

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

1969-70.

C O N T E N T S

<u>Chapter No.</u>	<u>GENERAL INFORMATION</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
I	General Progress	1
II	Educational Establishment and Organisation.	6
III	Primary Education	13
IV	Secondary Education.	24
V	Higher Education	33
VI	Training of Teachers	40
VII	Vocational & Special Education	45
VIII	Social Education	48
IX	Physical Education	50
X	Girls' Education	54
XI	Other Curricular Activities.	56
XII	Technical Education.	84

\*\*\*\*\*

### 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 264 lakhs. The State had in all 181 towns and 19,017 villages. There were 19 districts in the State during the year 1969-70. The total area of the State of Gujarat is 1,87,091 sq. kms.

During the year under report Shri P.R.Chauhan held the post of the Director of Education. He was assisted in his routine administrative work by a Joint Director of Education and three Deputy Directors of Education. The Director of Education is 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 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 pay and allowances of primary teachers as well as on the expenditure incurred in regard to the set up for teaching languages. Moreover, grant @2.63 per pupil towards non-educational expenditure is given.

The Director of Education issued necessary instructions to the education committees for implementation of the education at policy of the State. In urban areas, the responsibility of primary education is discharged ~~given~~ by the statutory municipalities and they are also given grants in accordance with the rules.

Secondary Education:-

78 out of 2092 Secondary Schools in the State were under Government management during the year report. Most of the Secondary Schools in the State are managed by private institutions. Non-Government Secondary Schools are given grants at the rates revised according to the recommendations made by Ishvarbhai Committee, from the year 1969-70. The Director of Education gives 100 percent grants at this revised rate on pay and allowances of the Secondary Teachers including P.F. Contribution of the institution. Moreover, about 15 percent of total salary bill is also given as grant for school-building and play-ground. Besides this, the grant upto 20 percent of the pay-bill is paid for various educational amenities such as library, laboratory equipments and other educational expenditures. School-fees income is considered as receipts. Annual inspection and supervision of schools are carried out by the District Education Inspectors of the Department. Text books and syllabus of the Secondary Schools are approved by the education Department.

Education of Girls studying in Std. VIII and IX of the secondary schools was made free by State Government during the year under report. Free education is provided to all girls studying in secondary schools

as it was made free steps by step every year from 1971-72 onwards.

HIGHER EDUCATION:-

At the end of the year under report, there were five universities in the state. In addition, Gujarat Vidyapeeth is considered a deemed university under the University grants commission Act. Three old universities are paid block-grants for maintenance, while two new universities are paid ad-hoc 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 admissible according to the number of students and looking to the total number of students and looking to the total pay-packet of respective colleges as maintenance-grant. Generally, grant is paid at the rate of 10 to 50 percent of the admissible expenditures as stated above. The quantum of grant depends on the size of the institution and the subjects taught therein. The Directorate ~~is~~ 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 of Drawing and Crafts.
3. The Inspector of Commercial Schools.
4. The Inspector of Physical Education.
5. The Vocational Guidance Officer.
6. The State Social Education Officer.
7. The Inspectors for Ashram Schools.

The State Board of Examinations conducts the examinations held by the Directorate of Education.

Training of Teachers:-

There were 66 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.

A Board for production of School Text-Books has been constituted in order to prepare & publish text-books at state level according to the curriculum prescribed for primary and secondary schools. Before the said text-books are published, they are scrutinised by experts on the respective subjects. The text-books prepared by this Board have been approved in accordance with the revised curriculum from the academic year 1970-71.

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 are also there.

Technical Education\*-

The Administrative responsibility for implementation of technical education policy of the State rests with the Director of Technical Education. During the year under report, Shri P.S.Kalvachvala was the Director of Technical Education. He was assisted in his routine administrative work by Deputy Director of Technical Education.

-----

CHAPTER-I.

General Progress

Educational Institutions:-

1(1) During the year under report the number of educational institutions at each stage registered an increase. In 1969-70, there were 25,697 institutions of which 21125 (82.2%) were located in rural areas, 98.6 percent of the total institutions were non-Government institutions. The detailed information in this respect is given in tables No. 1(1), 1(6) and 1(2).

Students:-

1(2) It is seen from tables No. 1(3) and 1(6) that the number of students in educational institutions during the 1969-70 increased by 99769. At the end of the year under report 2631785 students out of a total of 43,27,500 belonged to rural areas.

Teachers:-

1(3) In 1968-69 there were 123391 teachers. This number increased to 126143 in 1969-70. The number of women teachers rose to 35,863 at the end of the year under report as against 34601 in 1968-69. The number of primary and secondary school teachers too registered a considerable rise. The detailed information is given in table No. 1(4).

Expenditure:-

It will be seen from table No. 1(5) that total expenditure incurred in respect of educational institution in the state increased from Rs. 43,06,75,962 in 1968-69 to Rs. 48,56,05,381 at the end of the year under report. The Government contribution was 61.3 percent of the total expenditure.

Table No. 1(1)

Types of Educational Institutions

Type of Institutions.	1968-69			1969-70			Increase (+)		Decrease (-)
	For Boys.	For Girls.	Total	For Boys.	For Girls.	Total	For Boys.	For Girls.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Universities.	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-
Research Institutions.	10	-	10	10	-	10	-	-	-
Arts & Science Colleges.	113	13	126	119	14	133	+ 6	+ 1	+ 7
Professional and special Colleges.	72	-	72	83	-	83	+11	-	+11
Secondary Schools.	1755	188	1943	1890	202	2092	+135	+14	+149
Primary Schools.	20086	1017	21103	20114	1006	21120	+ 28	-11	+ 17
Social Education Classes	1566	738	2304	814	375	1189	-752	-363	-1115
Other Schools.	970	149	1119	893	172	1065	- 77	+ 23	- 54
<b>Total:</b>	<b>24577</b>	<b>2105</b>	<b>26682</b>	<b>23928</b>	<b>1769</b>	<b>25697</b>	<b>-649</b>	<b>-336</b>	<b>-985</b>

Notes:- Schools for boys include coeducational schools, In such schools boys outnumber the girls.

TABLE NO. 1(2)

Educational Institutions by type of Management 1969-70.

Type of Institutions 1	Government 2	Local body 3	University 4	Private aided 5	Private unaided 6	Total 7
Universities	-	-	5	-	-	5
Research Institutions	1	1	-	7	1	10
Arts & Science Colleges	8	-	7	114	4	133
Professional & special colleges.	8	-	10	42	23	83
Secondary schools	78	196	-	1785	33	2092
Primary Schools	174	19598	-	647	701	21120
Social Education classes	-	1189	-	-	-	1189
Other schools	66	219	-	539	241	1065
<b>Total:-</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>21203</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3134</b>	<b>1003</b>	<b>25697</b>

Table Nr. 1(3)

Students in all the Educational Institutions.

Type of institutions 1	1968-69			1969-70			Increase( +) / Decrease( -)		
	Boys 2	Girls 3	Total 4	Boys 5	Girls 6	Total 7	Boys 8	Girls 9	Total 10
Universities	1767	351	2118	2012	661	2673	+ 245	+ 310	+ 555
Research Institutions	189	100	289	167	94	261	- 22	- 6	- 28
Arts & Science Colleges	60068	26064	86132	63570	29049	92611	+ 3502	+ 2977	+ 6479
Professional & special Colleges.	31922	2767	34689	38640	3758	42398	+ 6718	+ 991	+ 7709
Secondary Schools	493241	222719	715960	508430	238595	747025	+15189	+15876	+31065
Primary Schools	2060717	1201605	3262322	2096149	1232122	3328271	+35432	+30517	+65949
Social Education classes	27543	15780	43233	18544	9960	28504	- 8909	- 5820	-14729
Other Schools	47111	35877	82988	47309	38448	85757	+ 198	+ 2571	+ 2769
<b>Total</b>	<b>2722468</b>	<b>1505263</b>	<b>4227731</b>	<b>2774821</b>	<b>1552679</b>	<b>4327500</b>	<b>+52353</b>	<b>+47416</b>	<b>+99769</b>

TABLE NO. 1(4)

Teachers in Educational Institutions

Type of Institutions 1	1968-69			1969-70			Increase (+)/Decrease(-)		
	Men 2	Women 3	Total 4	Men 5	Women 6	Total 7	Men 8	Women 9	Total 10
Universities	132 121	10 10	13 131	161	10	171	+ 40	-	+ 40
Research Institutions	88	2	90	99	13	122	+ 11	+ 11	+ 22
Arts & Science Colleges	3766	564	4330	3884	650	4534	+ 118	+ 86	+ 204
Professional and special colleges.	1515	100	1615	1755	134	1889	+ 240	+ 34	+ 274
Secondary Schools	21572	4738	26310	22326	5110	27436	+ 754	+372	+1126
Primary Schools.	5215 58165	27094	85279	59279	28077	87356	+1114	+ 983	+2097
Social Education classes	1592	514	2106	798	202	1000	- 794	-312	-1106
Other Schools	1971	1597	3550	1978	1667	3645	+ 7	+ 88	+ 95
<b>Total</b>	<b>88790</b>	<b>34601</b>	<b>123391</b>	<b>90280</b>	<b>35863</b>	<b>126143</b>	<b>+1490</b>	<b>+1262</b>	<b>+2752</b>

Table No. 1(5)

~~Sourcewise~~ Sourcewise direct expenditure on education

Source	1968-69	Percentage to total expenditure	1969-70	Percentage to total expenditure.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Government	25,14,53,274	58.4	29,75,70,537	61.3
District Education Committees and Municipal School Boards.	3,13,31,592	7.3	2,10,15,058	4.3
Fees	9,87,25,273	22.9	11,66,05,353	24.0
Other sources	4,91,65,553	11.4	5,04,14,428	10.4
<b>Total:</b>	<b>43,06,75,692</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48,56,05,381</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table No. 1(3)

Details of Education in rural areas- 1969-70.

