



GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

OF

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

1968-69

" DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION "

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

1968-69

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CHAPTER - I

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 258 lakhs. The state had in all 181 towns and 19,017 villages. There were 19 districts in the State during the year 1968-69. 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 @ 2.63 per pupil towards non-educational expenditure is also given. The Director of Education issues necessary instructions to the education committees for implementation of the educational

policy of the State. In urban areas, the responsibility for primary education is discharged by the statutory municipalities and they are also paid grants in accordance with the rules.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

79 out of 1943 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 and in rural areas at the rate of 50 per cent on admissible expenditure. 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 Education Department.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

At the end of the year under report, there were five universities in the State. In addition to this, Gujarat Vidyapeeth is also considered a recognised university under the university Grant Commission Act. These universities are paid block grants for maintenance. The State Government grants affiliation to colleges on the recommendation of the universities. The Director of Education gives grants to such institutions on admissible expenditure. The amount of grant 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 such as libraries Drawing and Crafts, Commercial Education, Physical Education, etc. in addition to his responsibilities in connection with primary, Secondary and Higher Education. For this purpose, special officers mainly listed below are working at the State Level under the Director of Education :-

1. The Curator of Libraries.
2. The Inspector for Drawing & Crafts.
3. The Inspector for Commercial Schools.
4. The Inspector of Physical Education.
5. The Vocational Guidance Officer.
6. The State Social Education Officer.
7. 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 65 Training Colleges in the State for Primary Teachers' Training. Of these Training Colleges 26 were under Government management while the rest were managed by private agencies. Non-Government Training Colleges were given grant at the rate of 66.6 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 Books Committee they are scrutinised by 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 Educational Policy rests with the Director of Technical Education. During the year under report, Shri Kalvachvala worked as Director of Technical Education. He was assisted in his routine administrative work by Deputy Director of Technical Education.

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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 1968-69, there were 2682 institutions of which 22155 (83 per cent) were located in rural areas. 98.74 per cent of the total institutions were non-Government Institutions. The details in this respect are given in tables No.1(1), 1(2), & 1(3).

STUDENTS.

1.2 : It is seen from tables No.1(4) and 1(5) that the number of students in educational institutions during 1968-69 increased by 1,20,848. At the end of the year under report 25,50,387 students out of a total of 42,27,731 belonged to rural areas.

TEACHERS:

1.3 : In 1967-68 there were 119,959 teachers. This number increased to 1,23,391 at the end of 1968-69. The number of women teachers increased to 34,601 at the end of the year under report as against 33,241 in 1967-68. The number of primary and secondary schools too reported a considerable rise. The detailed information is given in tabel No.1(6).

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. 38,19,89,556 in 1967-68 to Rs. 43,06,75,692 at the end of the year under report. The Government contribution was 58.4 percent of the total expenditure.

TABLE NO. 1 (†)

: EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE :

NAME OF INSTITUTION. 1.	1967-68			1968-69			INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-)		
	For Boys 2.	For Girls 3.	Total 4.	For Boys 5.	For girls 6.	Total 7.	For boys 8.	for girls 9.	total 10.
Universities	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-
Research Institutions	9	-	9	10	-	10	+1	-	+1
Arts and Science Colleges	105	23	118	113	13	126	+8	-	+8
Vocational and Special Colleges	57	-	57	72	-	72	+15	-	+15
Secondary Schools	1629	174	1803	1755	188	1943	+126	+14	+140
Primary Schools	19882	1005	20887	20086	1017	21103	+204	+12	+216
Social Education Classes	812	670	1482	1566	738	2304	+754	+68	+822
Other Schools	985	153	1138	970	149	1119	-15	-4	-19
TOTAL :	23484	2015	25499	24577	2105	26682	+1093	+90	+1183

TABLE NO. 1(2)

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS.

NO. OF INSTITUTES IN 1968-69.

TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS 1.	FOR BOYS 2.	FOR GIRLS 3.	TOTAL. 4.
University	1	-	1
Research Institutions	2	-	2
Arts & Science Colleges	12	-	12
Vocational and Special Colleges	7	-	7
Secondary Schools	1006	25	1121
Primary Schools	18009	568	18577
Social Education Classes	1550	500	2050
Other Schools	370	18	388
TOTAL ;	21047	1120	22166

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T A B L E N O . 1 (3)

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE OF MANAGEMENT - (1968 - 1969)

TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS	GOVERNMENT	LOCAL BODY	UNIVERSITY	PRIVATE AIDED	PRIVATE UNAIDED	TOTAL
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
University	-	-	5	-	-	5
Research Institutions	1	1	-	7	1	10
Arts & Science Colleges	8	-	8	108	3	127
Vocational and Special Colleges	6	-	10	39	17	72
Secondary Schools	x167 79	171	-	1837	26	1943
Primary Schools	167	19603	-	696	637	21103
Social Education Classes	-	2304	-	-	-	2304
Other Schools	76	199	-	607	237	1119
TOTAL :	337	22278	23	3124	921	26683

TABLE N O. 1 (4)

STUDENTS IN ALL THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS 1.	1967-68			1968-69			Increase(+)/DECREASE(-)		
	For boys 2.	For girls 3.	Total 4.	For boys 5.	For girls 6.	total 7.	For boys 8.	for girls 9.	Total 10.
Universities	1310	446	1765	1767	351	2118	+ 448	- 95	+ 353
Research Institutions	147	80	236	189	100	289	+ 42	+ 11	+ 53
Arts & Science Colleges	55642	22885	78527	60068	26064	86132	+ 4426	+ 3779	+ 7605
Vocational and special Colleges	27134	2198	29332	31922	2767	34689	+ 4788	+ 569	+ 5357
Secondary Schools	473876	207902	681778	493241	222719	715960	+ 19365	+14817	+ 34182
Primary Schools	2032569	1160409	3192978	2060717	1201605	3262322	+ 28148	+41196	+ 69344
Social Education Classes	17082	16343	33325	27453	15780	43233	+ 10371	- 536	+ 9835
Other Schools	52045	36797	88842	47111	35877	82988	- 4934	- 920	- 5954
TOTAL	2659814	1447069	4106883	2722468	1505263	4227731	+ 62654	+58194	+ 120848

TABLE NO. 1 (5)

TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOLARS FROM RURAL AREAS ENROLLED IN ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

1968 - 1969.

Type of Institution	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1.	2.	3.	4.
Universities	442	80	522
Research Institutions	36	22	58
Arts and Science Colleges	21436	5112	26548
Vocational and Special Colleges	8232	409	8641
Secondary Schools	216494	62440	278934
Primary Schools	1444160	730692	2174852
Social Education Classes	27118	11053	38171
Other Schools	12692	9969	22661
TOTAL :	1730610	819777	2550387

T A B L E N O : 1 (6)

TEACHERS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	1967-68			1968-69			Increase (+)/Decrease (-)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Universities									
Universities	114	10	124	121	10	131	+ 7	-	+ 7
Research Institutions	88	2	90	88	2	90	-	-	-
Arts & Science Colleges	3608	570	4178	3566	564	4330	+ 158	- 6	+ 152
Vocational special Colleges	1323	96	1419	1515	100	1615	+ 192	+ 4	+ 196
Secondary Schools	20589	4432	25021	21572	4738	26310	+ 983	+ 306	+ 1289
Primary Schools	57956	26058	84014	58156	27094	85250	+ 209	+1036	+ 1245
Social Education Classes	896	383	1279	1592	514	2106	+ 696	+ 131	+ 827
Other Schools	2142	1690	3832	1971	1579	3550	- 171	- 111	- 282
TOTAL :	86716	33241	119957	88790	34601	123391	+ 2074	+1360	+34347

TABLE NO. 1 (7)

DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION ACCORDING TO SOURCES.

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>1967 - 68</u>	<u>Percentage in relation to total expenditure</u>	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>Percentage in relation to total expenditure.</u>
Government	22,60,04,972	59.2	25,14,53,274	58.4
District Education Committees and Municipal School Boards.	2,93,03,666	7.7	3,13,31,592	7.3
Fees	7,77,60,310	20.3	9,87,25,273	22.9
Other Sources	4,89,20,608	12.8	4,91,65,553	11.4
TOTAL	38,19,89,556	100.0	43,06,75,692	100.0

T A B L E N O. 1 (3)

EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS (1968 - 69) :

<u>TYPE OF INSTITUTION</u>	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>
Universities	31,05,534
Research Institutions	39,726
Arts & Science Colleges	37,75,262
Vocational and Special Colleges	20,49,076
Secondary Schools	4,43,17,697
Primary Schools	12,90,81,493
Social Education Classes	64,209
Other Schools	19,29,216
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TOTAL :	18,43,62,322
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CHAPTER - II

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT & ORGANISATION.

<u>G. E. S. CLASS - I</u>	<u>NUMBER OF POSTS.</u>
(1) Direction	7
(2) Inspection	16
(3) Training Institutions & Other Posts.	11
(4) Collegiate cadre	20

TOTAL POSTS :- 54

G. E. S. Class - II

ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH.

(1) Direction	14
(2) Teaching	97
(3) Inspecting	36
(4) General	20
(5) Collegiate Branch	345

Total Posts : 512

G. E. S. CLASS III

(1) Inspecting	113
(2) Teaching-Collegiate	173
(3) Teaching -Secondary Schools and Training Colleges.	1835
(4) Clerical	624 (624)
(5) Others	15
(6) Collegiate Branch	100

Total Posts : 2860

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Miscellaneous appointments outside the regular cadre.

