appeared in examinations for Government diploma and certificate in Commerce, out of whom, 8,190 were declared successful.

#### 7.2 Teaching of Music.

During the year under report, there were two institutions teaching Music and Dancing at the University Level viz. (1) the College of India Music, Dance and Dramatics at the U.S. University, Baroda and (2) College of Music, Rajkot. A course in Dramatics has been started at Gujarat College. The total enrolment in these institutions was 573 at the end of the year under report. The total expenditure incurred on these institutions during the year was Rs. 4,63,202.

During the year under report, there were 19 schools in of Music and Dancing/the State. All of these were private institutions, but Government has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 86,490 by way of permanent grants to these institutions. The total number of students in these institutions was 1980.

### 7.3. Social Science :

#### Institutions for Higher Studies in Social Science.

Provision for the study of social Sciences at higher level existed in the faculty of Social Studies, M.S. University, Baroda. As a post-graduate institution, this faculty offers a degree in social work. The curriculum consists of class work, field work and research work. The main emphasis is laid on practical training and the application of ~~theor~~ theoretical knowledge in day-to-day life. Besides this, a course in sociology is conducted at Gandhi-Vidyapeeth, Vadodhi. The number of students in the faculty of social studies at the end of the year under report was 89.

### 7.4. Home Science:-

This faculty provides a four years course for degree in Home Science and a further course of two years for the post-graduate degree in Home Science at M.S. University, Baroda. The degree course of Home Science includes core course for the first two years which acquaints all the girl students with different phases of Home Science. In the last two years the students get an opportunity to specialise in their own fields of interest. Four of the subjects of Home Science are recognised as principal subjects, viz. Food and Nutrition, child Development, home Management and Home Science Education. During the year under report, the number of students in this faculty was 675. Besides this, there was a provision for teaching Home Science in one of the

Colleges affiliated with the Gujarat University, At the secondary stage, one of the subjects taught in the multipurpose schools is Home Science. During the year under report, there were 24 multipurpose schools teaching Home Science in the State.

7.5. Higher Rural Education Institution.

There is only one such rural institute in the State, viz. Lok Bharti, Sanosara. This institute is affiliated to the National Council for Higher Rural Education of the Government of India. It prepares students for the three years Diploma course in Rural Services and two years certificate course in Agricultural Science. In addition to these courses, Lok Bharti, Sanosara also runs a primary school, basic teachers' training institution, Krishivid Course, a scheme for auxiliary works as well as educational extension service activities in nearby villages. The institute also possesses an experimental and demonstration farm. The total number of students in the institute during the year under report was 158. The total expenditure incurred on this institute amounted to Rs. 1,37,496.

A college for social studies has been started from 1967-68 at Gandhi Vidyapeeth Vedchhi, Dist. Surat. There were 164 students in this institution at the end of the year under report.

Lok Shikshan and Krishi Mahavidyalaya has been started in Saraswati Gram Vidyapeeth, Sambda Dist. Moksana from 1968-69. There were 112 students in this institution at the end of the year under report.

Chapter VIIISocial Education.

8.1. With a view to carry out Social Education ~~work~~ work in the State, the Gujarat State Social Education Committee has been formed. However, Ahmedabad City Social Education Committee works for the City of Ahmedabad.

8.2. Social Education Works-

Following functions of Social Education are entrusted to the District Panchayats.

1. To maintain rural libraries,
2. To conduct Mahila Mandalas,
3. To manage youth boards.
4. to run Kshetrit Mandalas.
5. To organise Entertainment Programmes.
6. To organise Bhajan Mandalas.
7. To organise ~~Edugra~~ Sanskar Kendras.
8. Scheme for organising Camps in Social Studies.
9. Educational tours.
10. Construction of Educational Buildings.
11. To run adult education classes.

Following table gives comparative details of

Social Education classes for the years 1969-70 and 1970-7

Types of Classes.	Number of Classes.		Number of adults admitted.		Number of literate adults.	
	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Pravesh Grade</u>						
Men	634	470	1499	1072	6568	2735
Women	268	317	718	615	4802	3061
Total	902	787	2185	1687	11470	5796
<u>Parichaya Grade</u>						
Men	180	190	3845	2877	2698	1285
Women	107	159	2774	2431	2735	2318
			6619	5308	5433	2603

It will be seen from the above table that there has been less work in connection with the work of adult education classes during the year under report as compared to that of the year 1969-70.

Agriculturists literacy Scheme has been started in Koda and Jamagar districts.

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Chapter - IXPhysical Education.9.1. Physical Education.

This work is being done as a part i.e. as an attached office of the Directorate of Education. A ~~Class~~ <sup>Class</sup> II Gazetted Officer heads this office. Inspectors of Physical Education carry out the work of physical Education at district level. There are 20 such inspectors and they are working directly under the district Educational Officer. An inspector has been appointed in each district, Ahmedabad being a big district, two inspectors have been appointed there. From 1st October 1968 office of the Inspector of Physical Education was bifurcated and sports activities were brought under direct control of the Government. The establishment of the office of the Inspector of Physical Education working as a part of the Directorate of Education is as under as laid down in the report of the previous year.

Sr. No.	Designation.	No. of posts.	Pay scale.
1	2	3	4
			Rs.
1.	Inspector of physical Education - Class II.	1	350-850
2.	Senior Clerk.	1	200-310
3.	Junior Clerk.	1	130-240
4.	Peon.	1	90-110

9.2. Secondary Institutions:-

In secondary schools of the state, Physical education has been given the status of a compulsory subject like other subjects. The tests of this subject are held at the end of the year. A syllabus for physical education has been formulated for each standard from I to XI, and this has been

Fitness Corps of the Central Government. This syllabus is made compulsory in all the Secondary Schools and physical education colleges of the State.

Standardwise periods for this course have been prescribed as follows:-

Std. VIII	Std. IX.	Std. X	Std. XI.
5	4	4	1

In primary standards, one period has been earmarked for physical education everyday. In the training colleges for primary teachers also, period of physical education has been made compulsory and a separate syllabus has been prescribed for this, so that such trained teachers can give proper justice to the subject of physical education when they go to the primary schools.

### 9.3 Inspection.

With a view to ensure that the work of physical education is carried out properly in each district, at least one trained inspector of physical education has been appointed in each district. The inspector gives proper guidance and tries to remove drawbacks noticed during visits and inspections in secondary schools and training colleges.

### 9.4. Playgrounds, equipments and facilities.

The Department has laid down that each secondary school should have minimum one acre of land per 250 students nearby school premises. The prevailing position in respect of playgrounds shows that about 600 schools in the State have got adequate facilities of playgrounds and equipments.

The question of playground in big cities has become very acute. It has been noticed that though some of the secondary schools have adequate equipments they experience difficulties in respect of playground.

9.5. Medical Examination.

According to the rules and regulations of the Department, a student should be medically examined at the time of admission in the school and again when he leaves it. Thus a student should be medically examined when he is in Stds. V, VIII and XI. Every school is required to make an entry of this work in the prescribed register and it should be ensured that the follow-up work is also undertaken. Most of the schools seem to have done this work. But the inspectors of physical education at district level are not in a position to inspect this work owing to their engagements in other work.

9.6. Institutions of Physical Training.

During the year under report there were six training institutions in the State conducting Certificate Course in physical education. Out of these, two institutions were for women only. There were two institutions for Diploma in physical Education of which one was a co-educational institute. Thus there were in all eight institutions in the state for certificate and Diploma Courses.

Six students from Gujarat studying in B.P.E. in Laxmibai College of physical Education, Gwalior were given a stipend of Rs. 300 each.



