



GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

OF

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

1967-68

ANNAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

1967-68.

Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-B, SriAurobindo Marg, NewDelhi-110016
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General Information.

According to the 1961 Census, the population of the State was 2,06,33,350. The estimated population of the State during the year under report, was 2,50.00 lakhs. The State had in all 181 towns and 19,017 villages. There were 19 districts in the State, during the year 1967-68. The total area of the State of Gujarat is 1,87,091 Sq.kms.

During the year under report, Shri K.G. Badlani 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 entrusted with the administrative responsibility in respect of the 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 as regards 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 gives 100 percent grant to District Panchayats on the salary of primary teachers. Moreover, grant @ Rs.2.63 per pupil towards non-educational expenditure is 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 statutory municipalities and they are paid grants in accordance with the rules.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

87 out of 1,803 Secondary Schools in the State were under Government management during the year under report. Most of the Secondary schools in the state are managed by the private institutions. The Director of Education gives grant to non-Government Secondary Schools on admissible expenditure. In urban areas, grants were paid at the rate of 45 per cent on admissible expenditure and at the rate of 50 percent in rural areas. Annual inspection and supervision of schools are carried out by the District Educational Inspectors of the Department. Text-books and syllabi of the Secondary Schools are approved by the Education Department. Besides, service conditions of the teachers are also approved by the Department.

HIGHER EDUCATION

At the end of the year under report, there were 5 universities in the State. In addition to this, Gujarat Vidyapeeth is also considered a recognised university under the University Grants Commission Act. These Universities are paid block grants for maintenance. The State Government gives affiliation to Colleges on the recommendation of the Universities. The Director of Education gives grants to such institutions on admissible expenditure. The amount of grants depends on the size of the institutions and the subjects taught therein. Generally, grant is paid at the rate of 10 to 50 per cent of the admissible expenditure. The Directorate has no direct control over the institutions of higher education. These institutions function under the control of the respective universities.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The Director of Education looks after other activities like that of 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 :-

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- (i) The Inspector for Physical Education.
- (ii) The Inspector for Commercial Schools.
- (iii) The Inspector for Drawing and Crafts.
- (iv) The Inspector for Audio-visual Education.
- (v) The Curator of Libraries.
- (vi) The Vocational Guidance Officer.
- (vii) The State Social Education Officer.
- (viii) The Inspector for Ashram Schools.

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

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

There were 78 Training Colleges in the State for Primary Teachers' training. Of these Training Colleges 39 were under Government management, while the rest were managed by private agencies. Non-Government Training Colleges were given grant at the rate of 66.66 per cent of the admissible expenditure.

TEXT BOOKS.

The registered publishers prepare text books according to the prescribed curricula for primary and secondary schools and submit them for departmental approval to the Text book Committee constituted by the Director of Education. Before the said text-books are approved by the Text-Book Committee, they are scrutinised by the experts on the respective subjects.

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

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The administrative responsibility for the implementation of the State's technical education policy rests with the Director of Technical Education. In this, he was assisted by five officers in Gujarat Educational Service- Class-I.

CHAPTER - I

GENERAL PROGRESS

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:

1.1 During the year under report, the number of each type of educational institutions registered an increase. In 1967-68, there were 25449 institutions, of which 21129 (82.9 percent) were located in rural areas. 98.6 per cent of the total institutions were Non-Government institutions. The details in this respect are given in tables No.1.1, 1.2 and 1.3.

Students:

1.2 It is seen from the tables No.1.4 and 1.5 that the number of students in educational institutions during 1967-68 increased by 1,53,716. At the ~~end~~ end of the year under report, ^{21,42,650}~~24,92,930~~ students out of a total of 41,06,883 belonged to rural areas.

Teachers:

1.3 In 1966-67, there were 116571 teachers, which increased to 119957 at the end of 1967-68. The number of women teachers increased to 33,241 at the end of the year under report, as against 32031 in 1966-67. The number of primary and secondary schools too reported a considerable rise. The detailed information is given in Table No.1.6.

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Expenditure :

It will be seen from Table No.1.7 that total expenditure incurred in respect of educational institutions in the State increased from Rs.31,17,53,509 in 1966-67 to ~~38,97,516~~ ^{36,19,49,556} at the end of the year under report. The Government contribution was 59.2 per cent of the total expenditure.

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TABLE NO. 1(1)Educational Institutions by type.

Type of Institution.	1966-67			1967-68			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
Universities	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-
Research Institutions	9	-	9	9	-	9	-	-	-
Arts & Science Colleges	101	13	114	105	13	118	+ 4	-	4
@ Vocational & Special Colleges.	54	-	54	57	-	57	+ 3	-	3
Secondary Schools.	1540	164	1704	1629	174	1803	+109	+ 10	119
Primary Schools	19478	198 1018	10496	19882	1005	20887	+404	-18 13	391
Social Education Classes.	813	688	1501	812	670	1482	- 1	-18	-19
* Other Schools	859	152	1011	985	153	1138	+ 126	+ 1	127
TOTAL :	22859	2035	24894	23484	2015	25499	+ 625	- 20	+605

@ Includes Commerce , Basic Training Colleges, Law, Physical Education, Social Education, Music & Dancing College other Fine Arts and Oriental Studies, Technical Colleges and other institutions like Lok Bharati, Gausheela and Faculty of Home Science.

* Includes schools under D.F's control viz., Physical Education, Social Education, Primary and Pre-Primary Training Schools, Music & Dancing, other Arts, Oriental studies and Nursery schools. These also include schools imparting Technical Education.

Table No.1(2)
Educational Institutions in Rural Areas.

Type of Institutions	No.of Institutions in 1967-68		
	For Boys	& For Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
Universities	1	-	1
Research Institutions	1	-	1
Arts & Science Colleges	12	-	12
Vocational & Special Colleges.	6	-	6
Secondary Schools	990	27	1017
Social Education Classes	783	403	1186
Other Schools	490	22	512
Primary Schools	17850	544	18304 18394
TOTAL	20133	996	21129

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Table No. 1(3)
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Educational Institutions according to the type of management (1967-68)

Type of Institutions.	Management					Total
	Government	Local Body	University.	Private aided.	Private unaided.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Universities	-	-	5	-	-	5
Research Institutions	1	1	-	6	1	9
Arts & Science Colleges	10	-	5	100	3	118
Vocational & Special Colleges	7	-	9	1522 28	13	57
Secondary Schools	87	159	-	1532	25	1803
Primary Schools	162	19447	-	665	613	20887
Social Education Classes.	-	1186	-	296	-	1482
Other schools.	89	184	-	627	238	1138
TOTAL :	356	20977	19	3254	893	25499

Table No. 1(4)
Students in all the Educational Institutions.

Type of Institutions.	1966-67			1967-68			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
Universities	954	280	1234	1319	446	1762	365	166	531
Research Institutions	173	88	261	147	89	236	-26	1	-25
Arts & Science Colleges	51813	20935	72748	55642	22845	78527	3829	1950	5779
Vocational & Special Colleges.	27070	1925	28995	27134	2198	29332	64	273	337
Secondary Schools.	448815	190530	639345	473876	206902	681778	25061	17372	42433
Primary Schools	1977778	1119567	3097345	2022569	1160409	3192978	54791	40842	95633
Social Education Classes.	14937	13332	27969	17082	16343	33425	2145	3311	5456
Other Schools.	50650	34620	85270	52045	36797	88842	1395	2177	3572
TOTAL :	2572190	1380977	3953167	2659814	1447069	4106883	87624	66092	153716

Table No. 1(5)

Total number of students from rural areas enrolled in all Educational Institutions.

-----1967-68-----			
Type of Institution.	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Universities	475	60	535
2. Research Institutions	9	17	26
3. Arts & Science Colleges.	19863	4002	23865
4. Vocational & Special Colleges.	7422	285	7707
5. Secondary Schools	193258	61684	254942
6. Primary Schools	1433902	706917	2140819
7. Social Education Classes	17195	11045	28240
8. Other Schools	21469	14447	35916

TOTAL :	1693593	798457	2492050

Table No.1 (6)

Teachers in Educational Institutions.

Type of Institution	1966-67			1967-68			Increase(+)/Decrease (-)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Universities	107	7	114	114	10	324	+ 7	+ 3	+ 10
Research Institutions.	85	3	98	88	2	90	- 7	- 1	- 8
Arts & Science Colleges.	3359	537	3896	3608	570	4178	+249	+ 33	+ 282
Vocational & Special Colleges.	1310	79	1389	1323	86	1419	+ 13	+ 17	+ 30
Secondary Schools.	19517	4317	23834	20589	4432	25021	+1072	+ 115	+1187
Primary Schools	57182	24963	82145	57956	26058	84014	+774	+ 1095	+1869
Social Education Classes	812	528	1340	896	383	1279	+84	- 145	- 61
Other Schools.	2158	1597	3755	2142	1690	3832	-16	+ 93	+ 77
TOTAL :	84540	32031	116571	86716	33241	119957	2176	1210	3386

Direct Expenditure on Education according to sources.

Source	1966-67	Percentage in relation to total expenditure.	1967-68	Percentage in relation to total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5
Government	18,42,97,439	59.12	22,60,94,972	59.2
District & Education Committees and Municipal School Boards.	2,30,73,828	7.40	2,93,03,666	7.7
Fees	6,71,49,706	21.54	7,77,60,310	20.3
Other sources	3,72,32,536	11.94	4,89,20,608	12.8.
TOTAL :	31,17,53,509	100.00	38,19,89,556	100.00

Table No. 1(8)

Expenditure incurred on Educational Institutions in rural areas (1957-68)

Type of Institution.	Expenditure. Rs.
Universities.	28,74,825
Research Institutions.	35,796
Arts & Science Colleges.	37,13,297
Vocational & Special Colleges	18,76,461
Secondary Schools.	3,78,39,060
Primary Schools.	11,10,59,478
Social Education Classes	68,350
Other schools.	33,91,824
TOTAL :	16,08,59,091

CHAPTER II

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANISATION

Statement showing the strength of various Educational Services during the year 1967-68.

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<u>G.E.S. Class I</u>	<u>Number of posts.</u>
1) Direction	7 (Including one post of Accounts officer in common accounts cadre).
2) Inspection	16
3) Training Institutions and other posts.	11

	34
Collegiate Branch	20

Total posts in G.E.S. Class -I.	<u>54</u>

G.E.S. Class II

Administrative Branch

1) Direction.	14 (Including one post of Accounts Officer in common accounts cadre).
2) Teaching	97
3) Inspecting	36
4) General	20

	167
Collegiate Branch	345 (The posts of Jr. Lecturers have been converted into Class-II since 1-4-66).

Total Posts in G.E.S. Class-II	<u>512</u>

G.E.S. Class III

1) Inspecting	113
2) Teaching-Collegiate	172
3) Teaching-Secondary Schools and Training Colleges.	1835
4) Clerical	624
5) Others	15
6) Collegiate Branch	100

Total posts in G.E.S. Class-III.	2859

Miscellaneous appointments
outside the regular service.