(1)	Gazetted	9
(2)	Non-Gazetted	11
	TOTAL:	20

Grand total- all services : 3446.

During the year 1968-69, Shri K. G. Badlani, I.A.S. held the post of the Director of Education. He was assisted in his work by Shri V. H. Bhanot, Joint Director of Education and three Deputy Directors of Education. Besides, The Director of Education was assisted by Accounts Officer-I and II for the purpose of Accounts, Budget Work, Scholarships and audit and by Research Officer in connection with research work.

During the year 1968-69, in view of Government's policy effecting economy the following units are discontinued:-

- (1) Evaluation Unit.
- (2) Science Unit.
- (3) Lokshala, Kansumra, Dist. Jamnagar.
- (4) 13 Training Colleges.

The following colleges in Bhavnagar are transferred to the Saurashtra University from 1-6-1968.

- (1) Samaldas College, Bhavnagar.
- (2) P.P. Institute of Science, Bhavnagar.
- (3) M.J. Commerce College, Bhavnagar.

During the current year, lecturers in different subjects working in the Collegiate Branch are made permanent. It was also considered to make the laboratory assistants, store-keepers, field collectors etc. permanent.

As economy in administrative expenditure was to be effected to the maximum possible extent during the current year, touring days for (Educational) Inspectors have been modified.

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 two years 1967-68 and 1968-69.

It will be seen from this Table that the total number of Primary Schools increased from 20887 in 1967-68 to 21103 in 1968-69. Thus, the increase in the total number of schools is 216. The reason is that new schools have been opened in the areas once deprived of school facilities.

There were 20689 Primary schools with Gujarati as medium of instruction in 1968-69. Table No. 3 (2) gives classification of schools as on 31st March, 1969 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 1968-69.

It will be seen from this table that the number of students in primary schools increased from 3192978 as on 31st March, 1968 to 3262322 at the end of the year under report. The increase relates particularly to primary schools managed by the District ~~Board~~ Education Committees and Municipalities.

3.3. Table No. 3(4) gives standardwise strength of students during the year 1968-69.

Compulsory primary education.

3.4. Compulsory Primary Education has been introduced by stages in all the districts of old Bombay State except the Dangs. The scheme of introducing compulsory education for children in the age-group 7-11 was included in the Third Five Year Plan. Children in the age-group 7-11 were covered

under the scheme of compulsory education in the whole State during the year under report.

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 51219 students appearing in the Primary School Certificate Examination 17524 were declared successful.

Direct Expenditure on Primary Education.

3.6. The total direct expenditure on primary education was Rs. 19,61,94,221 in the year 1968 as against Rs. 17,82,45,428 in the year 1967-68 showing thereby an increase of Rs. 1,79,48,893. 78.7 per cent of the total expenditure was done 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 84014 in 1967-68 to 85259 in 1968-69. The number of trained teachers was 69570 in 1968-69 which was 81.6 per cent of the total number of the teachers.

BASIC EDUCATION

3.8. There were 21103 primary schools in 1968-69 out of which 529 were basic schools. 1442161 students were studying in these schools. The expenditure incurred on these basic schools during the year was Rs. 8,67,73,418.

T A B L E N O : 3 (1)

PRIMARY SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO THE TYPES OF MANAGEMENT (1968 - 69)

MANAGEMENT	1967-68			1968-69			Increase (+)/Decrease (-)		
	For Boys	For girls	Total	for boys	for girls	total	Schools for boys.	Schools for girls.	total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Government	149	13	162	153	14	167	+ 4	+ 1	+ 156
District Education -	18532	915	19447	18685	918	19603	+ 153	+ 3	+ 156
Committees/Municipalities									
Private (aided)	629	36	665	650	46	696	+ 21	+ 10	+ 31
Private (Unaided)	572	41	613	598	39	637	+ 26	- 2	+ 24
TOTAL	19882	1005	20887	20086	1017	21103	+ 204	+ 12	+ 215

TABLE NO : 3 (2)

LANGUAGEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS, 1968-69

<u>LANGUAGE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS</u>
Gujarati	20689
Marathi	69
Urdu	129
Hindi	65
Sindhi	79
Others	72
Total	<u>21103</u>

T B L E N O : 3 (3)

ENROLMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS (1968 - 1969)

MANAGEMENT	1967-68			1968-69			Increase (+)/Decrease (-)		
	Number of pupils in schools			Number of pupils in 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	28867	3589	32256	30582	3715	34297	+ 1715	+ 326	+ 2041
District Education — Committees/Municipalities.	2559434	339621	2899055	2608308	342481	2950789	+ 48874	+ 2860	+ 51734
Private (aided)	119052	16958	133010	129269	9451	138720	+ 10217	- 4507	+ 5710
Private (unaided)	119003	9654	128657	127422	11094	138516	+ 8419	+ 1440	+ 9859
Total :	2826356	366622	3192978	2895581	366741	3262322	+ 69225	+ 119	+ 69344

T A B L E N O . : 3 (4)

STANDARDWISE ENROLMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS (1968 - 1969)

STANDARD	ENROLMENT			PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL ENROLMENT		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1	695649	446135	1142784	33.8	37.1	35.1
2	365126	216814	581940	17.7	18.1	17.8
3	295873	168961	464834	14.4	14.1	14.3
4	258180	141112	399301	12.5	11.7	12.2
5.	186270	98146	284434	9.0	8.2	8.7
6	145317	73711	210028	7.1	6.1	6.7
7	113203	56708	170001	5.5	4.7	5.2
Total :	2060717	1201605	3262322	100.00	100.00	100.00

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TABLE NO : 3 (5)

TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION (1968-1969)

	1967 - 68	1968-69
From -		
Government Funds	14,11,70,818	15,44,27,941
Local Bodies' Funds	2,61,77,014	2,84,40,532
Fees	75,87,591	92,68,540
Other Sources	43,10,005	40,57,250
Total :	17,82,45,428	19,61,94,321

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TABLE NO : 3 (6)

TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS (1968 - 69).

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.
1967 - 1968	46189	19726	65915	11767	6332	18099	57956	26058	84014
1968 - 1969	48162	21408	69570	10003	5686	15689	58165	27094	85259

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CHAPTER - IV

SECONDARY EDUCATION

4.1. Table No.4(1) gives comparative figures of secondary schools classified according to type of management for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69.

Table No.4.1

Secondary Schools (1968-69)

Management.	1967-68			1968-69			Increased/Decreased(-)		
	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.	75	12	87	68	11	79	-7	-1	-8
Local Bodies.	143	16	159	151	20	171	+8	+4	+12
Private (aided)	1392	140	1532	1516	151	1667	+124	+11	+135
Private (unaided)	19	6	25	20	6	26	+1	-	+1
TOTAL :	1629	174	1803	1755	188	1943	+126	+14	+140

It can be seen from the above table that the total number of secondary schools increased from 1803 in 1967.68 to 1943 in 1968.69 and thus registered an increase of 140 . The number of Government Schools decreased,owing to the policy of Government to handover the management of Government schools to private managements or Boards. Out of 1943 Secondary Schools 126 were multipurpose schools. In addition to general education various course viz. Agriculture, Home Science, Commerce and Other technical subjects are taught in these schools.

Students in Secondary Schools:

4.2 From 1965-66 Primary stage covers standards V to VII and secondary stage covers standards 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.

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TABLE NO : 4 (2)

MANAGEMENT	NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS (1968 - 1969)						Increase (+)/Decrease (-) in the number of students in secondary schools		
	1967 - 68			1968 - 69			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	34785	9321	44106	31139	8022	39161	- 3646	- 1290	- 4945
Local Bodies	40045	6338	46383	43486	8741	52227	+ 3441	+ 2403	+ 5844
Private (aided)	515149	71707	586856	544010	75222	619232	+ 28861	+ 3515	+ 32376
Private (Unaided)	2925	1508	4433	3708	1632	5340	+ 783	+ 124	+ 977
Total :	592904	88874	681778	622343	93617	715960	+ 20439	+ 4743	+ 34182

It can be seen that total number of students studying in secondary schools during the year under report increased from 681778 in 1967-68 to 715960 and thus registered an increase of 34182.

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
822	1121	1943	437026	278934	715960	532	248

4.3. During the year under report out of in all 1943 Secondary Schools 822 schools were in urban area. The number of students studying in secondary schools in urban area increased from 426838 in the last year to 437026 at the end of the year under report. The number of students in rural area also increased from 254942 to 278934 at the end of 1968-69 and thus registered an increase of 23992 students during the year. The rural population has also realised the need for education which can be seen from the fact that 104 new schools have been started in rural area during the year. During the year average number of students attending secondary schools in urban area was 532 while that in rural area was 248.

Teachers in Secondary Schools.

4.4. 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 2521 in 1967-68 to 26310 showing an increase of 1289. The average number of pupils per teacher was 27 during the year. Out of 26310 teachers 19336 teachers were trained. Thus the number of trained teachers increased from 18156 in 1967-68 to 19336 during the year under report.

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Expenditure on Secondary Schools.