9.7 N. F. C. Scheme.

This scheme has come into force since 1958. The following staff has been provided in the State for the N. F. C. instructors at the State level, Junior P. T. I. Grade-2 (73) have been appointed in various secondary schools of the State to work on physical Education.

In addition to this, a separate force has been organised by the Central Government and their number is over 400. They have also been appointed to work on Physical Education in various schools of the State.

9.8 Scouting and Guiding.

The scouting and Guide activities are world-wide feature. In Gujarat State, this activity is run by the Indian Scout and Guides Association, Gujarat State. This institution is given grant by the Government on the basis of (a) actual loss incurred for (b) 75 per cent of admissible expenditure & block grant of Rs. 1,000/- whichever is less. District Associations are working under the State Association. This activity is being encouraged by the Department and instructions have been issued to organise one group in each school on voluntary basis.

Besides this, a grant of Rs. 500 has been allotted to each district to organise scouts rally at district level. During the year, one State level scout master, and girls guide camp was organised at Kabirvad in Broach district, and 30 teachers and 30 women teachers hailing from various districts of the State had undergone training therein.

9.9. Miscellaneous.

As activities in respect of the State Sports Festival State Prize Scheme, Regional Training Centre; Mountaineering Institute, Autumn and winter Meet as well as Youth Activities are under the State Sports Council, and Youth Board they have not been covered under this note. Full co-operation is being given by this office as well as the District level offices for these activities.

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Girls' Education.

In 1970/71 the number of institutions imparting girls' education was 1899. The following table gives number of the institutions for girls and their enrolment.

Table No. 10 ((11))

Type 1	Number of institutions for girls. 2		Number of girls in all the institutions. 3	
	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71
University Research Institutions.	-	-	661 94	631 109
Arts and Science Colleges.	14	15	29,041	31,378
Vocational and Special Colleges.	-	-	3,758	4,706
Secondary schools.	202	212	2,38,595	2,56,378
Primary Schools.	1006	1,011	12,32,122	12,79,324
Social Education.	375	476	9,960	8,631
Other Schools.	172	185	38,448	39,493
<b>Total.</b>	<b>1769</b>	<b>1,899</b>	<b>15,52,679</b>	<b>16,20,650</b>

The following paragraphs give information regarding girls' education at different stages.

Primary Education.

10.2. In 1970-71 there were in all 34,38,753 students in primary schools, out of them 12,79,324 were girls. That is to say, percentage was 37.2. Out of the total number of 92,801 Primary teachers, 31,219 were women teachers. The number of trained women teachers was 2,750 which amounts to 32.07 percent of the total trained teachers.

Secondary Education.

Of the total enrolments of 7,85,865 students in secondary

Schools in 1970-71, 22,5,378 were girls. Thus the percentage of girls was 32.6. Out of 29,229 teachers the number of women teachers was 5,760.

Higher Education.

10.4. 1,45,584 students were studying in institutions of higher education in 1970-71, out of them 36,824 were girls. Thus the percentage of girls was 25.29.

Expenditure:-

10.5. It is not possible to give accurate account of the total expenditure on education of girls and women as majority of girls were studying in co-educational institutions.

The following table shows expenditure on institutions meant only for girls:-

Table No. 40 (2).

	<u>1970-71.</u>
Institutions for higher education ...	36,24,100
Secondary Schools.	1,99,31,061
Primary Schools.	2,73,23,544
Social Education Classes.	75,075
other schools.	36,78,726
Total.	<u>5,46,32,506</u>

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Chapter - XI.

Other Curricular Activities.

11. In this chapter, a brief accounts of these curricular activities of the department, which have not been described so far is given.

- (a) Pre-Primary Education.
- (b) Vocational Guidance.
- (c) Studies in oriental Languages.
- (d) Library-management.
- (e) Government patronage to literature.
- (f) Text-books.
- (g) N. C. C.
- (h) Ashram Schools.
- (i) Scholarships.
- (j) Drawing and craft education.
- (k) State Institute of Education.
- (a) Pre-Primary Education.

Table No. 11 ((H))

Pre-Primary Education.

	1969-70			1970-71		
Management	Number of schools.	No. of students.	Average no. of students per schools.	No. of schools.	No. of students.	Average Number of students per schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Local body	219	14370	66	279	15495	55
aided	374	27504	73	351	24698	68
unaided	161	10338	64	199	17086	86
<b>Total.</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>52217</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>57279</b>	<b>68</b>

There were 754 pre-primary schools in 1969-70 as shown in the above table and the number of children studying therein was 52,217. At the end of the year under report preprimary schools increased to 839 and number of children studying therein raised to 57,279. Comparative figures of respective years regarding schools, children and average number of students per schools are given in the table. Balwadies under the control of Social Welfare Department have not been included in the above information.

353 schools of the above were situated in the urban areas and 28,880 children were studying therein, while there were 486 schools in the rural areas and 28,399 children were studying in them. The average number of students per school in urban and rural areas were 82 and 58 respectively.

The state Government has not assumed direct responsibility of pre-primary education. The educational work at this stage is being carried out through voluntary institutions which are paid grants according to rules. It was decided by the Government under Government Resolution, Education and Labour Department No. PPS-1066/50361-K, dated 23rd, July, 1969. For the year 1969-70, 50 per cent of the expenditure should be paid to the Balmandirs situated in the areas of the ex-Saurashtra State, as grant under rule 65-1 of the ex-Saurashtra State, ~~as grant under rule 65~~ Revised Grant-in-aid Code Rules, 25 per cent of the expenditure as grant to pre-primary schools in Gujarat area according to rule 141 of the Revised Grant-in-aid Code of Bombay the Balmandirs started in 1956 and thereafter should be paid grants according to rules issued under Government Resolution, Education and Labour Department No. PPS-154-42327-K dated 16-6-66.

Pre-Primary Schools in rural areas are to be paid grant under Government Resolution No. 158-84505-K dated 18th

November, 1968.

Teachers:-

The following table gives particulars of teachers in pre-primary schools.

Table No. 11 (2)

Teachers in Pre-primary schools 1970-71.

<u>Trained Teachers.</u>			<u>Untrained Teachers</u>			<u>Total Number of Teachers.</u>		
Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
142	829	971	33	362	395	175	1191	1366

It may be seen from the above table that the number of teachers in pre-primary schools was 1366. The number of trained teachers was 971 i.e. 71.1 per cent of the total number. The percentage of women teachers was 87.2.

Expenditure.

The expenditure on pre-primary schools increased

from Rs. 33,32,887 in 1969-70 to 36,71,393 in 1970-71.

Its breakup by sources is given in the following table:-

Table No. 11(3)

Source	1969-70		1970-71.	
	Expenditure	Percentage to the total.	Expenditure	Percentage to the total.
1	2	3	4	5
Government Funds.	4,95,514	14.86	3,06,448	8.3
Local Bodies.	5,22,654	15.68	8,19,961	22.3
Fees.	1,12,9,000	33.88	9,40,638	25.7
Others.	11,85,719	35.58	16,04,346	43.7
<b>Total.</b>	<b>33,32,887</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>36,71,393</b>	<b>100.00</b>

It will be seen from the above details that 3.18% of the expenditure on pre-primary schools was met from the tuition fees in 1969-70, and share from Government funds which was 14.86% amounted to 2% and 8.3% respectively in 1970-71.

Training Institutes.

The information regarding pre-primary training institutes is given in chapter VI "Training of Teachers".

B. Vocational Guidance.

1. Vocational Guidance Bureau has come into existence right from the formation of the Gujarat State. The main functions of this Bureau are

as follows:-

1. To collect and disseminate information regarding study, training and vocation.
2. Counselling to candidates through psychological test.
3. To guide and encourage research students in the problems of vocational guidance.