1) Gazetted	9
2) Non-Gazetted	11

TOTAL :	20

Grand Total- all services - 3445

During the year 1967-68, Shri K.G. Badlani, I.A.S. held the post of the Director of Education, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad. The Director of Education was assisted in his work by Sarvashri V.H. Phanot, F.N. Shah, H.A. Mistry and W.P. Abhyankar. He was also assisted by the Accounts Officer (1) and (2) in relation to Accounts, Budget work, etc. and by Research Officer in connection with research work.

During the year 1967-68, 154 temporary posts of A.D.E.I.s in the Offices of the Educational Inspectors and in the District Education Committees were made permanent. Moreover, temporary posts of 3 Head Clerks, 26 Senior Clerks, 31 Junior Clerks and 9 peons in the Offices of the Educational Inspectors were made permanent from 1-9-1967.

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A seniority list in respect of Assistant Teachers and Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors was issued under this Office No.S-20-B-S.E.O, dated 27-11-1964. However names of some persons were left out. The names of those persons were, therefore, enlisted in their respective order under Memo No.S-20-B (SEO), dated 28-9-1967 in view of the applications sent by those persons and the Educational Inspectors, and the facts submitted by the Educational Inspectors.

A seniority list, in respect of Junior Lecturers, Class -III of Collegiate Branch has also been issued.

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CHAPTER III

Primary Education
Primary Schools.

3.1 Table No.3(1) gives the number of primary schools in the State under different types of management during the two years 1966-67 and 1967-68.

It will be seen from this Table that the total number of primary schools increased from 20,496 in 1966-67 to 20,887 in 1967-68. Thus, the increase in the total number of schools was of 391. The reason is that new schools have been opened in the areas once deprived of school facilities.

With the introduction of compulsory education, an appreciable rise has been reported in the number of schools managed by District Education Committees and Municipalities. This will be evident from the increase in number of schools from 19,042 in 1966-67 to ^{19,447} 19,447 in 1967-68.

There were 20,498 primary schools with Gujarati as medium of teaching in 1967-68. Table No.3(2) gives classification of primary schools as on 31st March, 1968, imparting education through the different media of instruction.

3.2 Table No.3(3) indicates the enrolment of students in primary schools during the year 1967-68.

It will be seen from this Table that the number of students in primary schools increased from 30,97,345 as on 31st March, 1967 to 31,92,978 as on 31st March, ~~1967 to 31,92,978 as on 31st March, 1968.~~ 1968. The increase relates particularly to primary schools managed by the District Education Committee/ Municipalities.

3.3. Table No.3(4) gives standardwise strength of students during the year 1967-68.

Compulsory Primary education.

3.4 Compulsory Primary Education has been introduced by stages in all the districts of old Bombay State except the Dangs and children in the age-group 7-11 in these districts have been covered under this scheme. The scheme of introducing compulsory education for children in the age-group 6-11 in the districts of Saurashtra and Kutch was included in the Third Five Year Plan. Additional 400 posts of teachers for primary schools were sanctioned as per the requirements of the District Education Committees during the year under report, i.e. 1967-68.

Public Examination in Primary Schools.

3.5 Primary School Certificate Examination is conducted on a voluntary basis every year for pupils completing the seven years course in primary schools. During the year, out of 66299 students appearing in the Primary School Certificate Examination, 23401 were declared successful.

Direct expenditure on primary education

3.6 The total direct expenditure on primary education was Rs. 17,82,45,428 in the year 1967-68, as against Rs. 14,84,17,174 in the year 1966-67 showing thereby an increase of Rs. 2,98,28,254. 79.20 percent of the total expenditure was borne by the State Government, vide 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 two consecutive years. The total number of teachers increased from 82,145 in 1966-67 to 94,014 in 1967-68. The number of trained teachers was 65,915 in 1967-68. Percentage of trained teachers went up from 73 in 1966-67 to 78.45 in 1967-68.

Particulars regarding ~~trained and untrained~~ teachers are given in Table No.3(6).

Basic Education.

3.8 There were 20,867 primary schools in 1967-68 , out of which 5,572 were basic schools. 13,99,578 students were studying in these schools. The expenditure incurred on these basic schools during the year under report was Rs.7,81,85,575.

Table No. 3(1)

Primary Schools according to the type of management.

Management	1966-67			1967-68			Increase/decrease		
	Number of primary schools.			Number of Pri. Schools.			Increase/decrease		
	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Schools for Boys.	Schools for Girls.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Government	136	13	149	149	13	162	+ 13	-	+ 13
Dist. Education Committee/Municipalities.	18129	913	19042	18532	915	19447	+ 403	+ 2	+ 405
Private (aided)	685	57	742	629	36	665	-56	- 21	- 77
Private (unaided)	528	35	563	572	41	613	+44	+ 6	+ 50
TOTAL :	19478	1018	20496	19882	1005	20887	+404	- 13	+ 391

Table No. 3(2)

Languagewise distribution of primary schools, 1967-68

Language	Number of primary schools.
GUJARATI	20498
MARATHI	69
UR DU	119
HIN DI	61
SIN DHI	81
OTHERS	59
	<u>20887</u>

Table No. 3(3)

Enrolment in Primary Schools(1967-68)

Management	1966-67			1967-68			Increase (+) / Decrease (-)		
	Number of pupils in schools.			Number of Pupils in schools.			Schools	Schools	TOTAL
	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	TOTAL	for Boys	for Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Government	26,275	3,456	29,731	28,867	3,384	32,256	+ 2,502	-67	+ 2,525
District Education Committee.									
Municipalities.	24,92,865	3,36,752	28,29,617	25,59,434	3,39,621	28,99,055	+66,569	+2,869	+69,438
Private(aided)	1,16,826	15,279	1,32,105	1,19,052	13,958	1,33,010	+2,226	-2,321	+ 905
Private Unaided)	98,548	7,244	1,05,892	1,19,003	9,654	1,28,657	+20,455	+2,310	+ 22,765
TOTAL :	27,34,514	3,62,831	30,97,345	28,26,356	3,66,622	31,92,978	+91,842	+ 3,791	+ 95,633

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Table No. 3(4)

Standardwise enrolment in Primary schools (1967-68)

Standard	Enrolment			Percentage to total enrolment.		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	6,56,148	4,22,373	10,78,521	32.3	36.4	33.8
2.	3,72,742	2,11,706	5,84,448	18.3	18.3	18.3
3.	2,93,331	1,62,912	4,56,243	14.4	14.0	14.3
4.	2,58,876	1,38,442	3,97,318	12.7	11.9	12.4
5.	1,92,968	97,610	2,90,578	9.5	8.4	9.1
6.	1,47,977	72,970	2,20,947	7.3	6.3	6.9
7.	1,10,527	54,396	1,64,923	5.5	4.7	5.2
TOTAL:	20,32,569	11,60,409	31,92,978	100.00	100.00	100.000

Table No.3(5)

Total Direct expenditure on primary education (1967-68)

	1966-67	1967-68
	Rs.	Rs.
From -		
Government Funds	12,02,57,491	14,11,70,818
Local Boards Funds	2,03,61,495	2,61,77,014
Fees	50,72,280	75,87,591
Other Sources	27,25,908	33,10,005
TOTAL :	14,84,17,174	17,82,45,428

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Table No. 3 (6)

Teachers in primary schools (1967-68)

Year	Trained Teachers.			Untrained Teachers.			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1966-67	42,276	17,524	59,800	14,906	7,439	22,345	57,182	24,963	82,145
1967-68	46,189	19,726	65,918	11,767	6,332	18,099	57,956	26,058	84,014

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PRIMARY EDUCATION

1967-68

Name of District.	Institutions.	Students.	Teachers.
1. Ahmedabad.	1582	388243	50508
2. Amreli	670	109353	2646
3. Kutch	807	83584	2315
4. Kaira	1696	310783	8014
5. Jamnagar	827	124450	3418
6. Junagadh	1029	171583	4438
7. Dangs	301	14114	451
8. Panchmahals	1883	185901	5056
9. Banaskantha	1314	93821	2685
10. Panch	1168	155693	4167
11. Bhavnagar	1085	166443	4128
12. Mehsana	1271	290702	6222
13. Rajkot	1053	204383	5516
14. Paroda	1583	224706	6323
15. Bulsar	1197	194703	5671
16. Sabarkantha	1348	150124	3950
17. Surat	1317	211560	5632
18. Surendrangar	654	90539	2277
19. Gandhinagar	102	22293	597
TOTAL :	20887	31,92,978	84014

CHAPTER -IV

Secondary Education.

Secondary Schools.

4.1 Table No.4(1) Gives comparative figures of Secondary Schools classified according to types of management for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68.

Table No.4.1

Secondary Schools.

It can be seen from the above table that the total number of secondary schools increased from 1704 in 1966-67 to 1803 in 1967-68 and thus registered an increase of 99. The number of Government schools decreased by 6, owing to the policy of Government to handover the management of Government schools to Private management or Boards. Out of 1803 secondary schools, 123 were multi-purpose schools. In addition to General Education various courses viz. Agriculture, Home Science, Commerce and other technical subjects are taught in these schools.

STUDENTS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

From 1965-66, primary stage covers standards V to VII and secondary stage covers std. VIII to XI.

Table No.4.2 compares the number of students enrolled in secondary schools as on the 31st March of the year under report with that of the preceding year.

It will be seen from the above that the number of students in secondary schools increased from 639345 in 1966-67 to 681778, resulting in an increase of 42433.

4.3. The following table 4.3 gives the details of secondary schools in rural areas.

Table No. 4.3.

Secondary Schools in Rural Areas

Number of Secondary Schools.			Number of students in secondary schools.			Number of students per school.		
Urban.	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
786	1017	1803	426838	254942	681778	543	250	374

During the year under report, out of in all 1803 secondary schools, 780 schools were in urban area. The number of student students coming from rural areas increased from 2,07,905 in 1966-67 to 2,54,942 in 1967-68, and thus an increase of 47,037 was recorded. The increase during the year is due to the fact that rural population has realized the need for education and a number of secondary schools have been started at various places. In urban areas, the number of students attending secondary schools was 4,31,440 in 1966-67 which decreased to 4,26,838 in 1967-68. During the year average number of students attending secondary schools in urban areas was 543, while that in riral areas was 250. With the increase in facilities for secondary education in rural areas, the number of children from rural areas attending secondary schools in the towns is decreasing gradually.

TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Table No.4.4 gives information about teachers in Secondary schools.

It will be seen that the total number of teachers in secondary schools increased from 23,834 in 1966-67 to 25021 in 1967-68, showing an increase of 1187. The average number of pupils per teacher was 27 during the year. Out of 25,021 teachers, 18516 teachers were trained. Thus the number of trained teachers increased from 16747 in 1966-67 to 18516 during the year under report.