4.5. The following Table No.4(5) gives resources-wise expenditure on Secondary Education during the year 1968-69.

Table No. 4(5)

Source	Expenditure on Secondary Schools.	Percentage to total expenditure.
1	2	3
Government Funds	5,86,19,113	48.1
Local Bodies' Funds.	16,27,508	1.3
Fees	4,47,10,846	36.7
Other Sources	1,69,04,403	13.9
TOTAL:	12,18,61,870	100.00

SECONDARY EDUCATION (1968-69)

Name of the District.	Institutions.	Students.	Teachers.
1. Ahmedabad.	246	141284	4508
2. Amreli	34	11570	433
3. Kutch	41	11167	473
4. Kaira	237	91146	3393
5. Jamnagar	68	19113	772
6. Junagadh	89	26736	980
7. Dangs	2	316	15
8. Panchmahals	110	34585	1340
9. Banaskantha	42	10315	435
10. Broach	106	29582	1209
11. Bhavnagar	80	28500	1077
12. Mehsana	199	69483	2526
13. Rajkot	113	42032	1578
14. Baroda	168	63210	2390
15. Bulsar	108	43082	1581
16. Sabar ^K antha	119	32743	1247
17. Surat	115	44409	1688
18. Surendranagar.	47	12677	498
19. Gandhinagar.	19	4010	167
TOTAL :	1943	715960	26310

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (HIGHER EDUCATION)

Universities :-

5. During the year 1968-69 five statutory Universities viz. (1) M.S. University, Baroda (2) Gujarat University, Ahmedabad. (3) Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar (4) South 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 a deemed University.

During the year under report block grant of Rs. 7555314 was paid to the three old Universities in the State and additional block grant was also sanctioned. While ad hoc grant was given to two new Universities as detailed below :-

Name of the Universities.	Block grant	Grant Paid
		Additional grant.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. M.S. University, <u>Baroda.</u>	42,81,628	16,96,975
2. Sardar Patel - University, <u>Vallabh Vidyanagar.</u>	9,37,000	8,866
3. Gujarat University, <u>Ahmedabad.</u>	4,16,000	1,36,845
4. Saurashtra University, <u>Rajkot.</u>	8,00,000	-
5. South Gujarat University, <u>Surat.</u>	6,00,000	-
	70,34,628	19,20,686

While Saurashtra University, Rajkot has been sanctioned Rs. 4,48,00/- alongwith ad hoc grant for the management of three government colleges at Bhavnagar. 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.	6,64,740
2. Sardar Patel University <u>Vallabh Vidyanagar.</u>	1,03,236
3. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.	46,127
TOTAL Rs.	8,14,103

The following Table gives the total expenditure on the statutory Universities according to source for the year under report and the preceding year :-

Table No. 5 (2)

<u>Source.</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>
Government Funds.	8080538	12743615
Receipt from fees	10502177	11645370
Other Sources.	7007587	13459744
	25590302	37848729

Research Institutions.

5.2. During the year 1968-69 there were ten Research Institutions and the total number of students thereunder was 289 (189 men and 100 women).

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

Table No. 5 (3)

<u>Source</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>
Government Funds	2387304	2326926
Board Funds	433780	433780
Fees	126435	95080
Other Sources	364440	417866
TOTAL :	3311959	3313672

INSTITUTIONS AND STUDENTS.

Table No. 5(1) shows the comparative figures of the number of Institutions for higher education and their intake during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69.

COLLEGES FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGES.

5.3.

5.3 The total number of Arts and Science Colleges increased from 118 in the preceding year to 126 during the year under report. The number of students increased from 78527 to 86132. The total number of girls in these colleges was 26064 which represents about 33 per cent of the enrolment.

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

Table No. 5(4)

<u>Sources.</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>
Government Funds	8852842	8395395
Fees	20707568	22936380
Other Sources.	7287524	8886270
TOTAL :	36847934	40218045

About 57.1 per cent of the total expenditure was met with from the fees.

Professional and special colleges.

5.4. The number of vocational and special colleges increased from 57 in 1967-68 to 72 at the end of the year under report. Out of these colleges 6 were Engineering Colleges. The number of students rose to 34689 during the year 1968-69. The table No. 5(2) shows the particulars of professional colleges.

Table No. 5(5)Colleges for General Education.

Institutions ..	20
Students.	327

COMMERCE COLLEGES.

Institutions	23
Students	19739

LAW COLLEGES.

Institutions....	13
Students....	3600

ENGINEERING COLLEGES.

Institutions....	6
Students....	7054

OTHER PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.

Institutions....	7
Students....	1608

TOTAL

Institutions....	69
Students.	34528

The following table 5(6) gives the expenditure on all professional colleges during the year under report.

TABLE No. 5(6)

EXPENDITURE ON PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.

<u>Source.</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>
Government funds.	5635507	3516971
Fees.	5795445	782268
Other Sources..	3897805	3809448
TOTAL	----- 15328757	----- 1715687

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS:

5.4. There were three institutions for special education with 250 students during the year 1968-69 the particulars of which are given in table 5(7). Expenditure on these Institutions

TABLE No. 5(7)

ENROLMENT IN INSTITUTIONS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>College.</u>	<u>Enrolment.</u>
1.	Oriental Institute, Baroda.	89 *
		* These students are registered with the faculty of Arts, Baroda.
2.	Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Baroda.	78
3.	Lok Bharati, Sansara.	83

TABLE No. 5(8)

EXPENDITURE ON INSTITUTION FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.

<u>Sources</u>	<u>Education.</u>	
	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>
Government Funds.	103305	102978
Fees.	-	-
Other Sources.	<u>245179</u>	<u>258348</u>
	<u>348484</u>	<u>360926</u>

TABLE NO: 5 (1)

INSTITUTIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION (1968 - 69)

Type of Institutions	Number of Institutions			Number of students						Increase (+) / Decrease (-)		
	1967-68	1968-69	Increase (+) / Decrease (-)	1967-68			1968-69			Boys	Girls	Total
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total			
University	5	5	-	1319	446	1765	1767	351	2128	+448	-96	+352
Research Institutions	9	10	1	147	89	236	189	100	289	+42	+11	+53
Colleges for General Education	118	126	8	55642	22885	78527	60068	26064	86132	+4426	+3179	+7605
Professional and Special Colleges.	57	72	15	27134	2198	29332	31922	2767	34689	+4788	+569	+5357
Total :	189	213	24	84242	25610	109860	93946	29282	123228	+9704	+3664	+13348

-: 20 :-
..3..

HIGHER EDUCATION

1968-69

<u>NAME OF THE DISTRICT .</u>	<u>Institutions.</u>	<u>Students.</u>	<u>Teachers.</u>
1. Ahmedabad.	61	41226	1922
2. Amreli	2	85	48
3. Kutch	3	908	72
4. Kaira	31	17242	880
5. Jamnagar	5	2401	112
6. Junagadh	7	2802	172
7. Dangs	-	-	-
8. Panchmahals	4	1665	103
9. Banaskantha	1	460	31
10. Broach	7	3110	134
11. Bhavnagar.	10	4204	225
12. Mehsana	14	6569	397
13. Rajkot	15	8336	396
14. Baroda	22	15492	809
15. Bilsar	7	5829	238
16. Sabarkantha	5	2287	127
17. Surat	14	7479	393
18. Surendranagar	5	1963	107
19. Gandhinagar.	-	-	-
<hr/>			
TOTAL :	213	123228	6166
<hr/>			

CHAPTER VI

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 the 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)

6.2. Secondary Teachers Training Institutions in 1968-69

Management	Number of Institutions.	Number of teachers under training.		
		Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Government	3	155	50	205
Non-Government	17	1644	649	2293
TOTAL :	20	1799	699	2498

6.3. There were 20 training Institutions during the year under report. Out of them three were Government Institutions and 17 were private. The number of trainees in these institutions increased from 2148 to 2498.

6.4. 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 1968-69 was 288. 276 students were awarded M.Ed. degree during the year.

Diploma in Teaching.

6.5. Provision for classes for Diploma in teaching existed in the Teaching colleges affiliated to Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, M.S. University, Baroda and Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.

(b) Training Colleges for Primary Teachers and Trainees.

6.6. In 1968-69 there were 26 Government Basic Training Colleges in the State Out of which 19 were for men and 7 for women. There were 39 recognised training colleges run by private agencies during the previous year.

6.7. The following table shows the number of Training Colleges and the trainees:-

Table No.6(2)

PRIMARY TEACHERS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

1968-69

Management	Number of Institutions			Number of students.		
	For Men	For Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Government	19	7	26	3001	910	3911
Private grant in-aid. Institutions.	14	25	39	1771	3183	4954
Total :	33	32	65	4772	4093	8865

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 1967-68 and 1968-69.

Table No.6(3)

PRIMARY TEACHERS TRAINING SCHOOLS (FOR MEN)

(1968-69)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Institutions.</u>	<u>Number of Trainees.</u>	<u>Average number of trainees per Institution.</u>
1	2	3	4
1967-68	44	6844	156
1968-69	33	4772	145

EXPENDITURE

6.8. The total expenditure on training colleges for men decreased from Rs. 25,54,000 in the year 1967-68 to Rs. 21,77,484 in 1968-69 in the State because 12 training colleges were wound up. During the year under report the expenditure incurred on Government Training Colleges for men was Rs. 1271246 which represented 58.38 per cent of the total expenditure. The following table No.6(4) gives the figures of expenditure on Training College for men for both the years.