2. Guidance by post and personal visit:-

Guidance by post and by personal visit is given to the students studying in schools and colleges so as to help them in selection of courses and vocational planning.

During the year under report, vocational guidance was personally given to nearly 2731 persons and by post to 5720 persons.

3. Organisation of Vocational Seminars and attendance:-

In order to cultivate public opinion towards vocational guidance activity and to create attitude of the society in that direction and that the society may start taking



active interest in it, career Organising Institution and Organisation day were celebrated under the joint auspices of Education and Employment Departments during the year. With a view to cultivate the aptitude of the students studying in the schools of rural areas in the state towards this activity, schools were requested to organise vocational seminars.

4. Vocational Exhibitions :

During the year under report, 84 exhibitions were arranged under the auspices of various educational institutions.

5. Vocational Talks :-

During the year under report 335 talks were held.

6. Guardians' day and Film-shows.

In order to make guidance service activity and its programmes lively and useful to the society, community guidance programmes like guardians' days and 80 Film-shows were arranged during the year.

7. Working of school counsellors.

School counsellors were appointed by the State Government in four secondary schools of Jamnagar, Abrama, Patan and Rajkot with a view to organise guidance activity at school level, and to be helpful to the schools in connection with this activity.

8. Training Courses.

Four Vocational Education Training Classes of ten days' duration were arranged for the trainees who were under training for B.Ed. in training institutions for secondary teachers and selected vocational guidance as an optional subject.

9. Publication work:-

During the year under report 12 publications were published for the guidance of candidates.

C. Oriental Language Study.

There were 29 pathashalas for oriental Language studies in 1970-71. The total expenditure incurred on them was Rs. 3,30,045 the State Government's share was Rs. 1,60,493.

There were two institutions in the State for higher studies in Sanskrit, viz. (1) Oriental Institute, Baroda and (2) Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Baroda. The total expenditure incurred on them was Rs. 2,87,474. During the year under report out of 47,092 students appeared with oriental language as a subject in S.S.C. Examination, 24,223 were declared successful. 44,349 students offered Sanskrit and 2,743 students offered Persian and Arabic language.

D Library Management.

Office of the Curators of Libraries, Gujarat State came into existence with the formation of Gujarat State in 1960. Since then, the said office has been functioning as an office subordinate to the Director of Education, Gujarat State. The functions of the said office are given below in brief:-

- (1) To inspect public libraries and to give them recognition and grants.
- (2) Supervision and inspection of Government Public Libraries,
- (3) To suggest books and magazines to libraries, to publish their lists and to conduct Gujarati literary books competitions etc.;

~~Page~~ 61

(4) To plan and implement schemes for the development of State and Central Government Libraries.

At present there are 4412 libraries in Gujarat State. The Curator of Libraries is assisted by three Assistant Curators of Libraries. The offices of these Assistant Curators of Libraries are situated at Ahmedabad, Baroda and Rajkot. The Assistant Curator of Libraries at Baroda holds the charge of Town Libraries Grade-I and women and children libraries in six districts viz. Vadodara, Bharuch, Valsad, Surat, Panchmahals and Dangs. The Assistant Curator of Libraries, Ahmedabad holds the charge of such libraries in six districts viz. Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Kheda, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha and Gandhinagar, while the Assistant Curator of Libraries, Rajkot is in charge of five districts viz. Kutch, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar Amreli, and Rajkot.

The State Central Library, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad.

The library run by the Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad has been notified as the State Central Library from 4th November, 1963 and it continued to work as such during the year under report.

The progress of the working of the said library is given in the following statement A.

Statement A.

The statement showing languagewise stock of books in Gujarat Vidyapeeth and State Central Library, Ahmedabad during the year 1970-71.

Sr. No.	Language.	Stock of books of Vidyapeeth Library.		Total Books in copyright section	Total Books in copyright section		Total	Total of columns 5 & 8 total books of the year 1970-71.
		At the end of the year 1969-70.	Additions during 1970-71.		At the end of the year 1969-70.	Additions during 1970-71.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	English	44894	4473	49367	1323	306	1629	50996
2.	Gujarati.	29145	1806	30951	60394	1503	61897	92848
3.	Hindi.	17453	1734	19187	365	54	419	19606
4.	Marathi	2096	12	2108	228	16	244	2352
5.	Others.	7555	401	7956	61	10	71	8027
Total.		101143	8426	109569	62371	1889	64260	173829

Under the press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 the library received two copies of the books of each language printed in Gujarat State.

(A) Languagewise circulation of Books (Library Section).

Sr.No.	Language	No. of Books Circulated.
1	2	3
1.	Gujarati	39644
2.	English	11167
3.	Hindi.	10084
4.	Marathi.	-
5.	Other.	179

Books read.

(B) In reading Section	15289
(C) In copyright section.	6747
	-----
Total.	22116
	-----
Grand total.	8319 <sup>0</sup>

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Out of 496 periodicals received in 1970-71, 253 were received as gift and 243 were subscribed by the library. The total amount of subscription comes to Rs. 9,806.

Members enrolled.

There were in all 5289 members by the end of 1969-70. The number of members of the library newly enrolled during the year under report was 834 and raising the total number to 5892 at the end of 1970-71.

During this year annual grant of Rs. 90,000 was sanctioned to this library.

Central Library, Baroda.

There are following sections in the Central Library, Baroda.

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Reading Section.    | (2) Book lending section. |
| (3) Children Section.   | (4) Women section.        |
| (5) Copy right section. | (6) Reference Section.    |
| (7) Reading Circle.     | (8) Office.               |

An expenditure of Rs. 1,19,104 was incurred on the library during the year under report which includes special grant of Rs. 19,998 paid for purchase of books under the scheme.

The following statements will give an idea of the progress of the library.

(A) Book Stock.

Sr. No.	Language.	Stock On 31-3-70	Additions during 1970-71	Total Stock on 31-3-71.
1	2	3	4	5
1	English	57412	304	57721
2	Gujarati.	58860	1290	60150
3	Marathi.	41768	690	42458
4	Hindi.	8417	301	8718
5	Urdu	5559	258	5817
	Total.	172016	2848	174864

(b) The number of books received upto March, 1970 under the Press and Registration Act, 1857 was 517. With an addition of 609 books during this year, the total number of books in copyright-section at the end of the year 1970-71 comes to 628, and the total number of books comes to 182952.

Circulation of Books.

Sr.No.	Section	Total No. of books issued.	No. of books issued daily.	Average no. of readers per day.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Lending Section.	123683	433	217
2.	Women's section.	33446	116	72
3.	Children Section.	58282	202	210
4.	Reference Section	7298	35	30
	Total.	222709	786	529

Members enrolled.

Sr. No.	Section	Number of members as on 31-3-70.	Addition	Number of Members as on 31-3-71.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	General Section.	4194	262	4456
2.	Women Section.	213	5	218
3.	Children Section.	1084	81	1165
Total.		5491	348	5839

The Central Library at Baroda is a Government fund public library and the members have not to pay any subscription for borrowing books.

Periodicals received.

Sr. No.	Language	No. of periodicals.
1	2	3
1.	Gujarati	137
2.	Marathi	52
3.	Hindi	36
4.	Sindhi	3
5.	Urdu	5
6.	English	111
Total.		344

No. of periodicals subscribed for 165

No. of periodicals received as gift. 179

Total. 344

On an average about 800 readers avail of the Library facilities daily. ~~Outwork~~

Gujarat State has undertaken the responsibility of publishing the monthly bibliography of Gujarati books available in the National Library, Calcutta. This work has been assigned to the Central Library, Baroda. Up to the year under report, number of such monthly bibliographies covering books published upto October, 1970 by the said library was 12.

