



GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Annual Administration Report

1960-61



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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON EDUCATION

1960-61

CONTENTS

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Pages</i>
I	GENERAL PROGRESS	1
II	EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION.. .. .	19
III	PRIMARY EDUCATION	21
IV	BASIC EDUCATION	39
V	SECONDARY EDUCATION	49
VI	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	67
VII	TRAINING OF TEACHERS	76
VIII	PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION	83
IX	SOCIAL EDUCATION	95
X	PHYSICAL EDUCATION	99
XI	EDUCATION OF GIRLS	102
XII	EDUCATION OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES	106
XIII	EDUCATION OF TYPICAL CHILDREN - Awaiting.	113
XIV	OTHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.	117

CHAPTER - I

GENERAL PROGRESS

Gujarat came into being on 1st May 1960 as a result of the bifurcation of the Bombay State into the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat under the Bombay State Reorganisation Act of 1960. Gujarat is situated on the West coast of India between 20.1 and 24.7 degrees north latitude and 68.4 and 74.4 degree east longitude. The State is bounded by Arabian Sea on the West, Rajasthan in the North and East, Madhya Pradesh in the South-East and Maharashtra in the south. It consists of 17 Districts, 11 Districts of the Old Bombay State, all the five District of the former Saurashtra State and the District of Kutch. The total area of the State is 72,137 Sq. Miles. The total population of the State according to the 1961 census is as under:—

Males	10632079
Females	9980206
Total	20,612285

The statistical data presented in this report and the progress of education reviewed herein, give the over-all educational situation in the State as on 31st March 1961. No attempt is made and can be made to separate the progress achieved as part of normal development and under plan Schemes.

1-1. Educational Institutions

The table No. I (1) at shows the growth in the number of educational institutions of all types in the State during the year under report.

The total number of recognised educational institutions of all categories have increased by 172 from 27505 in 1959-60 to 27677 in 1960--61. The largest increase of 985 is noticed in the care of primary schools, 929 in boys schools and 56 in girls Schools. Social Education classes show a decrease of 1052.

Under Higher Education there is considerable expansion of 11 Arts and Science Colleges and of 6 professional and Special Colleges. Secondary Schools increased by 113 (97 for boys and 16 for girls) during the year under report.

1-2 Educational Institutions on Rural Areas

The Table No. 1 (2) compares the number of educational institutions in rural areas in the two years 1959--60 and 1960--61. It will be seen from the Table that the number of educational institutions (except Social Education Classes) in rural areas increased by 929 during the year under report, 1960--61. The number of institutions in rural areas represented about 85.6 per cent of the total number of educational institutions in the State as a whole. This is mainly due to the fact that there is a very large number of Primary Schools and Social Education Classes in the Rural Areas. A closer examination of the Table will show that post primary education is not adequately developed in rural areas as yet. For example there was only one Rural University in the State. Out of the 7 Research Institutions none was in rural areas 7 out of the 47 Colleges were situated in rural areas, and only 590 out of the 1099 Secondary Schools were located in rural areas. But with the expansion of educational facilities at the lower levels, the facilities at the higher levels will significantly increase in rural areas in coming years especially as greater incentives are held out to managements in this regard.

1-3 Educational Institutions by Management

The Table No. I (3) shows the classification of educational institutions by types of management. It will be seen that the Central and the State Government conducted only 887 or 3.2 per cent of the total number of educational institutions in the State as a whole. The District school Boards, and the Municipalities conducted 16828 Institutions of the total number of institutions. The remaining 9962 Institutions were managed by Private agencies. Of the institutions managed by private agencies, 9398 were aided. Private agencies were in the lead in conducting Social Education Classes and Secondary Schools while the District and Municipal School Boards ran the majority of Primary Schools.

TABLE NO. I (1)
Educational Institutions by Type
(1960-1961)

Type of Institution.	1959-1960			1960-1961			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	Institutions for boys	Institutions for Girls.	Total	Institutions for Boys	Institutions for Girls	Total.	Institutions for Boys	Institution for Girls.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Universities	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Research Institutions ..		—	7	7	—	7	—	—	—
Arts and Sc. Colleges. ..	29	7	36	40	7	47	+11	—	+11
Professional and Special Colleges. ..	37	1	38	42	2	44	+5	+1	+6
Secondary Schools. ..	901	85	986	998	101	1099	+97	+16	+113
Primary Schools	16610	917	17527	17539	973	18512	+929	+56	+985
Social Education Classes. ..	6891	1372	8263	6205	1008	7211	-686	-366	1052
Other Schools. ..	560	85	645	651	103	754	+91	+18	+109
Total.. ..	25038	2467	27505	25485	2192	27677	+447	-275	+172
Un-Recognised ..	266	10	276	128	32	160	-138	22	-116
Grand Total ..	25304	2477	27781	25613	2224	27837	+309	-253	+56

2

TABLE NO. I (2)
Educational Institutions in Rural
(1960-1961)

Type of Institution	1959-1960			1960-1961			Increase(+) or Decrease (-)		
	for Boys	Institutions for Girls	Total	for Boys	Institutions for Girls.	Total	for Boys	Institutions for Girls	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Universities	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Research Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts and Science Colleges	4	1	5	6	1	7	+2	—	+2
Professional and Special Colleges	2	—	2	6	—	6	+4	—	+4
Secondary Schools	488	13	501	584	6	590	+96	-7	+89
Primary Schools	15253	481	15734	16047	512	16559	+794	+31	+825
Social Education Classes	5692	895	6587	4099	524	4623	-1593	-371	-1964
Other Schools	149	2	151	156	4	160	+7	+2	+9
Total (Recognised)	21589	1392	22981	20899	1041	21940	-690	-345	-1035

TABLE NO. I (3)
Educational Institutions by Management
(1960-1961)

Type of Institutions.	Management						Total.
	Central Government.	State Government.	District Boards.	Municipal Boards.	Private.		
					Aided.	Un-Aided.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Universities	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Research Institutions	1	—	—	1	5	—	7
Arts and Science Colleges	—	8	—	—	39	1	47
Professional and Special Colleges	—	14	—	—	22	8	44
Secondary Schools	1	121	20	65	876	16	1099
Primary Schools	5	581	15,897	776	857	396	18,512
Social Education Classes	—	—	—	—	7,211	—	7,211
Other Schools.. .. .	1	155	48	21	385	144	754
Total (Recognised)	8	879	15,965	863	9,398	564	27,677

N. B.—Institutions conducted by Cantonment Boards are included under "Municipal Boards".

1-4 Scholars In All Educational Institutions

The Table No. I (4) shows the growth in the number of scholars in all types of educational institutions in the State during the year under report.

The above statistics show that the total number of scholars in all types of educational institutions increased by 176,082 from 2707918 in 1959-60 to 2884000 in 1960-61. The increase was shared by all types of educational institutions except Social Education classes. The largest increase in the enrolment has naturally occurred at the primary level, due mainly to the opening of schools in school-less villages. The increase in enrolment noticed in primary Schools during the year under report was 138977.

The only two decreases are under boys in Research Institutions and Social Education Classes

1-5 Scholars from Rural Areas

The Table No. I (5) shows the total number of scholars from rural areas enrolled in all types of educational institutions Columns 2, 3, and 4 give the total enrolment in institutions located in rural areas and, as urban children hardly ever go to rural Institutions, this may all be regarded as that of rural children. Columns, 5, 6 and 7 give the enrolment of rural children in institutions located in urban areas and columns 8, 9 and 10 give the total enrolment of rural children in all types of educational institutions both urban and rural.

These statistics show that the total number of Scholars from rural areas enrolled in all types of educational institutions, both urban and rural, was 1813329 in 1960-61. This works out at 62.7 per cent of the total enrolment in all the institutions of the State. This high percentage of 62.7 per cent is mainly due to the large number of Primary Schools and Social Education Classes that are located in rural areas as against a comparatively lower number in urban areas.

The enrolment from rural areas is very meagre at the collegiate level 15883 out of a total of 49831, (31.8 per cent) and it is equally small even at the Secondary stage (121869 out of a total enrolment of 364853 33.3 per cent) Owing to the comparative paucity of higher educational institutions located in rural areas, some children from the villages actually migrate to urban areas in order to receive Secondary and Collegiate Education. Further, it will also be seen that the enrolment of girls is very meagre in rural areas, and is smaller than that in urban areas. It is, therefore, clear that rural education has a very considerable way to make in the Post-Primary field as well as in respect of the education of girls.

1-6 Enrolment of Scholars According to age-Groups

The enrolment figures dealt with above do not in themselves indicate the intensity of utilisation of the facilities available at the different educational levels. For a more realistic and correct assessment of the number of scholars in schools, they have to be related to the total number of children of the different age-groups in the estimated general population. As the age groups approximately correspond to the different stages of education, the intensity of utilisation of educational facilities can only be judged from the percentage of children (out of the total) of a particular age-group attending the corresponding stage of education.

The Table 1 (5) shows the total number of children in the age-groups 6-11, 11-14, and 14-17 in the estimated general population for the year under report.

TABLE NO. 1(4)
Scholars in All Educational Institutions
(1960-1961)

Type of Institutions	1959 - 1960			1960 - 1961			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Universities	287	92	379	593	140	733	+ 306	+ 48	+ 354
Research Institutions	205	32	237	192	49	241	- 13	+ 17	+ 4
Arts & Science Colleges	20943	6313	27256	23499	6938	30438	+2556	+ 626	+3182
Professional & Special Colleges	15479	1415	16894	16841	1578	18419	+1362	+ 163	+1525
Secondary Schools	248687	78598	327285	272455	92358	364853	+23808	+13760	+37568
Primary Schools	1379569	728567	2108136	1460016	787098	2247113	+80446	+58531	+138977
Social Education Classes	152867	31991	184858	119928	26025	145953	-32939	-5966	-38905
Other Schools	21658	7438	29096	42536	20063	62599	+20878	+12625	+33503
<i>Total (Recognised)</i>	1839695	854446	2694141	1936099	934250	2870349	+96404	+79804	+176208
Un-Recognised	9414	4363	13777	8524	5127	13651	-890	+764	- 126
Grand Total	1849109	858809	2707918	1944623	939377	2884000	+95514	+80568	+176082

TABLE NO. I (5)
Scholars From Rural Areas
(1960-1961)

Type of Institutions	Scholars enrolled in Educational institutions located in Rural Areas.			Scholars from Rural Areas attending Educational Institutions in Urban Areas.			Total Number of Scholars from Rural Areas enrolled in all Educational Institutions.		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Universities	213	25	238	107	4	111	320	29	349
Research Institutions	—	—	—	6	—	6	6	—	6
Arts & Science Colleges	2867	528	3395	5952	286	6238	8319	814	9133
Professional & Special Colleges	2016	40	2056	3809	30	3839	5825	70	5895
Secondary Schools	83030	17788	100818	17767	3275	21042	100797	21063	121860
Primary Schools	1024509	487222	1511731	15762	8135	23897	1040271	495357	1535628
Social Education Classes	104209	18195	122404	—	—	—	104209	18195	122404
Other Schools	6988	3695	10683	5725	1146	6871	12713	4841	17554
Total (Recognised)	1223832	527493	1751325	49128	12876	62004	1272960	540369	1813329

TABLE NO. 1 (6)

Children of School going-age by age-groups

(1960-61)

Age - Group.	Estimated number of children			Percentage to population.
	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
6-11	1321773	1252454	2574227	12.48
11-14	728613	676197	1404810	6.82
14-17	678914	627991	1306905	6.34
	2720200	2556642	5286842	25.64

The following Table shows the actual enrolment of children of the age-group of 6-11 in pre-Primary, Primary and secondary schools during the year under report :

TABLE NO 1 (7)

Children in the age-group 6-11

(1960-61)

Estimated Population of children in the age-group of 6-11.	Number of Children enrolled in schools in			
	Nursery Schools	Classes I-V	Classes VI-XI	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Boys 13,21,773	200	9,19,295	7804	9,27,299
Girls 12,52,454	166	5,40,984	4383	5,45,533
Total 25,74,227	366	14,60,279	12187	14,72,832

From the above Table, it will be seen that 14.72 Lakhs of the children in the age-group 6-11 were actually studying. The percentage of boys being 70.1 and that of girls being only 43.5. This low percentage of attendance is due mainly to the non-introduction of compulsion in some parts of the State.

However, the increase in enrolment during the year under report is more than can be accounted for under normal development in relation to the increased population and, therefore, of children in the age group.

The following Table shows the enrolment of children in the age-group of 11-14 in Primary and Secondary Schools during the year 1960-61.

TABLE NO. 1 (8)

Children in the age-group 11-14

(1960-61)

Estimated population of children in the age-group 11-14 years.	Number of children Enrolled in			
	Schools in below Std. VI	School in Stds. VI-VIII	Schools in Stds. IX-XI	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Boys 7,28,613	3,00,978	1,25,479	6,855	4,33,313
Girls 6,76,197	1,42,200	54,895	2,099	1,99,194
Total 14,04,810	4,43,178	1,80,374	8954	6,32,506

The percentage of children of this age-group in schools is 59.4 for boys 29.4 for girls and 45.0 for all pupils. The progress appears satisfactory on the whole.

But a closer scrutiny of the figures in the Table will reveal that out of 6,32,506 children of the age-group 11-14 actually on rolls, as many as 4,43,178 were retarded in their progress and were reading in Standards below VI. This is due to two main reasons :

1. Large number of children, particularly in rural areas, begin their education late and not at 6 years as desired, and
2. There is much stagnation in the lower Primary Standards especially in Standard I.

It has been noted that there is a considerable fall in the number of children enrolled in Schools from the age-group 6-11 to 11-14. In the next range 14-17, the number of children enrolled in schools is still less as the children now come within the scope of Secondary Education which, in rural areas, is not as easily accessible as Primary Education.

The following Table gives the enrolment of pupils in the age-group 14-17 in educational institutions during 1960-61.

TABLE NO. 1 (9)
Children in the Age-Group 14-17 years.
(1960-61)

	Estimated population of children in the age group 14-17.	Number of children enrolled in		
		Schools in below Std. IX	Schools in Stds. IX-XI	Total
	1	2	3	4
Boys	6,78,814	1,66,585	61,505	2,28,090
Girls	6,27,991	51,073	21,058	72,131
Total	13,06,805	2,17,658	82,563	3,00,221

The percentage of boys, girls and all pupils of the age-range 14-17 years in Schools is 36.9, 11.4 and 22.9 respectively of the estimated total number of boys, girls and children in the population. There is retardation in educational progress 2,17,658 children out of a total of 3,00,221 reading in Standards below IX. The girls, as in the lower age-groups, make a comparatively poor showing reflecting on the leeway that is yet to be made up by girls to come on par with the boys.

TABLE NO. 1 (10)

Statement showing all kinds of recognised Educational Institutions in each of the Districts in the Gujarat State and the number of pupils attending them as on 31st march, 1961

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Higher Education.		Secondary Education		Primary Education		Special Schools		Total		Area in Sq. Miles	Populatio-n Cen-sus 1961 Provisional	Percenta-ge of pupi-ls in col. 12 to pop. in col. 14.	No.towns and Villages	No. of Towns & Villages with schools.
		Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils	Institutions	Pupils					
1	2	3		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Ahmedabad	26	17838	145	74548	1324	266720	857	22323	2352	381429	3502	2331534	17.1	760	720
2	Sabarkantha	2	280	39	9757	1095	108766	445	11288	1581	130091	2831	917809	14.2	1650	945
3	Banaskantha	—	—	25	4369	1291	68016	372	6796	1688	79181	4663	995980	7.9	1384	1267
4	Mehsana	4	1342	116	35628	1193	224093	698	21735	2011	282798	3712	1685090	16.8	1133	1082
5	Kaira	14	6608	131	47203	1557	255136	461	13914	2163	322861	2533	1974351	16.4	984	902
9	Panchmahals	1	210	58	14154	1758	138418	638	15088	2455	167870	3497	1467485	11.4	1944	1462
7	Baroda	18	9387	89	33543	1224	180557	580	16391	1911	239878	2980	1527044	15.7	1710	1082
8	Broach	4	651	47	13408	1023	111409	764	18489	1838	143957	2980	892241	16.1	1267	872
9	Surat	8	5299	128	48730	2181	321876	1132	22206	3449	398111	4791	2438740	16.3	2072	1724
10	Dangs	—	—	1	120	165	5715	25	688	191	6523	670	71589	9.1	3.10	159
11	Rajkot	5	2933	74	21469	974	126754	388	12647	1441	163803	4072	1209004	13.5	867	794
12	Jamnagar	6	1130	28	9827	739	71756	307	8176	1080	90889	4216	824725	11.0	702	630
13	Surendranagar	1	517	42	8283	638	54738	316	9473	997	73011	4249	662308	11.0	659	556
14	Bhavnagar	4	2072	52	15856	1025	98272	196	7991	1277	124191	4799	1116206	11.1	915	849
15	Junagadh	7	1242	58	13688	1032	95132	335	10558	1432	120620	3890	1244086	9.7	1049	918
16	Amreli	—	—	29	5619	599	65407	221	5573	849	76599	1730	667387	11.5	592	534
17	Kutch	1	322	37	8651	694	54348	230	5216	962	68537	17022	686706	9.9	974	576
<i>Total</i>		101	49831	1099	364853	18512	2247113	7965	208552	27677	2870349	72137	20612285	13.9	18972	15072

1-7. Progress of Education in the Districts

The districts of the State exhibit varying levels of educational progress, district in Urban and highly industrialised area like Ahmedabad, shows a high level of educational progress; richer agricultural areas, especially those that produce cash crops, or are largely irrigated like Kaira, come next; and poor agricultural and forest areas like Kutch, Banaskantha come last. There are again, fairly large tracts in some of the districts, for example in Dangs, Broach, Baroda, Surat inhabited by Scheduled aboriginal and hill) tribes, which are classified as Scheduled areas whose education progress is comparatively backward in relation to the more advanced districts.