Type of Institutions	No. of Institutions			No. of students from rural areas enrolled in all Educational Institutions			Expenditure incurred on Educational Institutions. (In. Rs.)
	For Boys	for girls	total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Universities.	1	-	1	480	89	569	292666
Research Institutions	2	-	2	27	11	38	40881
Arts & Science Colleges	12	-	12	24813	6113	30926	3876675
Professional and Special Colleges.	9	-	9	12109	837	12946	2239967
Secondary Schools	1186	28	1214	241436	71424	312860	50718165
Primary Schools.	18005	563	18573	1478459	748136	2226595	133654089
Social Education classes.	764	172	936	17821	5724	23545	180571
Other Schools.	369	27	396	13335	10971	24306	3208713
<b>Total:</b>	<b>20330</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>21125</b>	<b>1788480</b>	<b>843305</b>	<b>2631785</b>	<b>196895727</b>

CHAPTER II

Educational Establishment and Organisation

Statement showing the strength of various posts under education services during the year 1969-70.

<u>G.E.S. Class-I.</u>	No. of posts
1. Direction.	7
2. Inspection.	16
3. Training Institutions and other posts.	11
4. Collegiate Cadre	17

-----  
Total posts 51  
-----

G.E.S. Class-II

Administrative Branch

1. Direction.	14
2. Teaching.	97
3. Inspecting	36
4. General	20
5. Collegiate Branch	300

-----  
Total posts: 467  
-----

G.E.S. Class-III

1. Inspecting.	113
2. Teaching Collegiate	477
3. Teaching-Secondary Schools and Training Colleges.	1835
4. Clerical	624
5. Others	15
6. Collegiate Branch	100

-----  
Total: 3164  
-----

Miscellaneous Appointment  
out side Regular Cadre

1. Gazetted	9
2. Non-Gazetted.	11
	-----
Total;	<u>20</u>

Grant Total-All Services:- 3702

During the year 1969-70 Shri P.R.Chauhan, I.A.S. held the post of the Director of Education. He was assisted in his work by Shri V.B.Bhanot, Joint Director of Education and other Deputy Directors of Education. Besides, the Director of Education was assisted by two Accounts Officer, in the matters of Accounts, Budget, Scholarships and Audit work and by Research Officer in connection with research work.

Shri Dhirubhai Desai has taken over as Head of Science Unit on 3rd April, 1970.

-----

CHAPTER-III

Primary Education.

Primary Schools:

3.1. Table No. 3(1) gives the number of primary schools in the State run by different types of management during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70.

It will be seen from this table that the total number of primary schools was 21103 in 1968-69 and 21120 in 1969-70. In the district of Kutch 796 schools were closed owing to famine in the year 1969-70. Thus, there is a nominal increase in the total number of schools. Nowadays, the facilities of primary education in Gujarat & State are available at various places.

There were 20703 primary schools with Gujarati as medium of instruction in 1969-70. Table No. 3(2) gives classification of schools as on 31st March, 1970 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 1969-70. It will be seen from this table that the number of students in primary schools increased from 3262322 as on 31st March, -69 to 3328271 at the end of the year under report. This increase relates particularly to primary schools managed by the District Education Committees and Municipalities.

3.3. Table No. 3(4) gives standard wise enrolments of students during the year 1969-70.

Compulsory Education.

3.4. Compulsory Education has been introduced by stages in all the districts of old Bombay State except the Dangs. Children in age group 7-11 are covered under the scheme of compulsory education all over the state at present.

Examination in primary schools:

3.5. Primary Schools 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 36139 students appearing at the Primary School Certificate Examination, 12287 were declared successful.

3.6. The total direct expenditure on primary education was Rs. 20,89,14,859 in the year 1969-70 as against Rs. 19,61,94,321 in the year 1968-69 showing thereby an increase of Rs. 12,72,05,38, 84.26 per cent of the total expenditure was borne by the State Government, vide table No. 3(5).

Teachers:-

3.7. Table No. 3(6) gives comparative figures in respect of trained and untrained teachers in primary schools during two consecutive years. The total number of teachers increased from 85259 in 1968-69 to 87356 in 1969-70. The number of trained teachers was 75967 in 1968-69 which was 87.00 percent of the total number of the teachers.

Basic Education:

3.8. There were 21120 primary schools in 1969-70 out of which 5908 were basic schools. 1497781 students were studying in these schools. The expenditure incurred on these basic schools during the year was of Rs. 9,26,39,576.

Table No.3(1)

Primary Schools according to the types of management 1968-70

Management	No. of Primary Schools in 1968-69			No. of Primary Schools in 1969-70			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	153	14	167	160	14	174	+ 7	-	+ 7
District Education Committees/ Municipalities	18685	918	19603	18687	911	19598	+ 2	-7	- 5
Private aided	650	46	696	605	39	647	-45	-7	-49
Private un-aided	598	39	637	659	42	701	+61	+3	+64
<b>Total</b>	<b>20086</b>	<b>1017</b>	<b>21103</b>	<b>20114</b>	<b>1096</b>	<b>21120</b>	<b>+20</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>+17</b>

Table No. 3(2)  
Language-wise distribution of Primary Schools, 1969-70

<u>Language</u>	<u>Number of Primary Schools</u>
Gujarati	20704
Marathi	70
Urdu	130
Hindi	64
Sindhi	80
Others	68
	<hr/>
	Total 21120
	<hr/>

Table No. 3(3)

Enrolment in Primary Schools 1969-70

Management	1968-69			1969-70			Increase (+) / Decrease (-)		
	Number of pupils in schools			Number of pupils in school			For boys	for girls	Total
	For boys	for girls	Total	For boys	for girls	Total	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Government	30582	3715	34297	33014	3966	36980	+ 2432	+ 251	+ 2683
District Education Committees/ Municipalities.	2608308	342481	2950789	2659870	348452	3008322	+51562	+5971	+57533
Private aided	129269	9451	138720	123539	9726	133265	- 5730	+ 275	- 5455
Private unaided	127422	11094	138516	140090	9614	149704	+12668	-1480	+11188
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>2895581</b>	<b>366741</b>	<b>3262322</b>	<b>2956513</b>	<b>371758</b>	<b>3328271</b>	<b>+60932</b>	<b>+5017</b>	<b>+65949</b>

Table No. 3(4)

Standardwise enrolment in Primary Schools, 1969-70

Standard 1	Enrolment			Percentage to total enrolment		
	Boys 2	Girls 3	Total 4	Boys 5	Girls 6	Total 7
(1)	7,10,547	4,58,771	11,69,318	33.9	37.2	35.1
(2)	3,76,990	2,25,130	6,02,120	17.9	18.3	18.1
(3)	2,92,727	1,69,741	4,62,468	13.9	13.8	13.9
(4)	2,64,234	1,45,583	4,09,817	12.7	11.8	12.3
(5)	1,95,261	1,02,450	2,97,711	9.4	8.3	8.9
(6)	1,43,116	73,552	2,16,668	6.8	6.0	6.5
(7)	1,13,274	56,895	1,70,169	5.4	4.6	5.2
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>						
Total:	20,96,149	12,32,122	33,28,271	100.0	100.0	100.0
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>						

Table No. 3(5)

Total Direct Expenditure on primary education 1969-70.

	1968-69	1969-70
From:- Government Funds.	15,44,27,941	17,60,51,245
Local Board Funds.	2,84,40,582	1,74,56,927
Fees.	92,68,548	1,10,90,895
Other sources	40,51,251	43,15,792
<b>Total:</b>	<b>19,61,94,321</b>	<b>20,89,14,859</b>

Table No. 3(6)

Teachers in Primary Schools, 1968-70

YEAR	<u>Trained Teachers</u>			<u>Untrained Teachers</u>			<u>Total Teachers</u>		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.
1968-69	48162	21408	69570	10003	5686	15689	58165	27094	85259
1969-70	52757	23210	75967	6552	4867	11389	59279	28077	87356

Primary Education

1969-70

Sr. No.	Name of the Districts.	Institutions.	Students	Teachers
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad.	1614	398514	11214
2.	Amreli	677	124406	2962
3.	Kutch	739	83904	2276
4.	Kaira	1719	322995	8311
5.	Jamnagar	833	134755	3566
6.	Junagadh	1080	195407	5004
7.	Dangs	311	14644	426
8.	Panchmahals	1889	189293	5254
9.	Banaskantha	1323	100930	2744
10.	Broach	1166	163042	4222
11.	Bhavnagar	1096	165539	4438
12.	Mehsana	1322	263311	6414
13.	Rajkot	1078	225341	5860
14.	Baroda	1616	257341	6394
15.	Bulsar	1220	202337	5061
16.	Sabarkantha	1367	153982	4121
17.	Surat	1297	228047	5959
18.	Surendrnagar	666	99753	2430
19.	Gandhinagar	107	24730	700
Total:		21120	3328271	87856

(2) Change in the System of giving grant to Non-Government

Secondary Schools:

The grant is paid to the schools in the year for which it is meant and it is based on the expenditure incurred during the previous year. Government under Education and Labour Department, Resolution No. SSN-1969-80719-G dated 26th March, 1970 has decided that the maintenance grant for 1970-71 should be paid to Non-Government Secondary Schools on the estimated expenditure and receipts of the same year. According to these orders, the maintenance grant is paid from 1970-71 on estimated expenditure and receipts of the year concerned and adjustment therefore is made in the next year.

Chapter-4.

Secondary Education.

4.1. Table No.4(1) gives comparative figures of Secondary Schools classified according to types of management for the year 1968-69 and 1969-70.

Table No. 4(1).  
Secondary Schools- 1969-70.

Management 1.	1968-69			1969-70			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.
Government.	68	11	79	67	11	78	-1	-	-1
Local Bodies.	151	20	171	176	20	196	+ 25	-	+ 25
Private aided.	1516	151	1667	1621	164	1785	+105	+13	+118
Private unaided.	20	5	26	26	7	33	+ 6	+ 1	+ 7
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1755</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>1943</b>	<b>1890</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>2092</b>	<b>+135</b>	<b>+14</b>	<b>+149</b>

Table No. 4(2)

Number of students in Secondary School, 1969-70.