Quarterly bibliographies of the books of classical literature have been published in the 'Pustakalaya' monthly.

Government Public Libraries :

In addition to the Central Library, Baroda the Government runs following libraries:-

<u>Category of Library.</u>	<u>Number</u>
Government Public Libraries	12
Government Public Libraries (for women)	2
Integrated Library Service.	2
Total.	16

2. In addition to this, Government has allotted to the District Panchayat Education Committees of the respective districts in the Five districts of Rajkot Division, Mobile libraries with staff and vehicles for the use in rural areas. They are managed by the District Education Committees. Special grant amounting to Rs. 80,000 was given to these mobile library units for purchase of books and furniture.

Number of books and Expenditure.

During the year under report, expenditure incurred on the said 16 Government libraries came to Rs. 3,17,626 which includes an expenditure of Rs. ~~1,22,948~~ 1,22,948 incurred on reading materials. There were in all 3,26,828 books in these



Libraries at the end of the year.

Circulation of books and 'Readers'

21361 readers of these libraries had taken 5,15,360 books on loan for reading during the year.

On an average about 6972 readers visited the reading rooms of these libraries per day.

Apart from this, the accompanying statement 'B' gives details of other libraries of various categories receiving Government grant.

## Statement-B.

Statement showing the particulars of Libraries receiving grant other than rural libraries and Central Library. 1970-71.

Category of Library.	No. of libraries.	Total grant paid in 1970-71		Total expenditure on Libraries.	No. of books.	Expenditure on reading materials.	No. of Lib-raries having their own building.	No. of readers.	Daily attendance.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
		Ordinary Grant.	Special Grant.						
City Libraries.	19	85,516	23,300	2,45,136	3,72,503	95,944	15	48,98,44	7,583
City branch libraries.	18	28,725	9,350	1,43,816	1,65,605	49,634	9	26,37,66	4,230
Town libraries, Grade-1.	113	1,38,521	62,200	43,98,49/-	6,56,496	1,84,479	9	76,42,36	23,193
Town libraries, Grade -2.	123	90,089	39,750	2,72,131	4,64,539	1,19,549	97	29,13,20	16,811
Libraries for women.	43	19,711	7,742	62,883	92,855	24,879	29	11,74,18	1,602
Libraries for children.	34	3,836	3,212	16,962	75,486	7,245	28	5,45,30	2,429
Special Libraries.	5	382	-	905	2,776	790	-	16,75	50
<b>Grand Total..</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>3,66,880</b>	<b>1,45,554</b>	<b>1,18,1682</b>	<b>18,30,260</b>	<b>4,82,520</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>19,82,789</b>	<b>55,898</b>

Rural Libraries.

In addition to the above mentioned libraries of various categories, there were 4041 rural libraries during the year under report and total grant of Rs. 2,49,002 was given to them. Besides, a special grant of Rs. 23,000 was given to open new rural libraries. The details of districtwise number of these libraries and grants given to them are as under:-

Rural Libraries -- 1970-71.

Sr.No.	Name of the District.	Number of rural libraries.	Amount of grant paid.
1	2	3	4
1.	Bharuch.	399	14000
2.	Mehsana.	853	75000
3.	Kheda.	391	15500
4.	Amreli.	140	8765
5.	Kutch.	10	-
6.	Panchmahals.	315	16000
7.	Banaskantha.	185	10700
8.	Sabarkantha.	127	3000
9.	Vadodara.	792	68000
10.	Ahmedabad.	63	2500
11.	Bhavnagar.	70	2000
12.	Surat.	353	12000
13.	Jamagar.	5	500
14.	Valsad.	241	12553
15.	Surendrangar.	-	-
16.	Rajkot.	56	5200
17.	Junagadh.	4	350
18.	Dangs.	-	-
19.	Gandhinagar.	37	2934
Total.		4041	249002.

Work done during the year under report under Fourth Five Year Plan.

Sr.No.	Particulars	Amount	No. of Libraries
1	2	3	4
1.	Expansion of Central Library, Baroda (For Books).	19998	3
2.	Expansion of Government District Libraries (For Books).	59841	6
3.	Expansion of Government District libraries (for furniture).	17925	6
4.	To open new rural libraries.	23000	23
5.	For repairs of the buildings of Public libraries.	13375	49
6.	To public libraries (for Books)	108180	108
7.	To public libraries (for Furniture)	25000	70
8.	For Councils, Seminars and Exhibition	5147	14
9.	To library association for publication.	5000	1
10.	To rural libraries for repairs to buildings, furniture and books.	144875	441
11.	Gandhinagar library.	22244	1
Total.		444585	720

Trained Staff:

Trained staff is one of the pre-requisites for libraries. so far, only few libraries have trained staff. The course which was of 5 weeks duration since 1951 has been extended to four months duration from 1969-70. For this purpose classes were conducted at Ahmedabad and by the Gujarat Pustakalaya Mandal and at Vallabhvidyanagar by Sardar Patel University. The State Examination Board, Ahmedabad held an examination for the trainees of these classes and out of 143 candidates who appeared in the examination 68 were declared successful.

Library Association:

During the year under report, the Gujarat Pustakalaya Mandal, Ahmedabad was recognised by the Government. This Mandal was given a grant of Rs. 7000 during the year under report. Moreover, special assistance of Rs. 500 was granted to this Mandal in 1970-71 for publication of books. For the development of library activity publicity was made in the State through Convassers and several seminars were organised at district and taluka Places.

Exhibitions and Seminars:

During the year under report a seminar of librarians of public as well as Government libraries of the State was held at Gandhinagar on ~~25~~ 25.26th January, 1971. It was inaugurated by the speaker of the Legislative assembly of the State. The total expenditure incurred in this regard amounted to Rs. 2150.

During the year under report, Books exhibitions were held in 13 public libraries situated at Kapadvanj, Kheralu, Kalol, Modasa, Vaghodia, Jhagadia, Lunagada, Dearka, Limbdi, Mahuva, Jafrahad, Khambhat, Bhamj and Vadodra for which special assistance of Rs. 2800 was granted to the respective libraries.

E. Patronage to Literature.

With a view to give encouragement to the literature a provision of certain amount is made in the budget every year. The amount is utilised for giving state Patronage to authors by purchasing copies of books which are useful from educational point of view. The purchase of books under this scheme is restricted to books which are of technical or special nature and the buyers of which are rather rare or which have exorbitant price. The books thus purchased by way of State aid are to be distributed amongst Government,

institutions and in certain special cases among non-government educational institutions, libraries and research institutes. With a view to encourage literature, a provision of Rs. 70,000 was made under the budget head 'Government Patronage to Literature' during the year under report. Out of this amount an expenditure of Rs. 42834 was incurred. These books have been distributed among Government and non-government educational institutions.

Other books and magazines of academic interest were also brought to the notice of the Government, and non-Government institutions under the department.

#### F. Text-Books.

##### Text-Books in Primary and Secondary Schools.

The powers of prescribing text books for primary schools have been vested in the Government and no books other than those prescribed by the Government or the Director of Education can be taught in any Government or Government recognised primary schools under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947 and the Rules made thereunder.

Secondary schools in Gujarat State are also required to use prescribed text books. To assist the Director of Education in deciding the question of prescribing text books to be used in schools, the school Book Committees constituted for Gujarati, English, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi and Sindhi text-books of official and non-official members were continued during the year under report. In order to fix the price of text-books, the price of text fixation committee consisting of two official and two non-official members and a Secretary to be appointed by the Director of Education was continued.