As the number of institutions of the different types and the number of scholars studying in them is a fair index of the Educational standing of a district, the Table 1 (10) presents this statistical data about the districts in the State as on 31st March 1961 under the heads :

Institutions for and Pupils in	Higher Education
	Secondary Education
	Primary Education
	Special Schools
	Total (all institutions)
Area in square miles	
Population (Census 1961)	
Percentage of Pupils (Total) to Population	
Number of Towns and Villages	
Number of Towns and Villages with Schools.	

1-8 Marital Status of Scholars

The following Table shows the civil condition of scholars enrolled in different types of educational institutions :

TABLE NO. 1 (11)
Civil Condition of Scholars
(1960-61)

Type of Institution.	Number of Males above the age of 18 who are married.	Percent to total Male enrollment	Number of Females above the age of 14 who are married.	Percentage to total Female enrolment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Universities	277	46.7	18	12.8
Research Institutions	79	41.1	8	16.3
Arts and Science Colleges	2,969	12.6	661	9.5
Professional and Special Colleges	3,554	21.1	104	6.5
Secondary Schools	8,367	3.0	1,456	1.5
Primary Schools	1,053	0.1	2,240	0.2
Social Education Classes	79,303	66.1	13,201	50.7
Other Schools	6,937	16.3	2,941	14.6
Total (Recognised)	1,03,139	5.3	20,629	2.2
Unrecognised	25	0.3	40	0.7
Grand Total	1,03,164	5.3	20,669	2.2

As is to be expected, the percentage of married scholars was highest (66.1 for men, 50.7 for women) in Social Education Classes, percentage of scholars in post-graduate research institutions and University Departments coming next. On the whole, the percentage are consistently lower in the case of women scholars in every type of institution indicating thereby that women rarely prosecute further studies after marriage, the highest percentage of 16.3 for married women scholars is under Research Institutions. The percentages are all low in all other institutions.

1-9. Teachers in Educational Institutions

The following Table gives the number of teachers in educational institutions during two successive years by type of Institutions

TABLE NO. 1 (12)

Teachers in Educational Institutions
(1960-61)

Type of Institutions	1959-60			1960-61			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Universities	23	1	24	45	3	48	+ 22	+ 2	+ 24
Research Institutions ..	59	6	65	35	5	40	- 24	- 1	- 25
Arts and Science Colleges ..	1258	159	1417	1337	178	1515	+ 79	+ 19	+ 98
Professional and Special Colleges	1102	69	1171	1217	76	1293	+115	+ 7	+122
Secondary Schools ..	10716	1802	12608	11969	2239	14208	+1253	+347	+1600
Primary Schools ..	43122	13609	56821	43408	15399	58807	+286	+1700	+1986
Special Schools ..	7187	1618	8805	6014	1695	7609	-1173	- 23	-1196
Total ..	63407	17444	80911	64025	19495	83520	+ 558	+2051	+2609

It will be seen from the above table that the number of teachers in educational institutions increased by 2609 from 80911 in 59-60 to 83520. The increase is shared by almost every type of institution, the largest increase being in Primary Schools. The only decrease in the number of teachers is under special Schools and Research Institutions.

In the University Departments and in the Professional and Special Colleges, the Proportion of women teachers on the staff is very low, being only 3 and 7.0 respectively. The Research Institutions also have 5 women teachers. The proportion of women teachers is fairly satisfactory in other types of Institutions.

A point worthy of comment is the greater percentage of trained women teachers in Primary* and Secondary ** Schools. Out of the 15399 women teachers in Primary Schools, as many as 8440 or 54.8% were trained. The corresponding percentage for men teachers was 45.7 only. Similarly, 56.7 of the women teachers in Secondary Schools were trained as against 59.6 trained men teachers.

1-10. Educational Expenditure

The following Table shows the direct expenditure incurred on education according to sources during 1960-61.

TABLE NO. 1 (13)

Direct Expenditure on Education by Sources
(1960-61)

Source	Amount	Percentage
Central Government Fund	92,10,770	6.0
State Government Fund	8,47,72,937	55.7
District School Board Fund	46,14,186	3.0
Municipal School Board Fund	73,08,599	4.8
Fees	3,53,98,155	23.2
Other Sources	1,10,06,911	7.3
Total	15,23,11,558	100.0

It will be seen from the above Table that the total direct expenditure increased from Rs. 13,40,04,962 in 1959-60 to Rs. 15,23,11,558 in 1960-61 of which about 55.7 % of the total was met from State Government Funds.

The Table No. 1 (14) gives the classification of direct expenditure by type educational institutions.

It will be seen from the above Table that the direct expenditure on educational institutions increased by Rs. 1,83,06,596 and that the increase was shared by all types of educational institutions. The largest increases have naturally occurred under Primary and Secondary Education.

TABLE No. 1 (14)

Educational Expenditure
(1960-61)

Type of Institution	For Boys	For Girls	Total	Total Expenditure for the year 1959-60	Total Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.—	Rs.—	Rs.—	Rs.—	Rs.—
1. Universities	1,09,97,477	—	1,09,97,477	78,50,414	+ 31,47,063
2. Research Institutions ..	7,08,356	—	7,08,356	8,72,936	— 1,64,580
3. Arts and Science Colleges ..	98,76,656	7,13,272	1,05,89,928	82,18,618	+ 23,71,310
4. Professional and Special Colleges	97,84,716	2,35,781	1,00,20,498	79,27,617	+ 20,92,881
5. Secondary Schools	3,06,24,489	96,90,125	3,53,14,614	3,33,06,740	+ 20,07,874
6. Primary Schools	6,37,86,793	1,04,97,667	7,42,84,460	6,82,99,883	+ 5,98,4,577
7. Social Education Classes ..	3,21,204	56,918	3,78,122	3,26,350	+ 51,772
8. Other Special and Professional Schools.	89,24,540	10,93,563	1,00,18,103	72,02,404	+ 28,15,699
Total (Direct) ..	13,50,24,231	1,72,87,327	15,23,11,558	13,40,04,962	+ 1,83,06,596

N. B.—Expenditure on the S. S. C. Examination Board, Baroda is not included.

I-11. The following table shows the table educational expenditure incurred in Rural areas during 1960-61.

TABLE NO. 1 (16)

Expenditure on Educational Institutions in Rural Areas
(1960-61)

Type of Institution	1960-61
	Rs.
Universities	8,83,887
Research Institutions	—
Arts and Science Colleges	14,58,556
Professional and Special Colleges	12,71,909
Secondary Schools	1,10,22,850
Primary Schools	5,09,90,890
Social Education Classes	2,54,999
Other Professional and Special Schools	20,22,245
Total ..	6,79,05,336

The total educational expenditure incurred in rural areas in 1956-60 was Rs. 5,77,44,586 as against Rs. 6,79,05,336 in 1960-61.

Summary of Main Events

Primary Education.—The year under review was characterised by a substantial progress in the field of Primary Education. The number of Primary Schools increased from 17527 in 1959-60 to 18512 in 1960-61 while the number of pupils in Primary Schools increased from 2108136 on 31st March, 1960, to 2247113 on 31st March, 1961. The number of teachers in Primary Schools increased from 56821 in 1959-60 to 58807 in 1960-61. The direct expenditure on Primary Education was about Rs. 7.42.

Out of the 18972 places (243 towns and 18729 villages) in the Gujarat State as many as 15041 places had schools. Out of the remaining 3931 villages, educational facilities of 2678 villages were met by schools in a neighbouring village leaving 1253 villages without schooling facilities.

Basic Education.—Basic Education being the accepted pattern of our educational system, the system of elementary education is gradually being brought in line with it. The basic system sets out an activity curriculum in which learning is correlated with the physical and social environment of the children and also with a productive craft like spinning and weaving, kitchen-gardening, agriculture, wood-work, etc. The programme for the conversion of the existing Primary Schools into basic ones, the opening of new basic schools, the production of literature on Basic Education and training of basic school teachers is progressively being carried out.

The total number of basic schools in the State increased from 4576 in 1959-60 to 4905 in 1960-61 giving an increase of 329 schools during the year under report.

The number of pupils in basic schools increased from 862578 on 31st March, 1959-60 to 942530 on 31st March, 1961.

The total number of teachers working in basic schools was 26713 of whom 8753 were basic trained and 6629 ordinary trained.

The direct expenditure on Basic Education increased from Rs. 29735241 in 1959-60 to 32480369 in 1960-61. About 82.5 per cent of the expenditure on basic schools during the year under report was met from State funds.

The total realisation of articles produced in basic schools was about 1.66 lakhs.

Several improvements have been made with regard to Craft teaching in basic schools. One of the measures taken is to standardise the type of equipment required for basic schools for spinning and weaving. Detailed specifications including the type of wood to be used, length, breadth, thickness, size and price have been fixed for essential articles and published in book-form for the guidance of teachers and administrators. Another important step taken in this direction is the construction of craft-sheds in basic schools. Standard plans and type designs of craft-sheds have been prepared and Government have been giving full grants to School Boards for the construction of craft-sheds.

Secondary Education The number of Secondary Schools increased from 986 in 1959-60 to 1099 in 1960-61. About 81.0 per cent of the schools were conducted by private agencies. The total enrolment showed an increase of 37568 pupils, from 3,27,285 in 1959-60 to 3,64,853 in 1960-61. The total number of teachers increased by 1,600 from 12,608 in 1959-60 to 14,208. The percentage of trained teachers went up from 58.2 in 1959-60 to 59.2 in 1960-61. The total direct expenditure on Secondary Education increased from Rs. 3.33 crores in 1959-60 to Rs. 3.53 crores in 1960-61, Major portion of the expenditure was met from school fees and Government grants.

At the end of the year under report, there were 99 Multipurpose schools. Of these, 31 were Government Schools and the rest were conducted by private agencies. The Multipurpose Schools are substantially aided by the Government.

University Education.—Government spent about 7.73 lakhs on the payment of matching grants to these Universities. (both recurring and non-recurring on such of their development scheme as were appointed by the University grants Commission)

*Source Census of India—1961.

The total number of institutions, including those not affiliated to any University, imparting Higher Education in the various fields of knowledge was 101. The number of students in these institutions as on 31st March 1961, was 49,831.

Further particulars of each of the Universities in the State are given in Chapter VI University Education.

Conclusion. The key-note of the year under review was an all-round development, involving a sizeable increase both in the number of institutions and of pupils attending them. The year 1960-61 was the last year of the II Five Year Plan. The resume of general progress reviewed above is the totality of development achieved under the normal budget of the Department supplemented and geared by the Schemes implemented under the Plan. A brief review of the Plan Schemes follows.

REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT 1960-61

The State of Gujarat came into existence on 1st May 1960. The year 1960-61 which was the last year of the Second Five Year Plan was the first year of the existence of the Gujarat State. The Plan Budget provision for the year 1960-61 was Rs. 363.66 lakhs against which the actual expenditure of Rs. 372.91 lacs was incurred.

The following are the details of the important schemes implemented during the year :-

I. Elementary Education

(b) *Primary Education.*—Compulsory Education was introduced during the Second Five Year Plan in all the districts (except Dangs) of pre 1956 Bombay State now forming part of Gujarat State covering the children of the age group 7-11. The total number of Primary Schools rose from 15,322 to 18,512 showing an increase of 20.7 %. The number of pupils in Primary Schools rose from 16,38,895 to 22,47,113 showing an increase of 37.1% during the plan period. During the year 605 teachers were appointed in Primary Schools. An expenditure of Rs. 26.72 lacs was incurred.

In the Saurashtra Districts 975 classes were opened during the year. An amount of Rs. 20.35 lacs was spent for this purpose. Beside the District School Boards in Saurashtra Districts were paid grant-in-aid of Rs. 5.00 lacs for renovation of existing primary schools in that area.

In Kutch District 30 new Primary Schools were opened and 50 teachers and 20 school mothers were appointed during the year under review. An expenditure of Rs. 2.38 lacs was incurred during 1960-61.

(c) *Conversion of Primary Schools into Basic Schools.*—During the Second Plan period 1,739 schools were converted into Basic. 56 Full grade and 459 single teacher schools which were previously converted into Basic Schools in the District of former Bombay State were strengthened further at a cost of Rs. 0.19 lacs. About 325 classes were converted into Basic in Saurashtra Districts at a cost of Rs. 4.78 lacs during the year 1960-61. In the Kutch District 22 Primary Schools were converted into basic schools at a cost of Rs. 3.90 lacs during the year under report.

(d) *Training of Primary Teachers.*—Owing to the rapid expansion of Primary Education the requirements of trained teachers had increased considerably.

Six additional divisions opened in the training colleges for primary teachers in the Gujarat districts of old Bombay State were continued. A Training College for Women was also opened at Idar in Sabarkantha District during the year 1960-61. Under the programme of Government of India Scheme No. 9 training colleges were opened during the year 1960-61.

In Saurashtra, two training colleges which were opened during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 were continued during the year under report. About 840 primary teachers and 550 fresh primary school certificate examination passed candidates were given training at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.81 lacs.

(e) *Construction of Primary School Buildings.*—There was acute shortage of Primary School buildings in Saurashtra. With a view to overcome this shortage an amount of Rs. 6 lacs was

spent during 1960-61 for construction of Primary School Buildings. Some of the schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan of Saurashtra and Kutch were not fully implemented for one reason or the other. There was thus possibility of shortfall in the targets in the schemes of these regions. With a view to covering up as much as possible the amount of shortfall an amount of Rs. 50 lacs was sanctioned for Saurashtra Region and an amount of Rs. 18 lacs was sanctioned, for Kutch Region for construction of Primary School building.

Six Ashram Schools were opened in Dangs District during the year under report. They were run departmentally.

II. Secondary Education

(a) *Training of Secondary Teachers.*-- The Short term training courses each of duration of four months were organised during the year under report in order to train prospective teachers for diversified subjects.

In the Graduates' Teachers' Training College at Porbandar, the number of trainees for admission was increased from 50 to 100.

(b) *Establishment of Multipurpose Schools.*-- The Scheme of expansion of multipurpose schools was also paid due attention during the IInd Five Year Plan period. During 1960-61 different diversified courses were introduced in 7 non-Government Secondary Schools in the Gujarat Districts of old Bombay area. Besides these courses started in previous years, 4 diversified courses were continued in non-Government Secondary Schools in Saurashtra Districts and one course in secondary school of Kutch district during the year under report. Different diversified courses viz., Agriculture, Fine-Arts, Home Science, Science and Commerce were started in 98 schools during the I and II plan period.

(c) *Payment of Grants to Non-Government Secondary Schools.*-- The Grant-in-aid rates were raised from 30% and 33-1/3% to 45% and 50% of the admissible expenditure of Non-Government Secondary Schools. The Grants to these Schools were formerly paid from the provisions in the normal Budget which was not sufficient. Additional expenditure was, therefore, paid for Plan Budget. An amount of Rs. 38.28 Lakhs was spent during the year 1960-61 for payment of such grant in aid to Non-Government Secondary Schools.

For construction of buildings for Secondary Schools Loans to the tune of Rs. 4.02 Lakhs were advanced to Non-Government Secondary Schools during the year 1960-61.

The policy of Government to encourage voluntary agencies to manage Secondary Schools was extended to Saurashtra and Kutch Districts. The grant-in-aid was paid at Liberalised rates to enable the Voluntary Agencies to take over Government Secondary Schools. An amount of Rs. 1.59 Lakhs was paid for such grants in Saurashtra during the year 1960-61.

III. Higher Education

(a) *Grants to Universities.*-- The State Government provided matching grants to the Universities for the Schemes approved by the University Grant Commission.

An amount of Rs. 7.04 Lakhs was paid to the three Universities in the State from Plan Budget during the year under report.

(b) *Increased Grant-in-aid to Non-Government Colleges.*-- An amount of Rs. 4.03 Lakhs was paid as grant in aid to Non-Government Colleges for building, equipment and maintenance, in accordance with the Grant in aid Code.

(c) *Expansion of facilities for Higher Education.*-- In Saurashtra Region three Arts and Science Colleges were opened under the Second Five Year Plan. These colleges were continued during the year under report.

Due to increasing pressure of admission in the Colleges additional Divisions were opened in Government Colleges wherever necessary. An expenditure of Rs. 1.10 Lakhs was incurred in the year 1960-61.

IV. Physical Education and other miscellaneous Schemes

(a) *Expansion of N. C. C. and A. C. C.*-- The activities started under the Scheme till 1959-60 were continued in 1960-61.

(b) *Propagation of Hindi.*—In the Districts of Saurashtra and Gujarat District of Old Bombay, the Scheme of propagation of Hindi was introduced. In Gujarat District of Old Bombay area two short term training courses in Hindi of four months duration were conducted during the year under review. Grant-in-aid were also paid to selected Secondary Schools and Colleges for purchase of Hindi Books. An amount of Rs. 14,000 was spent during 1960-61 for this activity. In Saurashtra 50 Hindi Classes were continued during 1960-61. Teachers were paid honorarium at the rate of Rs. 20 P. M. Moreover 5 District Libraries in Saurashtra were paid Rs. 500 each for purchase of Hindi Books. Total expenditure of Rs. 16,000 was incurred in Saurashtra in the year under report.

In Kutch Hindi Books worth Rs. 5,000 were distributed amongst Government Primary and Secondary Schools during the year under report.

(d) *Social Education.*—In Saurashtra 200 Literacy Centres were paid Grants amount to Rs. 37,000 during 1960-61. In Kutch 48 Social Education Centres previously started were continued. In addition 12 more Social Education Centres were opened during the year under report.