Management.	1968-69			1969-70			Increase(+) / Decrease(-) in the number of students in secondary schools.		
	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Government.	31,139	8,161	39,300	30,441	8,458	38,899	- 698	+ 436	- 262
Local Bodies.	43,486	8,741	52,227	46,442	9,098	55,540	+2956	+ 357	+3313
Private aided.	5,44,010	75,222	6,19,232	6,69,569	75,744	7,45,313	+25559	+ 522	+26081
Private unaided.	3,708	1,632	5,340	5,048	2,225	7,273	+1340	+ 593	+ 1933
<b>Total:</b>	<b>6,22,343</b>	<b>93,617</b>	<b>7,15,960</b>	<b>6,51,500</b>	<b>95,525</b>	<b>7,47,025</b>	<b>+29,157</b>	<b>+1908</b>	<b>+31065</b>

It can be seen from the above table that the total number of secondary schools increased from 1943 to in 1968-69 to 2092 in 1969-70 and thus registered an increase of 149. The number of Government Schools decreased owing to the Government Policy to handover the management of government schools to private managements or Boards. Out of 2092 secondary schools 123 were multipurpose schools. In addition to general Education various courses viz. Agriculture, Home Science, Commerce and other technical subjects are taught in these schools.

Students in Secondary Schools:

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

It will be seen from this that the total strength of students in secondary schools during the year under report increased from, 7,15,960 in 1968-69 to 7,47,025 and thus registered an increase of 31,065.

Table No.4(3)

Secondary Schools in Rural Areas, 1969-70.

Number of Secondary Schools.			Number of students in high secondary schools.			Number of students per school	
Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
878	1214	2092	434165	312860	747025	494	258

4.3. During the year under report, out of in all 2092 secondary schools 878 in urban area. The number of students studying in secondary schools in urban areas was, 4,37,026 in the last year and 4,34,165 at the end of the year under report. The number of students in rural area also increased from 2,78,934 to 3,12,860 at the end of 1969-70 and thus registered an increase of 33,926 students during the year. The rural population has also realised the need for education which can be seen from the fact that most of new schools have been started in rural area. During the year, average number of students attending secondary schools in urban area was 494 while that in rural area was 258.

Teachers in Secondary Schools:

4.4. Table No.4(4) gives information about teachers in secondary schools.

It will be seen from this that the total number of teachers in secondary schools increased from 26310 in 1968-69 to 27436 showing an increase of 1126. The average number of pupils per teacher was 27 during the year. Out of 27436 teachers 21158 were trained teachers. Thus the number of trained teachers increased from 19336 in 1968-69 to 21158 in the year under report.

Expenditure on Secondary Education:

4.5. The following table No. 4(5) gives source-wise expenditure on secondary education during the year 1969-70.

Table No. 4(5)

Expenditure on Secondary Education in 1969-70.

Source	Expenditure on Secondary Schools.	Percentage to total expenditure.
1	2	3
Government.	7,14,01,153	52.0
Local Bodies Funds.	19,45,988	1.4
Fees.	4,59,84,960	33.5
Other sources.	1,79,56,155	13.1
<b>Total.</b>	<b>13,72,88,256</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Girls' Education:

Government have to pay tuition fees at the rates prescribed in regard to girls studying in 8th and 9th Standard of Secondary Schools from 1st September, 1969 in view of the orders for giving free education to girls issued under Education and Labour Department Resolution No. SSN.3469-G dated 2nd August 1969. These rates of fees are as under:-

	<u>Std.</u>	<u>Std.</u>	<u>Std.</u>	<u>Std.</u>
	VIII	IX	X	XI
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ahmedabad City.	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.00
2. Cities having population more than 1 lac.	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50
3. For other areas.	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50

Tuition fees for girls at above mentioned rates is given in advance by Government in quarterly instalments. It is decided to give free education to girls in standard X from academic year 1970-71 and in standard XI from academic year 1971-72. Therefore, education for girls upto S.S.C. will be free in 1971-72.

(2) Change in the System of giving grant to Non-Government Secondary Schools:

The grant is paid to the schools in the year for which it is meant and it is based on the expenditure incurred during the previous year. Government under Education and Labour Department, Resolution No: SSN-1069-80719-G dated 26th March, 1970, has decided that the maintenance grant for 1970-71 should be paid to Non-Government Secondary Schools on the estimated expenditure and receipts of the same year. According to these orders, the maintenance grant is paid from 1970-71 on estimated expenditure and receipts of the year concerned and adjustment therefor is made in the next year.



Table No. 4(4)

Teachers in Secondary Schools, 1969-70.

Management.	Total number of Teachers.			Total number of trained teachers.			Average number of students per teacher.
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government.	1210	283	1493	1056	253	1309	26.0
Local Bodies.	1777	315	2093	1086	195	1281	26.5
Private aided.	19101	1466	23467	15020	3320	18340	27.5
Private unaided.	238	145	383	144	84	228	19.0
Grand Total 1969-70	22326	6110	27436	17306	3852	21158	27.0
Grand Total 1968-69	21572	4738	26310	16015	3321	19336	27.0
Increase(+) or Decrease (-)	+754	+372	+1126	+1291	+531	+1822	-

1969-70.Secondary Education.

Name of the District.	Institutions.	Students.	Teachers.
1	2	3	4.
1. Ahmedabad.	272	1,37,867	4,435
2. Amreli.	37	12,230	456
3. Kutch.	48	12,705	494
4. Kaira.	246	1,02,144	3,675
5. Jamnagar.	70	20,396	801
6. Junagadh.	100	27,377	1,024
7. Dangs.	2	331	17
8. Panchmahals.	115	36,030	1,394
9. Banaskantha.	44	10,909	458
10. Broach.	110	30,952	1,224
11. Bhavnagar.	88	28,975	1,101
12. Mehsana.	212	71,552	2,691
13. Rajkot.	120	44,224	1,612
14. Baroda.	135	63,613	2,594
15. Bulsar.	115	43,631	1,608
16. Sabarkantha.	134	35,151	1,310
17. Surat.	123	46,353	1,792
18. Surendranagar.	51	13,208	500
19. Gandhinagar.	20	4,367	180
Total:	2092	7,47,025	27,436

Chapter V.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Universities:-

5.1. During 1969-70 five statutory universities viz. (1) Gujarat University, Ahmedabad. (2) M.S. University, Baroda. (3) Sardar Patel University, Vallabhvidyanagar (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 college in the State. Besides, the Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad also functioning as deemed University during the year under report.

During the year under report block grant and additional block grant of Rs. 1,08,60,600 in all were sanctioned in the State as detailed below:-

<u>Name of the University:</u>	<u>Block grant and additional grant.</u> Rs.
1. M.S. University, Baroda.	67,82,918.00
2. Sardar Petel University, Vallabhvidyanagar.	13,90,128.00
3. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.	7,02,554.00
4. Saurashtra University, Rajkot.	15,82,500.00
5. South Gujarat University, Surat.	4,02,500.00
	----- 1,08,60,600.00 -----

Saurashtra University, Rajkot has been sanctioned Rs. 1,51,000/- as ad hoc grant for the management of three Government Colleges at Bhavnagar. Besides, during the year under report, matching grants of Rs. 10,20,571 on recurring and non-recurring expenditure were paid to the universities for their development schemes approved by the University Grants Commission.

The following table gives the sourcewise direct total expenditure on the statutory universities for the year under report and preceding year:-

Year	Source	Govt. funds.	Receipt from fees.	Other sources.	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
1968-69	Rs.	1,27,43,615	1,16,45,370	1,34,59,744	3,78,48,729
1969-70	Rs.	1,01,07,142	1,18,46,245	1,11,19,853	3,30,73,240

5.2(a) Research Institutions:

During the year 1969-70, there were ten Research Institutions and the total number of students thereunder was 261 (167 men and 94 women). The Direct expenditure on the Research Institutions during the year under report is shown in the table below:-

Table No. 5(3).

Year	Source	Govt. funds.	Local funds.	Fees	Other sources.	Total
1968-69	Rs.	23,66,926	4,38,780	95,080	4,17,886	3313672
1969-70	Rs.	25,00,272	4,55,463	143,958	4,54,113	3553806

Institutions and students:

Table No. 5(1) shows the comparative figures of the number of institutions for higher education and their intake during the year 1968-69 and 1969-70.

Colleges for general Education:

Arts & Science Colleges:

5.3. The total number of Arts & Science Colleges increased from 126 in the preceding year to 133 during the year under report. The number of students increased from, 86,132 to 92611. The total number of girls in these colleges was 29,041 which represents about 31.4 per cent of the total enrolment.

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

Table No. 5(4).

Year.	Source	Govt. funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
1968-69	Rs.	83,95,395	2,29,36,380	88,86,270	4,02,18,045
1969-70	Rs.	107,47,246	2,53,79,555	77,60,557	4,38,87,358

About 57.8 p.c. of the total expenditure was met from the receipt of fees.

Professional and special colleges:

The number of professional and special colleges increased from 72 in 1968-69 to 83 at the end of the year under report. Out of these colleges 7 were Engineering Colleges. The number of students rose to 42,398 during the year 1969-70. The table No. 5(5) shows the particulars of professional colleges.

Table No. 5(5).

Year.	Colleges for Commerce		Law Colleges.		Engineer- ring College.		Other Profe- ssional College.			
	Gen. Educat- ion.	Insti. Stud- tuion.	Inst. St- itutions	St- ude nt.	Insti. Stud- tution	Stud- ent.	Ins. Std. tit- ution	Std. dent tion.		
1969-	22	3038	27	25109	15	4662	7	7497	7	2630

Total  
Institutions Students.

73

41936

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

Table No. 5(6)

Year.	Sources.	Govt.funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
1968-69	Rs.	55,16,971	78,27,268	33,09,448	1,71,53,687
1969-70	Rs.	1,19,18,737	92,50,048	42,14,002	2,53,83,687

Special Institutions:

5.5. There were five Institutions for special education with 462 students during the year 1969-70 the particulars of which are given in table 5(7). Sourcewise expenditure on these institutions during the year under report is shown in table 5(8).

Table No. 5(7).

Enrolment in Institutions for special Education:-

Sr.No.	Colleges.	Enrolment.
1.	Oriental Institute, Baroda.	107 These students are registered with the faculty of Arts, Baroda.
2.	Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Baroda.	-
3.	Lok Bharti, Sanasara.	147
4.	Gandhi Vidyapeeth, Vedachhi (Dist. Surat)	124
5.	Shri Yashwanthi Gram Vidyapeeth (Dist. M-ehsana)	84
		----- 462

Table No. 5(8).

Expenditure of Institutions for special Education.