Expenditure on Secondary Education.

4.5. Table No.4.5 gives sourcewise expenditure on Secondary Education during the year 1967-68.

Table No.4.1
Secondary Schools.

Management.	1966-67			1967-68			Increase or Decrease in the number of secondary schools.		
	For Boys.	For Girls.	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Government	76	12	88	75	12	87	-1	-	-1
Local Bodies.	153	17	170	143	16	159	-10	-1	-11
Private (aided)	1292	129	1421	1392	140	1532	+100	+11	+111
Private (Unaided)	19	6	25	19	6	25	-	-	-
TOTAL:	1540	164	1704	1629	174	1803	+89	+10	+99

Table No. 4(2)

Number of students in Secondary Schools.

Management	1966-67			1967-68			Increase (+) Decrease (-) in number of students in Secondary schools.		
	For Boys.	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total
Government	34808	9156	43964	34785	9321	44106	-23	+ 165	+142
Local Bodies.	38927	6198	45125	40045	6338	46383	+1118	+ 140	+1258
Private(aided)	480212	85209	565421	515149	71707	586856	+34937	+ 6498	+41435
Private(unaided)	3034	1801	4835	2935	1508	4443	-99	-293	-392
	556981	82364	639345	592904	88874	681778	+35923	+6510	+42433

Table No. 4 (4)

Teachers in Secondary Schools 1967-68

Management	Total No. of Teachers.			Total number of Trained teachers.			Average number of students per teacher.
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government Institutes.	1376	312	1688	1100	238	1128 1338	26.1
Local Bodies.	1513	248	1761	859	149	1008	26.3
Private Institutes (aided)	17529	3801	21330	13215	2813	16028	27.5
Private Institutes (unaided)	171	71	242	104	38	142	18.3
Grand Total 1967-68	20589	4432	25021	15278	3238	18516	27.2
Grand Total 1966-67	19517	4317	23834	13859	2888	16747	26.7
Grand Total Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	+ 1072	+ 115	+1187	+1419	+350	+1769	-

Table No. 45

Expenditure on Secondary Education.

Source	Expenditure	Percentage to total expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Government	5,73,06,084	45.3
Local Bodies' Funds	18,31,760	1.5
Fees	3,94,94,065	31.3
Other Sources.	2,76,66,790	21.9
TOTAL :	12,62,98,699	100.00

SECONDARY EDUCATION

1967-68

Name of the District	Institutions.	Students	Teachers.
1. Ahmedabad	232	1,36,608	4384
2. Amreli	32	10,646	402
3. Kutch	37	10,940	465
4. Kaira	231	84,348	3154
5. Jamnagar	66	19,838	824
6. Junagadh	79	24,778	908
7. Dangs	2	345	14
8. Panchmahals	102	33,103	1275
9. Banaskantha	39	9,821	374
10. Broach	99	28,649	1161
11. Bhavnagar	79	27,150	1038
12. Mehsana	181	66,210	2456
13. Rajkot	103	38,774	1455
14. Baroda	154	62,318	2289
15. P. ...	101	40,267	1481
16. Sabarkantha	101	30,407	1170
17. Surat	105	40,536	1523
18. Surendranagar	41	12,091	482
19. Gandhinagar	19	3,952	166
TOTAL :	1803	6,81,778	25021

Chapter -5

University Education

Universities.

5. During the year 1967-68, five statutory Universities viz. (1) M.S. University, Baroda (2) Gujarat University, Ahmedabad (3) Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar (4) Southern Gujarat University, Surat and (5) Saurashtra University, Rajkot were functioning. The S.N.D.T. Women's University has also been recognised by the State Government for the purpose of affiliating women's colleges in the State. Besides, the Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad, was also functioning as deemed University.

During the year under report, block grant of Rs.63,40,139 was paid to Universities in the State, as detailed below :-

<u>Name of the University.</u>	<u>Grant paid.</u> Rs.
1. M.S.University, Baroda	46,98,116
2. Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	11,24,000
3. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	5,38,023

Moreover, during the year under report, grant as detailed below was paid to new Universities for maintenance and establishment.

4. Saurashtra University, Rajkot.	2,55,000
5. Southern Gujarat University, Surat.	1,50,000

4,05,000

In addition to the block grants to the Universities, separate grants of Rs. 5,02,256/- was sanctioned to M.S. University, Baroda towards dearness.

Besides, during the year under report, Matching grants on recurring and non-recurring expenditure was paid to the Universities, as shown below, for their development schemes approved by the University grants commission.

<u>Name of the University.</u>	<u>Grant paid.</u>
	Rs.
1. M.S. University, Baroda.	2,12,496
2. Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	51,351
3. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.	1,37,950
TOTAL :	<u>Rs. 4,01,797</u>

The following table gives the total expenditure on the statutory universities according to sources, for the year under report and the preceding year :-

Table No.5 (2)

<u>Source</u>	<u>1966-67</u>	<u>1967-68</u>
Government Funds.	70,67,237	80,80,538
Receipt from fees.	98,30,143	1,05,02,177
Other sources.	49,51,454	70,07,587
	<u>2,18,48,834</u>	<u>2,55,90,302</u>

41 percent of the direct expenditure in 1967-68 was met with from fees.

Research Institutions.

5.2. During the year 1967-68, there were nine Research Institutions, and the total number of students there under was 236 (147 men and 89 women).

The direct expenditure of the Research Institutions during the year under report is shown in the table below :-

TABLE No.5(3)

Source	1966-67	1967-68
Government Funds	7,85,609	23,87,304
Board Funds	4,23,600	4,33,780
Fees	1,27,238	1,26,345
Other sources	2,68,356	3,64,440
TOTAL :	16,04,803	33,11,950

Institutions and Students.

Table No.5(a 1) shows the comparative figures of the number of Institutions for higher education and their intake during the year 1966-67 and 1967-68.

* Colleges for General Education.

Arts and Science Colleges.

5.3 The total number of Arts and Science Colleges increased from 114 in the preceding year to 118 during the year under report. The number of students increased from 72748 to 78527. However, the average number of students per college rose from 638 in the preceding year to 665 in 1967-68. The total number of girls in these colleges was 22885, which represents about 29.1 percent of the enrolment.

The expenditure on Arts and Science Colleges for the year under report is given below :-

Table No. 5(4)

Expenditure on Arts & Science Colleges.

<u>Sources</u>	<u>1966-67</u>	<u>1967-68</u>
Government funds	75,57,613	88,52,842
Fees	1,67,09,298	2,07,07,568
Other sources	64,00,522	72,87,524
TOTAL :	3,06,67,433 <u>3,06,67,933</u>	3,68,47,934

56.2 percent of the total expenditure was met with from the fees.

Vocational & Special Colleges.

5.4. The number of vocational and special colleges increased from 54 in 1966-67 to 57 at the end of the year under report. Out of these colleges, 5 were Engineering Colleges. The number of students rose to 29,332 during the year 1967-68. The table No.5(5) shows the particulars of vocational colleges :-

Table No.5 (5)

<u>Colleges for General Education.</u>		<u>Commerce Colleges</u>		<u>Law Colleges.</u>	
Institutions.	Students.	Insti- tutions.	Students	Insti- tutions.	Students.
14	2148	19	15675	9	2964
.....					
<u>Engineering Colleges.</u>		<u>Other Vocational Colleges.</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Insti- tutions.	Students.	Institu- tions.	Students.	Insti- tutions.	Students.
5	6757	7	1519	54	29063
.....					

The following table gives the expenditure on all Vocational Colleges during the year under report :-

Table No.5 (6)

Expenditure on Vocational Colleges.

	<u>1966-67</u>	<u>1967-68</u>
Government funds	45,03,571	56,35,507
Fees	57,19,351	57,95,445
Other Sources.	23,19,425	38,97,805
TOTAL :	1,25,42,347	1,53,28,757

Special Institutions

5.5. There were 3 Institutions for special education with 401 students during the year 1967-68, the particulars of which are given in table No.5(7). Expenditure on these Institutions by sources during the year under report is shown in the table No.5 (8).

Table No.5(7)

Enrolment in Institutions for Special Education.

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>College</u>	<u>Enrolment.</u>
1.	Oriental Institute, Baroda	132 *
2.	Baroda Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Baroda.	97
3.	Lok Bharati, Sanosara	172

* These students are registered with the Faculty of Arts, Baroda.

Table No.5(8)

Expenditure on Institution for Special Education.

<u>Sources</u>	<u>1966-67</u>	<u>1967-68</u>
Government Funds	1,00,296	1,03,305
Fees	-	-
Other Sources.	2,78,713	2,45,179
TOTAL :	3,79,009	3,48,484

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..42..

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Higher Education

1967-68

Name of the District.	Institutions.	Students.	Teachers.
1. Ahmedabad	54	35044	1729
2. Amreli	2	724	42
3. Kutch	3	837	72
4. Kaira	28	15848	877
5. Jamnagar	5	2147	106
6. Junagadh	7	2778	166
7. Dangs	-	-	-
8. Panchmahals	4	1717	105
9. Banaskantha	1	411	31
10. Breach	6	2273	125
11. Bhavnagar	10	3786	234
12. Mehsana	11	5970	353
13. Rajkot	13	7655	376
14. Peroda	20	14927	810
15. Pulsar	5	5102	213
16. Sabarkantha	3	1932	103
17. Surat	13	6926	358
18. Surendranagar	4	1784	111
19. Gandhinagar	-	-	-
TOTAL: 189		109860	5811

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Chapter- 6

Training of Teachers.

6.1. This is divided into three classes :-

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

(A) Secondary Teachers Training Institutions.

The following table shows the number of secondary teachers training institutions affiliated to Universities and number of teachers trained therein during the year under report. The particulars of the three graduate basic training colleges are also included in the said table.

TABLE No.6(1)

Secondary Teachers Training Institutions in 1967-68

Management	Number of Institutions.	Number of teachers under training.			
		Men	Women	Total	
	1	2	3	4	5
Government	3	157	52	209	
Grant-in-aid Institutions	11	1367	572	1939	
TOTAL:	14	1524	624	2148	

There were 14 training Institutions during the year under report. Out of them , there were Government Institutions and 11 were private. The number of trainees in these institutions increased from 1759 to 2148.

Higher Examination in Vocational Training of Teachers.

Universities are conducting M.Ed Examinations partly by papers and partly by research. Ph.D Degree is awarded only for research work. The number of teachers studying for M.Ed in 1967-68 was 184. 102 students were awarded M.Ed. Degree during the year.

Diploma in Teaching.

Provision for conducting classes for Diploma in teaching existed in the five Teaching Colleges ¹⁵ affiliated to Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar M.S. University, Baroda and Gujarat University, Ahmedabad. The number of students in these classes was 45 at the end of the year 1967-68.

(B) Training Colleges for Primary Teachers and Trainees.