Thus in Kutch an amount of Rs. 14,000 was spent during 1960-61.

(e) *Revision of scales of pay of Primary teachers.*—An amount of Rs. 21.47 Lakhs was paid to District School Boards in the State for revision of pay scales of Primary School teachers during the year 1960-61.

(f) *National Discipline Scheme.*—The Scheme of National discipline was implemented in the State at the instance of Government of India. Physical Training Instructors appointed under the Scheme were continued during the year under report. The aim of the Scheme is to inculcate self-reliance, leadership and discipline in the younger generation.

SUMMARY

In presenting the over all general review of Educational Development 1960-61 the year 1960-61 was the last year of the Second Five Year Plan as was 1st year of the existence of Gujarat State. The different Plan Schemes were continued and all sided efforts were made for the implementation of Schemes, for Elementary Education, Training of Primary Teachers, construction of Primary School Buildings, Secondary Education, training of Secondary Teachers, Multipurpose Schools, High Education, and expansion of facilities for higher Education etc. The data presented in this report and progress of Education reviewed here is giving the over all Education Development in the State as on 31st March 1961.

Concluding this, the expenditure for different Schemes during the year under report can be shown as under :—

	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>No. of Schools.</i>
(1) <i>Primary Education</i>		
	Rs.	
(1) Compulsory Education	26.72 lacs	18,512
(2) Opening of classes in Saurashtra	20.85 lacs	
(3) Grant-in-aid to D. S. Bs. in Saurashtra	5.00 lacs	
(4) Opening of Primary Schools in Kutch	2.38 lacs	
(5) Conversion of Primary Schools into Basic Schools.	8.87 lacs	
(6) Training of teachers	8.81 lacs	
(7) Construction of Primary School Buildings	6.00 lacs	
(2) <i>Secondary Education.—</i>		
(1) Payment of Grants to Non-Government Secondary Schools.	38.28 lacs	
(2) Loans to Non-Government Secondary Schools for Buildings.	4.02 lacs	
(3) Grants to Universities	7.04 lacs	
(4) Grants to Non-Government Colleges for buildings, equipment, etc.	4.03 lacs	

(5) Additional divisions	1.10 lacs
(6) Propagation of Hindi in Gujarat Districts and Saurashtra.	31,500
(7) Propagation of Hindi in Kutch	5,000
(8) <i>Social Education.</i> —	
(1) Old Gujarat Districts including library grants	3.13 lacs
(2) Saurashtra	0.37 lacs
(3) Kutch	0.14 lacs
(9) Revision of scales of pay of primary teachers	21.47 lacs

CHAPTER II
EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION

The following statement gives figures as regards the strength of the various educational services during the year 1960-61 :

Gujarat Educational Service Class I.

<i>Administrative Branch.</i>	No. of posts
(i) Direction	6
(ii) Inspection... .. .	10
(iii) Training Institutions and other posts.	3
Total..	19
Collegiate Branch.	16
Total GES Cl. I.	35

Gujarat Educational Service Class II.

<i>Administrative Branch.</i>	Direction
(i) Teaching	61
(ii) Inspecting	41
(iii) General	11
Total..	113
Collegiate Branch	107
Total GES Class II	220

Gujarat Educational Service Class III

(i) Inspecting	242
(ii) Teaching Colleges	299
(iii) Teaching - Secondary schools and primary Schools and Trg. Colleges	403
(iv) Clerical	611
(v) Others	18
Total GES Cl. III.	1573

Miscellaneous Appointments outside the regular service

(i) Gazetted appointments	11
(ii) Non-Gazetted appointments	27
Total..	38
Grand Total, All Services.	1866

2.1 Consequent upon the bifurcation of the erstwhile Bombay State into two new States of Gujarat and Maharashtra with effect from 1st May 1960, the Directorate for Education Department in the Gujarat State was formed with headquarter at Ahmedabad. Shri. M. D. Rajpal, I. A. S. held the post of the Director of Education till the end of the year under report. He was assisted by Shri D. L. Sharma, who was appointed as the joint Director of Education and by Sarvashri N. R. Trivedi, M. M. Shukla, Dr. Y. R. Desai and H. N. Shah, who held the posts of Deputy Directors of Education during the year under report. The Accounts Officer helps the Director of Education in connection with the work of Budget and Accounts Section of the Directorate.

2.2 During the period under report, the offices of the Inspector of Drawing and Craft work, Inspector of Commercial Schools, Inspector of Visual Education, Vocational Guidance Officer, State Inspector of Physical Education and the Curator of Libraries were formed and they started functioning as offices allied to the office of the Director of Education.

2.3 Although the Director of Education Office started functioning on 1st May 1960, and continued so till the end of the year, there was no change in the District set up which was functioning prior to 1st May 1960 in the erstwhile Bombay State. It continued to function under the control of this Directorate in the new set up during the year.

2.4. In the Directorate of Education a Research unit was started on a very modest line during the year under report.

2.5. The work regarding implementation of freeships to economically backward class students was transferred to this Directorate alongwith the posts and persons by the Directorate of Social Welfare.

2.6. The work in connection with the Gujarat State Executive Committee for University Planning Forums was entrusted to this Directorate during the year under report.

2.7. A scheme regarding the award of loan scholarships to poor and deserving students was implemented by this Directorate during the year under report.

2.8. A Research Committee for evaluating results of the intensive teaching of English was constituted with the Dy. Director of Education incharge of Secondary Education as its Secretary during the year under report.

2.9. With a view to auditing and accounting the receipts and expenditure of the educational offices and institutions, two Internal Audit parties were created in this Directorate during the year under report.

2.10. The State expenditure on direction and inspection was Rs. 1549694.

CHAPTER-III

PRIMARY EDUCATION

3. 1. System of School Classes.

The system of school classes at the Primary and Secondary school stage constitutes the basic frame work which largely influences the system of education in any country. A brief description of the existing pattern of school education in each region of the State is given below.

1. *Area of the Present Gujarat State.*— In the 17 districts of Gujarat State, the total duration of school education is eleven years. This includes an integrated Primary course of seven years which is further sub-divided into four years of Lower Primary or Junior Basic (Standards I-IV) and three years of the Upper Primary or Senior Basic (Standards V-VII). This is followed by a Secondary course of four years (Standards VIII-XI) But in several schools, the Secondary course is also of seven years and covers Standards V-XI. Thus, Standards V-VII have a dual administrative status. They may form part of a Primary school or that of a Secondary school, but their syllabus is the same and does not depend upon their administrative status. At the end of the Primary School course, the Department holds a public examination known as the Primary school certificate examination. The S. S. C. Examination Board which is a statutory body, holds the S. S. C. Examination at the end of the Secondary School course.

2. *Saurashtra.*—The stages of instruction in Saurashtra are broadly similar to those in the other part of the State and this is due to the fact that students of Standard XI from High Schools in Saurashtra take the S. S. C. Examination held by the Gujarat S. S. C. Examination Board, Baroda. The main differences between the system of school classes in Saurashtra and the area of the Ex. Old Bombay State are the following.

1. The course of Basic Education in Saurashtra is spread over 8 years, Standards I-VIII while that in old Bombay State area is spread over 7 years only Standards I-VII.

2. In Saurashtra the *Shalant* Examination is held at the end of Standard VIII while the equivalent P. S. C. Examination in old Bombay State area is held at the end of the Standard VII.

3. Although the *Shalant* Examination is held at the end of Standard VIII, there is no provision for further education for those boys who would pass Standard VII from the ordinary Primary Schools. They are expected to study privately for 1 year and appear for the *Shalant* Examination.

3. *Kutch.*— In Kutch, the system of school classes is similar to that in the old Bombay State, area with the difference that all the Primary schools have a pre-Primary standard attached to them. The pre-Primary standard is further sub-divided into two classes, viz., “*Talim*” and “*Balvarga*”, the duration of each class being six months. Steps are being taken to discontinue *Talim* and *Balvarga*. In Kutch, Standards V-VII in Secondary Schools are treated as Middle school standards and not Upper Primary or Lower Secondary standards as in old Bombay State area.

From the year (1958-59), the classification has been revised as per Government of India's instruction as under.

	Schools with	Classified as
(i)	Stds. I—IV or less (with or without an infant class)	are Primary Schools.
(ii)	Stds. I to V. VI. VII.	are Middle Schools,
(iii)	Stds. V—VIII & above. or VIII and above.	are high Schools

3. 2. Administration and Control of Primary Education.

Primary Education in the *Present Gujarat State* is administered under the Primary Education Act, 1947, except in Saurashtra area where administration is carried on under the Saurashtra Education Act. 1956.

In the cities and larger towns of the old Bombay State area, administration of Primary Education is entrusted to some Municipalities on a grant- $\frac{3}{4}$ -in-aid basis; they have also been given fairly large powers. These Municipalities are known as "Authorised Municipalities" and they exercise most of their powers in this respect through "Municipal School Boards". For the administration of Primary Education in the rural areas, "District School Boards" have been constituted for each district and they manage Primary schools in all rural areas as well as in the areas of the "Non-Authorised Municipalities" (the expression includes all Municipalities other than the Authorised Municipalities), which are required to make a prescribed contribution for the purpose to the relevant District School Boards. In the Dange District, Primary Education was administered directly by Government till November 1958, when a District School Board was constituted.

The School Boards, both District and Municipal, administer Primary Education in accordance with the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, the Rules made thereunder, and the instructions of the Department.

There is one Cantonment Board in this area constituted under the Cantonment Act, 1924. It is treated as Authorised Municipalities for the purposes of Primary Education.

Each District School Board has a Chief Executive Officer called the Administrative Officer. He is a Government Officer in G. E. S. Class II. Each Municipal School Board too, has an Administrative Officer appointed by the Government or by Authorised Municipality if it has been authorised by Government to appoint such an Administrative Officer. The Administrative Officer not only discharges his duties in relation to the meeting of the school Board but is also responsible for the general administration of all Primary Schools maintained by the District School Board or the Authorised Municipality, as the case may be, and in particular, for determining and satisfying, as far as possible, the requirements of such schools in regard to accommodation, staff, furniture, equipment, repairs and other general supplies; for the conduct and discipline of these schools as educational institutions for the organisation of annual examinations in such schools, and for their periodical inspection with a view to checking their day-to-day working. He is also required to determine and pay grant-in-aid to approved private schools on behalf of the School Board. His other duties include.

- (i) duties with regard to schemes of expansion of Primary Education;
- (ii) duties with regard to financial matters of the school Board; and
- (iii) duties with regard to general administrative matters of the Schools Board.

In his capacity as the Secretary of the staff Selection Committee, he estimates the number of vacancies likely to arise in the course of the ensuing year among the staff (Excluding the inferior staff) maintained by the District School Board or among the posts of Assistant Administrative Officers, Supervisors, and teachers maintained by an Authorised Municipality. He also issues orders of appointment of candidates selected by the Staff Selection Committee for posts of teachers and other staff of the School Board or the Authorised Municipality, as the case may be. He has power to supervise, control and co-ordinate the work of the staff maintained by the District school Board or the Authorised Municipality. There is, however an Appellate Tribunal consisting of the Chairman of the School Board and the Educational Inspector, which hears appeals against the disciplinary orders passed by the Administrative Officer in respect of his subordinate staff. All matters coming before the Tribunal are to be decided unanimously and, in the case of difference of opinion the matter is to be referred to the Director of Education. The State Government is empowered to call for and examine the record of an order made by the Director in such cases.

The State Government has a right to appoint such Officers (including Inspecting Officers) as it may deem necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947. If, in the opinion of the State Government, a School Board is not competent to perform or is not properly performing the duties imposed on it by or under the Act or the rules and regulations made thereunder, or exceeds or abuses its powers, or is acting or has acted contrary to the provisions of the Act or the rules and regulations made there under it may dissolve the Board or supersede it for a specified period.

Primary Education in Saurashtra is, at present, administered under the Saurashtra Primary Education Act, 1956. There is no material difference between this Act and the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, except on two points. The first is that the Saurashtra Act does not provide for Authorised Municipalities, and the School Boards manage the entire Primary Education within their District including the areas of all Municipalities. Secondary, all the Government inspecting staff below the rank of the District Educational Inspector has been transferred to the control of the District School Boards.

Primary Education in Kutch is administered directly by Government. There are, however, a number of Schools run by private agencies on a grant-in-aid basis. The private schools—both aided and unaided—are required to follow the curriculum prescribed by Government, and are inspected at regular intervals by the Inspecting Officers of the Education Department.

3.3. Primary Schools.

The Table No. III (i) compares the number of primary Schools in the State according to management, during two successive years :

It will be seen that the total number of primary Schools increased from 17527 in 1959-60 to 18512 in 1960-61. The increase in the boys' Primary Schools was 929 (or 5.6 per cent) and that in the girls' primary Schools was 56 (or 6.1 per cent.,) It is the policy of Government not to open, as far as possible, new Primary Schools exclusively for girls but to encourage admission of girls in boys' schools. Government also encourage the admission of boys in the lower standards of girls' schools. The number of Girls Schools increased from 917 in 1959-60 to 973 in 1960-61.

There were only 5 Primary schools managed by the Central Government. All of these were Railway primary Schools.

The number of schools managed by the State Govt. increased from 471 in 1959-60 to 481 in 1960-61. The State schools in the districts of old Bombay State include practising schools attached to Government Training Institutions for Primary teachers and a few schools for fishermen conducted by the Director of Fisheries. There were no Government Primary Schools in Saurashtra.

The aided Primary schools in these areas have increased, from 775 in 1959-60 to 857 in 1960-61.

TABLE NO. III
PRIMARY SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO MANAGEMENT

Management	1959-1960 Number of Primary Schools.			1960-61 Number of Primary Schools.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in			
	or Boys for girls		Total	for Boys for girls		Total	Boys' Schools	Girls Schools.	Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central Government	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
State Government	443	28	471	548	33	581	+105	+ 5	+110	
District School Boards	14591	578	15169	15290	607	15897	+699	+29	+728	
Municipal School Boards	524	220	744	532	244	776	+ 8	+24	+ 32	
Private Aided.	720	55	765	806	51	857	+ 86	— 4	+ 82	
Private Unaided.	327	36	363	358	38	396	+ 31	+ 2	+ 33	
Total . .	16610	917	17527	15539	973	18512	+929	+56	+985.	

N. B. 3/4 The Schools shown under Municipal School Boards include schools managed by the Cantonment Boards also

In order that the people of the villages concerned should not lose the educational facilities which were formerly available to them, the Department sanctioned the opening of independent schools managed by the District School Boards in such villages, where people closed down aided schools. Those having less than 500 inhabitants were provided with educational facilities through either an independent school or a group school or a peripatetic-teacher school. In addition, a number of schools were opened by the District School Boards because of the extension

of compulsory education. The net result of all these measures of expansion was that the number of schools managed by the District School Boards in this area increased from 15169 in 1959-60 to 15897 in 1960-61. The No. of schools managed by Authorised Municipalities increased from 744 to 776 in 60-61. The increase of 32 schools managed by the Municipalities was due to an increase of 71 schools in the areas of the old Bombay State.

The medium of instruction in primary Schools is generally the mother-tongue of the child. There were 18094 (or 97 p. c.) schools teaching through Gujarati. The number of schools teaching through Marathi was 202 only.

The Table No. III (2) gives the distribution of Primary Schools by language and by regions as on 31st March 1961.

TABLE NO. III (2)
LANGUAGE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Language	Number Of primary Schools In.			
	Remaining Gujarat Dist. of old Bombay State Area.	Saurashtra	Kutch	Total
1	2	3	4	5
(1) Marathi	200	2	—	202
(2) Gujarati	18037	4372	685	18094
(3) Kannada	—	—	—	—
(4) Urdu	105	1	—	106
(5) Hindi	27	3	4	34
(6) Sindhi	34	27	4	65
(7) Others	6	4	1	11
Total..	13409	4409	694	18512

3.4 Villages with and Without Schools.

Merely statistics of increase in the total number of Primary Schools do not give a correct picture of the extent of primary Education unless these are compared with the total number of towns and villages in the State.

Compulsory Primary Education has now been accepted as a goal of State Education policy. Hence, unless physical conditions make it impossible, it is the duty of Government to provide a school in or within easily accessible distance, not more than a mile of every village.

In the areas of the old Bombay State, Government launched in 1953-54, an intensive drive to provide schools to as many school-less villages as possible. Three programmes were undertaken for this purpose. The first was the opening of independent schools in school-less villages with a population of 500 or over. Under the second scheme known as the *group-school scheme* small villages which could not be given independent schools of their own were grouped with a neighbouring village where a school existed already or where a new school was specially opened for the purpose. The third scheme, known as the scheme of *peripatetic-teachers*, was introduced with the object of providing schools for small villages which were separated from each other by such long distances as to make the establishment of a group school impossible. Volunteers were also recruited from among those who obtained lower percentage of marks at the P.S.C. Examination to work in villages in the interior on a fixed remuneration. As a result of these far-reaching measures, the number of school-less villages has decreased considerably since 1953-54. Out of the 18972 towns and villages in the present Gujarat State area 15041 towns and villages have now been provided with independent schools. Out of the remaining 3931 school-less villages, the educational needs of as many as 2678 villages are met by a school in a neighbouring village. Thus, there were only 1253 villages which had no facilities whatever for Primary Education. All these villages were either very small in population or isolated in their location.