Price of text books of new course of Gujarati mother-tongue and other languages for standards I-IV for the year 1969-70 were revised. During the academic year 1969-70

text-books written according to the new course for Stds. I- IV have been introduced in all the schools of the State.

During the last few years some States in the Country have started nationalising school text-books. It has shown good results. The Central text-book Bureau has also recommended the States to nationalise the text-books. In this connection the State Government took a very important decision in May, 1969 and laid down a policy of preparing and publishing the school text-books. Accordingly Gujarat State School Text-Book Board was established. This Board was registered on 9th October, 1969 under the Societies Registration Act, ~~1950~~. 1960.

The Gujarat State School Text Books Board has published text books of Standard V for the academic year 1970-71 and its work is in progress as scheduled. Accordingly, text books for standard VI have also been published from the academic year 1971-72.

As Gujarat State School Text-Books Board has been established for preparation of text-books, private publishers have not submitted any new text-books for approval.

#### G. N.C.C.

Since 1968-69 N.C.C. training has been made voluntary for the students studying in Colleges. The number of N.C.C. cadets in Junior and Senior divisions was 59051 in 1970-71. The Students Studying in colleges are eligible to join senior division and the boys and girls studying in schools are eligible to join junior division. The total number of boys and cadets in senior division was 25294 and 4570 respectively, while that of the boys and girls cadets in Junior division was 2550 and 3627 respectively.

The number of cadets and N.C.C. Officers in the annual training camps was 7292 and 865 respectively. Such 17 annual training camps were arranged.

During the year 77 M.C. G. Officers were deputed for pre-commissioned training and 95 N.C.C. officers for refresher courses.

Total expenditure incurred on N.C.C. activity during the year amounted to Rs. 42,81,313.

H. Ashram Schools.

The Scheme of Ashram School is under implementation since 1953-54 for effectively solving the problem of education of the children of Scheduled Tribes and inhabitants of Tribal areas. Ashram Schools are residential institutions wherein children are provided lodging and boarding facilities free of charge. They are imparted basic education. These institutions are generally run by voluntary agencies. At the end of 1970-71 the number of Ashram Schools in the State was 121, out of which 7 were post-basic Ashram Schools.

The details of Ashram Schools are given in the following table :-

Sr. No.	Type of the institution.	No. of institutions.	Enrolled students.	Grant paid by the State Government (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	For Nomadic Tribes.	6	453	2.50
2.	For Denotified Tribes.	11	736	3.01
3.	For Scheduled Tribes.	97	10521	44.05
4.	Post Basic Ashram Schools.	7	618	5.48



There is an inspector for Ashram Schools at State level for their proper management and for providing necessary guidance to them. His office is at Surat. <sup>He</sup> ~~He~~ is entrusted with the work of inspection etc. of Ashram Schools.

I. Scholarships:-

1. Freeships to economically backward students:-

Under this scheme the students whose guardian's or parents' annual income does not exceed Rs. 900 are granted Freeships for higher education and those whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1200 are given freeships in secondary schools. Besides, the students whose guardians' annual income exceeds Rs. 1200 but is less than Rs. 1800 are given half-freeships. Girls studying in Stds. VIII to XI in secondary Schools are given freeships. It is not given on the basis of income. Unemployed mill workers are also given freeships on the basis of income. The number of students who availed of the said scheme during last two years is given in the following table:-

Year	No. of Students benefited			Annual expenditure		
	Secondary Schools.	Colleges.	Total.	Secondary Schools.	Colleges	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1969-70	1,85,650	23,665	2,09,315	1,31,94,030	47,29,760	1,79,23,790
1970-71	1,66,331	25,204	2,91,535	1,28,40,078	49,97,119	1,73,37,197

2. Educational concessions to the children of Political sufferers:

Scholarships, stipends and financial assistance for books are given for higher education since 1963-64 <sup>To</sup> ~~to~~ the children whose parents participated and suffered in the National movement for independence of India. The number of students benefited under this scheme and figures of expenditure incurred are as under:-

Year	Students			Expenditure (in Rs.)			Total.
	Stipends	Books	Scholarships, Freeships.	Stipends	Books	Scholarships Freeships	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

3. Educational concession to the Children of Goldsmiths.

This scheme has commenced from 1963-64. Under this scheme, freeships, book grant etc. are given to the children of goldsmiths. The number of students benefited under this scheme and figures of expenditure incurred are as under:-

Year	No. of persons benefited.	Expenditure. Rs.
1969-70	85	388
1970-71	33	990

4. Educational concessions to children of Indian repatriates from Burma, Ceylon and Portugal.

Information regarding this scheme for the last two years is as under:-

Year		No. of persons benefited.	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1		2	3
1969-70	Repatriates from Burma.	121	<del>1756</del> 1756
1970-71	"	123	4295
1969-70	Repatriates from Ceylon.	"	"
1970-71	"	"	"
1969-70	Repatriates from Portugal.	15	3045
1970-71	"	17	3770

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1969-70		212	212	212	78090	14740	32505	125
1970-71		287	287	287	66958	15932	36378	1K

5. Freeships to children of unemployed mill workers.

Year	Number	Expenditure
1	2	3
1969-70	1598	1,82,831
1970-71	797	1,18,325

Scheme of Freeships in non-government colleges:-

The scheme of 833 Freeships given in Non-Government Colleges has been discontinued under Government Resolution, Education and Labour Department No. SCH-1769-L dated 27th October 1969 and Scheme of giving  $\frac{2}{3}$  P.C. freeship to Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges has been sanctioned. There is a committee in each college, for taking decision about these freeships, and freeships is awarded to such students as may be decided by the Committee. It has been decided vide Government Resolution that the freeships are to be awarded only to the students who or whose parents or guardians are inhabitant of the Gujarat State and whose parents' or (guardians) ~~annual~~ annual income does not exceed Rs. 400/- If it exceeds Rs. 4800, they will not be eligible.

Year	Number of Students benefitted.	Expenditure (in Rs.).
1	2	3
1969-70	1955	57,38,37
1970-71	2022	6,47,204

7. Inter State Scholarships.

This scheme was initiated by the Gujarat State since 1963-64. Under this Scheme, students domiciled in Gujarat but pursuing higher studies in other States are eligible for the said scholarships. The details of this scheme are as under:-

Year	No. of students benefitted.	Expenditure (in Rs.).
1	2	3
1969-70	30	33000
1970-71	30	37100

8. Scholarships for higher education:

Year	No. of Scholarships			Expenditure.
	Old	New	Total	
1969-70	998	502	1500	319890
1970-71	795	502	1297	652630

9. National Scholarships, National Loan Scholarships and Scholarships and Scholarships available to the teachers' children.

Sr.No.	Name of scholarships.	Year	Number of students.		Total.	Expenditure.
			Old	New		
1	2	3	4.	5	6	7
1.	National Scholarships.	1969-70	1047	299	1346	1020000
		1970-71	1046	412	1458	1259000
2.	National Loan Scholarships.	1969-70	2752	963	3715	2574111
		1970-71	2024	960	2984	2284000
3.	National Scholarships to the Teachers' Children.	1969-70	127	20	147	119627
		1970-71	84	25	109	99937

## J - Drawing 579. *Cr. Arts.*

With the inception of the State Examination Board, examinations of higher arts and drawing in Gujarat State are conducted by that Office. The inspector for Drawing and Craftwork gives technical advice and assistance in connection with these examinations..

During the year under report the Inspector and the Assistant Inspector for Drawing and Craftwork inspected Secondary Schools and D.T.C. institutions of the State.