In 1966-67, there were 39 Government Basic Training Colleges in the State, of which 31 were for men and 8 for women. There was no change during 1967-68.

There were 39 recognised training colleges run by private agencies during the previous year.

The following table shows the number of training colleges and the trainees :-

Table No.6(2)

Primary Teachers Training Schools.

1967-68

Management	<u>Number of Institutions</u>			<u>Number of students.</u>		
	For Men	For Women	Total	For Men	For Women	Total
Government	31	8	39	4992	1067	6059
Private grant-in-aid. Institutions	13	26	39	1852	3249	5101
TOTAL:	44	34	78	6844	4316	11160

The following paras contain the details about training colleges for men and women separately.

Institutions (for men) and Trainees.

Table No.6(3) gives the comparative data about training colleges for men during 2 1966-67 and 1967-68.

Table No.6(3)

Primary Teachers Training Schools (for men) (1967-68)

Year	Number of Institutions.	Number of trainees.	Average number of trainees per institution.
1	2	3	4
1966-67	44	6716	153
1967-68	44	6844	156

Expenditure : The total expenditure on training colleges for men increased from Rs.21,23,640 in 1966-67 to 25,54,000 in 1967-68 in the State. During the year under report, the amount spent by Govt. on training colleges for men was Rs.16,31,100 , which represented about 63.86 percent of the total expenditure. The following table gives expenditure for both the years.

Table No.6(4)

Table showing expenditure on the Training Colleges for men.

Year	<u>From Government Funds</u>		<u>From other sources.</u>		Total
	On Govt. Institutions.	On Non-Govt. Institutions.	On Govt. Institutions.	On Non-Govt. Institutions.	
1966-67	1439108	285491	78483	320558	21,23,640
	(67.77 percent)	(13.44 Percent)	(3.70 percent)	(15.09 percent)	(100 00 percent)
1967-68	1631111	297837	228220	396832	25,54,000
	(63.86 percent)	(11.66 percent)	(8.94 percent)	(15.54 percent)	(100 00 percent)

6.8 Institutions (for women) and trainees.

The number of training colleges (for women) was 34 in 1967-68 and the number of trainees in these institutions was 4316. Table No.6(5) gives particulars of training institutions for women for years 1966-67 and 1967-68.

Table No.6(5)

Primary Teachers Training Schools (for women)-1967-68.

Year	No. of Institutions.	Number of trainees.	Average number of trainees per Institution.
1966-67	34	4381	129
1967-68	34	4316	127

Expenditure : The expenditure on Training Institutions for women increased from Rs.1443628 in 1966-67 to Rs.16,25,542 in 1967-68.

Government contribution in this respect was about Rs.4,71,174 which represents about 28.99percent 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) 1967-68.

Year	From Government Funds.		From other sources.		Total
	On Govt. Institutions.	On Non-Govt. Institutions.	On Govt. Institutions.	On Non-Govt. Institutions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1966-67	420268	534432	32113	456815	1443628
	(29.11 percent)	(37.02 percent)	(2.23 percent)	(31.65 percent)	(100 percent)
1967-68	471174	536425	50554	567389	1625542
	(28.99 percent)	(33.00 percent)	(3.11 percent)	(34.90 percent)	(100 percent).

6. Training of other Teachers
Hindi Teachers.

6.10 The Directorate conducts four months' short term courses for imparting training to Hindi teachers in primary schools. Teachers deputed for training are given stipend Rs.25/- per month. During the year under report, one such class was conducted at the Government Basic Training College for men at Paroda and 26 primary teachers were given training.

Hindi Teachers' Training College has been opened by the Government of Gujarat, with the collaboration of the ~~State~~ Government of Gujarat ~~with the~~ Vidvapi, Ahmedabad from June, 1962 under the centrally sponsored scheme of the Government of India for Hindi education in Non-Hindi Speaking States. This college conducted the courses of Hindi Shiksha Vinit and Hindi Shikshan Visharad during the year under report. The number of trainees was 40 in each of the two courses.

Pre-Primary Training College.

6.11 It will be seen from the following table No.6(7) that during the year under report, the number of Pre-Primary Training Colleges was 8 and the number of trainees in these institutions was 709.

The total expenditure on these institutions in 1967-68 was Rs.1,88,687, out of which an expenditure of Rs.71,875 was borne by Government. The particulars of these institutions are given in table No.6(7).

Table No.6(7)

Pre-Primary Training Schools-1967-68.

Item	Total
Number of Institutions.	8
Number of trainees -men men Women	{ 63 646 ----- 709
Number of Teachers . Men Women	25 25 ----- 50

...45..

Direct Expenditure.

From Govt. Funds.	71,875
Fees.	70,748
From Other sources.	46,064
TOTAL:	1, 88,687

CHAPTER -7

Vocational and Special Education

Commercial Education:

7.1 . Commercial education in this State is imparted through three types of institutions:- Colleges of Commerce, Highschools of Commerce and Commercial Institutions. Colleges of Commerce are affiliated to Universities and they have four years course after the secondary stage. Commercial schools and multipurpose schools provide a pre-vocational course of commercial education alongwith general education. The Commercial Institutions provide instruction in such courses as Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy, Secretarial practice.

Colleges of Commerce.

7.2. During the year under report the total number of Commerce Colleges in the State increased from 16 to 19. At the end of the year 1967-68, 15675 students were studying in these institutions. The following table gives the statistics of these colleges ~~for~~ for two consecutive years.

Table No.7.1

Number of Institutions.

	<u>1966-67</u>	<u>1967-68</u>
Government	1	1
Non-Government	15	18

Number of students in Institutions:

Government	801	874
Non-Government	13662	14801

Direct Expenditure from the State Government Funds.:-

Government Institutions	172811	1,94,200
Non-Government Institutions.	882470 88248	2,81,782

Schools of Commerce.

At the end of the year under report, number of secondary schools imparting education in commercial subjects was 91.

Institutions of Commerce.

7.4 The number of such Institutions was 108 in 1967-68. 14908 candidates appeared at the Government Commercial Diploma and certificate examinations during the year 1967-68. Out of these 8142 candidates ~~are~~ ^{were} declared successful.

Law Colleges.

7.5 Law is being taught in colleges affiliated to the Universities. The following table gives the particulars of Law Colleges for the year 1966-67 and 1967-68.

Table No.7(2)

Law Colleges.

Number of Institutions.	1966-67	1967-68
-----	-----	-----
Government	-	-
Non-Government	9	9
<u>Number of students in such Institutions.</u>		
Govt. Colleges	-	-
Non-Government Colleges	4634	2964

The total expenditure on Law Colleges was Rs.6,05,326 during 1967-68.

Teaching of Music

7.6 During the year under report, there were two institutions teaching Music and dancing at the University Level:- Viz. the college of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics at the M.S. University of Baroda and college of Music, Rajkot. The total enrolment in these Institutions was 582 at the end of the year. Total expenditure incurred on these Institutions during the year under report was Rs. 3,89,995.

During the year under report, there were 15 schools of Music and Dancing in the State. All these were private institutions and Government expenditure by way of permanent grants to these institutions Rs. 80509.

The total number of students in these institutions was 1305.

Social Services.

7.7. Higher Institutions for Social Science.

Provision for the study of social sciences at an advanced level existed in the faculty of social work, M.S. University of Baroda. As a post-graduate institution, this faculty offers a degree in social work. The curriculum consists of class-room work, field work, and researchwork. The main emphasis is on practical training and the application of theoretical knowledge in day-to-day life.

7.8. At the end of the year under report, the number of students in the faculty of social work was 81.

Faculty of Home Science.

Maharaja Sayajirao University, Baroda.

7.9. The faculty provides ~~an~~ a course for four years leading to the degree in Home Science and a further course for two years, leading to the post-graduate degree in Home Science. The degree course of Home Science, ~~and~~ includes core course, for the ~~first~~ ^{first} two years which acquaints all students with different phases of Home Science.

The last two years enable the students to specialise in their own field of interest. Four of the subjects are considered principal subjects, viz. Food and Nutrition, Child Development, Home Management and Home Science. During this academic year, the total number of students increased from 591 to 599. Besides, in one of the colleges affiliated to the Gujarat University, there was provision for teaching of Home Science. At the secondary stage, Home Science is one of the subjects taught in the multipurpose schools. During the year under report, there were 24 multipurpose schools teaching Home Science in the State.

Higher Rural Education Institution.

There is only one such rural institute in the State, viz. Lok Bharati, 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 in Rural Services and two years certificate course in Agricultural Science. In addition to these courses, Lok Bharati, also runs a primary school, a basic teachers' training institution, Krishivid Course, a scheme for auxiliary farms as well as educational extension service in nearby villages. The institution also possesses an experimental and demonstration farm. The total number of students in the institute during the year under report was 172. The total expenditure on this institute amounted to Rs.1,03,305.

Chapter-8

Social Education.

8.1 The social education in the State is being conducted through Adult Education classes. Before 1967-68, Social Education classes and different rules were in force in various parts of the State. Viz. Saurashtra, Kutch and District of Gujarat in old Bombay State. During the year under report, two new courses, "Praadh Shikshan Pravesh" and 'Praadh Shikshan Parichaya' were introduced throughout the State and the rules regarding social education classes were made uniform throughout the State with a view to have a uniform course of adult education through out the state and to make the programme of social education consistent with the modern social problems and also to enable the new literates to obtain gainful employment. According to new rules, it has been decided that the Pravesh-grade work should be honorary and the Government shall, in appreciation pay 50 paise per adult declared successful to the institution. It has also been decided to grant Rs.5/4 as award to the worker per every adult successful in Parichaya grade.

The following table gives comparative particulars of the social Education classes for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68.

Type of Classes.	Number of classes.		Number of adults admitted.		Number of literate adults.	
	1966-67	67-68	66-67	67-68	1966-67	67-68
<u>Pravesh Grade.</u>						
Men	659	659	12244	14143	7674	7789

.....
X

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Women		483	483	9588	12821	6829	5868

TOTAL : 1142 1142 21832 26964 14503 13657

Parichaya
Grade.

Men	154	153	2693	2939	2460	2632
Women	205	187	3444	3522	2639	2503

Total : 359 340 6137 6461 5099 5135

The following table gives the details of expenditure on these
Social Education Classes :-

From Government	Rs. 26329
From Boards	Rs. 74756
From Other receipts	Rs. 3396
TOTAL :	Rs. 104481

Physical Education

Office of the State Inspector of Physical Education.

9.1 This office functions as an attached office of the Directorate of Education. A class-II Gazetted officer heads this office, and 20 class -III Inspectors of physical education have been appointed under him at the District level. Each of these 20 Inspectors has been allotted one district. Mehsana being a big district, two Inspectors have been allotted to it, while one Inspector works in the office at the State level.

Secondary Institutions.