The following Table shows the total number of towns and villages and villages without schools or schooling facilities, by regions for the year under report :

TABLE NO. III (3)
Villages with and Without Schools.
(1960-61)

Region	Total number of places (Source-Hand Book of Basic Statistics, 1960).		Total No. of places with schools		No. of villages having no sch- ools but hav- ing education- al facilities	No. of villages having no sch- ools and no educational facilities.
	Towns	Villages	Towns	Villages		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Remaining Gujarat Districts of the Old Bombay State.	148	13658	148	10570	2030	458
Saurashtra	85	4107	85	3662	48	397
Kutch	10	964	10	566	—	398
Total .	243	18729	243	14789	2078	1253

It may be pointed out that some of the villages with schools shown in the Table are thickly populated with the result that the provision of a single Primary School in the village would be inadequate to meet the educational needs of all the children in the village and, therefore, contain more than one school. Similarly, there are a number of deserted villages particularly in Kutch. There is no point in opening schools in such villages. The opening of new schools in villages should, therefore, depend mainly on the population of the village. The Ex-State Government of Bombay in collaboration with the Government of India, has therefore, undertaken a thorough study of the existing educational facilities available in every village of the State and has proposed the most favourable locations of future schools. The Report of the Educational survey was submitted to Government in December 1959 and has been published also. Future expansion of primary Education will depend on the information available from that report.

3.5. Enrolment in Primary Schools

The Table No. III (4) presents the enrolment of pupils, Boys and Girls, in primary Schools during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61.

It will be seen that the number of pupils in primary Schools increased from 2108,136 on 31st March 1960 to 2247,113 on 31st March 1961 giving an over-all increase of 138977 pupils which gives a percentage increase of 6.5. The largest increase is naturally observed in Primary Schools managed by the District School Boards. The only schools showing decrease in enrolment are :

Central Government Boys' Schools ..	247
and private Aided Girls' Schools ..	591

From Table No. III (I) it will be noticed that, under Private Aided Girls' Schools, there has been a decrease of 3 schools in their number accounting for the decrease of 591 girls in enrolment. It may also be noticed that though there was a decrease of 26 schools in Private un-aided Boys Schools, still the enrolment has increased by 4174 in these schools. The Private Un-aided Girls' Schools increased by 2 and yet there is a rise of 1193 in their enrolment. The following Table gives the enrolment as on 31st March 1961, in Primary Schools by regions :

TABLE No. III (4)
Enrolment In Primary Schools
(1960-61)

Management	1959-1960			1960-1961			Increase(+) or Decr. (-) in Percentag			
	Number of students in-			Number of students in-			Increase(+) or Decr. (-) in			Percentag Increase(+) or Decrease(-)
	Boys Schools	girl's Schools	Total	Boy's Schools	Girls Schools	Total	Boy's Schools	Girl's Schools	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central Government	1202	—	1202	1045	—	1045	-247	—	-247	-19.1
State Government	33488	4908	38396	38752	5543	44295	+5264	+635	+5899	+15.3
District school Boards	1407357	141453	1548810	1495191	155445	1650636	+87834	+13992	+101826	+6.5
Muni. School Boards	254009	110745	364754	257911	124219	382130	+3002	+3474	+17376	+4.7
Private Aided	90034	11324	101358	99381	10783	110114	+9347	-591	+8756	+8.6
Private Un-Aided	40077	3849	53626	53851	5042	58893	+4174	+1193	+5367	+10.00
Total ..	1835857	272270	2108126	1946131	300982	2247113	+110274	+28703	+138977	+6.5

TABLE NO. III (5)
Enrolment in Primary Schools by Regions
(31st March 1961)

Region	Number of pupils			Percentage of pupils to total estimated population.	Average No. of pupils per School.	
	Boys	Girls	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Remaining Guj. Dist. of old—Bombay State.	1116168		628845	1745013	11.98	130
Saurashtra.	308183		140469	448652	8.82	101
Kutch.	37664		17784	55448	7.97	79
Total ..	1460015		787098	2247113	10.90	121

From the Table it is seen that out of 22,47,113 children in the Primary Schools in the State, as many as 14,60,015 (i. e. 64.9 per cent) were boys and only 78,7,098 (i. e. 35 per cent) were girls. The percentage of children in Primary Schools to the total estimated population was 10.90. This comparison reveals that the education of girls has not progressed at the same pace as that of boys. Government is aware of this lack of progress in girls education and is making special efforts to bring as large a number of girls into primary schools as possible.

The average number of pupils in a primary schools was 121. The number of pupils per school was highest in old Bombay State Area and least in Kutch.

3.6. Compulsory Primary Education

A detailed account of Compulsory Primary Education in the areas of the old Bombay State appears in the Centenary Report of the Education Department. Briefly stated, Compulsory primary Education has been introduced since 1947-48 in all places with a population of 1,000 and above

according to the 1941 Census) situated in the pre-merger areas of the 19 Districts of the Bombay State and it was applied progressively to children in the age-group 7-11 in the places concerned were brought under compulsion.

The merged areas, however, were left out for the time being till 1954. During the First Five Year Plan beginning with 1951-52, *status-quo* was maintained in respect of compulsion till the year 1954-55. From 1st August, 1954 compulsion was extended to all places including those of merged stages with a population of 1,000 and over according to the 1951 Census. Compulsion was progressively applied from year to year, beginning with the age-range 7-8, so that during the period of 4 years children in the age-range 7-11 were to be covered. Hence, by the end of the year 1957-58 all children in the age-range 7-11 in these places were brought under compulsion.

The next stage in the introduction of compulsion is in respect of children in the age-range 7-11 in all places with a population of less than 1,000. A beginning in this direction was made during the year 1956-57 by introducing compulsion in places with a population of 500 to 999 and also in places with a population of less than 500, which had been provided with schooling facilities. This was the first stage of the scheme of compulsion to be extended under the Second Five Year Plan. Compulsion as in the past, applies progressively under this scheme to children in the age-range 7-8, 7-9, and 7-11, so that by age-range 7-11 were brought under compulsion. On the basis of the latest census, the number of children of school going age in the areas of compulsion was 17,69,901 of whom 10,56,901 were enrolled upto 31st March 1961, so that the percentage of children enrolled to the number of children liable for compulsion during the year under reference was 59.7. In 1960-61 notices were issued with a view to enforcing compulsion.

TABLE No. III (6)
Progress of Compulsory Education
(1960-61)

Region	Total Number of Towns and Villages	Number of Town and Villages under compulsion	Total estimated Population of the children of school going age in areas under compulsion.	Number of pupils on Rolls in areas under Compulsion.	Percentage of enrolment (Col.5) to total population of school going Children (Col. 4).	Total expenditure incurred for implementing Compulsion.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Remaining District of old Bombay State area.	13806	12662	1761309	1049973	59.6	2,78,28,758
Saurashtra	4192	91	8502	6928	81.5	32,89,906
Kutch	974	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	18972	12753	17,69,901	10,56,901	59.7	3,11,18,664

Attendance orders passed during the year were 49,111. The number of prosecutions lodged was 4,380 for non-enrolment and 8,257 for non-attendance. Backward class communities are not fined as it is the policy of Government to use persuasive measures in their case than have recourse to legal action. The amount of fines realised was Rs. 1,079.

Provision has been made in the Saurashtra Primary Education Act, 1956, for the introduction of compulsion in the *Saurashtra Region*, including areas within the jurisdiction of Municipalities and Gram Panchayats, but no compulsion has so far been introduced in this region. But in the Third Five Year Plan it is decided by Government to introduce compulsion throughout this region.

Compulsion is not introduced in Kutch. But it will be introduced there also in the Third Five Year Plan. The Table opposite summarises the progress of compulsory education in the different components of the State. Further details will be found in Table No. IX of Government of India Tables Form A.

3.7. Stages of Instructions

The following Table shows, by regions the distribution of pupils as on 31st March 1961 in the different standards of Primary Schools.

TABLE No. III (7)
Enrolment by Standards in Primary Schools
(31st March-1961)

Standards	Old Bombay Gujarat areas			Saurashtra.		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Infant	—	—	—	—	—	—
I	378020	250513	634533	119366	57396	176762
II	208500	119305	327811	52121	23883	76004
III	167233	80444	256677	44141	19352	63493
IV	140215	70085	210330	33877	14922	48799
V	99033	43073	142100	25579	11225	36804
VI	71970	29364	101334	15242	7668	25910
VII	51161	21061	72222	11934	5434	17368
VIII	—	—	—	923	589	1512
Total ..	1110168	628845	1746013	306183	140467	446652

TABLE No. III (7) Contd.
Enrolments by Standards in Primary Schools

Standards	Kutch			Total			Percentage to total enrolment		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Infant	15094	7775	23469	15094	7775	23469	1.0	0.98	1.04
I	5053	2759	7812	502439	310608	819107	34.4	40.03	36.05
II	4860	2331	7191	205487	145519	411006	18.2	18.05	18.03
III	4287	1944	6231	215661	110740	326401	14.8	14.02	14.05
IV	3422	1504	4926	177544	86511	264055	12.2	11.00	11.80
V	2203	810	3013	126815	55108	181923	8.7	7.00	8.01
VI	1255	430	1685	91467	37462	128929	6.3	4.7	5.07
VII	890	231	1121	63985	26726	90711	4.4	3.05	4.00
VIII	—	—	—	923	589	1512	0.0	0.00	0.04
Total ..	37664	17784	55448	1460015	787098	2247113	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE NO. III (8)
Examinations in Primary Schools
(1960-61)

1	2	Boys			Girls			
		No. of Pupils on rolls on 31-3-1961.	No. of pupils on rolls at the time of the Examination.	No. of pupils to promoted the next Standard.	Percentage of passes (Col. 4 to Col. 3)	No. of pupils on rolls on 31-3-1961.	No of pupils on rolls at the time of Examination.	No. of pupils promoted to the next Standard.	Percentage of passes (Col. 8 to Col. 7)
Infant	15694	15018	12750	84.8	7775	7351	5950	80.9
I.	502439	467014	272284	58.3	316668	293611	108204	57.2
II.	265487	254104	180087	70.8	145519	130556	99102	71.0
III.	215661	208516	159168	76.3	110740	106049	79266	74.7
IV.	177544	173920	141671	84.4	86511	83717	64216	76.7
V.	126815	122511	94421	77.0	55108	53935	42270	78.3
VI.	91467	88204	71045	80.5	37462	36544	30240	82.7
VII.	63985	61644	51168	83.0	26726	26331	22281	84.6
VIII.	923	531	441	83.0	589	262	240	91.6
Total	1460015	1391462	983035	70.6	787098	747556	511769	68.4

From Table (No. III-7) it can be seen that as many as 50-6/per cent of the boys in Primary Schools were studying in standards below V. In the case of girls this percentage was still higher; the number of girls studying in Standards V-VIII being only 15.2 per cent of the total. The low percentage of pupils studying in upper Primary classes is due to several reasons, among which the following may be mentioned.

1. A large number of the pupils who pass Primary Standard IV join Secondary Schools.
2. Compulsory Primary Education is not enforced beyond a period of four years at any place.
3. On account of financial difficulties many children leave school before they complete the lower Primary stage and engage themselves in some occupation for the family, either at home or outside.
4. Several villages have schools teaching only the first four standards.
5. In the case of girls, besides the above, social factors operate strongly and girls are withdrawn prematurely from school.

3.8 Stagnation and Wastage.

Stagnation is defined as the retention of a pupil in the same class for more than one year, and if a pupil leaves school before attaining permanent literacy, he is regarded as a case of wastage. These two features have been the greatest evils of the system of Primary Education in all parts of India.

A scrutiny of columns 2 and 3, and 6 and 7 of table III (8) reveals that the number of pupils on roll at the time of the examination in April 1961, is considerably less than the number on

roll on a month earlier on 31st March 1961. With the approaching examination those who have been irregular in attendance and neglectful in their studies appear to drop off in April, the examination month.

From columns 5 and 9 it is noticed that in Infants' Class and Standards upto IV the percentage of passes among girls is lower than or is nearly equal to the percentage of passes among boys. But the P. C. of pass increases in higher Stds. in case of girls. It will also be noticed that the decrease in enrolment in Standards I and II in the case of girls is steeper than in the case of boys. It appears from the figures that once the girls are set in Standard III and above their performance at the examination is better than that of boys.

It will be seen that nearly 57.5 P. C. of the number of pupils appearing for the Standard I Examination are promoted to Standard II. It is thus clear that stagnation in Standard I, is very heavy.

The main reason which leads to stagnation in Standard I is late admissions and irregularity of attendance. Attempts are being made to remove these by educating parents, enforcing compulsory attendance, restricting admissions to the first two months and by improving teaching methods. Another reason is that children who have completed five years of age are also admitted to this class along with those who are six years Old. The former being comparatively immature, generally lag behind.

The wastage in the case of girls is much higher than in the case of boys. This is due to the fact that a girl being considered to be more useful at home, either for taking care of younger child or for assisting the mother, is often withdrawn from the School at an early age as well as to a general feeling that a boy is more likely to profit education than a girl.

3.9 Public Examinations in Primary Schools

There are no public Examinations at the end of the Primary course in Kutch region although pupils in Kutch are allowed to appear for the Shalant Examination. The Primary School Certificate Examination, which marks the conclusion of the seven years Primary School course in the areas of the old Bombay State, is the minimum requirement qualifying for appointment as a teacher in Primary School, for admission to Primary Training institution and for certain lower grade appointments under Government. The Shalant Examination marks the end of the Primary Course in Saurashtra and corresponds to the P. S. C. Examination of the old Bombay Gujarat District.

TABLE NO. III (9)

Public Examination in Primary Schools

P. T. C. and Shalant Examination.			Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.
1959-60					
Boys	..	..	49131	22003	44.8
Girls	..	..	23601	9175	38.9
1960-61					
Boys	..	..	51610	23143	44.8
Girls	..	..	26879	9673	35.9

Compared to this Examination of 1959-60, there was an increase of over 2479 boys and over 3278 girls who appeared for the Examination in 1960-61.

3.10 Grant-in-aid to Local Bodies

The question of grant-in-aid to local bodies whether urban or rural, does not arise in Kutch since Primary Education is directly managed by the State Government in those areas, except

or a few aided institutions. The rates of grant-in-aid to other Municipalities in the areas of the old Bombay State are regulated by the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947 and the rule made thereunder. According to this Act the richer Municipalities are required to contribute more liberally to the cost of Primary Education. The grants fixed under the Act are as follows :—

<i>Municipality.</i>	<i>Grant-in-aid.</i>
1. Ahmedabad	25 per cent of the total approved expenditure on voluntary education and 50 per cent of the total approved expenditure on compulsory education.
2. Surat	33 1/3 per cent of the total approved expenditure on voluntary education and 50 per cent of the total approved expenditure on compulsory education.
3. Other Authorised Municipalities.	50 percent of the total approved expenditure of Primary Education.

The non-Authorised Municipalities are required to contribute only 3/8 percent of the total rateable value based upon the capital value (or 5 per cent of the total rateable value based upon the annual letting value) of the real property situated within their limits.

The only source of revenue that the *District Local Boards* can make available for the spread of Primary Education within their districts is the local fund cess. This revenue is meagre and is of an inelastic nature. Government has, therefore, to bear a very large share of the expenditure on Primary Education in rural areas. Under the Primary Education Act, 1947, each District Local Board is required to levy the local fund cess at three annas in a rupee and to ear-mark 5/12th of the proceeds for Primary Education. Once they do so, Government agrees to bear all the additional expenditure required from its own funds. In practice, this basic implies that Government agrees to bear all the additional expenditure required, from its own funds. In practice, this basic implies that Government has to pay about 96 percent of the total expenditure incurred by the District Boards on Primary Education.

In *Saurashtra* the Bombay pattern of grant-in-aid to District School Boards has been adopted, with the difference that the Municipalities do not pay any contribution on account of Primary Education within their areas, and that the District School Boards are given 100 per cent grants so far.

3.11. Grant-in-aid to Private Primary Schools

In the areas of the *Old Bombay State* all eligible private Primary schools except the practising schools attached to Primary Training Colleges, are aided by the District or Municipal School Board, as the case may be. Under the Bombay Primary Education Rules, 1949, all such schools are paid a maximum maintenance grant at Rs. 12 per girl or Backward Class pupil and at Rs. 10 per capita for other pupils. In addition, a special dearness allowance grant at two-thirds of the rates sanctioned by Government is also paid. In the case of associations conducting a number of voluntary schools, another special grant for over-head expenses at 75 per cent of the approved expenditure is also sanctioned. It is laid down, however, that the total grant to any school should not exceed its normal admissible expenditure minus the fee receipts. The grant is also proportionately reduced if the standard of instruction maintained in the school is not satisfactory.

Practising schools attached to Primary Training College are paid grants upto 50 per cent of their approved expenditure. These grants are paid by the Educational Inspectors from the allotments placed at their disposal for the purpose by the Director of Education.

In *Saurashtra* the recognition of and grant-in-aid to all types of Educational Institutions (including Primary schools) is governed by the Revised Grant-in-aid Code Rules which have been in force from 1st April, 1954. According to these rules, the maximum rates of grant-in-aid that can be awarded to Primary Schools are as follows :—

<i>Schools</i>	<i>Grant</i>
Primary Schools for Boys	50 per cent of its admissible expenditure.
Primary Schools for Girls.	66-2/3 per cent of its admissible expenditure.

The grant-in-aid code of the old Bombay State was adopted in *Kutch* in 1948 with the main difference that the maximum grant payable to a school, in no case, exceeds one-third of the total admitted expenditure or one-half of the local assets, during the previous year.

3.12. Fees in Primary Schools

In the areas of the *old Bombay State* education is free in all Stds. from I-VII.

6. Private Primary Schools are allowed to charge fees.

In the Government Primary schools no fees are charged in *Kutch*.

3.13. Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on Primary Education increased from Rs. 6,82,99,883 in 1959-60 to Rs. 7,42,84,460 in 1960-61. *i.e.* an increase of about 60 lacs. Nearly 70 per cent of the expenditure was met by State Government from its funds.