Table No.6(4)

<u>Year.</u>	<u>From Government funds.</u>		<u>From other sources.</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>On Government Institutions.</u>	<u>On Non-Government Institutions.</u>	<u>On Govern- Institutions</u>	<u>On non-Government Institutions.</u>	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1967-68	1331111 (53.86) (Per cent)	227837 (21.66) (Per cent)	228220 (8.94) (Per cent)	306832 (15.54) (Per cent)	2554000 (100) (per cent)
1968-69	1271246 (58.38) Per cent	429037 (19.70) Per cent	144028 (6.48) Per cent	336173 (15.44) Per cent	2177484 (100) Per cent.

6.9. Institutions (for Women) and trainees.

The number of training colleges (for women) was 32 in 1968-69 and the number of trainees in these Institutions was 4093. Table No.6 (5) gives particulars of training institutions for women for years 1967-68 and 1968-69.

TABLE No.6(5)

Primary Teachers Training Schools (for Women)-1968-69.

Year	Number of Institutions.	Number of students.	Average Number of trainees per Institution.
1967-68	34	4316	127
1968-69	32	4093	128

EXPENDITURE.

6.9. The expenditure on training institutions for women increased from Rs. 16,25,542 in 1967-68 to Rs. 17,25,918 in 1968-69.

Government contribution in this respect was about Rs. 509627 which represents about 29.53 per cent of the total expenditure Table No.6(6) gives figures for both the years.

TABLE NO.6(6)

Expenditure on Primary Teachers Training Institutions (for Women) 1968-69.

Year.	From Government Funds.		From Other sources.		Total
	On Govern-ment Insti-tutions.	On Non-Govern-ment Insti-tutions.	On Govern-ment Insti-tutions.	On Non-Govern-ment Insti-tutions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1967-68	471174 (28.99 per cent)	536425 (33.00 per cent)	50554 (3.11 per cent)	57389 (34.90 per cent)	1625442 (100 per cent)
1968-69	509627 (29.53 per cent)	662575 (38.39 per cent)	53060 (3.07 per cent)	500656 (39.01 per cent)	1725918 (100.00 per cent)

(C) 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 Baroda and in all 35 primary teachers were given training out of which 29 were declared successful.

Hindi Teachers' Training College has been opened by the Government of Gujarat with collaboration of the Gujarat Vidyaapeeth, Ahmedabad from June, 1962 under the centrally sponsored scheme of the Government of India of Hindi teaching in non-Hindi Speaking States. This College conducted the course of Hindi Shiksha Vinit and Hindi Shiksha Visharad during the year under report. The number of Trainees was 74 in each of the two classes.

Pre-Primary Training Colleges.

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 11 and the number of trainees in these institutions was 723 on the 31st March, 1968.

Table No.6(7)
Pre-Primary Training Schools.
1968.69.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of Institutions	11
Number of trainees- Men	38
Women	685
Number of Teachers-	
Men	34
Women	34

.....

..45..

Direct Expenditure.

From Government Funds...	88,553
Fees....	1,07,820
From Other Sources...	97,300
TOTAL :	<u>2,93,673</u>

Training of Drawing Teachers.

6.12. During the year under report the number of training institutions for Drawing Teachers in the whole State was 6 and the number of trainees in these institutions was 280.

Vocational and Special Education.

Commercial Education:

7.1. Commercial Education in this State is imparted through three types of institutions :- College of Commerce, Commercial Schools 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 pre-vocational course of commercial education alongwith general education. The Commercial Institutions provide instruction in such courses as shorthand, typewriting Accountancy and Secretarial Practice.

Colleges of Commerce.

7.2. During the year under report the total number of commerce colleges in the State increased from 19 to 23. At the end of the year 1968-69, 19739 students were studying in these institutions. The following table gives the statistics of these colleges for two consecutive years.

Table No.7(1)

<u>Number of Institutions.</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69.</u>
Government	1	-
Non-Government	18	23
<u>Number of students in Institutions :</u>		
Government	874	-
Non-Government	14801	19739

Direct Expenditure from the State Government Funds.

Government Institutions	194200	-
Non-Government Institutions.	281782	51,70,488

7.3. At the end of the year under report number of Secondary Schools imparting education in commercial subjects was 92.

Institutions of Commerce.

7.4. The number of such institutions was 118 in 1968-69. 16870 candidates appeared at the Government Commercial Diploma and Certificate Examinations during the years. Out of these 7431 candidates 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 1967-68 and 1968-69.

Table No. 7 (2)

<u>Number of Institutions.</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>
Government.	-	-
Non-Government.	9	13
<u>Number of students in such Institutions.</u>		
Government Colleges.	-	-
Non-Government Colleges.	2964	3500

The total expenditure on law colleges was Rs. 8,15,607 in 1968-69.

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, Baroda and College of Music, Rajkot. The Total enrolment in these Institutions was 694 at the end of the year under report. The total expenditure incurred on these Institutions during the year was Rs. 406185.

... ..

During the year under report there were 16 schools of Music and Dancing in the State. All these were private Institutions and Government expenditure by way of permanent grants to these institutions was Rs. 93,343.

The total number of students in these institutions was 1329.

Social Sciences :-

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 research-work. The main emphasis is on practical training and the application of theoretical knowledge in day-to-day life. Besides, course in sociology is conducted at Gandhi Vidyapeeth, Vadodhi.

7.8. At the end of the year under report the number of students in the faculty of social work was 82.

Faculty of Home Science :
Maharaja Sawajirao University, Baroda.

7.9. The faculty provides a four year course for 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 includes common course for the 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 Education. During the year under report

the number of students in this faculty was 599 .

Resides in one of the colleges affiliated to the Gujarat university. There was provision for teaching Home science. At the Secondary Stage, Home Science is one of the subjects taught in the multi purpose schools. During the under report there were 214 multi purpose schools teaching Home Science in the State.

Higher Rural Education Institution

7.1. 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, ~~Sanosara~~ Sanosara also runs a primary school, a basic teacher's training institutions, Krishividya course, a scheme for auxiliary farms as well as educational extension service in nearby village. The institute also possesses an experimental and demonstration farm. The total number of students in the institute during the year under report was 183. The total expenditure on this institute amounted to Rs. 1,11,264.

During the year under report Lok Shiksha and Krishi Mahavidyalaya has been started in Saraswati Gram Vidyaapeeth, Samoda.

CHAPTER VIII

Social Education.

8.1. The Social Education in the state is being conducted through Adult Education classes. During the last years, two new courses "Præadh Shikshan Pravesh" and "Præadh Shikshan Parichaya" were introduced throughout the State. With a view to make the course of Adult Education uniform throughout the State, to make the programme of social education consistent with the modern social problems and also to make the life of adult neoliterates purposeful in occupations. According to new rules, it has been decided during the year under report also that the Government shall, in appreciation, pay to the institution. 50 paise per adult declared successful in the pravesh-grade. It has also been decided to grant Rs. 5/- as Rs. 5/- as an award to the worker per adult who is declared successful in parichaya-grade.

The following table gives comparative particulars of the Social Education classes for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69.

Types of classes,	Number of Classes.		Number of adults admitted.		Number of literate adults.	
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69
<u>Pravesh Grade.</u>						
Men ...	659	1371	14143	23768	7789	9578
Women	483	609	112821	13056	5868	5213
Total ...	1142	1980	26964	36824	13657	14791
<u>Parichaya Grade.</u>						
Men.....	153	125	2939	3685	2632	2853
Women	187	129	3522	2724	2503	2754
TOTAL:	340	324	6461	6409	5135	5607

The following table gives the details of expenditure on these social education classes :-

	<u>Expenditure incurred</u> <u>during the year.</u>
From Government	Rs. 51378
From Boards.	Rs. 20884
From other receipts.	Rs. 3202
TOTAL :	----- Rs. 75464 -----

CHAPTER - IX.

Physical Education .

Office of the State Inspector of Physical Education.

This office functions as a part i.e. an attached office of the Directorate of Education. A class II Gazetted Officer heads this office. 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 and one Inspector works in the office at the state level.

This position prevailed upto 3rd October, 1968. But the office of the State council of sports was brought under the direct control of Education and Labour Department under Government Resolution, Education and Labour Department No. PHE-1068/37472-L, dated 25.9.1968. These offices started functioning from 3.10.1968 in Sachivalaya and the previous establishment of the office of the State Inspector of Physical Education as follows, was changed :-

<u>Establishment before 3.10-'68.</u>	<u>Pay scale</u>	<u>No. of posts.</u>
1. Inspector of Physical Education.	Rs. 245-735	1
2. N.F.C. Supervisor.	Rs. 270-420	1
3. Technical Assistant N.P.E.D.	Rs. 160-370	1
4. Part-time Inspector of Physical Education.	Rs. 160-370	1
5. Senior P.T.C.E., NFC	Rs. 195-245	1
6. Senior Clerk	Rs. 145-185	1
7. Junior P.T.I., NFC	Rs. 91-170	1
8. Junior Clerk	Rs. 91-170	4
9. Peon	Rs. 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ -70	5

The altered establishment from 3-10-1968 was as follows -

1. Inspector of Physical Education	.....	Rs. 245,735	1
2. Junior Clerk	.....	Rs. 91,170	1
3. Senior clerk	....	Rs. 145,185	1
4. Peon	....	Rs. 65,70	1

Due to the change in the Administrative Department in this way, considerable change was effected in the distribution of work also. Only the following functions remained with the Inspectorate of Physical Education.