Year.	Sources.	Govt. Funds.	Fees	Other sources.	Total
1968-69		Rs. 1,02,578	-	2,58,348	3,60,926
1969-70		Rs. 1,43,000	-	4,27,698	5,70,698

Table No. 5(8).

Institutions for Higher Education, 1969-70.

Type of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.			Number of Students.						Increase(+) or Decrease(-).		
	1968-69	69-70	(+) Increase or (-) Decrease.	1968-69			1969-70			Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
University.	5	5	-	1767	351	2118	2012	661	2673	+245	+310	+555
Research Institutions.	10	10	-	189	100	289	167	94	261	- 22	- 6	- 28
Arts & Science Colleges (General Education)	126	133	+7	60068	26064	86132	63570	29041	92611	+3502	+2977	+ 6479
Professional and special Colleges.	72	83	+11	31922	2767	34689	38640	3753	42393	+6718	+ 991	+ 7709
<b>Total:</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>+18</b>	<b>93946</b>	<b>29232</b>	<b>123228</b>	<b>104439</b>	<b>33554</b>	<b>137943</b>	<b>+10343</b>	<b>+4272</b>	<b>+ 14715</b>

Higher Education.

1969-70.

-----  
Name of the District. Institutions. Students. Teachers.  
-----

1.	Ahmedabad.	63	44,933	2,134
2.	Amreli.	2	1,086	49
3.	Kutch.	4	1,251	89
4.	Kaira.	32	19,090	934
5.	Jamnagar.	5	2,835	120
6.	Junagadh.	8	3,829	194
7.	Dang.	-	-	-
8.	Panchmahals.	4	2,149	107
9.	Banaskantha.	2	562	41
10.	Broach.	7	3,037	149
11.	Bhavnagar.	11	4,984	259
12.	Mehsana.	19	7,334	417
13.	Rajkot.	16	9,858	427
14.	Baroda.	23	16,947	846
15.	Bulsar.	9	6,504	261
16.	Sabarkantha.	5	2,494	126
17.	Surat.	16	8,537	442
18.	Surendranagar.	5	2,513	111
19.	Gandhinagar.	-	-	-

-----  
Total: 231 1,37,943 6,706  
-----

CHAPTER VI

Training of teachers:

6.1. This chapter consists of three parts.

(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 three Graduate Basic Training College are also included in this table.

6.2. Secondary Teachers' Training Institutions in 1969-70.

Table No. 6(1)

Management	Number of Institutions	Number of teachers under training.		
		Men	Women	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Government Schools.	3	154	59	213
Aided Schools.	19	1971	854	2825
Total:	22	2045	913	3038

6.3. There were 22 Training Institutions during the year under report. Out of them 3 were Government Institutions and 19 were private Institutions receiving Government grant. The number of trainees in these institutions increased from 2498 to 3038.

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 for research work. During the year 73 out of 90 students were awarded M.Ed. degree.

Diploma in Teaching:

6.5. Provision for conducting classes for diploma in teaching existed in the teaching college affiliated to Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidynagar, M.S. University, Baroda and Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.

B. Training Colleges for Primary Teachers and trainees.

6.6. In ~~23~~ 1969-70 there were 26 Government Basic Training College in the State, out of which 19 were for men and 7 for women. There were 40 recognised training colleges run by private agencies during the year under report.

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

Table No. 6(2)

Primary Teachers' Training Colleges, 1969-70

Management.	Number of Institutions			Number of Students.		
	for Men	for Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Government	19	7	26	3257	965	4222
Private	14	26	40	1890	3226	5116
Total:	33	33	66	5147	4191	9338

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

Institutions (for men) and trainees:-

Table No. 6(3) gives comparative data about training colleges for men during 1968-69 and 1969-70.

Table No. 6(3)

Primary Teachers Training Colleges for men (1969-70)

Year	Number of Institutions	Number of trainees.	Average Number of trainees per institution
1	2	3	4
1968-69	22	4772	145
1969-70	33	5147	156
1967-68	22	4147	
1967-68	33	5157	

Expenditure:

6.8 The total expenditure on training colleges for men which was Rs. 2177484 in the year 1968-69 increased to Rs. 2546499 in 1969-70. During the year under report the expenditure incurred by Government maintaining colleges for men was Rs. 1528 Rs. 1528981, which was 60 percent of the total expenditure.

The following table No. 6(4) gives figures of expenditure on Training Colleges for men for both the years.

Table No. 6(4)

Year.	From Government funds.		From other sources		Total
	On Govern- ment Insti- tutions.	On Non- Governme ment Insti- tutions.	On Govern- ment Insti- tutions.	On Non- Govern- ment Ins- titutions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1968-69	12,71,246	4,29,037	1,41,028	3,36,173	21,77,484
Percent.	(58.38)	(19.70)	(6.48)	(15.44)	(100.00)
1969-70	15,28,981	5,60,669	1,57,768	29,90,811	25,46,499
	(60)	(23)	(6)	(11)	(100)

6.9. The Institutions (for women) and trainees:-

The number of training colleges was 32 in 1969-70. The number of trainees in these institutions was 4518. Table No. 6(5) gives information about the training institutions for women during the year 1968-69 and 1969-70.

Table No. 6(5)  
Primary Teachers Training Colleges  
(for women)  
1969-70.

Year	No. of Institutions.	No. of students	Average No. of student per institutions.
1968-69	32	4093	128
1969-70	32	4191	127

6.9. Expenditure:- The expenditure on training institutions for women increased from, Rs. 17,25,918 in 1968-69 to Rs. 17,54,287 in 1969-70. In this Government Contribution for Government institutions amounts to Rs. 41,82,24 which is 24 percent of the total expenditure. Table 6(6) indicates figures for both the years.

Table No. 6(6)

Expenditure on Primary Teachers' Training Institutions (for Women) (for the year 1969-70)

Year	From Govt. funds.		From other sources		Total.
	for Govt. Institutions.	For non-Govt. Institutions.	for Govt. Institutions.	for non-Govt. Institutions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1968-69	5,09,627	6,62,575	53,060	5,00,656	17,25,918
Per cent	(29.53)	(38.39)	(3.07)	(29.01)	(100)
1969-70	4,18,224	8,63,351	89,745	3,82,967	17,54,287
(percent)	(24)	(48)	(6)	(22)	(100)

C. Training of other teachers:

Hindi Teachers:

6.10 From June 1962, a Hindi Teachers' Training College has been opened by the Government of Gujarat with collaboration of the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad under the centrally sponsored scheme of teaching of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking states. During the year under report this college conducted classes for Hindi Shiksha Vinit and Hindi Shiksha Visharad. The number of trainees was 79 in both these classes taken together (Vinit 29 + Visharad 50 = 79).

Pre-Primary Teaching 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 on the 31st March, 1970 the number of trainees in these institutions was 686.

Table No. 6(7)

Number of Institutions	11		
Number of Trainees	Men 18	Women 668	Total 686
Number of teachers.	29	29	58
Actual expenditure:			
From Govt. funds.	Rs. 130392		
Fees	Rs. 75311		
From other sources	Rs. 59730		

---

Total:Rs. 265433

---

Training of Drawing teachers:

6.12. During the year under report the number of training institutions for Drawing teachers was 6 in the whole state and the number of trainees in these institutions was 265.

Chapter : VII

Professional and special training:

7.1 Teaching of Commerce:

In Gujarat State teaching of commerce is imparted through three types of institutions:- (1) Commerce Colleges. They are affiliated to universities and they have four years' course after the secondary stage. Information relating to this is given in Chapter 5. (2) Commerce and multipurpose schools provide pre-professional course of commerce alongwith general education. At the close of the year under report the number of secondary schools imparting education in commercial subjects was 91. (3) The commercial institutions provide instruction in short-hand, type-writing, accountancy, and secretarial practice. At the end of the year under report there were 120 institutions of this type. During the year 9,561 candidates appeared at the co-operative commercial Diploma and certificate ~~at~~ Examinations out of which ~~4042~~ 4042 candidates passed.

Teaching of Music:

7.2 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, M.S.University of Baroda and (2) The college of Music, Rajkot. The number of students in these institutions at the end of the year under report was 552. The total expenditure of Rs. 4,15,950 was incurred on these institutions during the year.

During the year under report, there were 18 schools of Music and Dancing in the State. All these were private institutions but Government expenditure by way of permanent grant to these institutions was Rs. 91,225.

The number of students in these institutions was 1735.

### 7.3. Higher Institutions for social sciences:

Provision for study of social science at an advanced level existed in the faculty of Social Work, M.S. University of Baroda. As a post-graduate institutions, this faculty offers a degree in social work. In this degree course class-room work, field work and research work go together. The main emphasis is laid on practical training and application of the practical knowledge in day-to-day life. Besides, course in sociology is conducted at Gandhi Vidyapith, Vedchhi.

### Social Science:

7.4. At the close of the year under report the number of students in the faculty of social work was 82.

### Home Science:

7.5 The faculty provides a four year degree course in Home Science at the M.S. University, Baroda. Further Post Graduate Degree Course of two years, is provided. The degree course in home science includes core course for the first two years which acquaints students with different phases of home science. The last two years provide opportunity to the students to specialize in the field of their own interest. Four subjects are considered principal subjects viz. Food and nutrition, Child development, Home management and Home Science. During the year under report the number of students in this faculty was 644. In addition, in one of the colleges affiliated to the Gujarat University, there was provision for teaching of Home Science. At the secondary stage

Home science is one of the subjects taught in multipurpose schools. During the year under report there were 24 such multipurpose schools in the state teaching Home Science.

Higher Rural Institutions:

7.6 There is only one rural institute in the state viz. Lok Bharti, Sansara. 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 year certificate courses, Lok Bharti, Sansara also runs a primary school, a basic teachers' training institutions, Krishivid course, a scheme for auxiliary farms as well as educational extension service in the nearby villages. An expenditure demonstration farm also is attached to it. During the year under report there were 147 students in this institutions. Total expenditure on this institutions amounted to Rs. 1,23,385.

From 1967-68, a Social Science, College is started at Gandhi Vidyapith, Vedchi.

From 1968-69 Lok Shikshan and Krishi Mahavidyalaya have been started in Sarawati Gram Vidyapith, Samoda.

CHAPTER-VIII

Social Education.