The following Table gives the sourcewise distribution of the expenditure on Primary Education for the years 1959-60 and 1960-1961.

TABLE NO. III (10)

Total Direct Expenditure On primary Education

(1960-61)

	1959-60	1960-61
Central Government Funds	6634753	6973776
State Government Funds	48504355	52674066
District School Board Funds.	4545267	4109678
Municipal School Board Funds.	4394142	6433269
Fees	2082567	1718385
Other Sources	2138799	2375286
Total	68299883	74284460

The per-capita expenditure on Primary Education, comes to Rs. 33 in 1960-61. The Table below gives the regionwise per capita expenditure on Primary Education for the year under report:

TABLE NO. III (11)

Region wise Per Capita Expenditure on Primary Education

(1960-61)

Region	No. of pupils in Primary Schools.	Direct Expenditure on Primary Education.	Per-capita Expenditure on Primary Education
		Rs.	Rs.
Remaining Districts of Old Bombay State Area.	1745013	54301806	31.9
Saurashtra	446052	18453320	41.3
Kutch	55448	1529334	27.5
Total	2247113	74284460	33.0

TABLE NO. III (12)
Teachers in Primary Schools

(1960-61)

Management	Trained Teachers			Un-Trained Teachers			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central Govern- ment Schools	22		20	2	1	3	24	5	29
State Govern- ment Schools	356	120	476	530	156	686	886	276	1162
District School Board Schools	15675	4588	20263	19617	3992	23609	35292	8580	43872
Municipal School Board Schools	2898	3084	5982	1591	1541	3132	4489	4625	9114
Private Aided Schools.	629	374	1003	1293	696	1989	1922	1070	2992
Private Unaided Schools.	300	274	574	495	569	1064	795	843	1638
Total	19880	8444	28324	23528	6955	30483	43408	15399	58807
Total for 1959-60	19500	7558	27058	23622	6141	29763	43122	13699	56821
Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	+380	+886	+1266	-94	+814	+720	+286	-300	+1986

3.14. Size of Classes:

The size of the class is always a compromise between educational and financial consideration. On educational grounds, the class should be as small as possible, but financial considerations lead inevitably to an increase in its size. Under the Bombay Primary Education Rules, 1949, the number of pupils to be managed by a teacher is restricted to 40, although this limit is often exceeded in practice, owing to inadequacy of available staff.

3.15. Teachers:

The Table opposite gives comparative figures in respect of trained and untrained teachers in Primary Schools during two consecutive years :

The total number of teachers increased from 56,821 in 1959-60 to 58,807 in 1960-61. The percentage of trained teachers also rose from 47.6 to 48%. Women teachers represented 26.2 per cent of the total number of teachers which the percentage of girls in Primary Schools was 34.5 per cent of the total enrolment.

About 54.8 per cent of the women teachers were trained while the corresponding percentage for men was 45.8 only. It is also observed that the proportion of trained teachers is very low in Kutch.

The following Table gives the regionwise percentages of trained teachers for the year under report.

TABLE NO. III (13)

Percentage of trained teachers

(1960 — 1961)

Region	Percentage of Trained men Teachers.	Percentage of Trained Women Teachers	Percentage of Trained teachers to total teachers.	Average No. of pupils per teachers.
Remaining Guj. Dist. of Old Bombay State.	47.8	59.4	50.7	40
Saurashtra	41.0	40.7	42.7	30
Kutch	28.5	22.7	27.0	38
Total	45.8	54.8	48.1	38

The average number of pupils per teacher was 38 for the State as whole. The number was highest in the Districts of the old Bombay State. This is mainly because of the introduction of shift system in Standards I and II in all schools in the areas of compulsion.

One of the important policies of the Department is to improve the general education of Primary teachers. With this object in view, preference is being given to those who have passed the S.S.C. Examination or an equivalent examination or a higher examination in recruiting primary teachers. This policy is meeting with great success, except in rural areas, and the percentage of matriculated teachers in service is continuously increasing. The following Table shows the proportion of primary teachers who possess higher educational qualifications :

TABLE NO. III (14)

Primary teachers with higher Qualifications

	MEN	WOMEN
	1960-61	1960-61
Number of Graduates	232	183
Number of Matriculates and Under Graduates	16440	2809
Total:	16672	2992
Percentage of total No. of teachers.	38.4	19.4

In all districts of the entire Gujarat State the following scales have been introduced with effect from 1-4-1958 :

- i. Qualified but untrained Rs. 40
- ii. Trained Teachers :
 - a. Senior Trained Rs. 56-1 1/2-65-2 1/2-70-SG-3-100 (S. G. for 20 % of the Cadre)
 - b. Junior Trained Rs. 50-1 1/2-65-2 1/2-70-SG.-2 1/2-90 (S. G. for 15 % of the Cadre)

The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation follows its own scales which are slightly different from those given above and are beneficial in certain respects.

In addition to these basic scales, dearness allowance at the rates sanctioned for Government servants, and house rent allowance at prescribed rates, are also given to primary teacher in all parts of the State.

3.16 Old Age Provision :

The problem of old-age provision of the primary teachers is as important as their remuneration.

In the area of the old Bombay State, teachers serving in Local Authority schools recruited after 1923 excluding those hailing from ex-States were generally given the privilege of Provident Fund only, but the teachers recruited before 1923 were allowed to opt for pension. In the Third Five Year Plan Government have decided to give Pension benefit to all teachers and non-teaching staff of District School Board and teaching staff of Municipal School Boards. Primary School teachers under the ex- Saurashtra Government were eligible for pensionary rights. They were also free to contribute to General Provident Fund just like other Government servants.

When Primary Schools were transferred to District School Board with effect from 1-8-56, the personnel transferred to these Board fall into the following three categories.

1. Those Government servants who held the posts substantively under the ex-Saurashtra Government. The conditions of service of these Government servants are governed by the rules or orders governing reputation or foreign service terms which were in force in the ex-Saurashtra State just before the creation of the District School Boards.

2. The servants who are recruited by the ex-Saurashtra Government as per recruitment rules in force on 31-7-56, and held permanent posts.

3. Those servants who were recruited by the District School Boards on or after 1-8-1956.

Rules have been prescribed for servants falling under categories (2) and (3) also.

Training of Primary Teachers.— In the areas of the old Bombay State a revised syllabus was introduced in all schools-Primary (including Basic) and Secondary from June 1955. As a result of this revision the syllabus for Standards I-IV was made considerably simpler. Besides, a common curriculum was adopted for Basic and other Primary Schools in so far as academic subjects, cleanliness, civics, Physiology and hygiene, community life etc. were concerned. This revision of the syllabus for Standard I-IV naturally necessitated their revision of the schools. Here also the Primary objective of revision was simplification, but special emphasis was laid on stimulating the powers of observation and independent thinking on the part of pupils and on arousing their curiosity about their environment. Moreover a special feature of the entire revised course was the prominence given to the study of the Mother-Tongue or the language and Arithmetic. A large number of children leave school at the end of the Primary course and, therefore, it is important that they should enter life with a good knowledge of their mother tongue and the elementary operations of Arithmetic as applied to practical life.

In 1950-51 a revised syllabus for standards I-VII for all schools in Saurashtra was introduced. This syllabus is based on the Bombay State syllabus committee of the Saurashtra Education Conference, 1949. As in the areas of the Old Bombay State the syllabus for the upper standards of primary schools and the lower standard of Secondary schools is common. This syllabus accepts the principals of co-education. Craft has been given an important place in the syllabus.

The Syllabus followed in standards I-VII primary schools in Kutch is almost to that followed in the areas of the Old Bombay State.

3.17 Primary School Buildings.—

Primary schools are housed in three types of buildings, owned, rented and rent-free. Buildings owned by school Boards or Corporations are these that have been specially constructed for the purpose and they generally provide adequate facilities regarding floor-space lighting and ventilation. Rented buildings are not as a rule satisfactory for school purpose although some of them are specially constructed for purpose and are as good as owned buildings. Rent free buildings include temples *Chavadia Dharamshalas*, etc. and they may be said to provide the least satisfactory accommodation for schools. The table opposite shows the primary schools were housed during the year under report.

It may be seen from this Table that the 18512 primary schools were accommodated in 20324 schools buildings, and of these only 10,140 (pr. 50 per cent) were owned. The percentage of rented buildings was about 27.6 and as many as 4566 (or 22.4 per cent) were rent-free buildings. The accommodation provided by private agencies was least, satisfactory there being only 384 out of 1313 (or 29.2 per cent) owned school buildings. The buildings owned by the District School Board were fairly large viz. 1979 out of 17966.

TABLE NO. III (15)
Accommodation in Primary Schools
(1960—61)

Management	No. of Primary Schools on 31st March 1961.	No. of pupils on 31st March, 1961.	Owned Building		Rented Building		Rent free Building		Total Buildings.	
			No.	No. of pupils accommodated in	No.	No. of pupils accommodated in	No.	No. of pupils accommodated in	No.	No. of pupils accommodated in
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central Government	5	1045	5	1045	..	..	..	..	5	1045
State Government	581	44295	413	37984	34	2727	140	3584	587	44295
District School Board	16247	1813399	9179	1204546	4666	386836	4121	222017	17966	1813399
Municipal School Board	426	219367	159	94326	289	124185	5	856	453	219367
Private Agencies	1253	169007	384	46700	629	103641	300	18666	1313	169007
Total	18512	2247113	10140	1384601	5618	617389	4566	245123	20324	2247113

N. B.—Schools situated in Non-Authorised Municipal Areas are shown as District School Board Schools.

TABLE No. III (16)
Housing Arrangements of Primary Schools by Regions.
(1960-61)

Region	Total No. of Primary Schools on 31-3-1961.	Number of Primary Schools housed in -			
		Owned Building	Rented Buildings	Rent free Building	Total Buildings
1	2	3	4	5	6
Old Bombay State Gujarat Areas.	13,409	6,034	5,203	3,762	15,099
Saurashtra.	4,409	3,642	354	635	4,631
Kutch.	694	464	61	169	694
Total	18,512	10,140	5,618	4,666	20,324

(or 51 percent). The percentage of school buildings owned by State Government was about 70.3 per cent of the total number of school buildings and that by the Municipal Boards was about 35.1 per cent.

The table No. III (16) shows the housing arrangement of primary schools by regions.

It will be noted that the number of school buildings is invariably in excess of the number of primary schools. This is because many of the schools are housed in more than one building.

It may be seen that the housing arrangement of schools in Saurashtra and Kutch was very satisfactory, since about 78.6 and 66.8 per cent respectively of the school buildings in those areas were owned.

Approved number of class rooms are being constructed in the rural areas through the District building Committee of the districts in the old Bombay State area by the joint efforts of the public and Government under the regular District building Committee scheme. An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs has been sanctioned as building loan to 10 districts in the old Bombay State area for the construction of class rooms, urinals, latrines, and major repair works. An amount of Rs. 57.14 lakhs by sanctioned as grants for construction school buildings urinal, special repair in Saurashtra area. An amount of Rs. 4.16 lakhs has been sanctioned in Kutch District for construction of 120 classes.

The question of providing residential accommodation for teachers is being actively solved. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 320502 for 99 quarters was placed at the disposal of the districts school boards of the Gujarat State area during the year under report, under the scheme to relieve educated unemployment.

Likewise an amount of Rs. 2, 40,750 has been distributed among the districts of Gujarat State area during 1960-61 for construction of 30 units each containing 2 residential quarters, 2 urinals and 1 latrine for women teacher's quarters under the scheme "Expansion of Girls education and Training of Women Teachers". An amount of Rs. 21,98,800 was sanctioned as grant for construction of 478 teachers quarters in old Saurashtra area.

3(18) Miscellaneous

The following comments are offered regarding other developments in Primary Education.

1. *Single Teacher Schools.*— Out of the 18,512, Primary Schools in the State in 1960-61, 8,223 (or about 44.4 per cent) were single teachers schools. The percentage of single teacher schools was highest in Kutch (60.2 per cent).

The total number of pupils in the single-teacher schools was 2,77,937 giving an average of 33.8 pupils per school.

The following table gives further details about these schools.—

(TABLE NO. III (17)

(Single Teacher Schools)

(1958-59)

Region	Total No of Primary schools	Number of single teachers schools	Percentage of single teacher to total no. of Primary schools	Average No. of pupils per school.
Remaining Gujarat dists. of old Bombay State	13,409	5,652	42.1	37
Saurashtra	4,409	2,163	48.8	25
Kutch	694	418	60.2	30
Total	18,512	8,223	44.4	34

2. *School Co-operative Societies.*—There were 517 School Co-operative Societies in the State during the year under report. The Societies are conducted by pupils under the supervision and guidance of teachers and afford opportunities to pupils to acquire practical experience, in a limited sphere of conducting business on a co-operative basis.

3. *School libraries.*—Most of the first grade primary schools are equipped with pupils' libraries. Central and circulating libraries for the school children are also maintained by some of the District School Boards.

3(19) Integration Committee for Primary Education

The Government of Bombay under their Resolution, Education, Department, No. P.R.E, 7057 dated 14th January, 1958, had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri J. P. Naik to deal with the integration problems connected with Primary Education in the State. The committee had to survey and report to Government on the position of Primary (including Basic) and Pre-Primary Education in the different regions of the State and advise Government on the measures necessary for evolving a uniform but flexible system of education at the Primary and Pre-Primary stages in the whole State, with particular reference to the following:—

1. Administration of Primary Education.
2. Aims, organisation and content of Primary Education.
3. Expansion of Primary Education.
4. Training of Primary teachers.
5. Financial assistance to private bodies managing Primary Schools and Training Collages.
6. Programmes for the expansion of Basic Education.
7. Extension of the M. P. Vidya Mandir Act to the other areas of the State.
8. The extent to which Government should take direct responsibility in respect of Pre-Primary Education and the question of financial assistance to private bodies working in this field.

The replies to the questionnaire issued by the Committee have been processed and analysed. In the extensive tours undertaken by the Committee to the different regions of the State, the Committee met a large number of educationists, social workers and public men and gathered cross section of the expert and public opinion on the various institutions connected with the pre-Primary and Primary education. The Committee has finalised the report and Government of Gujarat have tried to implement as many suggestions as possible.

3(20) Conclusion

It will be seen from the foregoing account that the Gujarat State has made considerable progress in the field of Primary Education during the year under report. The number of Primary Schools have increased from 17,527 in 1959-60 to 18,512 in 1960-61. The enrolment of pupils has also increased from 21.08 lakhs in 1959-60 to 22.47 lakhs in 1960-61 giving percentage increase of 6.5. The No. of trained teachers has also increased from 27,058 in 1959-60 to 28,324 in 1960-61, an increase of 1,266 during the year. The direct expenditure on primary education was a little over 7.42 crores of rupees as against 6.83 lakhs during the preceding year.

CHAPTER IV

BASIC EDUCATION

4.1. Historical Review

Basic Education was introduced in the Ex-Bombay State in the year 1939. In the beginning, four compact areas of schools in three regions of the State were selected and schools in these areas were converted into basic. Each area had about 10 to 12 schools and the total number of schools converted was about 50. Of these four areas, one was located in Gujarat, one in Karnatak, and the remaining two in Maharashtra. To facilitate conversion, special Basic Training Centres were started for these areas. The one meant for Gujarat was started at Katargaon near Surat. This training centre prepared teachers for basic schools in the selected compact areas and special supervisory staff was also appointed separately for each area.

In 1949, however, it was decided that schools outside the compact areas should also be concerned into the basic pattern and the number of compact areas should also be increased. Accordingly, 5 more compact areas in Ex-Bombay State were selected for experimentation. As regards schools outside the compact areas, fairly large schools were selected for the introduction of craft as a subject of instruction. The craft selected was mainly Spinning and Weaving and this was taught as an additional subject. Short-term training courses for teachers were organised to prepare them as craft-teachers of newly converted basic schools. It was not possible to provide adequate number of basic-trained teachers for all these schools as the number of such schools was about 2,000. These craft schools were treated as an intermediate or transition stage in the process of conversion.

Simultaneously, all Primary Training Institutions were converted into Basic Training Institutions. From 1950 Post-graduate Basic Training Centres, for training inspecting officers and teachers of Primary Training Colleges were started in the different regions of the Ex-State of Bombay. By 1955, a fairly large number of teachers had been trained in the Basic Training Colleges and were available to man the craft schools. Accordingly, all the craft schools were converted into the basic pattern in the year 1955. It was also decided thereafter that non-basic schools should straightway be converted into basic Schools and that there should be no intermediate stage of craft schools. Since then, year by year, conversion of school into basic is being effected both in Community Development and National Extension Services Blocks, as well as outside these blocks.

4.2. Basic Schools

As a result of the decision to convert craft schools into basic, the number of basic Schools as it stood on 31st March 1961 was 4905. Their distribution by regions is given in the Table below:

TABLE NO. IV (1)

*Regionwise Distribution of Basic Schools**Number of Basic Schools in —*

Year.	Old Bombay State (Guj. Dist.)	Saurashtra	Kutch	Total
1959-60	2313	2220	43	4576
1960-61	2539	2306	60	4905

It will be seen that the number of basic schools increased from 4576 in 1959-60 to 4905 in 1960-61. The largest increase has naturally occurred in the Districts of Baroda Division where the number of basic schools increased by 226 to 2539. In Saurashtra, the number of basic schools increased from 2220 in 1959-60 to 2306 in 1960-61. In Kutch the programme of conversion of primary schools into basic was taken up during 1957-58 and at the end of the year under review, out of 694 primary schools 60 were basic.

The following Table gives the craft-wise classification of basic schools as on 31st March, 1961.