- (1) All functions specified in Rule - 10 chapter. 2 of the Bombay Education Manual; to set up a machinery for organising physical education programme in schools of the State and to scrutinise the said work.
 - (2) Annual Inspection of C.P.Ed, D.P.Ed, Colleges, planning of syllabus, working out annual grant, work of giving grant examinations; etc.
 - (3) Functioning in respect of the State N.D.S. Instructors.
 - (4) Functioning in respect of the Central Government N.D.S. Instructors.
 - (5) The Inspection of the State Institution of Indian Scouts and Guides, scrutiny of grant etc.
 - (6) To organise scouts and guides camps.
- The whole report is to be read in light of the above functions.

SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS.

In secondary schools of the state, Physical Education is one of the compulsory subjects. A rule has been laid down in this respect to the effect that a student who fails in the subject of physical Education for two successive years, should not be promoted. This syllabus for physical education has been prescribed on the lines of syllabus prescribed for the National Fitness Corps of the Central Government. This syllabus is made compulsory in all the secondary schools and physical education colleges of the state.

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

Standard	8	Periods	2
Standard	9	Periods	4
Standard	10	Periods	4
Standard	11	Period	1

In primary standards, one period a day is remarked for physical education. In the training colleges for primary teachers also, physical education has been recognised as one of the subjects for the syllabus trainees have to complete the course prescribed also for physical education so that such trained teacher on his return can teach physical education. In Training Colleges this training is imparted by properly trained teachers.

Inspection.

As mentioned before, the Inspectors of Physical Education appointed at the District level attends to physical education in the concerned District. The work in respect of annual inspection of all secondary schools and training colleges in the state and the work of physical education through visits ^{is} well organised at the district level and he gives necessary guidance and issues

The District level Inspectors perform their duties properly. For that purpose, The District Educational Inspector supervises their day to day work while the overall supervisor is done by the State Inspector of Physical Education.

Playground and equipment facilities.

The Department has laid down that each secondary School should have ^{minimum} one Acre of land per 250 students within or adjoining the school premises. The prevailing position in respect of play-grounds shows that about 625 schools in the State can be said to have got adequate facilities of play-grounds and equipments. Some schools have adequate equipments but they experience difficulties in respect of play-grounds.

Medical Examination.

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

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Physical Training Institutions:

During the year under report there were 6 physical training institutions in the state conducting certificate course in physical Education out of these two were exclusively for new women. There were two institutions for Diploma in physical education of which one was a co-educational institute. Thus there were in all eight institutions in the State for Certificate and Diploma courses. During the year 479 students appeared in the examination for certificate course of physical ed out of these 462 were declared successful. 74 students appeared for Diploma course in physical edu. Out of these 73 were declared successful.

N. F. C. Scheme.

This scheme has been introduced since 1958. The following staff for the N. F. C. Instructors at the state level was provided in the State:

1.	Supervisor.	1
2.	Senior P. T. I., Grade. 1	1
3.	Junior P. T. I. Grade-1.	10
4.	Junior " Grade-2.	13
	Total.	85

Out of these, the following posts have been abolished with effect from 3.10.68.

1.	N. F. C. Supervisor, Grade-1.	1
2.	Senior P. T. I., Grade-1.	1
3.	Junior P. T. I. Grade. 1	1
		3

Besides this, one separate post has been created also by the Central Government and these instructors are performing duties in different schools of the State.

Scouting and Girl Guides:-

The scouting and Girl Guides activities have been developed in this State from the very beginning and adequate encouragement is being given to it by the Department. Suggestions have been made to develop these activities on a voluntary basis. For development of these activities the Indian Scouting and Girl Guides Association at the State level is given 75 per cent of admissible expenditure plus Block grant amounting to Rs. 1000/-. In all districts necessary grant is given for scouts rally scheme.

During the year, one scout master camp and a girl guides camp were organised at the state level at Ahmedabad.

Miscellaneous.

As activities in respect of the State Sports Festival, State Award Scheme, Regional Centre, Mountaineering Institute, Autumn and Winter Meet, etc. are under the State Sports Council, they are not covered under this note. Full Cooperation is given by this office and the District level officers for these activities.

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Chapter 10

Girls' Education.

10.1. In 1968-69 the number of institutions devoted to education of girls was 2105. The following table gives figures of the institutions for girls and their enrolment.

Table No. 10(1)

Type.	Number of Institutions meant for girls.		Number of girls enrolled in all institutions.	
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69.
University.	-	-	446	351
Research Institutions.	-	-	89	100
Arts and Science Colleges.	13	13	22885	26064
Vocational and Special Colleges.	-	-	2198	2670
Secondary Schools.	174	188	207902	222719
Primary Schools.	1005	1017	1160409	1201605
Social Education.	670	738	16343	15780
Other Schools.	3	149	36797	35877
Total	2015	2105	1447069	1506166

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

10.2. In 1968-69 there were in all 3262322 students in Primary schools out of whom 1201605 were girls. Thus the percentage was 36.8 out of the total number of 85259 primary teachers 27094. Were women teachers. The number of trained women teachers was 21408 which amounts to 30.8 percent of the total trained teachers.

Secondary Education.

Of the total enrolments of 715960 students in Secondary Schools in 1968-69, 222719 were girls. Thus the percentage of girls' was 31.1. Out of 26310 teachers the number of women teachers was 4738.

Higher Education.

In all 123228 students were studying in institutions of higher education in 1968-69 out of whom 29282 were girls. Thus the percentage of girls was 23.8.

Expenditure.

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

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

Table No 10(2)

1968-69

Institutions for higher Education.	2850727
Secondary Schools.	14919674
Primary Schools.	22019812
Social Education classes.	67036
Other Schools.	24114050
Total	42271299.

Chapter. XI.

Other Curricular Activities.

11. In this chapter it is proposed to give a brief account of these 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.
- (d) Libraries.
- (e) Encouragement to literature.
- (f) Text Books.
- (g) N.C.C.
- (h) Ashram Schools.
- (i) Mid-day meals.
- (j) Scholarships.
- (k) Drawing and craft Education.
- (l) State Institute of Education.

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(a). Pre-Primary Education.

The number of pre-primary schools as on 31st. March, 1968 was 826 with 55,887 students as shown in the following table. At the end of the year under report the number of pre-primary schools and students enrolled was 820 and 54457 respectively.

Table No. 11(1)

Pre-Primary Education.

Year	No. of Schools.	No. of students.	Average number of students per school.
1967-68	826	55887	68
1968-69	820	54457	66

In 1968-69, 198 pre-primary schools were run by local bodies and remaining 622 schools were run by private institutions. About 460 privately managed pre-primary schools were given grants by the Directorate of Education. This does not include Balwadis under the Social Welfare Department of 54457 students in pre-primary schools 12565 students were studying in schools under local bodies, while 32574 students were studying in private schools receiving grants and 9318 in institutions not receiving grant.

Table No. 11(2) gives information regarding pre-primary schools in urban and rural areas.

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Table No. 11(a)

Pre-Primary school in urban and rural areas.

1968-69.

	No. of Schools.	No. of Schools.	Average number of students per School.
Urban area.	464	33842	73
Rural area	356	20615	58
Total	820	54457	66

The State Government has not assumed direct responsibility of pre-primary education. The educational work at this stage is being carried out through voluntary institutions which are given grant according to rules under Government Resolution, Education and Labour Department No. PPS-1066/50361-K, dated 23-7-69. The State Government should give for 1968-69 5% per cent of expenditure as grant to pre-primary schools of Gujarat area started in 1965-66 and thereafter, according to rule 141 of the Revised Grant-In-Aid Code of Bombay according to Rules issued under Government Resolution, Education and Labour Department No. PPS-1564-32327-K, dated 16.6.66.

Pre-Primary schools in rural areas shall be given grant according to Government Resolution No. 1568-84505-K, dated 18.11.68.

Teachers: -

The following tables give particulars of teachers in pre-primary schools.

Table No. 11 (3)

Teachers in Pre-Primary Schools. (1968-69).

Untrained teachers.

Men.	49
Women	419
Total	468

Trained teachers.

Men	153
Women	702
Total	855

Total number of teachers.

Men	202
Women	1121
Total	1323

It will be seen from the above table that the number of teachers in pre-primary schools was 1323. The number of trained teachers was 855 i.e. 64.6 per cent of the total number. The percentage of women teachers was 85.

Expenditure.

The direct expenditure ^{on} pre-primary schools increased from Rs. 32,41,789 in 1967-68 to Rs. 33,33,704 in 1968-69. Its break-up by sources is given in the table below:-

Table No. 11(4)

Expenditure on pre-primary schools (1967-69)

Source	1967-68 Expenditure	Percentage of the total.	1968-69 Expendi- ture.	Percentage to the total.
Government funds.	179788	5.54	3,84,771	11.54
Local Bodies.	628451	19.39	7,96,596	23.89
Fees	899878	27.76	10,45,808	31.37
Other....	1533672	47.31	11,06,529	33.20
Total	3241789	100.00	33,33,704	100.00

It will be seen from the above particulars that during the year 1967-68, 27.76 per cent of the expenditure on pre-primary schools was met from fees and share from the Government funds was 5.54 per cent which is 31.37 per cent and 11.54 per cent respectively in 1968-69.