9.2 In secondary schools of the State, Physical Education is a compulsory subject just like other subjects. ~~xxxxxx~~ A rule has been laid down that a student who fails in Physical Education subject for two successive years, should not be promoted to higher class. The syllabus for Physical Education has been prescribed on the lines of syllabus prescribed for the National Fitness corps of 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 :-

Standard	Periods	Standard	Periods.
8	5	9	4
10	4	11	1

In primary standards, daily one period is allotted to Physical Education. In training Institutions for Primary teachers also, physical education has been recognised as one of the subjects for the certificate and trainees have to complete the course prescribed for Physical Education.

In training colleges, primary teachers are given training by duly qualified trained teachers, so that they can impart training in this course to students of their schools adequately.

Inspection

9.3 As mentioned above, the Inspector^{ers} of Physical Education in the Districts attend to Physical Education work in the concerned District. This Inspector inspects the work of Physical Education in every secondary school and training college of the district and gives proper guidance and issues directions to remove the shortcomings noticed.

Play ground and equipment facilities.

9.4. The department has prescribed that each secondary school should have minimum one acre of land per 250 students adjoining the school premises. The prevailing position shows that about 60% secondary schools in the State have got facilities of play grounds and equipments. Some of the secondary schools have adequate equipments but are experiencing difficulties in respect of playgrounds.

Medical Examination.

9.5. As per rules and regulations of the department, each pupil is medically examined when admitted to the school and again when he leaves the school. This, students in standards V, VIII and XI are examined. According to rules and regulations, this is done in each secondary school of the State. It is made compulsory for all the schools to maintain required information about the matter in prescribed forms and it is also ensured that follow-up work regarding this is undertaken.

State Sports Festival.

9.6. Like the preceding year, this year also sports festivals were organised at the Taluka, District and State levels. The Eighth Sports Festival of Gujarat State was organised at State Level on 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st December, 1967 in the ground of Shamaldas College, Bhavnagar.

In this festival , about 2500 sportsmen from the various districts of the Gujarat State, enthusiastically participated.

State Award Scheme :

9.7. To eulogise those full-blooded youths males and females of Gujarat, who have enhanced the prestige of Gujarat national level and have earned a name for Gujarat by their adventurous activities and in the fields of sports, the Gujarat State Sports Council has started a State Award Scheme Sponsored by the State Government, during 1967-68, State awards were given to persons who either individually or in teams secured first or second rank in the Sports Competition at the national level. During this year (1967-68), 34 persons were given awards - Viz-27 for Khokho (Boys and Girls combined) 4 for Malkhambh, 2 for Wrestling, and 1 for Swimming Competition. During this year, Gujarat participated in the following competitions :-

- (1) Shri Nerutkar Gold Cup Khokho
- (2) All India Inter University Khokho Tournament.
- (3) All India Malkhambh Competition.
- (4) All India Wrestling Competition (open division)
- (5) All India Autumn (Sharad) Sports Festival at School level.

Physical Training Institutions.

9.8. During the year under report, there were 6 physical training Institutions in the State, for Certificate Courses in Physical Education, of which two were exclusively for women. There were two institutions for Diploma in physical education, of which one was a co-educational institute. Thus there were in all 8 Institutions.

During the year, 479 students appeared in the examination for certificate course of physical education, out of whom 462 were declared successful. 54 students appeared for Diploma Course in physical education out of whom 53 were declared successful.

During the year, a seminar of teachers and principals of these institutions was organised and syllabus, method of examination and other educational problems were discussed therein.

Regional Coaching Centre:

9.9. In order to raise the standard of sports and to enable pupils to acquire skills thereat, a regional coaching centre has been established since 1963. The Centre is headed by a Class II gazetted Officer and under his direction, training is given by experts in different sports. During the year, training camps for Volley-ball, Football, Hockey, Cricket, Badminton and athletics were organised. Coaches have also been deputed to training institutions and secondary schools, wherever feasible. During this year, the management of Dulip school of Cricket at Porbandar was entrusted to Regional Coaching Centre.

National Physical Fitness Drive.

9.10. In 1959-60, Ministry of Education proposed to introduce National Physical Fitness Drive, with the object of giving chance to each individual to test his physical efficiency and to reach the expected target so that a certificate in this regard may be received by him. During the current year, persons exceeding the prescribed target took part in this drive. i.e. during the year 1967-68 1,24,375 competitors participated, while during the previous year the number of participants was 1,06,890. An increase in the number of competitors above the proposed target every year, proves that the National Physical Fitness Drive has become popular and has proved to be successful. Training camps were organised for this scheme and six permanent centres were handling the extension work of this activity.

9.11. This scheme has been introduced since 1958. The following staff for the N.F.C. at the State Level was provided in the State:-

1. Supervisor	--	1
2. Sr. P.T.I. Grade-1	--	1
3. Jr. P.T.I. Grade-1	--	10
4. Jr.P.T.I. Grade-2	--	73
		<u>85</u>
TOTAL:	--	<u>85</u>

In addition to this , a separate corps was also raised for this scheme by the Central Government in this State. These Instructions have rendered service in different schools of this state.

Scouting and Girl Guide :-

9.12. This department has recognised the importance of scouting and girls guide activities. Suggestions have been made to develop these activities in schools on a voluntary basis . For development of this activity, the office of the Indian Scouting and girls guides has been given a grant @ 75% of the admissible expenditure. In all the Districts, necessary grant has been given for scouts rally scheme. During the year, one scout master camp and a girls guides camp were organised at Junagadh.

Autumn and Winter Meet.

9.13. Autumn meet and winter meet are arranged every year by All India School Association. During the year under report, the State teams were sent to Patiyala for Autumn meet and to Udepur for winter meet.

In this sports festival sportsmen from Gujarat participated in the competitions for Football, Khokho, Swimming, Basketball, Table Tennis, Badminton, Hockey, Gymnastics, Athletics, Volley-ball etc.

Chapter - 10
Girls' Education

10.1 In 1967-68, there were 2015 institutions devoted to education of girls. The following table gives figures of the institutions for the girls and their enrolment.

Table No. 10.1

Type	Number of Institutions. meant for Girls		Number of Girls in all Institutions.	
	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68
University.	-	-	280	446
Research Institutions.	-	-	88	89
Arts & Science Colleges.	13	13	20,935	22,885
Vocational & Special Colleges.	-	-	1,925	2,198
Secondary schools	164	174	1,90,530	2,07,902
Primary Schools	1018	1005	11,19,567	11,60,409
Social Education.	688	670	13,032	16,343
Other Schools	152	153	34,620	36,797
Total :	2035	2015	13,80,977	14,47,069

The following paras contain information regarding education of girls at different stages.

10.2 In 1967-68, there were in all 31,92,978 students in primary schools out of whom 1160409 were girls. Thus, the percentage of girls was 36.34.

Out of the total number of 84014 primary teachers, 26058 were women teachers. The number of trained women teachers was 19726, which amounts to 29.92 percent of the total trained teachers.

Secondary Education.

Of the total enrolment of 6,81,778 students in secondary schools in 1967-68, 207902 were girls . Thus the percentage of girls was 30.49 . Out of 25021 teachers, the number of women teachers was 4432.

Higher Education.

10.4 . 109860 students were studying in institutions of higher education in 1967-68, out of whom 25,618 were girls. Thus the percentage of girls was 20.3.

Expenditure.

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

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

Table No.10(2)
1967-68

Institutions for Higher Education	Rs. 25,29,721
Secondary Schools	Rs. 1,05,59,109
Primary Schools.	Rs. 19,93,552 1,99,93,553
Social Education Classes	Rs. 63,844
Other Schools	Rs. 25,30,222

TOTAL :	Rs. 3,86,76,449

Chapter- 11

Other Curricular Activities.

11.1. In this chapter, it is proposed to give a brief account of those curricular activities of the department which have not been described so far.

The activities are as under :-

- A - Pre-Primary Education.
- B - Vocational Guidance.
- C - Studies in Oriental Languages.
- E - Libraries.
- F - Encouragement to Literature.
- G - Text Books.
- H - N.C.C. and A.C.C.
- I - Ashram Schools.
- J - Mid-day Meals.
- K - Scholarships.
- L - Drawing and Craft Education.
- M - State Institute of Education.

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Pre-Primary Education.

11. The number of pre-primary schools as on 31st March, 1967 was 700 as shown in the following table and the students enrolled were 53652. At the end of the year under report, the number of pre-primary schools and students enrolled was 826 and 55887 respectively.

Table No. 11(1)

Pre-Primary Education

Year	Number of schools.	Number of students.			Average number of students per schools.
		Boys.	Girls	Total	
1966-67	700	29731	23921	53652	77
1967-68	826	30669	25218	55887	68

In 1967-68, 183 pre-primary schools were run by local bodies and remaining 643 schools were run by private institutions. About 463 private pre-pr-imary schools were given grants by the Directorate of Education. This does not include Palwadis under the Social Welfare Department. Of the total number of 55,887 students in pre-primary schools, 11,900 students were studying in schools under local bodies, while 32,219 were studying in private schools receiving grants and 11768 in institutions not receiving grant. The number of pre-primary schools seems to be progressively increasing in rural areas rather than that in urban area. It will be seen from the table No.11(2) that there were 826 pre-primary schools, of which 465 schools were in rural area.

Table No.11(2)

Pre-Primary Schools (1967-68) in Urban & Rural Areas.

	Number of schools.	Number of students.	Average number of students per schools.
Urban Area	361	30,394	84
Rural Area	465	25,493	55
Total	826	55,887	68

Teachers.

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

Table No.11(3)

Teachers in Pre-Primary Schools.

Untrained teachers .		Trained Teachers.		Total number of Teachers.	
Men	17	Men	184	Men	201
Women	523	Women	689	Women	1212
Total	540		873		1413

It will be seen from the above table that the number of teachers in pre-primary schools was 1413. The number of trained teachers was 873 or 61 percent of the total strength. The percentage of women teachers was 86.

Expenditure.

The direct expenditure on pre-primary schools increased from Rs. 30,24,735 in 1966-67 to Rs. 32,41,789 in 1967-68. Its break-up by sources is given in the table below:-

Table No. 11(4)

Expenditure on Pre-Primary Schools.

Source.	Expenditure 1966-67	Percentage to the total.	Expenditure 1967-68.	Percentage of to the total
1	2	3	4	5
Government Funds.	2,07,791	6.86	1,79,788	5.54
Local Boards.	4,48,882	14.84	6,28,451	19.39
Fees.	8,13,498	26.90	8,99,878	27.76
Other	15,54,564	51.40	15,33,672	47.31
TOTAL :	30,24,735	100.00	32,41,789	100.00

It will be seen from the above particulars that during the year 1966-67, 26.90 percent of the expenditure on pre-primary schools was met from fees and share from the Government funds was 6.86 percent, which is 27.76 percent and 5.54 percent respectively in 1967-68.

Training Institutions.

Information about pre-primary training institutions is given in Chapter VI- Training of Teachers.

Vocational Guidance.