TABLE NO. IV (2)

*Craft-Wise Classification of Basic Schools
(1960-61)*

Craft used	Number of Basic Schools in			Total
	Old Bombay State (Guj. Dist)	Saurashtra	Kutch	
Purely Spining ..	675	1785	—	2433
Spinning & Weaving ..	1454	432	59	1945
Kitchen Gardening & Agriculture ..	339	72	1	412
Purely Card-Board Modelling. ..	28	43	—	71
Card-Board Modelling and Wood work ..	43	1	—	44
Total ..	2539	2306	60	4905

From the above Table it will be seen that the craft used in about 89.2 percent of the basic schools was either Spinning or Spinning and Weaving. Only about 8.4 percent of the schools had kitchen Gardening and Agriculture as craft. The remaining 2.4 percent of schools had cardboard Modelling and wood-work as craft.

4. 3. Pupils in basic Schools

The following Table gives the region-wise distribution of pupils in basic schools for two consecutive years :

TABLE NO. IV (3)

*Pupils in basic schools
(1960-61)*

Year	Number of pupils in Basic Schools in —				Average No. of pupils per school
	Old Bombay State Area (Guj. Dist.)	Saurashtra	Kutch	Total	
1959-60	564222	292742	5614	862578	188
1960-61	615080	318029	9421	942530	192

It is seen that number of pupils increased from 862578 in 1959-60 to 9,42,530 in 1960-61. The average number of pupils per school increased from 188 to 192 during the same period. The average number was highest in the areas of the old Bombay State (Viz., 249) and lowest in Saurashtra (Viz., 134) in Kutch the average number of pupils per school was 157.

The following Table gives the distribution of these pupils by craft :

TABLE NO. IV (4)

*Distribution of pupils actually under basic institution
(as on 31-3-1961)*

Craft	Number of pupils under Basic instruction in—				Total
	Old Bombay State Area (Guj. Dist.)	Saurashtra	Kutch	Total	
Purely Spinning	92280	142890	....	235170
Spinning and Weaving	430048	161413	9251	600712	
Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture	69714	7487	170	77371	
Purely Card-Board Modelling	4238	5707	....	9945
Card-Board Modelling and wood-work	18800	532	....	19332
Total ..	615080	318029	9421	942530	

4.4. Teachers

The following Tables gives details of teachers in Basic Schools during the year under report:

TABLE NO. IV (5)

Teachers in basic Schools

<i>Craft</i>			Basic and Craft Trained Teachers.	Ordinary Trained Teachers.	Untrained Teachers.	Total
Purely Spinning .. ..	..	..	1240	1787	3517	6544
Spinning and Weaving .. ..	..	..	6402	4154	6606	17162
Kitchen-Gardening and Agriculture .. ..	..	..	812	519	840	2171
Purely Card-Board Modelling .. ..	..	..	58	39	182	279
Card-Board Modelling and Wood-work .. ..	..	..	241	130	186	557
		Total ..	8753	6629	11331	20713

TABLE NO. IV (6)

Regionwise Distribution of teachers

(1960--61)

<i>Region</i>			Basic and Craft Trained Teachers	Ordinary Trained Teachers	Untrained Teachers.	Total
Old Bombay State Area (Guj. Dist.) .. ..	..	..	7584	2685	5898	16167
Saurashtra .. ..	..	..	1040	3901	5352	10293
Kutch .. ..	..	..	129	43	81	253
		Total ..	8753	6629	11331	20713

4.5 Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on Basic Education increased from Rs. 29735241 in 1959-60 to Rs. 3,24,80369. About 82.5 percent of the total expenditure was met from State funds.

The figures quoted above refer to the over-all direct expenditure on basic Schools including expenditure on account of crafts. Since the differentiation between Basic and non-Basic Schools is mainly on the basis of introduction of crafts in the former, the additional expenditure of crafts only would give a clearer indication of the cost on the craft side of Basic Schools.

The following Table gives the break-up of direct expenditure for two consecutive years :

TABLE NO. IV (7)

Expenditure on Basic Education

(1960-61)

Source	1959-60		1960-61	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Central Government Funds	15,02,391 (5.3)		17,63,936 (5.4)	
State Government Funds	244,98,149 (82.4)		2,67,82,967 (82.5)	
District School Board Funds ..	14,36,132 (4.8)		15,52,684 (4.8)	
Municipal School Board Funds ..	17,27,236 (5.8)		18,34,088 (5.6)	
Fees	1,31,461 (0.4)		49,158 (0.2)	
Other Sources	3,79,872 (1.3)		4,97,536 (1.5)	
Total ..	2,97,35,241 (100.0)		3,24,80,369 (100.0)	

The region-wise distribution of expenditure on Basic Education and the per-capita expenditure on Basic Education for the year under report is given in the Table No. IV (8)

TABLE NO. IV (8)

Region wise distribution of expenditure on Basic Education

(1960-61)

Source	Old Bombay State (Guj. District)	Suarashtra	Kutch	Total
Central Government Funds	17,63,936	....	....	17,63,936
State Government Funds	1,36,50,221	1,28,16,394	3,16,352	2,67,82,967
District School Board Funds	14,79,872	72,812	....	15,52,684
Municipal School Board Funds	18,27,341	0,747	....	18,34,088
Fees.. .. .	24,582	24,576	....	49,158
Other Sources	4,87,822	9,714	....	4,97,536
Total ..	1,92,33,774	1,29,30,243	3,16,352	3,24,80,369
Per Capita Expenditure.	31.2	40.6	33.5	34.4

It will be seen from the above Table that the whole of the expenditure in Kutch and greater part of expenditure in Saurashtra on Basic Education was met from State Government Funds and in the district of old area of Ex-Bombay State though some help was received from the central Government. & a part of expenditure was incurred by school Boards. The great part of expenditure has been borne by the State Govt. Thus the Government contributed 87.9 percent of the total

expenditure (5.4 percent by the Central Government and 82.5 percent by the State Government). The rest of the expenditure was met from District School Board Funds (4.8 percent), Municipal Funds (5.6 percent), Fees (0.2 percent) and "other Sources" (1.5 percent).

The over-all per capita expenditure is Rs. 34.4 on Basic Education as against the corresponding figure of Rs. 32 for non-Basic schools.

	<i>Pupils per school</i>	<i>Teacher per school</i>
Basic School :	192	5.5
non-Basic School :	96	2.3

4.6. Economics aspect of craft work

The details of craft-wise realisations of articles produced in basic schools during the year under report is given in the Table No. IV (9).

TABLE NO. IV (9)
Craft-wise realisation of articles produced in basic schools.
(1960-61)

Craft	Craft-wise Realisation of Articles produced in Basic Schools situated in —			Total Rs.
	Old Bombay State Area Rs.	Saurashtra Rs.	Kutch Rs.	
Purely Spinning	5,970	7,707	....	13,776
Spinning and Weaving .. \	1,02,320	1,848	230	1,04,407
Kitchen-Gardening and Agriculture.. ..	36,184	3,769	363	40,316
Purely Card-Board Modelling	2,187	....	....	2,187
Card-Board Modelling and wood-work	6,177	....	....	6,177
.. Total	1,52,847	13,414	602	1,66,863
Figures for 1959-60	1,81,783	14,578	74	1,96,435

It will be seen from the above Table that the amount realised from the articles produced in basic schools was Rs. 166863. A scrutiny of Table No. IV (9) yields the following percentages of realisation of the total realisation by crafts :

Purely Spinning	8.3
Spinning and Weaving	62.6
Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture	24.2
Purely Card-Board Modelling	1.3
Card-Board Modelling and wood-work	3.6

Assessed on the criterion of returns, Spinning and Weaving yields 62.6 percent of the total realisation, Kitchen-Gardening and Agriculture coming next with 24.2 percent. The lowest returns are from Card-Board Modelling (1.3 percent), and wood-work next lowest with 3.6 percent.

The above figures are to read in the context of the situation regarding the number of schools that have introduced the different crafts. The percentage of Basic Schools that have introduced the different crafts are :

Purely Spinning	39.8
Spinning and Weaving	49.5
Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture	8.4
Purely Card-Board Modelling	1.4
Card Board Modelling and Wood-work	0.9

These percentages, in magnitude, correspond in ranking to the percentages of *realisation* on each of the crafts except for "Purely Spinning". Where only Spinning is introduced as a craft, the quality of the yard tends to be of low grade and the *realisation* consequently is not high. The number of schools with "Spinning and Weaving" is nearly four times the number with "Kitchen-Gardening and Agriculture", but the *realisation* is not proportionate.

Reading Table No. IV (9) with Table No. (4) Realisation and pupils actually under craft instruction the following per capita realisation is made by each of the pupils under instruction in the respective crafts :

	(in nP.)
Purely Spinning	0.06
Spinning and Weaving	0.17
Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture	0.52
Purely Card-Board Modelling	0.22
Card-board Modelling and wood-work.	0.32

The craft that pays the best per capita returns (0.152) is Kitchen-Gardening and Agriculture and the least (0.06) purely spinning. The over-all per capita *realisation* on all crafts is 0.18. In addition to the total amount of Rs. 1,66,863 obtained by sale of articles produced in Basic Schools, the estimated value of stock on 31st March, 1961 of raw materials and finished products was Rs. 55,2,796 as against Rs. 4,94,836 on 31st March, 1960 as can be seen from the Table No. IV(10)

TABLE NO. IV (10)

Economic Aspect of Craft work in Basic Schools
(1960-61)

Item No.	Item	Purely Spinning.	Spinning and Weaving.	Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture.	Purely Card-Board Modelling.	Card-Board Modelling Wood-work.	Total
1.	Value of stock on 1st April 1960 (of raw materials and finished products.)	84,727	3,60,005	12,058	2,642	25,744	49,48,36
2.	Value of raw materials added during the year 1960-61	15,307	1,05,376	14,066	1,325	7,340	1,43,474
3.	Expenditure on contingencies	43784	46333	13172	474	958	104721
4.	Land Rent paid	—	—	2204	—	—	2204
5.	Total Expenditure (Item 1 to 4)	143878	521374	41500	4441	84042	745235
6.	Amount realised by sale.	13542	80868	40204	2187	6177	142978
7.	Amount earned Rebate.	234	23539	112	—	—	23885
8.	Value of stock on 31. 3/61 (of raw materials and finished products).	77705	432676	11385	2679	28291	552796
9.	Total of items 6 to 8.	91541	537083	51701	4866	34468	719659
10.	Profit (Item 9 minus 5)	52337	+15709	+10201	+425	+426	-25576

If the total expenditure (Col. 5) during a year, including the cost of raw materials and finished products in hand at the commencement of schools, is considered as investment the profits (Col. 10) yield the following percentages for each of the crafts.

Purely Spinning	..	..	..	..	..	-	36.4
Spinning and Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	+	3.01
Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	+	24.6
Purely Cardboard Modelling	..	..	..	..	..	+	9.6
Card-Board Modelling and wood-work	..	..	..	..	..	+	1.2
On All Crafts	..	..	..	..	..	-	3.4

Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture yields the best returns of 24.6 the other craft except purely spinning show profit while only purely spinning craft loss of 36.4.

4.7. Quantitative Progress

The extent to which the switch-over to Basic Education has been accomplished by the end of 1960-61 can be gauged from the following Table :

TABLE NO. IV (11)
Basic and non-Basic Schools

				Number of Schools	Number of pupils	Number of Teachers	Total Expen- diture (direct)
Basic Schools	..	..	..	4905	942530	28713	32480369
Other Primary Schools	..	..	..	13607	1304583	32094	41804091
			Total	18512	2247113	58807	74284460
					<i>Percentage of Basic to Total</i>		
1960-61	..	..	..	26.4	41.0	45.4	40.5
1959-60	..	..	..	26.1	40.9	42.5	43.5

4.8. Qualitative Improvement in the Work of Basic Schools

Side by side with the quantitative expansion of Basic Education there has been a distinct improvement in the work turned out in basic schools. A brief review of the efforts towards qualitative improvement in Basic Education is given below :

(a) *Short-term Courses for Training of Teachers in Basic Schools.*— Training of teachers occupies an important place in the spread of Basic Education. The provision made by the Department for long-term training in Basic Education will be described in detail in Chapter VII. In addition to the long-term training, the Department organises several short term training courses and seminars for teachers in basic schools. The short term orientation courses are generally held in the summer vacation and the seminars in the winter vacation. Short term courses of two week's duration are held for primary teachers in either of the vacations in some of the Basic Training Colleges. These courses deal with the orientation programme of schools both in Social Education and Basic Education. These camps are devoted to discussions on problems connected with the introduction of Basic Education in non-Basic Schools. Basic Training Colleges also have a scheme of Extension Services to schools in their neighbourhood. This scheme is in operation in 5 Basic Training Colleges in the state. Nearly 25 schools in the neighbourhood of each of these colleges are benefited by the Extension Services programme.

(b) *Literature for Basic Schools.*— Literature on Basic Education for the guidance of teachers working in basic schools was prepared by the Ex-Bombay State. 5 books were published. The first one is an activity scheme of teaching of different subjects in Standards I-IV in Basic Schools.

The second book is a Hand-book for the guidance of teachers in Basic Schools. It is prepared in three parts. The first part deals with the principles of correlated teaching, the second part applies these principles to activities in Basic Schools in the physical and social environments crafts, games sports etc., In the third part, academic subjects such as Language, Arithmetic

General Science and Social Studies are dealt with in sufficient detail to show how they can be correlated with the activities of school life. The third publication is a book for the guidance of administrators teachers and the general public. It attempts to give a clear exposition of the system of Basic Education, tries to meet the arguments and objections levelled against it and traces the history of the introduction of Basic Education in Ex-Bombay State. The Fourth Publication is a book for the schemes for expansion of Education under taken by the Government. This book gives the idea of what the state has made efforts to materialise the schemes undertaken for education through the Co-operation of local people. The idea that Basic Education is the key for improvement of Primary Education is clearly explained in this booklet.

The fifth book prepared by Shri G. Ramchandran Director, Gandhi gram to guide the primary teachers for orienting Primary Schools towards Basic pattern has been translated in Gujarati and has been distributed to Primary Schools in the State. The Department patronizes a Magazin, known as "*Jeevan Shikshan*" in Gujarati. During the Basic Education week in January 1961 the Magazines issued special numbers dealing with the different aspects of Basic Education. The Department also publishes posters on Basic Education during the week.

(a) *Syllabus*.—Till 1955, the Department had framed separate syllabus for Basic and non-basic schools. There were also separate examinations at the end of the VIIth year for Basic and non-Basic Schools. But in 1955, Government got the syllabus revised through a Joint Committee of Basic and Primary Education Boards and introduced a common syllabus for all types of schools-Basic and non-Basic, at the primary stage. Consequent on the introduction of a common syllabus, the two separate Primary School—certificate Examinations came to be amalgamated into one common Examination. Since June 1956, the syllabus was amended to include in it training in Health and Community Living as an integral part so that even non-basic schools could be oriented towards the basic pattern. At present, Community Living is a compulsory subject for all schools. The first period every day is utilised for *Safai*. Health, Drill, Prayers, News-reading etc. Schools have their own ministers elected for different subjects and there is also a council of Ministers for the whole school. A number of cultural programmes, celebrations, trips projects like the manuscript Magazine, dramatics forms part of school work in all Basic and non-basic schools. Since 1957, the syllabus in crafts for Basic schools also came in for a revision. The revised syllabus is framed taking into account the work of children in different crafts and classes. It divides craft work into 3 stages. The first stage, known as preparatory stage in Standards I and II prepares children for craft work through composite craft which include gardening, clay-work, paper-work as well as helping older boys in their craft-work. There are no targets fixed. In the other two stages-Elementary stage covering standards III and IV and Advanced stage-covering standards V, VI and VII, targets within the reach of pupils have been laid down.

The whole of craft work is designed as a series of projects to be covered within definite periods, the targets serving as motives, of syllabus of Saurashtra.

During the transitional period from 1947-1955, the Ex-Saurashtra State areas was formed in 1948. There was a strong basis of National Education in Saurashtra. But in the beginning the Primary Schools, the school buildings, teachers and their training, syllabus, the different text books in different districts, pay-scales etc. were the problems which required due attention. However the policy of Basic Education was accepted by the State. and Basic Education was introduced in Primary Schools. The 1st Step there was taken was the training of teachers and introduction of craft in Primary Schools. Moreover refresher courses and seminars were also organised. Along with this, it was decided to prepare a new syllabus for Basic Schools. It was then revised by the Committee of the prominent Educationists and the revised syllabus was introduced in Basic Schools. Moreover, the syllabus for training Colleges was also recast and training in craft was included in that syllabus. Now the syllabus for Training Colleges introduced by Ex-Bombay State Government is commonly followed in all the Primary training colleges in Gujarat State.

(d) *Craft Teaching*.—Several improvements have been made with regard to craft teaching in Basic Schools. One of the measures implemented is to standardize the type of equipment required for Basic Schools for Spinning and Weaving. Detailed specification including the type of wood to be used, length, breadth, thickness, size and price have been fixed for essential articles and published in book-form for the guidance of teachers and administrators.

These articles are manufactured by the village Industries Board of the Bombay State and are supplied to Schools. This ensure correct type of equipment of good quality for pupils use. Another important step taken to improve craft work is the construction of craft-sheds. Standard plans and type designs of craft-sheds have been prepared and Government have been giving full grants to school Boards for the construction of these sheds. The estimated cost of one craft shed is Rs. 4,400. During the year under report 20 craft sheds have been sanctioned.

(e) *Disposal of finished products.*—Special steps are taken by the State to step up the disposal of finished products. These steps are as under :

(i) Besides the Government of India rebate, 25 percent reduction in price is given on cloth to students and teachers purchasing *Khadi* produced in their own basic schools. This reduction is increased to 50 percent during Basic Education Weeks. In the case of children from poor families and backward classes, above concession operates on condition that they would stitch uniforms from the above.