The following table gives the number of students appeared and declared successful in Drawing examinations

Sr.No.	Name of the examination.	No. of students appeared		No. of students passed	
		1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Elementary Grade	23395	25163	37230	15018
2.	Intermediate Grade.	13796	11995	8190	7542
3.	D.T.C.	315	326	237	264
4.	D.M.	117	106	59	71
5.	A.M.	107	123	25	52
6.	Elementary Drawing painting.	245	257	36	151
7.	Inter Painting.	72	66	15	5
8.	Advanced Painting.	46	24	25	17
9.	Diploma in Painting.	36	31	15	21
10.	Elementary Commercial Arts.	83	90	61	57
11.	Intermediate Commercial Arts.	35	55	28	24
12.	Advanced Commercial Arts.	12	27	6	17
13.	Diploma in Arts.	20	12	16	8
14.	Elementary Model Sculpture.	6	10	4	9
15.	Intermediate Sculpture.	5	2	3	1
16.	Advanced Sculpture.	3	3	1	3
17.	Diploma in Sculpture.	3	2	3	1

K. State Institute of Education:

The State Institute of Education has been functioning in the direction of improving the quality of education since last seven years. Its main educational activities are as under:-

1. Training Programmes (Institutional Planning) Classes for Inspectors and teachers of training colleges.
2. Seminars and workshops.
3. Improvement of Science education.
4. Study and Research.
5. Publication.
6. Service extension Centre.

During the year orientation classes <sup>ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣନ କର୍ମ</sup> for selected teachers of Primary schools and Inspectors were held at divisional level by the State Institute of Education. In all 373 Inspectors and 366 Teachers were reoriented. Training Classes regarding new course were also organised for teachers of training colleges, in which 134 teachers participated.

During the year, the State Institution of Education had undertaken following programmes for development and improvement of education:-

1. Arrangement of Symposium for the trainees of training colleges with the co-operation of educationalists.
2. Organisation of Science fair at State level.
3. Organisation of essay competition.

4. Scheme for school complexes.

5. Celebration of international educational year.

During this year the Government has affiliated Science unit, vocational guidance bureau and Board of higher education with the State Institute of Education.

C H A P T E R . XII

Technical Education.

1. Set-up.

1.1. Prior to 1948, administration of technical education was divided between the Director of Education and the Director of Industries. Technical Education being an important aspect of Education and in order that it may be assigned the requisite priority for speedy industrialisation of the country, a separate machinery was established from June, 1948.

1.2. On bifurcation of the former Bombay State, Gujarat State started the Directorate of Technical Education at Ahmedabad from 1st May, 1960 which undertook activities of engineering industrial and vocational education.

1.3. The Administrative Head of the technical education has been designated as the Director of Technical Education. He is assisted by 3 officers in Gujarat Education service, Class-I and 3 officers in G.E.S. , Class-II.

1.4. Following Councils and Boards have been constituted by the Government to assist the Directorate of Technical Education.

- (A) The State Council of Technical Education.
- (B) Industrial Liaison Board.
- (C) Technical Examination Board.
- (D) Advisory Board for each of the engineering Colleges and Polytechnic of the State.

1.5. The State Technical Education Council prescribes Diploma and Certificate courses in the State, undertakes the work of holding examinations and other allied matters



and also advises the state Government in matters connected therewith.

1.6. The Technical Examination Board holds examinations for Diploma ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> certificate courses in the State. Besides, it prescribes curriculum therefor.

1.7. In order to create necessary environment for the uplift of technical education which is considered very essential in view of the progress achieved by the industrial units, Government has established the Industrial ~~units~~ Liaison Board in order to provide guidelines and submit proposals of programmes pertaining to the development of technical education at the degree as well as diploma levels in consultation with the representatives of technical institutions and industries. This Board has been established under Government Resolution, Education and Labour Department No. G.R.C. -3057-77867-GH, dated 22nd Jan. 1970.

1.8. In order to bring the required uniformity in diversified courses ~~and the new courses started at~~ degree and diploma levels in view of the progress achieved by the Industrial Units, and Advisory Council has been established in every Engineering college and Polytechnic. This Council has been established under Government Resolution, Education and Labour Department No. TEM/1071/76031-GH, dated 20th August, 1971.

1.9. The schemes of Industrial Training Centres, National Apprenticeship and evening classes for Industrial workers which were under the control of this department before February 1971 have been entrusted to the office of the Director of Manpower, Employment and

and Training. The required staff and provisions made in the Budget have also been transferred.

2. Categories of Education.

2.1. Categories of Education are as under:-

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Colleges.  | A. Post-Graduate<br>B. Graduate.   |
| 2. Polytechnics-<br>Diploma Courses.                      | A. For boys and girls who<br>has passed S.S.C.E.                                     |
| 3. Secondary<br>Educational<br>Institutions.              | A. Technical Schools.<br>B. Junior Technical Schools.                                |
| 4. Crafts Training<br>Institutes.<br>certificate courses. | A. Training Classes for<br>different vocations<br>B. Tailoring Classes for<br>Women. |
| 5. Miscellaneous<br>activities.                           | A. Grant of scholarships.<br>B. Grant to non-Government<br>Institutes. Etc.          |

3. Institutes, Courses and their details:  
(Post graduate courses).

3.1. Post-graduate courses are conducted at three Engineering colleges of the State viz. Ahmedabad, Anand and Baroda. There are courses in 17 different subjects. Total intake capacity is 143. In addition to this there is additional intake capacity of 22 students at Ahmedabad for post graduate courses in Pharmacy.

3.2. Graduate Course.

Graduate courses are conducted at seven different colleges in the State. Provision of nine different courses has been made as under.

Ahmedabad, 2, Anand, 3, Morvi, 1, Baroda, 1, Surat, 1,  
and Nadiad, 1.

### 3.2.1. Post Graduate Diploma Course:

In addition to this the institution of Refrigeration and air conditioning at Baroda has an intake capacity of 10 for Post-Graduate Diploma Course and Post-Diploma course. The total intake capacity for civil, Mechanical, Electrical or chemical Engineering Textile Technology, Textile Engineering, Architecture, Electronica and Metallurgy courses is 1690. In addition, there is a pharmacy College at Ahmedabad and the other has been started at Khambhat since June, 1970., the intake capacity of which is 105. Thus, the total intake capacity is 1795.

3.3. Part-time graduate courses have been started from October, 1968 at the L.D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad with an intake capacity of 100.

### 3.4. Polytechnics.

#### Present Diploma Courses.

No. of courses.	12
Intake capacity.	2040
No. of Institutions.	19

Institutions:- Diploma courses are provided in 19 institutions. There are 3 such institutions at Ahmedabad, 2 at Rajkot, 2 at Baroda and one each at Patan, Morvi, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Adipur, Dahod, Surat, Bharuch, Valsad, Vallabhvidhyanagar, Nadiad and Khambhat.

3.5. Current Courses. Provision of 12 different courses has been made in Polytechnic. They are in Civil Mechanical, Electrical Engineering, Electronics and sound Engineering, Electronics and Radio Engineering, Automobiles, Textile manufacturing, Textile chemistry, Textile Technology, Metallurgy Pharmacy, Technician in Chemical Industries with total intake capacity of 2040.

3.6. Information about diversified courses.

No. of Courses.	17
Intake capacity.	100
No. of Institutions.	14

3.7. Diversified courses: Diversified Diploma

courses have been started from June, 1969 and 1970 in the existing 14 Polytechnics, where in 17 different courses have been provided. They are as follows:-

1. Technician in chemical industries.
2. Construction and ~~structure~~ structure.
3. Man-made fibres fabrics.
4. Man-made fibres wet processing.
5. Production Engineering.
6. Ceramic Technology.
7. Printing Technology.
8. Commercial Practice including secretarial practice.
9. Mechanic Tools Technology.
10. Tools Engineering (Jigs, Dies and Fixtures).
11. Welding Technology.
12. Instrumentation and control.
13. ~~The~~ <sup>Tele</sup> conditioning and Refrigeration.
14. Air-conditioning and Refrigeration.
15. Power Plant Engineering.
16. Material Handling Technology.
17. Agro-Industrial Engineering.