Training Institutions.

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

(b) Vocational Guidance.
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Vocational guidance Bureau has come into existence right from the formation of a 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 tests.
3. To guide and encourage research students in problems of vocational guidance.

Postal and personal guidance.
 - - - - -

Educational and vocational information is given by post as well as during personal interviews. During the year under report vocational guidance was given to 2900 persons when interviewed and to 5666 persons by post.

Out of candidates visiting the institution those who desire to have personal guidance are treated psychologically. During the year under report 71 candidates availed of such service.

Re-orientation classes.
 - - - - -

In order that guidance activity in secondary Schools of the State may flourish such two days' classes were organised for the Principals of schools in various Districts. During this academic year such classes were organised at Surendranagar, Hirmathnagar, Savarkundla, Anreli, Forbandar, Amalsad, Adalaj and Dabholl. Subh classes were organised at

Ahmedabad and Rajkot also for career masters as well as teachers interested in such an activity. Orientation programmes for two days for B.Ed- trainees studying in training institutions were organised at Patan, Cambay, Modasa and Bhavnagar.

Vocational Exhibitions.

During the year 71 exhibitions were arranged under the auspices of various educational institutions.

Vocational Talks:-

During the year under report 66 talks were held.

Parents' 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.

Working of School Counsellors.

During the year under report school counsellors were appointed by the State Government in schools at Jannagar, Abrama, Patan and Rajkot with a view to organise guidance activity at school level. A survey Report in respect of vocational guidance activity in secondary was prepared during the year.

C. Oriental Language study.

11. In 1968-69 there were 28 Pathshalas for oriental language studies. The total expenditure incurred on them was Rs. 2,69,412/- the State Governments share being Rs. 1,26,920/-

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There were two institutions in the State for higher studies in Sanskrit, viz. Oriental Institute, Baroda and Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Baroda. The total expenditure incurred on them was Rs. 2,54,971. During the year under report out of 50524 students who appeared with oriental languages as a subject in S.S.C. Examination held in March 1969, 30706 students were declared successful. 49062 students offered Sanskrit and 1451 students offered Persian and Arabic as languages.

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

At present there are 4370 public libraries in the Gujarat State. The Curator of Libraries is assisted by three Assistant Curators. The offices of these Assistant Curators of Libraries are situated at Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Rajkot. The Assistant Curator of Libraries at Baroda is in charge of Town Libraries Grade I and II and Mahila and Bal pustakakayas in six districts viz. Baroda, Broach, Bulsar, Surat, Panchmahals and Dangs. The Assistant Curator of Libraries Ahmedabad, Supervises such libraries in six districts viz. Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Kaira, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha and Gandhinagar...

while the Assitant Curator of Libraries at Rajkot is in charge of seven districts viz. Kutch, Jannagar, Bhavnagar, Anoli, Junagadh, Rajkot and Surendranagar.

The State Central Library.

Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.

The library run by the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad has been notified as the State Central Library from 4-11-63 and it continued to work thus during the year under report.

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

Statement showing languagewise stock of books of the State Central Library.

Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad. (Yearly report)

Sr. No.	Language.	Stock of books of Vidyapith Library.			Total Books in Copyright section.		Total	Total of Column 5 & 8
		At the end of 1967-68	additions during 68-69	Total	At the end of 67-68	Additions during 68-69		
1.	English,	39593	4253	43846	490	523	1013	4485
2.	Gujarati	25353	1321	26674	57384	1618	59002	85676
3.	Hindi	14336	2470	16806	214	88	302	1710
3.	Marathi.	2076	11	2087	106	104	210	229
4.	Other Books.	7373	154	7527	15	26	41	75
Total		88731	8209	96940	58209	2359	60568	1575

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(b) Books received up to March, 69 under the press and Registration of Books Act, 1967. :-

Total, Books.	60568
Library Books.	96940
Grand Total.	157508

Under the press and Registration of Books Act, 1967, the library receives two copies of books of each language printed in Gujarat State.

Circulation of Books.

Sr.No.	Language.	No of books circulated.
1.	Gujarati	44108
2.	English	12783
3.	Hindi	10804
4.	Marathi	-
5	Other books.	127
	Total	67822.

Books read-

(A)	In Reference Section.	11125
(B)	In copyright section.	2335
		81282.

Out of in all 426 periodicals received in 1968-68, 228 were received as gifts and 228 were subscribed for.

members enrolled

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During the year under report the strength of members of the library was 4826. During the year under report annual grant of Rs. 89756/- was sanctioned to this library.

(C) Under the press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 printers in 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) Children's Section.
- (4) Women's Section.
- (5) Copy right.
- (6) Reference Section.
- (7) Reading Circle.
- (8) Office.

An expenditure of Rs. 1,03,002 was incurred on the library during the year under report which includes special grant of Rs. 15,000/- received for purchase of books under the scheme. An idea of the progress of the Library can be had from the following statements.

A - BOOK STOCK

Sr. No.	Language	Stock on 31-3-68.	Additions during 68-69.	Stock on 31-3-69.
1.	English	56560	358	56918
2.	Gujarati	56623	1271	57894
3.	Marathi	40400	655	41055
4.	Hindi	7743	355	8098
5.	Urdu	5036	223	5259
Total		166362	2862	169224

(B) Books received under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 -

Books received upto March 1969	4862
Books of the library..	<u>169224</u>
Grand Total..	<u>174086</u>

Circulation of Books :

Sr. No.	Section	Total number of books issued	No. of books issued daily	Average number of readers per day.
1.	Lending Section	137238	514	257
2.	Women's Section	14000	52	35
3.	Children's Sec.	49395	185	101
4.	Reference Sec.	6625	25	15.04
Total...		207258	776	408

MEMBERS ENROLLED :

Sr. No.	Section	No. of members as on 31-3-68.	No. of members as on 31-3-69.	Increase.
1.	General Section	3672	3910	238
2.	Women's Section	168	194	26
3.	Children's Sec.	890	992	102
		<u>4730</u>	<u>5096</u>	<u>366</u>

library and the members have not to pay any fees for issue of books.

PERIODICALS SUBSCRIBED FOR :

Sr. No.	LANGUAGE	NO. OF PERIODICALS
1.	Gujarati	128
2.	Marathi	51
3.	Hindi	34
4.	Sindhi	3
5.	Urdu	5
6.	English	105
	Total....	<u>326</u>

Periodicals subscribed for ... 160
 Periodicals received as gift... 166
 Total.. 326

On an average about 700 readers avail of the library facilities daily. Under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1967 this library also continued to receive one copy of each book printed in each language within the Gujarat State.

Gujarat State has under taken 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 September, 68 were published by the said library.

GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES :

In addition to the central library, Baroda the Government run libraries are as under :-

1. Category of Library	Number
Government public Libraries	10
Government Public Libraries (For Women)	2
Integrated Library Service	2
Total ..	<u>14</u>

2. In addition to this Government have allotted for the use in rural areas mobile libraries with staff and vehicles to the District Empowerment Education Committees of the respective districts in the State Division of Rajkot Division. They are managed by the District Education Committees. Special grant amounting to all Rs. 25,00/- was given to these mobile libraries units towards purchase of books and furniture.

NUMBER OF BOOKS AND EXPENDITURE :

During the year under report, expenditure incurred on books

and reading materials for the above 14 Government Libraries came to Rs. 30450/- at the end of the year. There were in all 287422 books in these libraries.

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS (readers) :

Readers of these libraries had taken on loan 435216 books for reading during the year. On an average 4564 readers per day visited the reading rooms of these libraries.

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

VILLAGE LIBRARIES :

In addition to the abovementioned various categories of libraries, there were 4027 village libraries during the year under report and total grant of Rs. 2, 20,000/- was given to them. The details regarding districtwise number of these libraries and grants given to them are as under :-

Sr. No.	Name of District	Number of village libraries	Grant given.
1.	Baroach	397	13000
2.	Mehsana	902	67857
3.	Kaira	405	15525
4.	Amreli	142	9240
5.	Kutch	9	-
6.	Panchmahals	307	11280
7.	Banaskantha	157	9675
8.	Sabarkantha	125	7503
9.	Barode	776	65000
10.	Ahmedabad	63	-
11.	Bhavnager	46	2000
12.	Surat	353	14710
13.	Jamnagar	-	-
14.	Botol	241	10690
15.	Surendranagar	-	-
16.	Rajkot	64	1320
17.	Juniath	3	300
18.	Danga	-	-
19.	Gandhinagar	37	2500
Total		4027	220000

S T A T E M E N T - ' A '
 STATEMENT SHOWING PARTICULARS OF LIBRARIES RECEIVING GRANT EXCLUDING VILLAGE LIBRARIES
 AND THE CENTRAL LIBRARY, 1968 - 1969

Sr. No.	Category of Library	No. of Libraries	Total grant given in 1968-69		Total expenditure on libraries during the year.	No. of books	Expenditure on reading materials	No. of libraries having their own buildings	No. of books and periodicals read by members during the year.	Average daily attendance in libraries.
			Ordinary grant	Special grant.						
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	City libraries	19	91329	-	231447	363337	93759	15	407245	1750
2.	City branch libraries	15	19478	-	120642	150232	49264	7	223070	4643
3.	Town libraries, Grade-1.	112	125850	8230	395932	598618	172890	89	428569	14337
4.	Town libraries, Grade-2	123	86970	2500	240613	413035	104625	97	293193	8154
5.	Women's libraries	40	16960	-	50543	79026	20340	29	98357	1241
6.	Children's library	34	4165	-	22385	71161	6843	28	56125	2450
		343	344752	10730	1361562	1675459	448221	265	1501559	32577

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10/1/69

<u>Division</u>	<u>Number of new village libraries receiving special grant.</u>	<u>Amount.</u>
Ahmedabad	3	3,000
Baroh	2	2,000
Raikot	<u>5</u>	<u>5,000</u>
	10	10,000

TRAINED STAFF :

Trained staff is one of the pre-requisites for libraries. So far only few libraries had trained librarians. As usual, Librarians Training class was organised from 1-5-68 to 15-6-68 by the Gujarat Pustakalaya Mandal, Ahmedabad. The curator of Libraries conducted examination of the trainees and out of 162 candidates who appeared in the examination 99 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.7068 during the year under report. Moreover, in 1968-69 special assistance of Rs.2000/- was granted to this Mandal for publication of books. The Mandal conducted a training class for librarians and publicity was given throughout the State to the development of library activity through Pracharkas and several seminars were held at District and Taluka places.