(ii) Government have directed that articles produced in Basic Schools should be purchased as part of stationery requirements of different Government office direct through the Basic Schools or through the Director of Stationery.

(iii) Emporia for sale of craft products in Basic Schools have been set up at District Headquarters, in office of the School Boards, also in Basic Schools where student's co-operative stores are established for purchase and also of basic products. These stores and emporia are given a special discount of 6 1/2 percent.

(f) *Rules regarding Grant-in-aid to Basic Schools.*—During the preceding year, Government had framed a set of rules for grant-in-aid for basic Schools run by private agencies, According to those, rules, the schools will have to apply for registration to the Deputy Educational Inspector just like other private primary schools, The schools would be recognised by the District School Board and aided just as other private primary schools. However, additional grants such as grants for craft equipment and for rent for craft sheds are being paid to these schools. The grant on craft equipment would be at 2/3rd of the expenditure and that on rent for craft sheds up to 10- pm. schools trying out new experiments are also eligible for special grant-in-aid at 75 percent of the expenditure on research projects undertaken by them provided the research projects are approved, by the Director of Education.

4.9 Lokshalas

The institutions known as *Lokshala* constitute a special feature in the educational set-up of the former State of Saurashtra. *Lokshala* in this region are of two types—junior and Senior. A junior *Lokshala* is conceived as a residential Senior Basic School with Agriculture as a main craft, while Senior *Lokshala* is a post Basic residential school with Agriculture and *dairy* as main crafts. The senior *Lokshala* are expected to provide to Secondary Education adapted to the needs of the village environment and to prepare for effective leadership in the village. The No. of Post Basic Schools was 10 during the year under report out of these 10 post Basic Schools, seven are Senior *Lokshalas*. A committee has been recently appointed for the unification of different syllabus of Senior *Lokshalas* and Post Basic Schools, and bringing these syllabus in line with S. S. C. course, that these students would be able to appear at S. S. C. Examination.

Expansion and Extension of Basic Education.—The period from 1955 to 1961 has been a period of relatively rapid expansion and extension of Basic Education. The Government of India appointed the assesment committee on Basic Education the report of the committee on Basic edn. was published in 1956. On the recommendation of the assessment Committee, the National Institute of Basic Education was established at Delhi. The assessment Committee on Basic Education also recommended what is known as "orientation of primary Schools towards the Basic Pattern" under this programme most of the non-basic schools in the State have been oriented towards Basic pattern by introducing community activities and simple crafts like kitchen gardening, Spinning, clay work, paper work etc., in primary schools. District Inspectors were deputed to attend the regional seminars held for orientation programme. On their return seminars were organised at Dists. and Talukas level for the guidance of I. OS. and staff in Training Collages and Primary Schools teachers. With a view to introducing simple crafts in non-basic schools for orientating Primary Schools towards Basic Pattern, Simple crafts in 5800 schools

have been introduced (4100 single Tr. Schools & 1700 multi. Trs. Schools) and an amount of Rs. 7500 was sanctioned as grants under II F. Y. P. scheme to Dist. School Board for equipment in Simple Crafts.

Ten seminars for primary teachers of 15 days duration were organised during the year under report. Similarly one of the principals for G. B. T. C. was deputed to workshop in Basic Education at New Delhi. Two craft teachers from G. B. T. C. Mangrol were deputed to Delhi for training in Simple Crafts.

Whereas conferences on Basic Education are organised, Officers and Primary teachers are deputed to attend such conferences. Such a *Nai Talim Samelan* was organised at Vedohi by Guj. *Nai Talim Sangh* in 1960 and a team of about 20 A. D. E. Is. attended this conference.

State Board of Basic Education.— The Government of Gujarat has appointed a State Board of Basic Education to advise the State Government in respect of Basic Education at all stage and to suggest ways and means to solve the problems relating to Basic Education. The State Board of Basic Education consists of 8 members with Shri Kalyanjibhai Mehta as its Chairman.

CHAPTER-V

SECONDARY EDUCATION

5.1 General

Secondary Education constitutes a vital link between Primary Education and College Education. Broadly speaking, Secondary Schools are intended to impart education, suitable for pupils in the stage of adolescence.

At the end of the secondary courses, there is public examination conducted by the Statutory Board of Secondary Education. The S. S. C. Examination Board Baroda conducts the S. S. C. Examination for all the 17 Districts of the State.

The Syllabus prescribed for this examination with a variety of options, includes wide range of subjects which can be offered by candidates according to their aptitudes.

5.2 Secondary Schools

The table No. V(1) compares the number of secondary schools classified according to types of managements, for the year 1959-60 and 1960-61. There is one Central Government School in the State, which is run by Central Government and is administered by Rly. authorities. On viewing the state of affairs regarding Govt. Schools, it appears that there is a decrease of one Boys' School while there is an increase of one Girls' School. The decrease is due to handing over of a Govt. school to a private management while increase in Girls' Schools is due to starting of a Girls' School at Anjar, District Kutch.

There is an increase in D. S. B. Schools as more schools are now decided to be taken over by D. S. Bs. the progress made by Local authorities, i. e. Municipalities in this respect is encouraging as 21 more schools are conducted by Municipalities. As regards private aided schools for Boys the picture is very encouraging as 82 more schools are started. There were 721 such schools last year as against 803 during the year under report, showing a rise of over 11 %. There are 73 girls' schools during the year under review, as against 62 of the last year indicating a rise of 17.9 % which shows a very progressive tendency towards Girls' Education. There has been a very appreciable increase in the number of schools under private managements on the whole, as 93 such schools are started during the year under review.

There has been a substantial decrease in the private un-aided schools as some schools have opted for the G. I. A. from the State Government. The overall picture of secondary schools is brought in view of the fact that the number of schools has reached 1099 as against 986 of the year 1959-60 which shows an increase of 113 schools reaching 12.7 % of rise in the number classified according to the types of management, the largest increase of 93 was in the number of schools under private agencies.

The Regional distribution of school in the State was as follows :

Pre-1956 old Bombay State Gujarat Districts :	..	808
Saurashtra	..	254
Kutch	..	37
	Total	1099

The average area served by a secondary school and the average estimated population served by a secondary school during the year under report were 65. 6 square miles, 18755 persons respectively.

The ten districts of old area of ex-Bombay State comprising of Gujarat area had fairly satisfactory provision for Secondary Education but the facilities for secondary education available in Saurashtra and Kutch were not quite satisfactory. The table No. V. (1) gives regionwise distribution of secondary schools as on 31st March 1961.

TABLE END V (I)

Secondary Schools

(1960-61)

Management	1959-1960			1960-1961			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	Number of Secondary Schools			Number of Secondary Schools			Number of Secondary Schools		
	for Boys	for Girls	Total	for Boys	for Girls	Total	for Boys	for Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central Government	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
State Government:	105	16	121	104	17	121	—	—	—
District School Board	7	—	7	20	—	20	+13	—	+13
Municipal School Board	39	5	44	55	10	65	+16	+5	+21
Private Aided	721	62	783	803	73	876	+82	+11	+93
Private Unaided	28	2	30	15	1	16	-13	-1	-14
Total	901	85	986	998	101	1099	+97	+16	+113

TABLE NO. V (2)
Regionwise Distribution of Secondary Schools.
 (1960-61)

Region	Number of Secondary Schools			Average area served/by a Secondary School	Average estimated population served by a Secondary School
	for Boys	for Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarati District of old Bombay State ..	748	60	808	41.9	18,402
Saurashtra	218	26	254	83.5	10,906
Kutch	32	5	37	460.0	18,550
Total ..	998	101	1099	65.6	18,755

TABLE NO. V (3)
Pupils In Secondary Schools.
 (1960-61)

Management	1959-1960			1960-1961			Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		
	Number of pupils in secondary School.			Number of pupils in secondary School.			Number of pupils in secondary School.		
	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
Central Government.	172	—	172	211	—	211	+39	—	+39
State Governmen	48775	9165	57940	43069	9617	52686	—5706	+452	—5254
District School Boards.	2271	—	2271	1625	—	1625	—646	—	—646
Municipal School Boards,	12009	2063	14072	15174	2780	17954	+3165	+717	+3882
Private Aided,	223150	26714	249864	258488	31509	289997	+35338	+4795	+40133
Private Unaided.	2534	432	2966	1928	452	2380	—606	+20	—586
Total ..	288911	38374	327285	320495	44358	364853	+ 31564	+ 5934	+ 37563

5.3 Pupils in secondary schools

The table No. 5 (3) compares the number of pupils enrolleds in secondary schools on 31st March 1961 and the preceeding year.

It will be seen that the total enrolment in secondary schools showed an increase of 37568 from 327285 in 1959-60 to 364853 in 1960-61. This gives a percentage increase of 11.4

The decrease of 646 pupils under the schools managed by D. S. B. is due to the fact that more pupils have opted to join private secondary schools which are started under liberalised rates of grant or under the normal grants in rural areas. There has been an increase in the enrolment in Municipal Schools in keeping with the increase in the number of such schools.

As is to be expected, the largest increase of enrolment of Boys as well as Girls is under Aided Schools. The number of Boys increased by 31584 to 320495, and the number of girls increased by 5984 to 44358 the number of pupils in Girl's schools represented only 12% of the total number of pupils in secondary schools. It need not be mentioned that the large number of girls attend secondary schools for boys.

The Table No. V(4) page gives Regionwise distribution of pupils in Secondary School as on 31st March 1961. It is seen from the Table that Gujarat Districts of Old Bombay had the largest number of girls in secondary schools where out of 287079 pupils in secondary schools 72341 (or 25.2 %) were girls. The average enrolment in secondary schools was 332.

In cities and big towns most of the secondary schools were high schools, which are invariably over-crowded. In some of the districts, adequate facilities for Secondary Education were not available with the result that the average enrolment in the few existing schools was very high leading to over-crowding.

5.4 Secondary Schools in rural areas:

Out of 1099,509 schools were in urban and 590 were in rural area. Despite many big Cities like Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and other the number of schools in rural areas is more than those in urban areas. This is only due to the incentives of higher rate of maintenance grants and Grants and Loans for school buildings offered by Government. More rural secondary schools are springing up due to the Liberalised rates of grants that is specially extended to Saurashtra area.

TABLE NO. V (4)
Regionwise Distribution of Pupils in Secondary Schools.
(1960-61)

Region.	Number of pupils.		Total	Average Pupils per Secondary School. (according to 1961 census)	No. of Pupils in Secondary Schools per 1000 of the population (according to 1961 census)
	Boys	Girls			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarati District of Old Bombay State.	214738	72341	287079	355	19
Saurashtra	51639	17490	69123	272	13
Kutch	6124	2527	8651	234	13
Total	272495	92358	364853	332	17

TABLE NO. V (5)
Secondary Schools in Rural Areas.

Region	Number of Secondary Schools		Number of pupils in Secondary Schools.		Number of pupils per Secondary Schools.	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarati District of Old Bombay State.	362	483	192210	94869	531	196
Saurashtra and Kutch	147	107	71825	5949	488	55
Total	509	590	264035	100818	518	171

The number of pupils attending the Secondary schools in rural areas was 1,00818 as compared to the number of pupils attending Secondary Schools in urban area which was 264035, which is of the total number of students in secondary Schools. The average number of pupils per school in urban area is 518 as compared to that in rural area which is 171. This shows that schools in urban areas attract more pupils. The table No. V(5) gives the average number of pupils per school in urban and rural area during 1960-61.

5.5 Secondary schools conducted by central Government

There is one school conducted by Central Government during the year under report. The table No. V (6) gives details of these schools for two consecutive years.

5.6 Secondary schools conducted by State Government

Total No. of Secondary Schools conducted by the State Government has remained the same during the year under report. There is no noticeable change in this respect. The table No. V(7) gives figures of these schools for the years 1959-60 and 1960-61.

TABLE NO. V (6)

Secondary Schools Conducted by Central Government (1960-61)

Year	Number of Schools			No. of Pupils in Schools			Direct Expenditure from		Cost of Government (per Pupil)	Total Cost (per Pupil)
	for Boys	for Girls	Total	for Boys	for Girls	Total	State Funds	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1959-60	1	172	..	172	Rs. 10,489	Rs. 12,277	Rs. 60.8	Rs. 71.4
1960-61	1	211	..	211	3535	13,716	16.7	65.0

TABLE NO. V (7)

Secondary Schools Conducted by State Government. (1960-61)

Item	1959-60	1960-61
<i>Number of Schools</i>		
For Boys	105	104
For Girls	16	17
Total	121	121
<i>Number of Pupils in Schools</i>		
For Boys	48775	43069
For Girls	9165	9617
Total	57940	52686
<i>Direct Expenditure From</i>		
State Funds	4192950	3756950
Total	4853288	4759385
(Per Pupil)	70.6	71.3
Total Cost. (Per Pupil)	83.7	90.2

Total number of pupils in Govt. Schools decreased from 57940 to 52686 and there is a consequent decrease also in the expenditure from Rs. 4853288 in 1959-60 to Rs. 4759384 in 1960-61.

Per capita cost in Government Schools was Rs. 90.2 of which Rs. 71.3 was from State Funds as 83.7 and 70.6 respectively in 1959-60. Thus there is an increase in the expenditure per capital.

5.7 SECONDARY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY MUNICIPALITIES

The Secondary Schools conducted by the Municipality increase from 44 in 1959-60 to 65 in 1960-61. The increase is due to the fact that more Municipalities came forward to take up this enterprise of running Secondary Schools. The total number of pupils on 31-3-1961 was 17954 as against 14072 on 31-3-60. There was no corresponding increase in the No. of pupils as compared to number of Schools but this is due to the fact that the new schools should have come up with few classes in the beginning. The expenditure per capita which was 91.2 during 1959-60 has gone up to 98.3 during the year under report. (Table No. V(8)).

TABLE NO. V (8)

Secondary Schools Conducted by Municipalities.
(1958-59)

Item	1959-60	1960-61
<i>Number of Schools</i>		
For Boys	39	55
For Girls	5	10
Total	44	65
<i>Number of Pupils in Schools</i>		
For Boys	12000	15174
For Girls	2063	2780
Total	14072	17954
<i>Direct Expenditure From</i>		
State Funds	541207	627091
Total	1234062	1766048
<i>Cost to State Government</i>		
(Per Pupil)	38.4	34.9
<i>Total Cost</i>		
(Per Pupil)	91.2	98.3

5 (8) Secondary schools conducted by Private Agencies.

Out of 1099 secondary schools in the State as many as 892 (or 81%) were conducted by Private Agencies. The Private enterprises is playing its part adequately in the field of Secondary Education in old Bombay State Gujarat areas but such is not the case to certain extent in Saurashtra and Kutch. The general policy of the Government is that Secondary Education should be conducted by private enterprisers with financial assistance from State. During the year under report a commendable spirit is noticeable in new secondary schools started by Private agencies.

The table No. V (9) gives details of secondary schools conducted by Private Agencies for the preceding year and for the year under report. It may be seen therefrom that the number of private schools has increased from 813 during 1959-60 to 892 during the year under report. Out of 892 secondary schools 876 are aided and only 16 are unaided as compared to the corresponding figures of 721 and 28 respectively during the year 1959-60. This shows that unaided schools have opted to come under the pale of grant-in-aid code.

The number of pupils in secondary schools conducted by Private Agencies increased from 252, 830 on 31-3-1960 to 292, 377, on 31st March 1961. The average number of pupils per school is also from 310 in 1959-60 to 328 in 1960-61. Contribution of the State Government has also increased from 42.6 to 46.6 due to increased rate of grant.

5 (9) Teachers in Secondary Schools

The total on next page gives information about teachers in secondary schools. It will be seen that the total number of teachers increased by 1600 from 12608 in 1959-60 to 14208 during the year under report. The average number of pupils per teacher showed a decrease by 3 % i. e. from 25.9% to 25.5%.

TABLE NO. V (9)
Secondary Schools Conducted Private Agencies.
 (1960-61)

Year	Number of Schools			Number of Pupils in Schools			Direct Expenditure from		Cost to Govt. (per pupil)	Total Cost (per pupil)
	for Boys	for Girls	Total	for Boys	for Girls	Total	State Funds	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1959-60										
Aided	721	62	783	223150	26714	249864	10652500	26398464	42.6	105.6
Un-Aided	28	2	30	2534	432	2966	—	561308	—	189.2
Total	749	64	813	225684	27146	252830	10652500	26959772	42.1	106.6
1960-61										
Aided	803	73	876	258488	31509	289997	14107895	28160526	48.6	97.1
Un-Aided	15	1	16	1928	452	2380	7882	456468	3.3	191.7
Total..	818	74	892	260416	31961	292377	14115777	28616994	48.2	97.8

TABLE NO. V (10)
Teacher in Secondary Schools.
 (1960-61)

Management	Total Number of Teachers.			Total Number of Trained Teachers			Average of Pupils per Teachers.
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government Schools	1064	342	2006	775	148	923	26
Local Board Schools.	608	123	731	355	64	419	24
Private Aided Schools	9525	1739	11264	5971	1046	7017	25
Private Un-Aided-Schools.	112	35	147	44	13	57	16
Grand Total.. 1960-61	11969	2239	14208	7145	1271	8416	25.6
Grand Total.. 1959-60	10716	1892	12608	6334	1014	7348	25.9
Increase () or Decrease (-).	+1253	+347	+1600	+811	+257	+1068	

by 3% i.e. from 25.9% to 25.5%.

Out of 14,208 teachers as many as 8,416 were trained. This gives a percentage of 59.2 as against corresponding percentage of 58.2 in 1959-60. 9 percent. of the women teachers were trained while the percentage of trained men teachers was 50.3%.