Vocational Guidance Bureau has come into existence right from the Formation of the Separate State of Gujarat. The main functions of this Bureau are as follows :-

1. To collect and disseminate information regarding study, training and vocation.
2. Systematic counselling with the help of psychological test.
3. To guide and encourage research scholars in problems of vocational guidance.

Postal and Personal Guidance.

During the year under report, the number of persons seeking educational and vocational information and guidance considerably increased. During the year 1966-67, 2637 persons were given vocational guidance personally, while 4086 persons were given postal guidance which number increased to 3134 and 5934 respectively during the year under report.

Counselling with the help of psychological tests.

Results of 577 candidates were recorded through 8 tests, during the year under report.

Vocational Conferences.

Career conferences were held at Baroda, Rajkot, Ahmedabad Broach, Himatnagar, Bulsar, Amreli, Kathwada, Piplod etc. with the co-operation of various institutions to make vocational and educational guidance available to students throughout the State.

Vocational Exhibition.

For extensive dissemination of vocational guidance information, 64 exhibitions were arranged during the career planning week.

Vocational Talks.

During the year 1967-68, members of the institution visited 92 educational institutions for co-ordination and propagation of vocational activity. During the visits, 65 talks about career planning were held for the guidance of students.

Careermasters' Training Class.

During the academic year, Careermasters' Training Class was organised at Ahmedabad for trained teachers of secondary schools of all districts of Gujarat. 56 career teachers were trained in this class.

During the year under report, Re-Orientation classes were arranged at Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Kheralu, Tharad and Rajpipla. The principals and careerteachers of secondary schools of concerned district participated in this.

Parent's Day and Filmshows.

During the year, programmes of parents' Day and Film-shows were arranged to make the programmes for guidance services lively and useful. Film-shows were arranged at 28 places.

Workings of school Counsellors.

During the year under report, school counsellors were appointed in multipurpose schools at Jamnagar, Abrama, Patan and Rajkot by the State Government with a view to organise guidance activity at school level.

Contrally Sponsored Scheme

Under this scheme, assistance of Rs.25000/- was granted by the Government of India during the year under report. The Institutes purchased from this amount, equipment like Film Projectors, Tape-recorders, Filmstrip Projectors, Charts etc.

C. Oriental Languages Study

11. In 1967-68 there were 30 pathshalas for oriental languages studies. The total expenditure incurred on them was Rs.2,28,523, the State Government's share being Rs.1,14,604,

There were two Institutions for higher studies in Sanskrit, viz. Oriental Institute, Paroda and Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Paroda. The total expenditure on them was Rs.2,45,179. During the year under report, out of 44,260 students who appeared with oriental languages as a subject in S.S.C. Examination held in March, 1968 26,802 students were declared successful. 43,889 students offered Sanskrit and 2,361 students offered Persian and Arabic as subjects.

E- Management of Libraries.

Office of the Curator 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 in brief below :-

- (1) To grant recognition to public libraries.
- (2) To give grants to public libraries, to inspect them, to conduct literary competitions etc.

At present there are 4181 public libraries in the 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 Baroda, Ahmedabad and Rajkot. The Assistant Curator of Libraries at Baroda is in charge of Town Libraries Grade I and II and Mahila and Bal Pustakalayas in Six Districts Viz. Baroda, Broach, Palsar, Surat, Pachmahals and Dangs. The Assistant Curator of Libraries, Ahmedabad supervises such libraries in five districts, viz: Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Kaira, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha and Gandhinagar, while the Assistant Curator of Libraries at Rajkot is in charge of seven districts, viz: Kutch, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh and Rajkot.

The State Central Library

Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.

The library run by the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad has been notified as the State Central Library by the State Government from 4-11-1963 and it continued to work as such during the year under report. The progress of the working of the library is given in the following statement :

67 68

~~Book Stock~~ (a) Book Stock

Sr.No.	Language.	Stock of books of Vidyapith Library.			Books in copyright section			Total of Col.No.3&6
		66-67	Additions during 67-68.	67-68	66-67	Additions during 67-68.	67-68	Total No.of 67-68.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	English	37945	1648	39593	243	247	490	40083
2.	Gujarati	24571	782	25353	55475	1909	57384	82737
3.	Hindi	13320	1016	14336	89	125	214	14550
4.	Marathi	2066	10	2076	44	102	106	2182
5.	Others	7282	91	7373	10	15	15	7388
TOTAL		85184	3547	88731	55861	2348	58209	146940

...56.. - 67.
..68..

(R) Total number of books received upto March 1968 under the Press and Registration of Books ~~Act 1867~~

Act .1867 58209
Library Books. 88731

1,46,940

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

Circulation of books :

Sr. No.	Language	No. of Books Circulated.
1.	Gujarati	51071
2.	English	12289
3.	Hindi	11632
4.	Marathi	43
5.	Others	182

TOTAL : 75217

Books read in the Reference Section 7122 7122
TOTAL : 82339

Out of in all 427 periodicals received in 1967-68, 207 were received as gifts and 219 subscribed for.

Members enrolled.

During the year under report the minimum and maximum strength of members of the library was 3100 and 3740 respectively. During the year under report annual grant of Rs.68861/- was sanctioned to this library.

Under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, printers in the Gujarat State are required to send one copy of all the newspapers printed by them to the Curator of Libraries. Accordingly, most

of the printers regularly send copies of newspapers printed by them to the said office.

Central Library, Baroda.

The Central Library, Baroda has following sections:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Reading room | (2) Book-lending section. |
| (3) Reference Section | (4) Children's Section. |
| (5) Women's Section | (6) Reading Circle |
| (7) Office. | |

An expenditure of Rs.1,02,631 was incurred on the library during the year under report. An idea of the progress of the library can be had from the following statements.

A. Book Stock.

Sr.No.	Language.	Stock on 31-3-67	Increase or decrease during 67-68		Stock on 31-3-68	
			Increase	Decrease.		
1.	English	56362	198	-	56560	
2.	Gujarati	54418	2205	-	56623	
3.	Marathi	39831	569	-	40400	
4.	Hindi	7258	485	-	7743	
5.	Urdu	4367	669	-	5036	
TOTAL :		162236	4126	-	166362	

B. Books received upto March 68 under the Press and Registration of Books

Act, 1867	4245
Books of the Library	166362
Grant Total	170607

Circulation of Books.

Sr. No.	Section	Total No. of books issued.	No. of Books issued daily.	Average number of readers per day.
1.	Lending Section	135598	472	236
2.	Women's Section	13877	64	32
3.	Children's Section.	46104	182	91
4.	Reference Section.	5500	20	15
TOTAL :		201079	738	374

Members enrolled.

Sr.No.	Section	No. of members as on 31-3-67.	No. of members as on 31-3-68.	Increase.
1.	General Section	3431	3672	241
2.	Women's Section	152	168	16
3.	Children's Section	832	890	58
4.	Reference Section	-	-	-
TOTAL :		4415	4730	315

The Central Library, Baroda is a Government run free public library and the members have not to subscribe for issue of books to them.

Periodicals Subscribed for.:

Sr.No.	Language	No. of Periodicals.
1.	Gujarati	122
2.	Marathi	51
3.	Hindi	34
4.	Urdu	4
5.	Sindhi	3
6.	English	107
TOTAL :		321

Periodicals subscribed for 162
 " received as gift 159
 Total : 321

About 700 readers visit the library daily. Under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 this library also continued to receive one copy of each book printed in Gujarat State irrespective of its language.

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. During the year under report such monthly bibliographies upto March '67 were published by the said library.

Government Libraries.

In addition to the Central Library, Baroda the Government -run libraries are as under :-

<u>1. Category of Library.</u>	<u>Number</u>
Government Public Libraries.	10
Government Public Libraries (for women)	2
Integrated Library Service.	2

	<u>14</u>

2/- In addition to this , the Government have allotted mobile libraries with staff and vehicles to the District Panchayat Education Committees of the respective districts in the five districts of Rajkot Division. They are managed by the District Education Committees.

Number of Books and Expenditure.

During the year under report, expenditure incurred on books and reading material for the above 14 Government Libraries came to Rs. 27369. At the end of the year, there were in all 282687 books in these Libraries.

Circulation of books (Readers).

Readers of these libraries had taken on loan 423171 books for reading during the year. On an average 4856 readers per day visited the reading rooms of these libraries.

The accompanying statement gives details of other libraries of various categories receiving Government grant.

Statement showing particulars of libraries receiving grant
excluding village libraries and the Central Library.
1967-68.

Category of Library.	Number of Libraries. in 1967-68		Total grant given		Total expenditure on books, materials during the year.	Number of libraries during the year.	Expenditure on reading materials.	Number of Libr-eries having their own buildings.	Number of books and periodicals read by members during the year.	Average daily attendance in Libraries.
	Ordinary grant.	Special grant.	Ordinary grant.	Special grant.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
City Librari-es.	19		84160	1000	205449	347040	80736	15	522446	4155
City Branch Libraries	13		16488	-	121370	115422	38043	6	352125	3405
Town Libraries Grade-I.	111		128806	6400	475520	619429	158593 158593	90	610475	21896
R Town Libraries Grade-II.	123		80884	4000	280802	424163	100549	96	423319	12794
Women's Libraries.	39		14725	-	40730	80101	17184	30	21669	1099
Children's Libraries.	35		3886	-	16657	81094	7095	28	100500	2464
TOTAL:	340		328949	11400	1140528	1667429	402200	265	2090534	45693

Village Libraries.

In addition to the above mentioned various categories of Libraries there were 3925 village libraries during the year under report and total grant of Rs.262788 was given to them. The details regarding district wise number of these libraries and grants given to them are as under :-

Sr.No.	Name of District.	Number of village Libraries.	Amount of grant given.
1.	Broach	397	15408
2.	Mehsana	884	97000
3.	Kaira	390	11000
4.	Amreli	138	12626
5.	Kutch	9	-
6.	Panchmahals	229	10449
7.	Banaskantha	152	7214
8.	Sabarkantha	125	7435
9.	Baroda	776	61953
10.	Ahmedabad	63	3000
11.	Bhavnagar	46	3700
12.	Surat	347	19515
13.	Jamnagar	-	-
14.	Bulsar	227	9000
15.	Surandranagar	-	-
16.	Rajkot.	32	-
17.	Junagadh	3	200
18.	Dangs	-	-
19.	Gandhinagar	37	4288
TOTAL :		3925	262788

In addition, the following ten villages were given special grant of Rs.1000/- each for starting new village libraries. In all, grant of Rs.10,000/- was given.

Division	Number of new Village Libraries.	Amount.
Ahmedabad.	2	2000
Baroda	3	3000
Rajkot.	5	5000
	10	10,000

Trained staff

Trained staff is one of the pre-requisites for libraries. So far only few libraries have trained librarians. As usual, Librarians' Training Class was organised from 4-5-67 to 7-6-67, by the Gujarat Pustakalaya Mandal, Ahmedabad. The Curator of Libraries conducted Examination of the trainees and out of 174 candidates who appeared in the examination 80 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.3364/- during the year under report. The Mandal conducted a training class for librarians and propagated through out the State for the library activities through 'Pracharakas' and had several seminars at District and Taluka Places.