EXHIBITIONS AND SEMINARS :

A seminar of librarians of leading public libraries and Government libraries in the whole of the State was organised at Rajkot in Raikot District. It was inaugurated by the Education Minister of the State. An expenditure of Rs.770/- was incurred for the purpose.

During the year under report exhibition of books was held in public libraries at Halol, Gondal, Petlad, Junagadh, Kadi and Bhavanagar for which special assistance of Rs.11309/- was granted to respective libraries.

E. PATRONAGE TO LITERATURE :

With a view to provide encouragement to literature, every-year certain amount is provided in the budget or the same is re-appropriated from other funds. The amount is utilised for giving State patronage to authors by purchasing copies of books which are of technical or special nature and whose buyers are rather rare or which 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. With a view to provide encouragement to literature provision of Rs.10,000 has been made during the year under report under the Budget head Government Patronage to Literature. Out of this amount an expenditure of Rs.8,110-20 has been incurred for purchasing books by way of State aid. These books have been distributed to Government

Other books and magazines, et al 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 and print new syllabus for Standard V. to VII. subject-wise syllabus committees were preparing new syllabus for Std. VIII to X.

Moreover, new syllabus of arithmetic and science was introduced in Std. I and II from June 1968 and it was decided to introduce new syllabus in all subjects in Standard I to IV from June 1970.

F. 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 sanctioning books to be used in schools, school Book Committees constituted (for Gujarati, English, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi and Sindhi) with official and non-official members were continued during the year under report. The price fixation committee consisting of two officials and two non-officials and a secretary to be appointed by the Director of Education was continued. Provision has also been made for representation to the Director of Education by authors and publishers aggrieved due to rejection of their books by the School Book Committees.

The Readers (Vachanamala) in Gujarati prepared departmentally by a Special Committee (consisting of educationist-writers) are taught in Standard I to IV. Bal-bothi and Vachanamala (the primary and Readers) in Gujarati published by private publishers are taught in Standard 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 had 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 teaching work. Final selection was made by the committee on the 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 Std. 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 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 1966 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 Standards I - IV of Primary Schools in State before the
of State and the same position continued during
of State. During the year under report one committee
was reorienting Gujarati text-books of Saurashtra
Bharati Vanhanmala for Std. I to IV and books of Government
Gujarati K'apchanmala for the entire Gujarat State. The said
Committee had started its work. *According to the view to prescribing only one series of books in Gujarati*

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

INFORMATION REGARDING BOOKS RECEIVED FOR SANCTION DURING THE YEAR
1968 - 69.

<u>Std. I to IV:</u>	Gujarati	English	Urdu	Sindhi	Persian	Hindi	Marathi
No. of text-books received	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
No. of books sanctioned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>STD. V TO VII :</u>							
No. of books received	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
No. of books sanctioned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>STD. VIII TO XI :</u>							
No. of books received	2	-	-	-	-	12 (3 Atlas)	-
No. of books sanctioned	2	-	-	-	-	4	-
Total No. of books received.	2	-	-	-	-	21	-
No. of books sanctioned.	2	-	-	-	-	4	-

G. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE N.C.C. FOR THE YEAR 68 - 69.

During the year under report, N.C.C. training was made voluntary for all able-bodied male students in colleges. However, the training period was of two years, instead of three years which was the case last year. So the number of cadets decreased. The number of cadets which was 65953 in 67-68 decreased to 43125 during the year 68-69. National cadet camps activity was voluntary for girl students in colleges and boys and girls studying in schools. The total strength of girl cadets in colleges was 1746 and that of the boys and girls cadets in schools was 13,292 and 1843 respectively.

During the year as the N.C.C. training was made voluntary it was reconstituted and reorganised and two units were closed.

The strength of cadets in the annual training camps was satisfactory. 27 annual training camps were held for 384 N.C.C. Officers and 12,849 cadets.

During the year 57 persons were deputed for pre-commission training for the post of N.C.C. Officers 40 N.C.C. Officers were deputed for refresher courses.

H. ASHRAM SCHOOLS :

The scheme of Ashram school is under implementation from 1953-54 for effectively solving the problem of education among the children of Scheduled Tribes and inhabitants of Tribal areas. 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. At the end of the year 1968-69 the number of Ashram Schools in the State was 110 out of which 3 were post basic Ashram Schools.

The details of Ashram Schools are given in the following Tables -

1968-69				
Sr. No.	Type of school	No. of institutions	Enrolled students	grant given by the State Government.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	For Nomadic Tribes	4	324	122815
2.	For Denotified Tribes	9	695	261580
3.	For Scheduled Castes	94	10038	581166
4.	Post basic Ashram Schools	3		
Total		110	11057	965561

There is an inspection for Ashram Schools at State level, for proper management and for providing necessary guidance. His office is at Surat. He is entrusted with the work of inspection etc. of Ashram Schools.

I. MID - DAY MEAL :

The State Government started in 1965-66 the Mid-day Meal Scheme with the co-operation of the 'ICART'. From the very beginning the scheme was operated by the Director of Education, Ahmedabad at State level. Now the scheme has been transferred to the level. Now the scheme has been transferred to the Development Commissioner from November, 1968.

Details of food-stuffs received as free gift from American 'ICART' institution during the year 1968-69 are as under :-

NAME OF FOOD- STAFF		PRICE RS
1. Children's food	25,25,650	21,46,802
2. Oil	3,56,440	6,03,770
3. Milk Powder	2,00,000	4,00,000
	<u>30,82,090</u>	<u>31,50,572</u>

continued in the 14 districts which *(continued)*

was 3463. The number of children in these schools was 3,13,946 out of which average presence of children was 2,18,027.

During the year 1968-69 Rs.2,96,000/- were allotted as grant to districts under the scheme, whereas Rs.3,37,000/- were granted to the CARE institutions towards administrative charges.

The 'CARE' supplied children's food or broken wheat and one ounce oil @ 3 paise per child per day. The 'CARE' supplies food staffs as free gift upto BOMBAY while consignment charges for rushing it to taluka places are borne by the State Government.

J. SCHOLARSHIPS :

1. FRESHIPS TO ECONOMICALLY BACKWARD STUDENTS :

Under this scheme, those students whose guardians' or parents' annual income does not exceed Rs.900 are given freeships for higher education and those whose annual income does not exceed Rs.1200 are given freeships in secondary schools. Besides those students whose guardians' annual income exceeds Rs.1200 but is less than Rs.1800 are given half freeships.

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

YEAR	NO. OF STUDENTS BENEFITED	COLLEGE	TOTAL	Annual Expenditure		
				SECONDARY SCHOOLS	COLLEGES	TOTAL
1967-68	183850	24386	213236	11312054	5051395	16363449
1968-69	184230	21507	205727	1283727	488486	17192186

2. EDUCATIONAL CONCESSIONS TO CHILDREN OF POLITICAL SUFFERERS :

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

YEAR	NO. OF STUDENTS BENEFITED		Scholarships	Total
	Stipends	Books		
1967-68	329	400	400	1129
1968-69	460	460	460	1380
<u>STIPENDS :</u>				
1967-68	1,03984-74	21307-77	48314-79	173607-30
1968-69	83825	14965	31210	130000

3. EDUCATIONAL CONCESSIONS TO CHILDREN OF GOLDSMITHS :

This scheme has been started from 1963-64. Under this scheme, freeships, books-grant etc. are given to the children of goldsmiths. The details for the year 1967-68 and 1968-69 are as under :-

YEAR	No. of students benefited.	Expenditure.
1967-68	470	17915
1968-69	178	10099

4. EDUCATIONAL CONCESSIONS TO CHILDREN OF INDIAN REPATRIATES FROM BURMA :

The details in respect of this scheme for the last ^{two} years are given below :-

YEAR	NUMBER OF STUDENTS BENEFITED	EXPENDITURE
1967-68	85	10679
1968-69	98	14294

OPEN MERIT FREESHIPS TO STUDENTS IN NON-GOVERNMENT COLLEGES :

Under the scheme every year 833 freeships are awarded in non-Government colleges. Students whose guardians' annual income does not exceed Rs.36,000/- are given benefit of this scheme. Each college imparting higher education in Arts, Science, Commerce and Law has committee to decide about these freeships and this committee selects the students for awarding these freeships. Under this scheme expenditure of Rs.25,860/- and Rs.25,780 was incurred during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 respectively.