81. Gujarat State Social Education committee has been appointed for social education work in the state, while for Ahmedabad city, ~~State~~ Ahmedabad City Social Education Committee is functioning.

8.2 Functions of Social Education:

The following functions pertaining to social education are entrusted to Panchayats in the Districts:-

1. To run rural libraries,
2. To run associations for women,
3. To conduct youth clubs,
4. To run agriculturists' associations,
5. To undertake recreational activities,
6. To sponsor bhajan mandals,
7. To run Sanskar Kendras,
8. To organise social education camps,
9. Educational tours,
10. To run adult education classes.

The following table gives comparative details about the social education classes for the year 1968-69 and 1969-70:-

Type of classes	No. of classes	No. of adults		No. of adults made literate.		
		1968-69	1969-70	1968-69	1969-70	
Pravesh Grade						
Men..	1371	634	23768	14699	9578	6568
Women.	609	268	13056	7186	5212	4902
Total:	1980	902	36824	21885	14791	11470

Parichaya  
Grade

Men.	195	180	3685	3845	2853	2698
Women.	129	107	2724	2774	2754	2735
<hr/>						
Total:	324	287	6409	6619	5607	5433
<hr/>						

From the above figures, it appears that the work of a adult classes during the year under report has slowed down as compared to the year 1968-69. But due to floods in South Gujarat this year, no work could be done. Workers were also engaged in flood relief works and therefore its repercussions have been reflected during the year under report.

....

CHAPTER-IX

Physical Education.

Physical Education:- Inspectorate of Physical Education is a part of or say an attached office of the Directorate of Education. The office is run by a class III gazetted officer. At district level the work of physical education is done by Inspectors of Physical Education. The number of such inspectors is 20 and they work under the direct supervision of Educational Inspectors. One Inspector is appointed in each district. Ahmedabad being a big district, there are two inspectors. From 3-10-68, this Inspectorate was bifurcated and sports activity was brought under direct control of the Government. As described in the report of the previous year, establishment of the Inspectorate of Physical Education is as below:-

Sr.No.	Name of the Post.	No.	Pay-Scale.
1.	Inspector of Physical Education Class-II	1	Rs. 350-850
2.	Senior Clerk	1	200-310
3.	Junior Clerk	1	130-240
4.	Peon	1	90-110

Secondary Institutions:

In the secondary schools of the state, Physical Education is one of the compulsory subjects and is given the same importance as other subjects have. The tests are held at the end of the year. The syllabus of physical education for standard 8 to 11 is modelled 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:-

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

In primary standards, one period is allotted for physical education. In the Training colleges for primary teachers also the period of physical education is compulsory. A separate course has been prescribed for this in order that when these teachers would go to work in the primary schools they can give due justice to the subject of physical education.

Inspectors:

In order to see that the work of physical education is done properly in each district at least one trained Inspector of Physical Education is appointed. This Inspector tries to remove shortcomings through visits and inspections of secondary schools and Training Colleges and he gives necessary guidance.

Playgrounds and equipment facilities.

The Department has laid down that each secondary school should have a minimum one acre of land per 250 students adjoining the school premises. Looking to the prevailing position, about 600 schools possess the facility of playgrounds and equipments. In high cities the problem of playground has become acute. Some schools have equipments but are seen ~~facily~~ difficulty about playgrounds.

Medical Examination:

As per the rules regulations of the Department, each pupil should be examined medically when admitted to the school and he should again be examined when he leaves the school. Accordingly students in Std. V, VIII and XI should be examined medically. Each schools has to note to this effect in the prescribed forms. It is also necessary to take care to undertake follow up work in the matter. It seems that in most of the schools the above work is done but the District level Inspectors of Physical Education cannot verify this as they are busy with other work.

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 women, There were two institutions for Diploma Physical Education of which one was co-educational. Thus there were in all 8 (eight) institutions for certificate and Diploma Courses.

Six students from Gujarat Studying for B.P.I. at the Hani Laxmibai College of Physical Education, Gwalior have been given stipend of Rs. 300/- each.

2. National Fitness Corps Scheme(N.F.C.)

This scheme is implemented since 1958. The following staff for the N.F.C. Instructors at the State level is provided in the State.

Junior P.P.I. Grade II: 73

These P.P.I. have been appointed for Physical Education work in different secondary schools of the State.

Besides, a separate corps is also organised by the Central Government for this scheme. Their number is above 400. They are also appointed for physical education work in different schools of the State.

3. Scouting and (Girl) Guide.

The scouting and girl Guide activities are a world-wide feature. In Gujarat State this activity is run by the Indian Scout and Guides Association, Gujarat State. This institution is given grant by the Government on the basis of (a) actual loss incurred or (b) 75 per cent of admissible expenditure + block grant of Rs. 1000/-, whichever is less. District Associations are working under the State Association. The total number of scouts and guides during the year was 21203. This activity is encouraged by the Department and they are requested to organise voluntarily one group in each school.

In addition, each District is allotted a grant of Rs. 500 to organise rallies at District level. During the year a Scout Master and Girls Guide camp was organised at Saputara and 30 teachers and 30 Lady teachers from various districts of the State took training in the camp.

----

CHAPTER - X

Education of Girls

10.(1) In the year 1969-70 the number of educational institutions for girls was 1769. The following table shows the number of institutions and their strength.

TABLE No. 10(1)

Type	Number of Institutions for girls.		Total number of girls enrolled in all institutions	
	1968-69	1969-70	1968-69	1969-70
University.	-	-	351	661
Research Institutions.	-	-	100	94
Arts & Science Colleges.	13	14	26064	29041
Professional & Special Colleges.	-	-	2767	3753
Secondary Schools.	188	188	222719	238596
Primary Schools.	1017	1006	1201606	1232122
Social Education.	738	375	15780	9960
Other Schools.	149	172	35877	38448
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2105</b>	<b>1769</b>	<b>1505263</b>	<b>1552679</b>

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

10(2) In the year 1969-70 in all 33,23,271 students were studying in primary schools, out of which 12,32,122 i.e. 37 percent were girls students. Out of total of 87,356 primary teachers 23,077 were lady teachers. The number of trained lady teachers was, 23,210 which was 30.5 percent of total number of trained teachers.

Secondary Education:

In 1969-70 in all 7,47,025 students were studying in secondary schools, of which 2,33,595 were girls. The percentage of girls was 32. Of the total strength of 27,436 teachers, 5110 were lady teachers.

Higher Education:

10(4) In 1969-70, in all 1,37,943 students were studying in institutions for higher education, of which 33,554 <sup>were</sup> girls. Thus the percentage of girls was 24.

10(5) It is not possible to give accurate account of the total expenditure incurred on education of girls and women as a majority of girls were studying in co-educational institutions.

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

Table No. 10(2)

(1969-70)

Institutions for higher education.	30,72,345
Secondary Schools.	1,71,67,301
Primary Schools.	2,26,47,462
Social Education classes.	81,190
Other Schools.	32,03,924
	<hr/>
	Total: 4,61,72,722
	<hr/>

Other Curricular Activities.

11. In this chapter a brief account of the curricular activities of the department, not described in previous chapters is given.

The activities are as under:-

- (a) Pre-Primary Education.
- (b) Vocational Guidance.
- (c) Studies in Oriental Languages.
- (d) Management of Libraries.
- (e) Government Patronage to Literature.
- (f) Text-Books.
- (g) N.C.C.
- (h) Asram Schools.
- (i) Mid-day meals scheme.
- (j) Scholarships.
- (k) Drawing and Craft Education.
- (l) State Institute of Education.

Table No. 11(1)

(A) Pre-Primary Education.

Management.	1968-69			1969-70		
	No. of schools.	No. of students	Average number of students per school.	No. of schools.	No. of students.	Average number of student per school.
Local bodies	198	12565	63	219	14375	66
Aided	460	32574	71	374	27504	73
Unaided	162	9318	58	161	10333	64
Totals	820	54457	66	754	52217	69

The number of pre-primary schools during the 1967-68 was 820 with 54457 students as shown in the above table. At the end of the year under report the number of pre-primary schools and the students studying therein reached 8754 and 52217 respectively. The table gives the number of schools students and average students per school for two years on a comparative basis according to types of management. This does not include the Balwadis under the Social Welfare Department.

Out of the above Schools, 398 schools with 31751 students were in urban area, while 356 schools with 20,466 were in rural area. Average number of students per school in urban and rural area works out to be 80 and 57 respectively.

The State Government has not assumed direct responsibility of pre-primary education. The educational work at this stage is being carried out through voluntary institutions which are given grant according to rules. Under Government Resolution, Education and Labour Department No. P.S. 1966-50361-K dated. 23-7-1969 it is decided that the State Government should give for 1968-69 50 percent of expenditure as grant to pre-primary schools of Ex-Saurashtra area according to rule 65(1) of the Revised Grant-in-aid Code of Saurashtra and 25 percent of expenditure to pre-primary schools of Gujarat areas for 1965-66 according to rule 141 of the Revised grant-in-aid Code of Bombay and to pre-primary schools started thereafter according to rules issued under Government Resolution, Education and Labour Department No. P.S. 156-42327-K dated 16th June, 1966.

Pre-Primary Schools in rural areas are given grant according to Government Resolution No. 1563-84605-K dated 18th November, 1968.

Teachers:

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

Table No. 11(2)  
Teachers in Pre-Primary Schools (1969-70).

<u>Trained Teachers</u>			<u>Untrained Teachers</u>			<u>Total number of teachers</u>		
<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
15	310		329					
129	700	829	39	380	419	168	1080	1248

It will be seen from the above table that the number of teachers in pre-primary schools was 1248. The number of trained teachers was ₹ 829 i.e. 66.4 percent of the total number. The percentage of lady teachers was 84.4.

Expenditure:

The expenditure on pre-primary schools amounted to Rs. 33,33,704 in 1968-69, while it was Rs. 33,32,887 in 1969-70. Its break-up by sources is given in the table below:-

Table No. 11(3)  
Expenditure on pre-primary schools, 1969-70.