3.8. Part time courses.

No. of courses.	6
Intake capacity.	505
No. of Institutions.	8

3.9. Institutions:- Part-time diploma courses are conducted at 8 different institutions, at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Surat, Bharuch, Dahod, Rajkot,

and Valsad. Part-time courses were started at Ahmedabad and Baroda during third -4 Five Year Plan. While part-time courses have been started from August, 1969, at Bhavnagar, Surat, Bharuch, Dahod, Rajkot and Valsad.

3.10. Courses. Part-time diploma courses have been provided in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical Machinetools Technology Tools Engineering and Welding Technology,.

3.11. Girls' Polytechnic.

No. of Courses.	4
Intake capacity.	210
No. of Institutions.	2

3.12. Institutions. Girls' Polytechnics are functioning at Ahmedabad and Surat.

3.13. Courses. Provision has been made for the following four different courses.

1. Secretarial practice in business correspondence and stenography.
2. Electronics and Radio Engineering.
3. Architecture Assistantship.
4. Commercial Art. It started at Surat from June, 1970.

3.14. Technical Schools. Number of multipurpose and Technical schools (including those with technical courses) in the state was 44 in the year 1970-71 and 9386 students were studying therein. In most of the centres where there are Government technical schools, students from the local schools attend them to learn technical subjects for their S.S.C. Examination.

Junior Technical Schools. During Five Year Plan, the junior technical schools started at Valsad, Vidyanagar, Kadi and Bhavnagar, have been gradually closed down.

3.15. Crafts Training. There are 208 institutes imparting training in various vocations. These institutes impart training in various subjects to boys and girls. Of ~~these~~ <sup>These</sup> 51 institutes have an intake capacity of 2935 students for certified Engineering courses and in the remaining 157 institutes, 3175 boys and girls are under training in the tailoring and embroidery classes etc. This course has been recognised by the State Council of Technical Education.

Since the year 1968, school for the blind has been started at Ahmedabad. Therein classes for carpentry, armature winding, hand and powerloom weaving and mechanics, canework and cardboard and book binding are conducted. The intake capacity of these classes is 60.

3.16 Review Table: The following figures for 1970-71 ~~would~~ <sup>would</sup> automatically show the extent of facilities available at different levels of technical education:-

Category of Institute.	No. of Institutes.	Type and No. of courses.	Intake capacity.
1.	2.	3.	4.
Engineering, Post-Graduate Colleges.	3	Post-Graduate.	17
Other Institutes of post-graduate level.	1	Post-graduate.	1
Institutes of graduate level.	7	Graduate.	9
Engineering.	1	Part-time graduate.	3
Other institutes of graduate level.	2	Graduate.	2
Polytechnics.	1	Post-Graduate Diploma.	1
	19	Diploma.	12
	8	Part-time Diploma.	6
	2	Diploma for girls.	4
	14	Diversified Diploma.	17
Secondary School-Technical Schools.	44	Technical subject of..	9385
Junior Technical Schools.	3	Technical and other SSCE....are being gradually closed.	
Crafts work Training Institutes.	51	subjects.	2935
For Certificate courses.	157	Different subjects.	
		Tailoring classes.	3175

4. Expenditure.	23 Education.
Government Institutes.	1,33,68,255
Non-Government Institutes.	26,18,265
Total...	1,59,86,520

5. Miscellaneous Activities.

5.1. In addition to this, the Directorate looks after the work of awarding various scholarships. In all 9 scholarships are sanctioned to the students from Gujarat for technical courses not provided in the State. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 120 per month for Graduate courses and Rs. 75 per month for Diploma courses is sanctioned.

5.2. Non-Government Institutions are given grants subject to the rules laid down in the grant-in-aid code.

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C H A P T E R - 13.

Manpower, Employment and Training.

1. Set-up.

1.1. Prior to 1971, the administration of craftsmen Training Scheme, Apprenticeship Training Scheme, and scheme for Training of Educated unemployed rested with the Directorate of Technical Education similarly the administration of employment and Government Industrial Training Centres rested with the Commissioner of Labour. But in order to give it the requisite importance for the speedy industrialisation of the country, a separate Directorate has been constituted from 1st February, 1971.

1.2. Thus with the constitution of this Directorate separately, the Directorate of Manpower, Employment and Training has started Craftsmen, Training Scheme, Apprenticeship Training Scheme, Training of the Educated Unemployed, part-time classes and Government Industrial Training Centres from 1st February, 1971.

1.3. The head of this Directorate has been designated as the Director. He is assisted by three officers in Gujarat Education Service Class-I and three in G.E.S.

Class II.

1.4. The following councils have been constituted by the Government to assist this Directorate:

- A. The State Vocational Council.
- B. The State Apprenticeship Council.

1.5 The activities of the State Vocational Training Council and the State Apprenticeship Council are associated with those of the respective National Councils and they advise the State Government in matters pertaining to respective training.

2. Categories of Education.

2.1. The categories of education are as under:-

1. Training institutes for artisans required in industries.

A. Industrial Training Institutions.

B. Government Industrial Training Centres.

2.2. Apprenticeship Training Scheme,

2.3. Part-time classes for Industrial workers.

2.4. Career Development Training Scheme for Educated unemployed.

2. Institutes, Courses and Details thereof.

3.1. Industrial Training Centres:

18 Industrial Training Centres are functioning at the following places in the State:-

- (1) Ahmedabad (2) Anreli, (3) Ankleshwar,
- (4) Bilimora, (5) Vadodera, (6) Bhavnagar,
- (7) Dabod, (8) Gandhidham (9) Godhra,
- (10) Gondal (11) Jamnagar, (12) Junagadh,
- (13) Modasa (14) Palanpur, (15) Rajkot,
- (16) Surat, (17) Surendranagar (18) Visnagar.

In the above training institutes, training is imparted for 1 year and 2 years and the aim of this training is to equip the trainees for suitable industrial employment. In the year 1970-71, these 18 Industrial training institutes had a total intake capacity of 5900 seats and in 1970-71 in all 4605 trainees were given admission.

3.2. Training for the following courses is imparted in the state Industrial Training Institutes.

1. A courses of one year duration.

- (1) Blacksmithy, (2) Welder (Gas and Electric)
- (3) Sheet metal worker, (4) Maulder, (5) Refrigeration and Air-conditioning mechanic (6) Carpentry,
- (7) Machanic (Motor) (8) Mechanic, (Tractor),
- (9) Mechanic (Diesel) (10) Plumber, (11) Painter,
- (12) Hand Compositor, (13) Letterpress Mechanism, Foot.
- (14) Book Binder (15) Manufacturing of Foot-wears.

B. Courses of Two years' duration:-

- (16) Machinist (Grinder) (17) Machinist (Shaper, slotter and Planer) (18) Watch and clock Repairer
- (19) Electroplater, (20) Electrician (21) Instrument Mechanic
- (22) Machinist Compositor (23) Draftsman (Civil) (24) Draftsman (Mechanical) (25) Surveyor (26) Mechanic (Radio and Television)
- (27) Pattern maker (28) Wireman (29) Building construction
- (30) Fitter (31) General-Mechanic (Fitting, Tuning, Welding, Blacksmithy ) (32) Engine-Gum-Electric Mechanic (Fitting), Diesel Engine pump, Electrical installation) (33) Rural Workshop Mechanic (Carpentry), Fitting, Blacksmithy and Gas Welding)
- (34) Maintenance Mechanic (35) Turner.