INNER - 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 this scheme are as under.

YEAR	NO. OF STUDENTS BENEFITED	EXPENDITURE
1967-68	26	30800
1968-69	30	35100

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION:

YEAR	NO. OF SCHOLARSHIPS.	EXPENDITURE
1967-68	277	3,34,640
1968-69	502	3,16,330

NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS / NATIONAL LOAN SCHOLARSHIPS AND NATIONAL 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	1967-68	NEW 237	5,51,400
	1968-69	NEW 243	8,66,841
2. National Loan Scholarships.	1967-68	680	23,33,000
	1968-69	697	21,93,285
3. National Scholarships for teachers' Children.	1967-68	20	1,07,387-50
	1968-69	20	1,04,913

K. DRAWING AND CRAFTS :

of Gujarat State. Inspector for Drawing and Craftwork gives technical advice and assistance at these examinations.

During the year under report the Inspector for Drawing and Craftwork and the Assistant Inspector inspected 127 Secondary schools and D.T.C. institutions of the State and C.M.T. schools. During the year new course for drawing was prepared for Std. VIII to XII secondary schools.

The following table gives the number of students who appeared and were declared successful in Drawing and other examinations.

EXAMINATION	NO. OF STUDENTS WHO APPEARED.		NO. OF STUDENTS WHO PASSED.	
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69
Drawing Elementary Grade.	27172	27468	15497	15832
Drawing intermediate grade.	12705	12794	7603	7723
D.T.C.	320	343	221	226
D. M.	127	93	77	46
A. M.	113	104	46	19
Elementary Painting	253	262	121	182
Inter Painting	70	82	35	36
Advanced painting	64	47	32	32
Diploma in painting	28	34	18	24
Elementary Commercial	54	79	20	30
Inter Commercial	24	24	9	11
Advanced Commercial	24	18	12	12
Diploma Commerce	19	20	7	11
Elementary Modelling	8	7	3	4
Inter Modelling	2	1	2	0
Advanced Modelling	6	4	4	2
Diploma Modelling	2	5	1	2

L. STATE INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION :

The State Institute of Education in Gujarat has been functioning since last five years with a view to improve the quality of education. Its main activities are as under :-

1. Training Classes (for Inspectors and teachers to training college.)
2. Programme of Field Extension service.
3. Publication.
4. Improvement of science education.
5. Research.
6. Service extension centre.

In order to strengthen science teaching in secondary schools of the State, a course of 4-5 weeks duration

During the year was given by the Central Government to 270 Secondary Schools. Proportion of wastage and stagnation in new and other standards of Primary Schools is high. An ~~experiment~~ experiment to study the same was undertaken during the year by the State Institute of Education in as many as 370 primary Schools of various districts in the State.

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: CHAPTER - XII :

DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION
ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT FOR
THE YEAR 1968-69.

1. SET - UP :

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

1. 2. On bifurcation of the former Bombay State, the State of Gujarat established the The Directorate of Technical Education at Ahmedabad from 5-6-60 which 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 - 1 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 Technical Education Council.
- (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 Council and they advise the State Government in matters pertaining to respective training.

2. CATEGORY OF EDUCATION :

2. 1. Education of different categories is provided for 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. Exam.
- (3) Secondary Educational Institutions
 - (a) Technical Schools
 - (b) Junior Technical Schools.
- (4) Crafts Training institutes certificate course
 - (a) Training Classes for different types of trade
 - (b) Tailoring classes for women.
- (5) Training institutes for artisans required in industries
 - (a) Industrial training classes.
 - (b) Part-time classes for ...

(a) Industrial training scheme under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961.

- (6) Miscellaneous activities. (a) Grant of scholarship
(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 170.

3. 2. GRADUATE COURSES :

Graduate courses are conducted at five different colleges in the State (viz. Ahmedabad, Anand, Morvi, Baroda, Surat and Nadiad) provision for nine different courses has been made (viz. Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Chemical Engineering, Textile Technology, Textile Engineering, Architecture, Electronics and metallurgy.) Total intake capacity is 1660.

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.

Part-time graduate courses have been started from October 1968 at L.D. College of Engineering in Ahmedabad. Intake capacity is 1000.

3. 3. POLYTECHNICS :

Diploma Courses are conducted at 17 different institutes (viz. Ahmedabad-3, Patan, Morvi, Rajkot-2, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Adipur, Dohad, Baroda Surat, Broach Bulsar, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Anand and Nadiad.).

Instruction in 12 different courses viz. Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Electronics and Radio Engineering, Sound Engineering, Automobile, Metallurgy, Textile manufacture, Textile Chemistry, Textile Technology, Pharmacy, Technician Diploma courses in operators in Chemical Industries is provided in these polytechnics. Total intake capacity of these institutes is 3055.

Part-time Diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering were started at Ahmedabad and Baroda during the third five year plan. Their intake 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 42 in 1963-69. 10124 students were studying in these schools. New technical schools were started from June 1965 at Dhoraji and Bulsar. In most of the centres where there are Government-run technical schools, students from the local schools attend to learn technical subjects for their S.S.C. Examination.

At Vallabh Vidyanagar there is a Junior Technical School with intake capacity 60. From 1966-67 Junior Technical Schools were started at Bhavnagar and Kadi each with an intake capacity of 60. Thus there are 3 Junior Technical Schools in the State at present. A Committee was constituted for the evaluation study of this scheme. According to the recommendations of this Committee the existing Junior Technical School, Bhanvanagar is being closed gradually.

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 1968-69 there were 1713 institutes. Out of these, 2209 girl students were under training in the tailoring and embroidery classes in the remaining 121 institute. Classes for carpentry, armature winding, hand and power loom weaving and mechanics are conducted since 1968 in the school for the blind at Ahmedabad. The intake capacity of these classes is 40. *⊕ Students were under training in 50 inst. as 2610*

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. JUNAGADI 5. DODAD 6. GODERA
7. JAMNAGAR 8. RAJKOT 9. SURAT 10. BHANVANAGAR 11. SURENDRANAGAR
12. PALANPUR 13. AMRELI 14. MODASA 15. VISNAGAR 16. BILIMORA
17. ANKLESIVAR 18. GONDAL.

In the above institute, trainees are continuously trained for one and two years. In the year 1968-69 the intake capacity of 18 industrial training institutes was 5904. Training was imparted in the following different trades :-

- I. BLACKSMITHY II. CARPENTRY III. CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING IV. DRAFTSMAN MECHANIC V. DRAFTSMAN-CIVIL VI. ELECTRICIAN VII. ELECTROPLATER VIII. FITTER IX. MACHINIST-GRINDER X. MECHANIC-INSTRUMENT XI. MECHANIC-DISEAL XII. MACHINIC-MOTOR XIII. MACHINIST XIV. MOULDER XV. PATTERN MAKER XVI. PAINTER XVII. PLUMBER XVIII. RADIO ELECTRIC XIX. REFRIGERATION-MECHANIC XX. SURVEYOR XXI. SHEET METAL WORKER XXII. TURNER XXIII. WELDER (Gas and electric) XXIV. WIREMAN XXV. FOOTWEAR XXVI. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION XXVII. LEADERSHIP-SEALER XXVIII. TOOL - MAKER.

In addition to this, part-time classes of two years' duration for increasing technical knowledge of industrial workers have been started at Ahmedabad (200 seats) Rajkot (60 seats), Jamnagar (100 seats) and Surat (60 seats)

In pursuance of the provisions of the Apprenticeship Act, 1961, 2231 trainees were undergoing long and short term training in different factories during the year. 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 1968-69 would show at a glance to what a wide extent the facilities available at different levels of technical education have been availed of.

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: : REVIEW TABLE : :

Category of Institute.	No. of Institutions.	Type and No. of courses.	Intake capacity.
Engineering	3	Post-Graduate	17 170
Colleges	6	Graduate	9 1660
	1	Part-time	3 100
Other institutes of Graduate level.	2	Graduate	2 105
Polytechnics	17	Diploma	11 3055
	2	Part-time Diploma	3 200
	2	Diploma for girls	3 180
Secondary	42	Technical	10124
Technical Schools		Subjects of the S.S.C.E.	
	3	Technical & other subjects.	120
Craftswprk training institutes	50	Different subjects	2200
For certificate courses	121	Tailoring classes	2610
Industrial Training Institute.	18	Training in Trades	5904
Part-time classes for industrial workers		Industrial Training	5 420
Apprenticeship Scheme		Different Trades.	2231

4. EXPENDITURE :

	28 - Education	38 Labour Employment	Total
Government Institutes	1,11,71,321	41,993,528	1,53,64,849
Non-Government Institutes.	26,24,525	—	26,24,525
	<u>1,37,95,846</u>	<u>41,993,528</u>	<u>1,79,80,374</u>

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 for technical courses not provided in the state. For that purpose Rs.120 per month is sanctioned for graduate courses and Rs.75 p.m. is sanctioned for Diploma Courses.

5. 2. Non-Government institutions are given grants as per the Grant in aid-Code Rules.