A seminar of librarians of leading public libraries and Government Libraries in the whole of the State was organised by the State at Kalol in Mehsana District. It was inaugurated by the Joint Director of Education, Gujarat State. An expenditure of Rs.515 was incurred, for the purpose.

Patronage to Literature.

With a view to provide encouragement to literature, every year certain amount is provided in the budget or the same is reappropriated from other funds. The amount is utilized for giving State patronage to authors by purchasing copies of books which are useful from educational points of view. The purchase is generally restricted to books which are ** have prohibitive prices. The books thus purchased by way of State aid are distributed amongst Government Institutions and in special cases among non-Government educational Institutions, Libraries and research institutions. During the year and under report, Government assistance was not available for purchase of books under the scheme.

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

New Syllabus.

During the year under report steps were taken to finalise new syllabus for Std. I to IV.

Encouragement to Children's Literature.

For giving encouragement to children's literature, Government had appointed under the chairmanship of the Director of Education a Central Committee for children's literature consisting of members interested in children's literature. The catalogues of existing books were prepared and distributed free of charge to all educational Institutions and libraries of the State. The work of preparing pictures of animals for publishing picture-books was completed during the year 1966-67. The Committee had also prepared some nursery rhymes ('Bal Jodakna') and the work of printing the books of nursery rhymes was completed during the year under report.

** of technical or special nature and whose buyers are rather rare or which have

G. Text Books.

Text Books in Primary and Secondary Schools

Under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, and the Rules made thereunder, the power of prescribing text books for primary schools has been vested in Government and no books other than those sanctioned by the Government or the Director of Education can be taught in any Government or Government recognised primary school. Secondary schools in Gujarat State are also required to use sanctioned text books. To assist the Director of Education in deciding the question of sanctioning books to be used in schools, school Book Committees consisting of official and non-official members had been constituted for Gujarati, English, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi and Sindhi. For fixing the prices of books a price fixation committee was constituted consisting of two officials and two non-officials and a Secretary to be appointed by the Director of Education. Provision has also been made for representation to the Director of Education by authors and publishers against the rejection of their books by the School Book Committees.

The Readers (Vachanmala) in Gujarati prepared departmentally by a Special Committee consisting of educationist-writers are taught in Std. I-IV. Bal-pothi and Vachanmala (The Primers and Readers) in Gujarati published by private publishers are taught in Stds I-IV in Primary schools under the District Education Committees and School Boards.

The Ex-Saurashtra Government had appointed a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials for selection of text books for primary and secondary schools in Saurashtra. The Director of Education, Saurashtra was a member of the Committee. The Chairman of the Committee was elected. The Committee formulated a plan for its working. Books were got reviewed by three persons from a secret list of experts drawn from Head Masters and Senior Teachers directly associated with the teaching work. The final selection was made by the Committee on the

basis

~~basis~~ of these reviews. Text books prescribed by the Committee are in use since 1955-56 and are continued even during the year under report. The ex-Saurashtra Government have also published Bharati Vachanamala series, book I to IV. These are the only text books prescribed for Stds. I to IV in all the primary schools in the Saurashtra region. The work of revising this series was entrusted to a Committee appointed by Government and the text books so revised by it are in use at present.

The * Text Book Committee appointed by the former Chief Commissioner of Kutch prescribed books for primary and secondary schools and these books were in use in all Government and non-Government schools in Kutch region. Books prepared by the Committee were sanctioned in June '56 and were continued to be taught during the year under report. The Departmental Gujarati Primers and Readers, Book I to IV published by the Government of Bombay were taught in Stds. I to IV of primary schools in Kutch prior to reorganisation of State and the same position continued during the year under report.

The number of books received for consideration and sanction of the Director of Education are as under :-

Table No. 14(6)

Information regarding books received for consideration and sanction during the year 1967-68.

Std. I to IV	Gujarati	English	Urdu	Sindhi	Persian	Hindi	Marathi
No. of Books received.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Books sanctioned.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Std. V to VII</u>							
No. of Books received	3	3 Plus 2 Copy book	-	-	-	3	-
No. of books sanctioned	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Std. VIII to XI</u>							
No. of books received.	7	-	-	-	-	4	-
No. of Books sanctioned.	3	-	-	-	-	4	-

Total No. of books received.	10	3 Plus 2 Copy book	-	-	-	7	-
No. of Books sanctioned	3	1/	-	-	-	4	-

Annual Report of the N.C.C. for the year 1967-68.

1. During the year under report, training under National Cadet Corps was compulsory for all able-bodied male students in colleges. In this year, period of training was revised from three years to two years. So the number of cadets decreased. Total number of cadets was 39,413. National Cadet Corps activity was voluntary for girls students studying in colleges and boys and girls studying in schools. The total number of girl cadets in the colleges was 2,966 and that of boy and girl cadets in the schools was 21,338 and 2,236 respectively.

2. During the year the N.C.C. training was made compulsory for two years only instead of three. So N.C.C. was reconstituted and reorganised and two units were closed.

During the year a Junior Division Troop of the N.C.C. was started in the Sainik School.

3. The strength of cadets in the annual training camps was satisfactory, 37 annual training camps were held 432 NCC Officers and 14,510 cadets.

4. During the year 116 persons were deputed for pre-commission training for the post of NCC Officers. 85 NCC Officers were deputed for refresher courses.

5. During the year an expenditure of about Rs.43,69,054/- was incurred on N.C.C.

Ashram Schools 1967-68

The scheme of Ashram Schools was introduced from 1953-54 to effectively solve the problem of education among the children of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, Nomadic and Denotified tribes. Ashram schools are residential institutions, wherein children are provided with free lodging and boarding. They are given basic education. These institutions are generally run by voluntary agencies and they are paid for at about 100 percent on admissible expenditure.

At the end of the year 1966-67, the number of Ashram Schools in the State was 101 which increased to 110 at the end of the year under report. The details of the Ashram Schools are given in the following table :-

Sr. No.	Type of School.	Number of Institutions.	Registered No. of students studying.	Grant given by the State Government.
1.	Nomadic Tribes.	4	246	93520
2.	Denotified Tribes	9	624	24895
3.	Scheduled Castes	94	8972	3136060
4.	Post basic Ashram Schools	3	305	244235
TOTAL :		110	10,147	37,23,710

There is a special officer for Ashram Schools at State level for proper management and for providing necessary guidance to the Ashram Schools. His office is stationed at Surat. Ashram Shala Officer is entrusted with the work of inspection etc. of Ashram Schools.

Mid-day Meal.

11.27 : The State Government started in 1965-66, the Mid-day Meal Scheme with the co-operation of the 'CARE', in certain selected primary schools of talukas in all districts of the State (Except Dangs) selected by the District Education Committees. In the beginning 2,00,000 children were covered under this scheme. Under this scheme additional 7,500 children of Baroda district were covered and thus as 15,000 children were to be given this benefit, it was decided to cover 2,15,000 children in the Districts of the State. In addition, 40,000 children of the primary schools of the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation continued to receive this benefit.

Food-stuffs i.e. milk powder, flour or broken wheat and oil required for implementing the said scheme are being transported upto Bombay port as a free gift from 'CARE'. Fresh edible preparations are prepared in the schools from this food-stuff and are served to children. Children studying in Ahmedabad Municipal Schools are served with milk only.

Responsibility of proper implementation of the said scheme rests with Taluka Panchayats. The Taluka Development Officers are required to collect public contribution @ Rs.2 per year per child for requisite primary necessities viz. spices, fuel, cooks etc. for preparing edibles from food-stuff. Arrangement have been made to collect additional amount, if necessary, from the people or from the Panchayat fund.

The ~~entire~~^{entire} expenditure in respect of implementation of the ~~scheme~~^{scheme} in the primary schools of the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation is borne by the Corporation.

There is a separate unit for mid-day meal scheme in the Directorate of Education, taking necessary action in respect of management and supervision of the said scheme at State level.

For implementation of the scheme provision of Rs.10,80,000 was made in the budget. Estimates for the year 1967-68, which included expenditure on the staff at State level, administrative charges of the 'C A R E' institution, expenditure on staff appointed on district as well as taluka levels, rent for godowns, transport charges for food-stuff from Bombay port to godowns, railway freight, truck fare etc.

During the year under report, the beneficiaries were mostly the children of primary schools in backward or economically backward areas.

The mid-day meal scheme introduced in Dangs district by the State Government was continued during the year.

Scholarships and Educational facilities.

1. Free studentships to economically backward students.

11. Under this scheme, those students whose guardians' or parents' annual income does not exceed Rs.900 are given free studentships for higher education and those whose guardians' or parents' annual income does not exceed Rs.1200 are given free studentships in secondary schools. Besides, students whose parents or guardians have 4 children and whose annual income does not exceed Rs.1800 and in whose case more than one child receive higher education or study in secondary schools, half free studentships are given to each such child.

The number of students who availed of the said scheme during the preceding two years, is given in the following table:-

Year	Number of students benefited.			Annual Course.		
	Secondary schools.	Colleges	Total	Secondary schools.	Colleges	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1966-67	209675	25297	234972	14094595	5960477	20055072
1967-68	188850	24386	213236	11312054	5051395	16363449

2/- Educational concessions to the children of political sufferers.

Scholarships, stipends, and financial assistance for books have been given since 1963-64 to children whose parents participated and suffered in the National movement for independence. The number of students benefited and expenditure incurred are as under :

Year	Number of students.	Financial assistance	Scholarship	Total
	Assistance by way of stipend or fees.	for books.		
1966-67	458	458	458	1374
1967-68	329	400	400	1129
1966-67	Rs. 84353	Rs. 16947	Rs. 41254	Rs. 142554
1967-68	Rs. 103984.74	Rs. 21307.77	Rs. 48314.79	Rs. 173607.30

Educational facilities to the Children of Goldsmiths.

This scheme has been in existence since 1963-64. Under this scheme freeships, book-grant etc. are given to the children of goldsmiths. The details for the year 1966-67 and 1967-68 are as under :-

Year.	Number of students benefited.	Expenditure.
1966-67	1651	49021.95
1967-68	470	17915.00

Educational facilities to children of repatriates from Burma:

Under this scheme educational facilities have been given as under in the last two years.

Year	Number of students benefited	Expenditure.
1966-67	70	5027
1967-68	85	10679

Open merit free ships to students studying in non-Govt, Colleges.

Under this scheme every year 833 freeships are awarded in non-Govt. Colleges. Students whose parents' or guardians' annual income does not exceed Rs.3,600/- are given benefit of this scheme. Each college imparting higher education in Arts, Science, Commerce and Law has a committee to decide about this freeships and this committee selects the students for awarding these freeships. Under this scheme expenditure of Rs.2,35,742 and Rs.2,58,680 was incurred in the year 1966-67 and 1967-68 respectively.