Source	1968-69		1969-70	
	Expenditure	Percentage of the total.	Expenditure	Percentage of the total
1	2	3	4	5
Government funds.	3,84,771	11.54	4,95,614	14.86
Local Board.	7,96,596	23.89	5,22,654	15.68
Fees.	10,45,808	31.37	11,29,000	33.88
Other.	11,06,529	33.20	11,85,719	35.58
Total;	33,33,704	100.00	33,32,887	100.00

It will be seen from the above particulars that during the year 1968-69, 31.37 percent of the expenditure on pre-primary schools was met from fees and contribution from the Government funds was 11.54 percent, which is 33.88 percent and 14.86 percent respectively in 1969-70.

Training Institutions:

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

(B). Vocational Guidance.

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

- (1) Collection and dissemination of information regarding study, training and vocation.
- (2) Scientific counselling with the help of Psychological tests.
- (3) To guide and encourage research students in problems of vocational guidance.

Postal and Personal Guidance:

Postal and personal guidance is given to the students studying in schools and colleges so as to help them in selection of course as well as vocational planning. During the year under report vocational guidance was personally given to 4013 persons and to 6055 persons by post.

Re-orientation and Attitude Classes:

In order that guidance activity in secondary schools of the State may flourish, two day's classes were organised for the principals of schools at Jafarabad in Amreli District and at ~~Harjola~~ Harij in Mehsana District.

In order to develop attitude towards and understanding of guidance activity, classes for five days were organised in the various districts of the state- for Deputy Education Inspectors at Ambaji and for trained secondary teachers of the schools of Banaskantha at Palanpur.

Talks regarding the activities were held at Modasa, Visnagar, Mehsana, Kaira, Bhavnagar, Rajpipla, Bilimera, Ahmedabad, Mangrol, Shetrunji dam, Vadchhi etc. for trainees studying in secondary technical institutions of the state.

Vocational Exhibitions:

During the year 72 exhibitions were arranged under the auspices of various educational institutions.

Vocational talks:

During the year under report 114 talks were held.

Parents' day and Film shows:

During the year about 30 programmes pertaining to parents' day and 25 film-shows were arranged to make the programmes for guidance services lively and useful.

Working of school counsellors:

The school counsellors have been appointed by the State Government in schools at Jamnagar, Ambrama, Patan and Hajkot with a view to organising guidance activity at school level.

Training courses:-

Three short term classes (10 days) were organised at Cambay, Ahmedabad and Aliabada for B.Ed. trainees in training institutions for secondary teachers, who have offered vocational guidance as an optional subject.

Quarterly bulletin on Guidance:

Quarterly bulletin has been started from last year with a view to maintaining active contact with the field workers.

(C) Oriental Language Study:

In 1969-70 there were 29 Pathashalas for oriental languages studies. The expenditure incurred on them amounted to Rs. 2,73,911/- the State Government's share being Rs. 1,37,172/-.

There were two institutions in the State for higher studies in Sanskrit, viz: (1) Oriental Institute, Baroda (2) Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Baroda. The total expenditure incurred upon them was Rs. 2,87,474/-.

During the year under report, out of 54,541 students who appeared offering oriental languages as a subject in S.S.C. Examination held in March, 1970, 34351 students were declared successful. 52178 students offered Sanskrit and 2350 students offered Persian and Arabic as languages.

D. Library Managements

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 below in brief:-

(1) To grant recognition and give grant to public libraries.

(2) To inspect public libraries,  
to conduct library competitions, etc.

At present there are in all 4434 libraries in the Gujarat State. The Curator of Libraries is assisted by three 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 Pustakalayas in six districts viz. Baroda, Broach, Bular, Surat and Panchamahals and Dangs. The Assistant Curator of Libraries, Ahmedabad supervises such libraries in six districts viz. Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Kaira, Sabarkantha, and Banaskantha and Gandhinagar while the Assistant curator of Libraries at Rajkot is incharge of seven districts viz. Kutch, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Surendranagar, Sunagadh, and Rajkot.

The State Central Library at Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.

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

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

Statement showing the languagewise stock of books of the State Central Library, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad 1969-70.

Sr. No.	Language	Books in Stock at Vidyapith Library		Total	Books in Total		Total of column 5 & 8 Total No. of books in 69-70	
		68-69	69-70		copy right section	Additions during 69-70		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	English.	43846	1748	44894	1013	310	1323	46217
2.	Gujarati.	26674	2471	29145	59002	1392	60394	89539
3.	Hindi	16806	647	17453	302	63	365	17818
4.	Marathi.	2087	9	2096	210	18	228	2324
5.	Other Books.	7527	28	7555	41	20	61	7616
Total:		96940	4203	101143	60568	1803	62371	163514

(B) Books received upto March, 70 under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867:-

	Total Books.
Copy right.	62,371
Library Books.	<u>1,01,143</u>
Total:	1,63,514

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

Circulation of Books:

Sr.No.	Language.	No. of books circulated
1.	Gujarati.	38,247
2.	English.	12,393
3.	Hindi.	10,114
4.	Marathi.	-
5.	Other books.	141.
Total:		60,895

In Reading Sections:-

(a) Books read	13,782
(b) In copyright section	1,318
Total:	15,100

Out of 472 periodicals received in 1969-70

250 were received as gifts while 222 were subscribed for.

Members enrolled

During the year under report the strenght of new members enrolled in library was 893. During the year under report annual grant of Rs. 89,756 was sanctioned to this library.

(A) Under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, it is imperative upon printers in the Gujarat State to send one copy of all the newspapers printed by them to the Curator of Libraries of Gujarat State. Accordingly, most of the printers regularly send copies of newspapers printed by them to the said office.

General Library, Baroda.

The Central Library, Baroda has the following Sections:-

- (1) Reading Room.
- (2) Book-Lending section.
- (3) Children's section.
- (4) Women's Section.
- (5) Copyright.
- (6) Reference section.
- (7) Reading Circle.
- (8) Office.

During the year under report an expenditure of Rs. 1,23,792/- was incurred on the library which includes special grant of Rs. 20,000/- received for purchase of books under the scheme.

An idea of the progress made by the library can be had from the following statements:-

(A) Number of Books:

Sr.No.	Languages	Number of books on 31-3-69.	Additions during 1969-70.	Total number of books on 31-3-70.
1.	English.	56,918	494	57,412
2.	Gujarati.	57,894	966	58,860
3.	Marathi.	41,055	713	41,768
4.	Hindi.	8,098	319	8,417
5.	Urdu.	5,259	300	5,559
Total:		1,69,224	2792	1,72,016

(B) Books received under the press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

Books received upto March, 1970	5617
Books in stock	<u>172016</u>
Total:	177663

Circulation of Books:

Sr. No.	Section.	Total number of books issued.	Number of books issued daily.	Average number of readers per day.
1.	Lending Section.	1,20,710	419	210
2.	Women's Section.	19,536	68	60
3.	Children's Section.	48,133	167	204
4.	Reference Section.	7,222	30	25
Total:		1,95,606	684	499

Member enrolled:

Sr. No.	Section.	Number of members on 31-3-69.	Number of members on 31-3-70.	Increase
1.	General Section.	3910	4194	284
2.	Women's Section.	194	213	19
3.	Children's Section.	992	1084	192
Total:		5096	5491	495

The Central Library, Baroda is run by Government and therefore it is completely a public library and the members have not to pay any fees for issue of books.

On an average about 775 readers avail of the reading room facilities daily. Under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 this library also continued to received one copy of each book in each language printed within the Gujarat State.

Gujarat State has undertaken the responsibility of publishing the monthly bibliography of Gujarati Books available in the National Library, Calcutta. This work has been assigned to the Central Library, Baroda. During the year under report such monthly bibliographies upto October, 70 were published.

Government Libraries:

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

1. <u>Category of library.</u>	<u>Number</u>
Government Public Library.	10
Government Public Library (for women)	2
Intergrated Library Service.	<u>2</u>
Total:	<u>14</u>

(2) In addition to this, Government has allotted for the use of rural areas the mobile libraries with staff and vehicles to the District Panchayat Education Committee of the respective districts in the five districts of Rajkot Division. They are managed by the District Education Committee. A special grant amounting in all to Rs. 23,000/- was given to these mobile library 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 stood at Rs. 81,536. At the end of the year, there were in all 2,91,623 books in these libraries.

Circulation of Books-"Readers"

Readers of the library had taken on loan 411382 books for reading during the year. On an average about 5599 readers per day visited the reading rooms of these libraries.

Moreover the details of libraries of various categories receiving Government Grant are given below:-

Village Libraries:

In addition to the above mentioned various categories of libraries, there were 4083 village libraries during the year under report and a total grant of Rs. 2,37,875 was given to them. A special grant amounting in all Rs. 23000/- was also given to 9 districts for opening 23 new libraries. The details of regarding the district wise number of these libraries and grants given to them are as under:-

Sr.No.	Name of District.	Number of village libraries.	Grant given	
			Normal grant	Grant for opening new library.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Breach.	397	12000	1000
2.	Mehsana.	902	72000	1000
3.	Kaira.	408	16500	3000
4.	Amreli.	142	10000	2000
5.	Kutch.	9	250	-
6.	Panchmahals.	319	13000	2000
7.	Banas kantha.	168	100000	3000
8.	Sabarkantha.	125	8000	2000
9.	Baroda.	776	65000	3000
10.	Ahmedabad.	63	825	-
11.	Bhavnagar.	46	700	-
12.	Surat.	353	12000	4000
13.	Jamnagar.	8	200	-
14.	Bul sar.	241	10000	-
15.	Bur endranagar.	-	-	--
16.	Rajkot.	86	3400	-
17.	Junagadh.	3	300	-
18.	Dangs.	-	-	-
19.	Gandhinagar.	37	3700	-
Total:		4083	237875	23000

Statement showing the particulars of Libraries excluding village Libraries and the Central Library receiving grants for the year 1969-70.