3.3. In order to fully avail of the benefit of the sanctioned seats in all the institutes of the State, the courses which were in less demand or which were considered as unpopular, in the developing industrialisation were diversified in the year 1970-71. Number of seats in these diversified courses were 508.

3.4. When this Directorate took over the charge of the administration of Government Industrial Training Centres on 1st February 1971, from the Commissioner of

Labour there were in all two such institutes one at Ahmedabad and another at Baroda in the State.

3.5. Training for following courses is imparted in these institutions.

(1) Carpentry (2) Bench fitting (3) Metal fitting (4) Turning (5) Moulding (6) Weavers Mechanic (7) Painting (8) Tailoring (9) Leather and Plastic (10) Soap and cosmetics (11) Automobiles (12) Welding (13) Wireman (14) Chemicals (15) Electroplating and (16) Glass Toys.

3.6. Preference is given to the Industrial workers, members of their family and their dependents for the purpose of admissions.

3.7. In all 732 seats have been sanctioned for imparting training in these institutions.

3.8. Apprenticeship Training Scheme:

In order to train the apprentices as skilled artists "Apprentice Act, 1961" has come into force from December 1961 for regulated and controlled training schemes. It has been implemented in the Gujarat State from 1st January 1963. This Act has been formulated with the purpose of training apprentices as skilled workers by imparting them well organised and systematic training in factories for prescribed period by utilising the facilities available in the industrial units. Admission for training is granted to the following four types of apprenticeship under the Apprenticeship Training Scheme.

A. Freshers. The period for full time training in specified vocations is three/four years. This includes one year's primary training basic training and for 2 years/3 years practical training, workshop training and ancillary training

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B. I.T.I. Trainees. Apprentices who have successfully completed one years training in the specified vocations are admitted in the second year, That is to say, such apprentices have to undergo training in the factories for the remaining two /three years of full time training and for that much time they are required to take ancillary training i.e. related ~~instructions~~

C. I.T.I. Trainees. Apprentices who have successfully completed two years training in the specified vocations are admitted in the third year. Such apprentices are required to take apprenticeship training for the remaining one/two years of full time training.

D. I.T.I. Trainees. Apprentices who have successfully completed one year out of two years training for specified vocations are admitted in the fourth year, that is to say, such type of apprentices are required to take apprenticeship training for the remaining two/three years of full time training.

3.9. Under the Apprenticeship Training Scheme, any apprentice having requisite qualifications may join the industrial units as trainee in the months of February or August of any year. During the training period stipend of Rs. 40 to Rs. 70 is paid to them.

3.10. For joining the Apprenticeship Training scheme the qualifications for admission have been prescribed according to the vocations. For example, for certain vocations apprentices should have passed the fifth standard while for others they should have passed 9th standard, S.S.C. Examination or Pre-Science of the University as the case may be.

3.11. After completing the training in the prescribed period the trainee is considered qualified to appear in All India Vocational Test. This test is held twice a year.

3.12. By now, it has been decided to impart apprenticeship training in 54 different vocations under the Apprenticeship Act. Out of them, 1935 trainees are undergoing training in 312 industrial units in popular vocations like fitter, Turner, Electrician, Wireman, Bdfiler attendant, Mechanic (Motor Vehicle, ), Mechanic Texttile Machinery, Lineman, weaver, Machinist miller, machinist grinder, tool and dye maker, Refrigeration and air conditioning mechanic maintenance (Chemical plant) instrument mechanic compositor Hand, letter press machineman, Book-binder, Doffer cum-Piecer, Tenter, etc.

3.13. Statistical information of the apprenticeship Training scheme (1970-71) are as under. Out of Industrial units covered under this scheme, the number of units imparting training : 312.

Number of specified vocations: 54 out of specified vocations, Number of vocations in which trainees are being trained : 34.

Number of the seats allotted to industrial units : 3914

Number of trainees undergoing training in industrial units : 1935.

Number of successful trainees during the year 1970-71 : 649.

Number of units imparting basic training in their own industrial units : 86.

Number of units imparting respective instructions in their own industrial units : 500.

3.14. Part-time classes for industrial workers.

Workers part-time classes of two years duration have been started with 200 seats at Ahmedabad, 60 seats at Rajkot, 100 seats at Jamnagar, 60 seats at Surat and 80 seats at Baroda. The classes mentioned above are run for the Fitter, Turner, Motor mechanic, Electrician and machinist trade. An arrangement has been made in these classes to train the unskilled factory workers in respective trades. Educational qualifications for admission to these classes is so prescribed that any one who can read, write and understand the oral instructions is eligible for admission. Examination is held after two years' training and certificates are given to the successful apprentices.

3.15. Career Development Training Programmes for Educated Unemployed:-

Government of Gujarat has taken necessary steps to solve the problem of educated unemployed. Out of these the most important step is to conduct training courses according to the specific requirements. Because of vast number of vocations and its varied demands and the educated unemployed can get adequate knowledge, training and guidance at the earliest short term career development programmes relating to specific fields have been started from 1st July, 1970. The main object of this scheme is as under://This programme covers the complete arena, i.e. right from the persons who have passed 9th standard and S.S.C. examination to the graduates in Arts, Science, Agriculture, commerce and Engineering//Self confidence, Skill and industrious nature of the trainees increase by undergoing the training in allied units and they get an idea of

Such programmes prove helpful to various units, institutions and factories in finding employees according to their requirements. For these courses no tuition fee is charged.

These training courses are conducted by the experienced and experts of industry and Commerce, banks, universities and other institutions.

Technical Examination Board, Gujarat State awards diploma to the graduates and certificate to the under graduates who have completed their training successfully.

3.16. Training is imparted to the graduates in the courses like office management, banking, secretariship and taxation, chemical plant and Mechanical/Computer programming and to the S.S.C. in the courses like Punch Operator, Farm mechanic, stenography, Public Address System, Com. Project Operator and to those who have passed 9th standard are imparted training in the courses like plumber, truck driver, com. repairer and foundryman etc.

During the period of training for graduate courses of three months' duration a stipend of Rs. 50 per month and for the course of 6 months' duration a stipend of Rs. 25 per month is given. Out of under graduate courses a stipend of Rs. 25 per month is given in case of certain courses.

These courses are conducted in certain Government as well as non-Government units. Graduates courses are conducted in the institutions via, Productivity council, Ahmedabad, Vadodra, Surat, Saurashtra University, Rajkot, Government Drugs Laboratory, Vadodra, Bureau of Economics and statistics, Ahmedabad, etc. and Under-graduate courses are conducted in the institutions via, Jayti Ltd., Vadodra, I.T.I. Ahmedabad, Vadodra, Rajkot,



Surat, Godhra, Surendranagar etc. Courses for S.S.C. candidates are conducted at Employment information and guidance centres, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Directorate of Information, Ahmedabad, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Ahmedabad and Technical Highschool, Kadi, Under this scheme facilities are available in 18 vocations covering different fields for the training of 1400 candidates. Out of which 1069 trainees are undergoing training at present.

The co-operation of various Government and non-government institutions such as Director of Industries, Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation, Gujarat Small Industries corporation, has been obtained so that the trainees may start their own small industries and can have staff experience by utilising their own skill and self-employment.

Details of Expenditure	Provision Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1. For industrial training institutes.	51,65,000	49,31,288
2. For Apprentice Training Schemes.	2,37,000	2,16,400
3. For part-time classes.	27,000	35,849
4. For the scheme of Educated Unemployed.	70,000	5,95,063



*of the End.*

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Date: .....