Inter - State Scholarships.

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

Year	Number of students benefited.	Expenditure.
1966-67	25	28600
1967-68	26	30800

Scholarships awarded for higher education.

Year	Number of students benefited.	Expenditure.
1966-67	265	309676-63
1967-68	277	334640-00

National Scholarships/National Loan Scholarships/
Scholarships for Teachers' Children.

These are centrally sponsored schemes and are being implemented at State level.

Name of scholarship	Year	Number of students.	Expenditure.
1. National Scholarships	1966-67	924	4,10,657
	1967-68	857	5,51,400
2. National loan scholarships	1966-67	3062	19,19,185
	1967-68	3736	23,33,000
3. Scholarships for Teachers' Children.	1966-67	65	87,762
	1967-68	80	1,07,387.50

Drawing and Crafts Education

Drawing Grade Examination.

In wake of the establishment of the State Examination Board the office has to deal with some administrative work relating to Drawing Grade Examinations and higher examinations. Inspector for Drawing and Crafts- work gives technical advice and assistance for these Examinations.

During the year under report, the Inspector for Drawing and Craftwork and the Assistant Inspector inspected and visited 152 schools and 6 D.T.C. training colleges in the State. During inspection, necessary instructions and guidance were given to the schools.

During the year under report there were 6 D.T.C. Art Centres in the State. G.N. Kalavidyalaya is an art college in itself. Painting, sculpture, commercial art, photography, pottery and Patic work courses are taught in the institution.

During the year there was a courses revision committee for revision of the courses of painting, sculpture and commercial art.

The following table shows the number of students who appeared and were declared successful in the examination for painting and other examination.

Examination.	Number of students who appeared.		Number of students who passed.	
	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68
Drawing Elementary Grade.	27453	27172	13920	15497
Drawing intermediate grade.	13497	12705	7323	7603
D.T.C.	338	330	258	224
D.M.	83	127	45	77
A.M.	77	113	24	46
Elementary painting	141	258	70	121
Inter Painting	84	79	55	35
Advanced painting Diploma	38	73	24	32
Diploma Elementary	16	28	11	18
Elementary commercial.	38	54	21	20
Inter Commercial	32	24	20 ✓	9
Advanced Commercial.	17	24	13	12
Diploma	13	19	18	7
Ele. Sculpture	11	8	6	3
Inter	9	2	8	2
Advanced	3	6	3	4

State Institute of Education.

State Institute of Education in Gujarat has completed four years in March, 1968. During these four years, State Institute of Education has contributed in a variety of ways towards raising the standard of education.

Training Programmes.

During the year under report, 4 classes, each of four weeks- 2 classes for inspectors and 2 classes for teachers of training colleges- were conducted. Trainees were imparted training in the subjects of new methods of education, new value and new concepts etc.

Group Centres.

Under this scheme, teachers of each centre meet atleast four times a year. During the year more than 1500 meetings were held. Nearly 5000 schools were covered by it.

Study and Research Work.

During the year under report, research work was undertaken on 9 different subjects of education. In Mehsana district survey of women education was undertaken and its report was prepared during the year under report.

CHAPTER -12

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1. Set Up :

1.1. Prior to 1948, administration of technical education was partially under the control of the Director of Education and partly under 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 industrialization of the Country, a separate department was established from June, 1948.

1.2. On bifurcation of the former Bombay State, the State of Gujarat started the office of the Department of Technical Education at Ahmedabad from 1-5-60 and undertook activities of engineering, industrial and vocational education.

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

1.4 The following three councils have been constituted by the Government to assist the Directorate of Technical Education.

- (a) The State Council Technical Education.
- (b) The State Vocational Training Council.
- (c) The State Apprenticeship Council

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 activities of the State Vocational Training Council and the State Apprenticeship Council are correlated to those of the respective National Councils and they advise the State Government in matters pertaining to the respective trainings.

2. Types of Education :

2.1 Type of education are as under :

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Colleges | (a) Post-graduate
(b) Graduate. |
| (2) Polytechnics
Diploma
Courses. | (a) for boys and girls who have
passed the S.S.C.E. |
| (3) Secondary
Educational
Institutions. | (a) Technical Schools
(b) Junior Technical Schools. |
| (4) Crafts Training
Institutes -
Certificate Course. | (a) Training Classes for
different types of trades.
(b) Tailoring classes for women. |
| (5) Training Institutes
for artisans
required in
industries. | (a) Industrial Training Classes.
(b) Part-time classes for
Industrial workers.
(c) Apprenticeship schemes <i>schemes</i>
under the Apprenticeship
Act, 1961. |
| (6) Miscellaneous
activities. | (a) Grant of scholarships.
(b) Grants to non-Government
Institutes, etc. |

3. Details of Institutes and Courses.

3.1. Post-Graduate Courses.

Post -Graduate courses are conducted at three Engineering Colleges in the State (viz. at Ahmedabad, Anand and Baroda). There are 17 different courses, Total intake capacity is 120.

3.2. Graduate Courses:

Graduate courses are conducted at five different colleges in the State (viz. Ahmedabad, Anand, Morvi, Baroda and Surat). Provision for nine different courses have been made (viz. Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Chemical Engineering, Textile Technology, Textile Engineering, Architecture, Electronics and metallurgy). Total intake capacity is 1600.

In addition there is a Pharmacy College in Ahmedabad with intake capacity of 75. A school of Architecture is situated in Ahmedabad and its intake capacity is 30.

3.3. Polyt^{nics}technics.

Diploma Courses are conducted at 16 different institutes viz. 3 at Ahmedabad, Patan, Morvi, Rajkot-2, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Adipur Dohad, Baroda, Surat, Broach, Bular and Vallabh Vidyanagar (Anand).

Instruction in 11 different courses viz. Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Radio, Sound, Automobile, Metalurgy, Textile manufacture, Textile chemistry, textile technology, Pharmacy are provided in these Polytechnics. Total intake capacity of these institutes is 2995.

Part-time Diploma Courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering are conducted at Ahmedabad and Baroda. Their intake capacity is 200.

capacity is 200.

There are two polytechnics for girls, one each at Ahmedabad and Surat in the State, which provide for the following three courses Viz. (1) Secretarial practice in business correspondence and stenography, (2) Electronics and Radio and (3) Architecture Assistantship. These two institutes have a total intake capacity of 180.

3.4 Technical Schools:

The number of multipurpose and technical schools in the State (including those with technical courses) was 41 in 1967-68. 11092 students were studying in these schools. New technical schools were started from June 1965 at Dhoraji and Pulsar. In most of the Centres where there are Government-run technical schools students from the local schools join to learn technical subjects for their S.S.C. Examination.

Junior Technical Schools.

At Vallabh Vidyanagar, there is a Junior Technical School with an intake capacity of 60 students. From 1966-67 technical schools were started at Phavnagar and Kadi, each with an intake capacity of 60. Thus there are three Junior Technical schools in the State with total intake capacity of 180 students.

3.5. Crafts Training.

In the State there are 171 institutes giving training in various subjects. These institutes impart training in different subjects to boys and girls. In 1967-68 there were 171 institutes. Out of these, 2249 students were under training in 48 institutes and 2610 girl students were under training in the tailoring classes in the remaining 123 institutes.

In addition to this, part-time classes of two years' duration for 100 workers, for increasing technical knowledge of industrial workers have been started at Ahmedabad. Part-time classes have also been started at Rajkot, in which 20 students are given training.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Apprenticeship Act, 1961, 1196 trainees were undergoing long and short term training in different factories. The above industrial training is arranged with the collaboration of the Government of India and this type of training is being imparted on a uniform pattern throughout the country.

3.7. Review Table.

The following figures for 1967-68 would show at a glance to what extent the facilities available at different levels of technical education have been availed of.

Category of Institute.	No. of Institutes.	Type and No. of Courses.	In take capacity.
1	2	3	4
Engineering Colleges.	3	Post Graduate	17
	5	Graduate	9
			120
			1600
Other Institutes of Graduate level.	2	Graduate	2
			105
Polytechnics	16	Diploma	11
	2	Part-time Diploma	3
			200
	2	Diploma for Girls	3
			180

3.6 Industrial Training Centres.

In the State there are 18 Industrial Training Centres at the following places :-

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| (1) Ahmedabad | (2) Adipur |
| (3) Baroda | (4) Junagadh |
| (5) Dohad | (6) Godhra |
| (7) Jamnagar | (8) Rajkot. |
| (9) Surat | (10) Bhavnagar |
| (11) Surendranagar | (12) Palanpur |
| (13) Amreli | (14) Modasa |
| (15) Visnagar | (16) Bilimora |
| (17) Ankleshvar | (18) Gondal. |

In the above institutes, trainees were continuously trained for one and one and a half year and given implant training for six months. In 1967-68 the in take capacity of 18 industrial training institutes was 5584. Training was imparted in the following different trades :-

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| (1) Blacksmithy | (2) Carpentry |
| (3) Clock and Watch repairing | (4) Draftsman-Mechanic |
| (5) Draftsman Civil | (6) Electrician |
| (7) Electroplater | (8) Fitter |
| (9) Grinder | (10) Mechanic-Instruments |
| (11) Mechanic -I.C.E. | (12) Motor Mechanic |
| (13) Machinist | (14) Moulder |
| (15) Pattern maker | (16) Painter |
| (17) Plumber | (18) Radio Machanic |
| (19) Refrigeration Mechanic | (20) Surveyor |
| (21) Sheet Metal Worker | (22) Tool Maker |
| (23) Turner | (24) Welder (gas and Electric) |
| (25) Wireman | (26) Footwear |
| (27) Tailoring & Cutting | (28) ^{it} Kn _e eeting with hand and machine. |

1	2	3	4
Secondary Technical Schools.	41	Technical subjects of the S.S.C.E.	11092
	3	Technical and other subjects.	180
Craftwork Training Institutes.	48	Different subjects	2209
For Certificate Courses.	103	Tailoring Classes	2610
Industrial Training Institute.	18	Training in Trades 28	5584
Part-time classes for Industrial workers.		Industrial Training 5	120
Apprenticeship scheme.		Different Trades.	1196

4. Expenditure.

	28-Education	38 Labour & Employment.	Total
Govt. Institutes.	1,18,98,125	71,71,370	1,90,69,495
Non-Govt. Institutes.	22,41,685	-	22,41,685
	1,41,39,810	71,71,370	2,13,11,180

5. Miscellaneous Activities.

5.1. In addition to this, the Directorate looks after the work of awarding various scholarships. In all 9 scholarships are being sanctioned to students of Government for technical courses not provided in the State. For that purpose an amount of Rs.120 per month is sanctioned for Graduate courses and Rs.75 per month for Diploma Courses.

5.2 Non-Government institutions are given grants subject to the Grant-in-aid Code Rules..