Category of Library.	No. of Libraries.	Total grant given in 1969-70		Total expenditure of library during the year.	Number of Books.	Expenditure on reading materials.	No. of libraries having their own buildings	Number of readers	Daily attendance in libraries.
		Ordinary grant.	Special grant.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
City Libraries.	19	89292	27725	278687	384263	114893	15	489215	3720
City branch libraries.	17	<del>22824</del>	8400	134608	167531	59143	9	230040	4600
Town libraries grade-I	113	136531	35350	461992	665263	175123	89	706770	17604
Town libraries grade-II	119	90012	22700	229615	457010	119234	97	338264	11494
Women's Libraries.	42	19357	8200	53914	87988	24108	23	93037	7256
Children's Libraries.	34	1529	3625	16867	73375	7040	23	50850	8472
		<del>2220</del>	3625	<del>7000</del>	<del>7000</del>				
Total:	344	362545	106000	1180683	1835430	499541	267	1908176	53116

Trained Staff:

Trained staff is one of the pre-requisites for libraries. So far only few libraries have trained librarians. The course which extended to five weeks since 1951 onwards has been further extended to a duration of four months since the year under report. For this, two training classes for librarians were organised during a year, one at Ahmedabad by the Gujarat Pustakalaya Mandal and the other at Vallabhvidyanagar by the Sardar Patel University. The State Examination Board, Ahmedabad held an examination thereafter and out of 125 candidates who appeared in the examination 40 were declared successful.

Library Association:

The Gujarat Pustakalaya Mandal, ~~xxx~~ Ahmedabad was recognised by the Government during the year under report. This mandal was given a grant of Rs. 3414/- during the year ~~th~~ under report. Moreover, in 1969-70 a special assistance of Rs. 2000/- was granted to this Mandal for publication of books. This Mandal conducted a training class for librarians and publicity was given throughout the state to the development of library activity through motivators and several conferences were also held at District and Taluka level.

During the year under report, in all a special assistance of Rs. 4000/- was granted for organising exhibitions of books in 14 public libraries at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Mehsana, Himatnagar, Amreli, Godhra, Sanand, Dhinoj, Bhiloda, Dhanera, Thasara, Dharampur, Jhagadia, and Rander.

B. Patronage to Literature:

With a view to providing encouragement to literature, every year certain amount is provided. The amount is utilised for giving state patronage to authors by purchasing copies of

books which are useful from educational point of view. The purchase under the scheme is generally restricted to 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 certain special cases among non-government educational institutions, libraries and ~~and~~ research institutions. With a view to providing encouragement to literature provision of Rs. 70,000/- has been made during the year under report under the budget head "Government patronage to literature". Out of this amount an expenditure of Rs. 34,300 has been incurred. These books have been distributed to Government and non-government educational institutions.

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

#### F. Text-Books

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

Under the Primary Education Act, 1947 and the rules made there under, the powers of prescribing text-books for primary schools have 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 recognised Primary School.

Secondary Schools in Gujarat State are also required to use sanctioned text-books. The school Book Committees constituted for Gujarati, Hindi, English, Urdu Marathi and Sindhi with official and non-official members ~~to~~ to assist the Director of Education in sanctioning of books to be used in schools, were not 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 for fixing the price of text-books.

The price of text-books in Gujarati as well as in other languages for Std. I to IV according to new syllabus was re-fixed for the year 1969-70. The text-books written according to new syllabus for Std. I to IV have been introduced in all the schools of the State during the academic year 1969-70.

Since last few years certain states have started nationalising the school text-books. It gave good results. The central Text-Books Board has also recommended nationalisation of text-books to the States. In this regard the State Government took a very significant decision in May, 1969 and adopted a policy of preparing and publishing the school text-books. Accordingly the Gujarat State School Text-Books Board has been established. The Board has been registered on 9th October, 1969 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

The Gujarat State School Text-Book Board decided to publish text-books for Std. V in the academic year 1970-71 and it took proper action for its implementation. The Board is making progress under its scheduled programme.

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

From the year 1968-69, N.C.C. training has been made voluntary for the college students. The number of cadets was 2352 in 1968-69 increased to 27337 during the year 1969-70. N.C.C. training was voluntary for college students and boys and girls studying in schools. The total strength of girls cadets in colleges was 3873 and that of the boys and girls cadets in schools was 24937 and 3171 respectively.

The strength of cadets in the annual training camps was 6065.14 and annual training camps were held for 176 N.C.C. officers and 6065 cadets.

During the year 20 persons were deputed for pre-commission training for the post of N.C.C. officers. 71 N.C.C. officers were deputed for refresher courses.

During the year an expenditure of Rs. 21,30,000 was incurred on activities of N.C.C.

H. Ashram Schools.

The scheme of Ashram Schools is under implementation from 1953-54 for effectively solving the problem of education among the children of scheduled tribes and inhabitants of scheduled 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 1969-70 the number of Ashram schools in the state was 117, out of which 5 were post basic Ashram Schools.

The details of Ashram Schools are given in the table below  
1969-70.

Sr.No.	Type of schools	No. of institutions.	Enrolled students.	Grant given by the State Govt.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	For Nomadic Tribes.	5	386	2,35,000
2.	For Denotified tribes.	10	772	3,73,000
3.	For Scheduled Castes	97	10393	49,65,555
4.	Post Basic Ashram Schools.	5	466	3,56,700
Total:		117	12021	59,30,255

There is one Inspector 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) Scheme of Mid-day Meal:

The Mid-day Meal scheme is under implementation in Gujarat State from 1965-66 with the collaboration of the 'CARE'; In the beginning the scheme was operated by the Director of Education at State level. Thereafter the scheme has been transferred to the Development Commissioner from November, 1968.

Details of food-stuffs received as free gift from American 'CARE' institution during the year 1969-70 are as under:-

<u>Name of food-stuff</u>	<u>Quantity in (Rs.)</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
1. Broken Wheat.	24,70,250	54,663
2. Children's food.	17,80,450	15,04,882
3. Milk-Powder.	2,00,000	4,00,000
4. Oil.	11,92,190	20,86,393
5. Ghee.	2,50,008	20,00,064
<b>Total:</b>	<b>58,92,898</b>	<b>82,46,002</b>

The Mid-day meal scheme is implemented in 22 talukas out of 31 tribal talukas of the State. In the aggregate the scheme is in operation in 38 talukas including 16 other talukas. During the year the children of 3744 primary schools, 107 pre-primary schools and 36 Ashram Schools were covered up under the scheme. Average attendance in the schools covered up under the scheme was 2,10,047, out of these 1,18,597 children availed of the Scheme.

During the year 1969-70, Rs. 4,02,046 were allotted to the Panchayat towards management charges of the scheme under this scheme, whereas Rs. 4,79,000 were granted to the CARE institutions towards administrative charges.

(J) Scholarships:

1. Freeships to economically backward students:

Under this scheme, students whose guardian's 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 guardian's annual income exceeds Rs. 1200/- but is less than 1800 are given half freeships. It is decided to give freeships to girls studying in Std. VIII to XI of the secondary schools from 1968-69. The income criterion is not relevant here. It is also decided to give freeships to the children of unemployed Mill-workers on income basis.

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

Year.	<u>No. of students benefited.</u>			<u>Annual expenditure.</u>		
	Secondary schools.	College	Total	Secondary schools.	College	Total.
1968-69	184220	21577	205727	12337136	4355350	17192486
1969-70	185650	23665	209315	13194030	4729760	17923790

2. Educational concessions to the children of political sufferers.

Scholarships, stipends and financial assistance for books are given for higher education since 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.	Students			Expenditure			
	Stipend	Books	Scholarship Freeship.	Stipend	Books	Scholarship freeship	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1968-69	460	460	460	83325	14965	31210	130090
1969-70	212	212	212	78090	14740	32505	125535

3. Educational concessions to children of goldsmiths:

This scheme has been introduced from 1963-64. Under this scheme, freeships, book-grant etc. are given to the children of goldsmiths. The number of students benefited under the scheme and amount of expenditure are given below:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of students benefited.</u>	<u>Expenditure.</u> Rs.
1968-69	172	10099
1969-70	85	3688

4. Educational Concessions to the children of Indians repatriated from Burma and Ceylon and Portugal.

The details in respect of this scheme for the last two year are given below:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Number of beneficiaries.</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	
		Rs.	Rs.
1968-69	Repatriates from Burma	98	14294
1969-70	" " "	121	17566
1968-69	" " Ceylon	-	-
1969-70	" " "	-	-
1968-69	" " Portugal	-	-
1969-70	" " "	15	3045

5. Freeships- to children of unemployed Mill-Workers:-

	Number	Expenditure Rs.
1968-69 from second term.	1223	101799
1969-70	1598	182331

6. Freeships to students in non-Government Colleges:

The scheme of 833 freeships being given in non-Government Colleges has been discontinued under Government Resolution, Education and Labour Department No. SCH-1769-L dated 27-10-69 and henceforth the scheme of freeship at 2½% Percentage is sanctioned from the academic year 1969-70 for Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges. There is a committee in every college to decide about these freeships and as per committee's decision the pupils are awarded freeships. Under Government Resolution, it has been decided that the scheme of freeships shall be limited to the pupils whose parents or guardians are ordinarily residents of Gujarat and whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 4800/-

Year.	Number of students benefited.	Expenditure Rs.
1969-70	1955	573837

7. Inter-State Scholarships:

This scheme has been started by the Gujarat State from 1963-64. The pupils who are inhabitants of Gujarat and are pursuing their higher studies in other state can avail of the said scheme. The details of the scheme are as under:-

Year.	Number of students beneficiaries.	Expenditure Rs.
1968-69	30	35100
1969-70	30	33000

8. Scholarships for higher studies:-

Year.	No. of scholarships.			Expenditure. Rs.
	Old	New	Total	
1968-69	938	502	1440	3,16,330
1969-70	998	502	1500	3,19,800

9. National Scholarships, National Loan Scholarships and National Scholarships for teachers' children:-

Name of the Scholarships.	Year.	Number of students.			Expenditure Rs.
		Old	New	Total	
(1) National Scholarships.	1968-69	1032	243	1275	866841
	1969-70	1047	299	1346	1020000
(2) National Loan.	1968-69	2318	697	3015	2193285
	1969-70	2752	963	3715	2574111
(3) National Scholarship for teacher's children.	1968-69	108	20	128	104913
	1969-70	127	20	147	119627

(K) Drawing and Crafts:

After the formation of the State Examination Board, its office conducts Higher Arts & Drawing Grade Examinations in Gujarat State. Inspectors for Drawing and Craftwork gives technical advice and assistance in regards to these examinations.

During the year under report, the Inspectors for Drawing and Craftwork and the Assistant Inspector inspected secondary schools and D.T.C. institutions of the State.

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

Drawing and Crafts.

Sr. No.	Examination.	No. of students who appeared.		No. of students who passed.	
		1968-69	1969-70	1968-69	1969-70
1.	Drawing Elementary grade.	27486	25563	15832	15018
2.	Drawing inter-mediate grade.	12794	11995	7723	8830
3.	D.T.C.	343	315	266	237
4.	D.M.	93	117	46	39
5.	A.M.	104	107	19	26
6.	Elementary Painting.	262	245	182	36
7.	Inter painting.	82	72	36	16
8.	Advanced painting.	47	46	32	26
9.	Diploma in Arts.	34	36	24	15
10.	Elementary Commercial.	79	83	30	61
11.	Inter commercial.	24	35	11	28
12.	Advanced Commercial.	18	12	12	6
13.	Diploma Commercial.	20	20	11	16
14.	Elementary Modelling.	7	6	4	4
15.	Inter Modelling.	1	5	-	3
16.	Advanced Modelling.	4	3	2	1
17.	Diploma Modelling.	5	3	2	3

(L) State Institute of Education.

The state Institute of Education in Gujarat has been functioning since last six years, with a view to improving the quality of Education. Its main educational activities are as under:-

1. Training classes (for Inspectors and teachers of training colleges).
2. Symposia and workshops.
3. Improvement of Science Education.
4. Study and Research.
5. Publication.
6. Service Extension Centre.

During the year, academic seminars of Inspectors and Head Masters of primary schools as well as of teachers were organised in the Districts of Bulsar, Broach, Panchmahals, Baroda, Kaira, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Junagadh and Surat in the State. Two seminars were held in tribal areas one at Songadh in Surat District and other in Baroda district. Most of the teachers as well as Local workers participated in these seminars. With a view to enlightening the teachers about basic concepts of new curricula and new academic activities as well as experiments, the State Institute of Education had undertaken a special activity of conducting introductory classes.

In addition to the above mentioned activities, other activities which can be said to be very much important in regards to development and improvement in education were undertaken. Some of them are as under:-

1. Various curriculum committees.
2. Standing Education Committee.
3. Project covering calligraphy, correct pronunciations and neatness in schools under service extension centre.

-----

CHAPTER XII

Technical Education.

1. Set-up.

1.1 Prior to 1948, administration of technical education was jointly looked by the Director of Education and the Director of Industries. ~~Technical Education~~ Technical Education being an important aspect of education and in ~~other~~ 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 Bombay, State, the State of Gujarat established the Directorate of Technical Education at Ahmedabad from 1-5-67 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-I and Seven Officers in G.E.S. Class-II.

1.4 The following four council and one board 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.
- (D) The Industrial Liaison Board.
- (E) Technical Examination Board.

1.5 The State ~~Examination~~ Technical Education Council prescribes Diploma and Certificate course in the State, ~~and~~ ~~supervises~~ the work of holding examinations and other allied ~~activities~~. It also advises the State Government in the 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.

1.7 The Technical Examination Board holds examinations for Diploma and Certificate courses in the State. In addition to that, it prescribes the curriculum therefor.

1.8 ~~The~~ In order to create necessary climate for the advancement of technical education which has been considered very much essential in view of the progress achieved by the industrial units, Government has established the Industrial Liaison Board with a view to providing guidelines and submitting the proposals of programmes pertaining to the development of technical education at the degree as well as diploma levels drafted by the representatives of technical institutions and industries. This board has been established under Government resolution, Education and Labour Department No. GRC-3067-77867-GH, dated 22nd Jan. 1970.

## 2. Categories of Education:-

Education of different categories is provided for as under:-

- |    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Colleges.                                       | A. Post-Graduates<br>B. Graduate.  |
| 2. | Polytechnics.                                   | A. For boys & girls who have passed S.S.C.E.                                   |
|    | Diploma courses                                 |  |
| 3. | Secondary Educational Institutions.             | A. Technical Schools.<br>B. Junior Technical Schools.                          |
| 4. | Crafts Training Institutes-Certificate Courses. | A. Training classes for different vocations.<br>B. Coaching classes for women. |

- 6. Training Institutes for artisans required in industries.
  - A. Industrial training classes
  - B. Part-time classes for industrial workers.
  - C. Apprenticeship scheme under The Apprenticeship Act, 1961.
- 6. Miscellaneous activities.
  - A. Grant of Scholarships.
  - B. Grant to non-Government institutes etc.

3. Institutes courses and details.

3.1 Post Graduate course.

Post graduate courses are conducted at the Engineering colleges of the State. There are courses in 17 different subjects. Total intake capacity is 135. In addition there is additional intake capacity of 20 students at Ahmedabad for post-graduate course in pharmacy.

3.2 Graduate Courses

Graduate courses are conducted at six different Engineering colleges in the State, viz. Ahmedabad, Amnand, Morbi, Baroda, Surat and Naldad. Provision of nine different courses has been made.

3.2 Post Graduate Diploma Course.

In addition, for Post-Graduate Diploma course and Post-Diploma course the institution at Baroda has an intake capacity of 19 and 5 respectively. The total intake capacity for civil Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering, Textile Technology, Textile Engineering, Architecture, Electronics and Metallurgy course is 1660. In addition, there is a Pharmacy college in Ahmedabad with a total intake capacity of 75. The school of Architecture is functioning in Ahmedabad and its intake capacity is 30. Thus, the total capacity is 1765.

3.3.

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

3.4 Polytechnics:

Present Diploma Courses.

No. of Courses.	12
Intake Capacity	2745
No. of institutions	18

Diploma Courses are provided in 18 institutions-

Ahmedabad 3, Patan, Morvi & Rajkot 2, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Adipur, Dahod, Baroda, Surat, Breach, Bulsar, Vallabhvidyanagar, Anand and Nadiad.

3.5 Present Courses:

Provision of 12 different courses has been made in polytechnics. They are- Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Radio Engineering, Electronics and Sound Engineering, Automobile, Textile, Manufacture, Textile Chemistry, Textile Technology, metallurgy and Pharmacy technical in chemical industry with a total intake capacity of 2700.

3.6 Information about Diversified Courses:

No. of courses.	5
Intake capacity.	310
No. of institutions.	7

3.7 Diversified courses:-

From June 1969, Diversified Diploma courses have been started in the present seven polytechnics. Provisions of 5 different courses have been made:-

1. Technician in mechanical industries.
2. Construction and structure.

3. Man-Made fibres fabrics.
4. Man-made fibres wet-processing.
5. Production Engineering.

3.8. Part-time courses:

No. of Courses. 3

Intake Capacity. 425

No. of Institutions. 8

3.9 Institutions:

Part-time Diploma courses are conducted at 8 different institutions. During the Third Five Year Plan part-time courses were started at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Surat, Broach, Dehad, Rajkot and Bulsar. At Ahmedabad and Baroda part-time courses were started during the Third Five Year Plan while at Bhavnagar, Surat, Broach, Dehad, Rajkot, and Bulsar, part-time courses have been started from August, 1969.

3.10 Courses:-

Part-time Diploma courses in Civil Mechanical and Electrical have been provided.

3.11 Girls Polytechnic.

No. of Courses. 3

Intake capacity. 180

No. of institutions. 2

3.12 Institutions:

Girls' Polytechnic are functioning at Ahmedabad and Surat.

3.13 Courses:

Provision is made for three different courses.

1. Secretarial practice in Business correspondence and stenography.
2. Electronics and Radio Engineering.
3. Architectural assistantship.

### 3.14 Technical Schools:

In the year 1969-70 the number of multipurpose and technical schools (including those with technical courses) was 44 and 1097 students were studying in these schools. In most of the centre where there are Government ~~run~~ technical schools, students from the local schools attend to learn technical subjects for their S.S.C. Examination.

#### Junior Technical Schools:

At Vallabhvidyanagar there is a Junior Technical School with an intake capacity of 600. From 1966-67 Junior Technical Schools were started at Bhavnagar, and Kadi, each with an intake capacity of 60. A committee was appointed for the evaluation study of this scheme. According to the recommendations of this committee, the existing Junior Technical Schools are to be closed down.

### 3.15 Crafts Training:

There are 174 institutes giving training in various vocations. These institutes impart training in different subjects to boys and girls. Out of these, 40 institutes have intake capacity of 2713 students for certified Engineering courses and in the remaining 134 institutes 2715 boys and girls undergo training in ~~tailoring~~ and embroidery classes. This course is recognised by the State Council for Technical Education. Since 1968 classes for carpentry, armature winding, hand and power ~~loom~~ weaving and mechanics are conducted in the School for the Blind, Ahmedabad. The intake capacity of these classes is 40.

### 3.16 Industrial Training Centres:-

18 Industrial training centres are run at the following places in the State:-

1. Ahmedabad, 2. Adipur 3. Bar-da, 4. Junagadh, 5. Dhad,  
6. Godhra 7. Jamnagar 8. Rajkot 9. Surat 10. Bhavnagar 11.  
Surendrnagar 12. Palanpur 13. Amreli 14. Mehasa 15. Visnagar  
16. Bilimera 17. Ankleshvar 18. Gondal.

In the above institutes, trainees are continuously trained for one and two years. In 1969-70 the intake capacity of the 18 industrial training institute was 5904, and training was imparted in the following different trades:-

1. Blacksmithy 2. Carpentry, 3. Clock and Watch repairing 4. Draftsman mechanic, 5. Draftsman civil 6. Electrician, 7. Electroplater, 8. Fitter, 9. Mechanist grinder, 10. Mechanic ~~Mxxkx~~, Mechanic instrument (motor) 11. Mechanic-Diesel 12. Mechanic Motor, 13. Machnist 14. Moulder, 15. Pattern maker 16. Painter, 17. Plumber, 18. Radio. 19. Refrigeration mechanic, 20. Surveyor, 21. Sheet metal worker, 22. Turner, 23. Welder-gas and Electric 24. Wireman, 25. Building Construction, 26. Machanist. 27. Tool-maker 28. Footwear.

In addition, part-time classes of two Years' duration for increasing technical knowledge of industrial workers have been started at Ahmedabad (200 seats), Rajkot (60 seats), and surat (60 seats).

In pursuance of the provision of the Apprenticeship Act, 1961, 1955 trainees were undergoing long and short term training in different factories during the year. In addition, 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.