The number of women teachers in secondary schools was 2,239, or 15.7% of the total number of teachers while the percentage of girls in secondary schools to total enrolment was 10.9% as against 10.7 % in 1959-60.

In the areas of old Bombay a large number of trained teachers were graduates with B. T. or equivalent qualifications. Even amongst the untrained teachers the proportion of Graduates was much higher in the areas of old Gujarat Region than in Saurashtra and Kutch. The table on the next page (Table-V-11) gives regionwise distribution of Teacher in Secondary Schools classified under academic and professional qualifications. The following uniform scale have been sanctioned or teachers in secondary schools as per Government Resolution, Education Department No. INS 1059-I of 1-12-1959. These scales have operated from 1-11-1959.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. M. A. II B. Ts. | Rs. 150 to 350 |
| 2. Graduate with B. T. | Rs. 120 to 300 |
| 3. Graduate with S. T. C. or T. D. | Rs. 110 to 200 |
| 4. Graduate with B. A. or B. Sc. (Agri.) | Rs. 100 fixed pay |
| 5. Matric or S. S. C. with S. T. C. or T. D. | Rs. 70 to 150 |
| 6. Matric or S. S. C. | Rs. 65 fixed pay |
| 7. Dr. Tr. | Rs. 70 to 150 |
| 8. Kandivali Trained | Rs. 110 to 200 |
| 9. Art Master. | Rs. 110 to 200 |

In addition to these scales laid down additional special increments are given to teachers with first or second class in their degree examination those holding higher professional qualifications

TABLE No. V (11)
Scholarships and Stipends In Secondary Schools
 (1960-61)

Region	Trained Teachers								Un-Trained Teachers								Total Number of Teachers.
	Graduates with B.T., B.Ed., D.Ed., or higher qualifications		Other Graduates		Matriculates etc.		Total		Graduates etc.		Matriculates		Total				
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	17	
Gujarat District of old Bombay State ..	2198	501	1012	86	2892	474	6102	1061	1617	352	1569	266	3186	618	9288	1679	
Saurashtra ..	188	39	333	71	458	82	979	192	582	143	882	136	1464	279	2443	471	
Kutch ..	12	1	20	8	32	9	64	18	40	19	134	52	174	71	238	80	
Total : 1960-61 ..	2398	541	1365	165	3382	565	7145	1271	2239	514	2585	454	4824	968	11969	2239	

There are also certain allowances such as D. A., C. A., H. R. A., and Local allowan admissible to all teachers according to rules applicable to Government teachers.

The pay scales of Head Masters of non-Government secondary Schools have also been specified as under.—

Schools with pupils below 300	Rs. 200 to 300 or Rs. 50	duty allow.
301 to 500	Rs. 250 to 400 or Rs. 100	—do—
501 to 1000	Rs. 300 to 500 or Rs. 150	—do—
Above 1000	Rs. 350 to 600 or Rs. 200	—do—

The managements are at liberty to choose for Head Master either the pay scales or corresponding duty allowance in addition to the normal pay as secondary teachers.

An untrained teacher other than a specialist is not usually appointed on a permanent basis in any recognised school. He is stagnated in the new scales, therefore this is an incentive for him to undergo training, as early as possible in his own interest. Management of the schools are asked to depute teachers for training course of various types in accordance with the requirement of the school, reasonable expenditure on the deputation of teacher for undergoing training course approved by the Department is admitted for the grants.

Except for the pay scales of the following teachers the revised pay scales of school teachers are under consideration of Government. In the meantime the old rates continue to operate.—

(1) Drawing Teachers. Two increments more than the prescribed scale of Rs. 70-150 for Drawing Masters.

5 (10) Expenditure

The opposite Table (V-12) table compares expenditure on Secondary Education by sources for two consecutive years.

From the figures it will be clear that there is increase on the expenditure from fee receipts increase is due to the scheme of economically backward class.

TABLE NO. V (12).
Expenditure on Secondary Education by Region
(1960-61)

Regions.	Direct Expenditure From						Per Capita Cost.
	Central Government Funds.	State Government Funds.	Local Boards Funds.	Fees	Other Sources	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gujarati Districts of Old Bombay State.	12,485	95,66,531	2,16,554	1,51,95,365	28,16,316	2,78,07,251	96.8
Saurashtra	1,07,866	35,25,308	2,31,169	21,56,696	7,42,045	67,63,144	97.8
Kutch .. ..	..	3,43,041	—	3,29,048	72,130	7,44,219	86.0
Total	1,20,351	1,34,34,940	4,47,723	1,76,81,109*	36,30,491	3,53,14,614	96.7

*N. B.—This amount includes fee grant.

It will be seen that the total direct expenditure on Secondary Education has increased by 2,00,874 from Rs. 3, 33,06,740 during 1959-60 to Rs. 3,53,14,614 in 1960-61. The major contribution is met from State Government funds as detailed above and by income from school fees which is 50.07 % as compared to 38.04 % of the expenditure from State Government Fund. A small percent. of 10.28 was met by the management from sources of their own including endowments. Contributions from Central District Boards and Municipal Funds will come to about 1.61 % which is very meagre compared to the contribution by the State Fund. The cost of education of a child was Rs. 96.7 in secondary school. The cost per capita was higher in Saurashtra area due to the introduction of the scheme of liberalised rate of grant.

5(11) Grant-in-aid

The grant-in-aid in different component of the State, is described below :-

Gujarat Region of ex-Bombay State area.	Urban 45 %	Rural 50 %
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D.A. is paid to the teachers in non-Government secondary schools at the same rate at which similar classes of Government servants receive D. A. Ex. on that account is now mergeh

with the normal rate of grant as the original rate of 30% and 33 1/3% for urban and rural areas respectively is revised due to the implementation of recommendations of Integration Committee for Secondary Education. Subject to availability of Funds, building and site grants are at present payable at the rate not exceeding 1/4th of the total expenditure in case of ordinary Secondary Schools. The expenditure on school equipment such as school furniture, library, laboratory, work-shop audio visual and other teaching and including equipment on crafts etc. is included in the ordinary expenditure for the year and held admissible for maintenance grant provided it is upto the limit of 12 % of the total direct expenditure (exclusive of expenditure on equipment). Expenditure on equipment exceeding this limit is admissible for an ad hoc grant upto 25% of such expenditure. Due to paucity of funds, the equipment under this category was not paid during the year under report.

Proprietary schools (i. e. schools not registered under either the Society's Registration Act 1950 or any other Act that may be) and Communal Schools are not eligible for any grant from Public Funds. Also schools charges tuition fees at rate higher than double the prescribed rates are not eligible for grant-in-aid or any kind. Vocational Secondary School are eligible for grant at 50 % of their admitted expenditure and non-recurring grants for equipment at 50 %.

In Saurashtra.— Recognised Secondary Schools are eligible to receive grant-in-aid at a rate not exceeding 50 % and in Secondary schools for girls at a rate not exceeding 66 2/3 % of the admitted expenditure on Subject to certain conditions. A recognised lokoshala is eligible to receive grant in aid equal to the difference between its receipts and expenditure if the expenditure is greater than receipts or of the expenditure admissible whichever is less.

A multipurpose school is eligible for grant-in-aid at 60 % of the recurring expenditure and 80 % of non-recurring expenditure. Building and site grants are admissible at not exceeding half of total expenditure. Applications for the special non-recurring grants on account of the expenditure incurred on furniture, educational applications, on scientific and other apparatus library books etc. are dealt with on merit and the Rates of grant is generally the same as main tenance grant which is 50 % or 60 2/3 %. No separate grants are paid on expenditure on D. A. and expenditure is included in the admitted expenditure for maintenance grant.

Grants are paid @ 50 % and 45 % on rural and urban areas in Kutch as on par with the area of Gujarat Region.

5.12 Fees.

Fee rates are prescribed for the old Bombay State area and Saurashtra. The old rates are revised by the Integration Committee and they are as under:-

Old Bombay State for the lowest class			Highest Class	Saurashtra, Kutch
	Rs.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad	4-00 P. M.	7-00 P. M.	Schools management have been allowed to raise the fee rate in their schools progressively so as to bring them to rates within a period of 4 years from June 1960 at least 25% of difference between existing fees and fee rates shown in old Bombay State area.	
Other areas	3-00 P. M.	6-00 P. M.		
	Rajkot.	Other than Rajkot		
V	1	1		
VI	1-50	1-25		
VII	2-00	1-50		
VIII	2-50	2-00		
IX	3-00	2-50		
X	3-50	2-50		
XI	4-00	3-00		

Fees are also introduced in the Government Schools of Saurashtra area. They are intended to be raised year after year in the following way:-

There was a tendency to offend the introduction of fees in Government Schools in Saurashtra. Agitation of an appreciable magnitude was a foot pupils joined strike in some places but good sense prevailed later and the agitation subsided.

In Gujarat Region.— Secondary schools are not excepted to charge separate fees for Drawing, Physical Education, supply of water, Library etc. which are normal items of school expenditure. They may however, charge a consolidated term fee to meet the expenses on incidental and extra item such as M. I. School Magazine. Expenditure contribution to Athletic, Association, school functions and festivals Inter Class, Inter school tournaments etc. subject to certain conditions. The consolidated term fee should not however exceed the monthly Tuition fee prescribed for Std. V in this area.

With the approval of the Department the Schools are free to increase the rate of fees upto 1 1/2 of the rate prescribed by Government, if they found it difficult to make their both ends meet due to the introduction of revised payscales of the Secondary School teacher.

Schools are not eligible for any grant if they charge fees more than double the prescribed rates. As regards concessions the following are available :-

1. In Government Secondary Schools for Boys 20% pupils of each class are given freestudentship while the percent is 25% in case of Government Girls High Schools.
2. Non-Government Secondary Schools are expected to award at their own cost not less than 5 % freestudentship to poor and deserving students.
3. In addition to the freeships provided by the managements of Primary Schools the Government have sanctioned free studentships to poor and deserving pupils in recognised non-Government Secondary Schools 3.5% of the total number of pupils subject to certain conditions.
4. Children of women Teachers whose income from all source does not exceed Rs. 100 P. M. are eligible for exemption from the payment of Tuition fees in Secondary Schools.
5. children of soldiers who died or were permanently incapacitated during the last war are eligible for exemption from payment of Tuition fees.
6. Free studentships are granted to the sons and daughters of full-time Teachers and H.Ms. studying in any of the Secondary Schools conducted by the Management employing the teachers concerned.
7. A new class of economically backward class is also created for purposes of granting free studentship.

Due to introduction of this new concession, many students of rural area are covered by this Scheme. Government had spent Rs. 70,28,491 during 1960-61 and the estimated figures of the beneficiaries was 1,22,547.

This is also extended to Saurashtra area.

In Saurashtra there is no uniform policy of fees. After the introduction of Integration Committee scales and rate for grants the fees have more or less been uniform. As detailed above in Government Secondary School new fee rates are introduced as shown earlier.

In Government schools where education is not free, freestudentships at 10 to 25 % of the enrolment were allowed on the basis of merit cum means.

Private aided schools are required to give 10 % freestudentship at their own cost, children of teacher employed in Government schools are exempted from tuition fees.

The uniformity of rates of fees are also extended to Kutch.

Moreover the Saurashtra and Kutch areas are also brought under the scheme of E. B. C. concessions.

TABLE NO. V (13)

Average fee per pupil in Secondary Schools

	State Govt.	Other Agencies	All Agencies
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Old Bombay State area of Guj. Dist.	37.6	34.8	34.8
Saurashtra	12.2	42.1	23.8
Kutch	11.6	46.6	28.2
Total	16.1	35.5	32.5

It may be seen that the total fee collected per pupil was Rs. 32.5 per year. Fees collected in State Managed School was Rs. 15-1 per pupils while that collected in Schools managed by other agencies was 35.5. The divergence between the two is due to the fact that higher rates of fees are charged by private agencies, particularly in Saurashtra and Kutch area.

Scholarships and stipends to pupils in Sec. Schools.—In addition to fee concessions, described in the previous paragraph several sets of scholarships have been instituted by Government to help secondary school pupils. They are generally awarded on the basis of the result of the Examination held annually by the Department for this purpose. Some of these are :—

1. *Government Open Scholarships.*—There are tenable in M. S. and H. S. and in the areas of the old Bombay State. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 4 p.m. in Std. V, VI, and VII and Rs. 5 p.m. in Std. VIII, Rs. 6 p.m. in Std. IX, Rs. 7 p. m. in Std. X and Rs. 8 p.m. in Std. XI.

2. *Government special scholarship for children from Cultivator's class.*—This is meant for deserving children from Cultivator's class, the studying in the H. S. of Government Agricultural H. S. in areas of old Bombay State. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 5 p.m.

3. *Merit scholarship in Government secondary schools.* They are awarded to students who stand first in Std. VIII to XI in Government Secondary schools in Saurashtra. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 6 p.m. in Std. VIII and X and Rs. 8 p.m. in Std. XI.

The table No. V(14) gives details of scholarships etc. awarded to pupils in secondary schools during the year under report.

5—13 Medium of Instruction

The medium of instructions in all schools is (excluding the Anglo-India schools English teaching schools and a few Cosmo-politin schools) in the regional language i.e. mother tongue (Gujarati) of the majority of children of the school.

5—14 Hindi and English in secondary schools

In the area of the old Bombay State, Saurashtra and Kutch Hindi is compulsorily taught in Standard V to XI of Secondary Schools.

English is compulsorily taught in Standard VIII to XI. It is also permissible to teach English in Standard V to VII but parents have to pay an additional fee for teaching of the subject and it is to be taught outside school hours. The number of periods allotted to English has been increased from 8 to 12 periods per week. In Saurashtra English is taught optionally from Std. VII. The concession is allowed to be continued during the year under report.

TABLE NO. V (14)

*Scholarships and Stipends In Secondary Schools
(1960-61)*

Region	Scholarships and Stipends Awarded by						Other (Including those of institutions).		Total		Other financial concessions actually Paid.	
	Central Govt.		State Govt.		Local Bodies.		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Old Bombay State, Gujarat Districts.	—	—	162	5506	—	—	160	7841	322	13347	2611	84801
Saurashtra and Kutch.	3	252	2744	120073	6	284	397	15929	3150	136538	18496	504973
Total.	310	24875	13966	788007	32	1648	2299	90186	16607	904716	123401	6755032

5.15 Examinations

The table No. V (15) shows the results of the public examinations held during the year under report at the end of the secondary school course by the S. S. C. examination Board, Baroda.

TABLE NO. V (15)

*Examinations
(1960-61)*

	<i>(Number appeared)</i>			<i>Number Passed</i>		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
S. S. C. EXAMINATION BOARD, BARODA						
March						
1961 Boys	40878	2356	43234	19709	230	19939
Girls	10905	938	11843	5469	141	5610
Total.	44783	3294	55077	25178	371	25549
October 1960,						
Boys.	13813	1704	15517	4212	269	4481
Girls.	3219	463	3682	923	102	1025
Total...	17032	2167	19199	5135	371	5506

5.16 Multipurpose Schools

A multipurpose schools aims at training instructions in addition to the usual set of academic subjects in two or three different sets of subjects with a view that the pupils may receive specialised training in certain subjects for pursuing different vocations in life or for entering institutions giving higher education in different subjects such as Mechanics Electrical. Agriculture, Commerce, Music, Fine Arts, Banking Accountancy, Home Science etc.

The scheme of conversion of ordinary schools into multipurpose schools is a costly one, since such schools require more accommodation, specialised equipment and better qualified staff. During the year under report there were 99 multipurpose schools in the State. Mostly of the multipurpose

schools in the old B. S. area ran only two courses viz. the usual academic one plus the diversified course allotted by Government. These schools do not lead to the higher secondary examination but to the S. S. C. Examination followed by four year of study for the first degree. In these schools Humanities and Sciences are not considered as diversified courses. In Saurashtra, Science is also considered as diversified course. The table below gives the details of Multipurpose schools along with the courses allotted to them during the year under report.

Item (1)	Old Bombay State (2)	Saurashtra (3)	Kutch (4)
<i>Number of Multipurpose Schools—</i>			
Government.	12	17	2
Non-Government.	42	25	1
Total	54	42	3
<i>Courses allotted</i>			
Agriculture	13	7	—
Commerce	15	38	1
Home. Science.	13	3	2
Fine Arts.	12	10	—
Humanities.	—	—	—
Tech.	—	7	—
Science.	—	6	—
Total.	54	76	3

Schools under convession were given advance grants of non-recurrent type for purchasing equipment, furniture and for erecting new or extending existing buildings so as to enable them to complete all the preliminaries before starting the courses in 1960-61.

No. of Schools.	Grants Paid.	For courses.	
3.	1. Rajuj H. S. Mehsana 2. V. V. H. S. Verdhani 3. Gurukul Vidyamandir, Surendranagar.	} Agriculture.	
2.	1. S. H. High School Dholka. 2. Radhanpur H. S., Radhanpur 3. Himatnagar H. S. Himatnagar		} Commerce.
1.	H. D. Sarvajanic H. S., Ahmedabad.			Fine Arts
Nil.		Home Science.	
7			

5.17 School Buildings

1099 Secondary Schools were accommodated in 1099 school buildings. Of these 219 (or 27%) were owned and 801 (or 73%) were rented and remaining 79 (or 7%) were rent free.

The percentage of owned buildings was very high in Kutch and Saurashtra. This is mainly due to the fact that these areas have large percentage of Government. schools and most of these schools have their own buildings. The percentage of rented building in old Bombay State area of Gujarat Region is very high mainly because most of the buildings are given on rental basis by the societies managing the schools.

The following table gives regionwise details about school buildings.

TABLE NO. V (16)

School Buildings

Region 1	No. of Sec. Schools 2	Number of School Buildings			Total 6
		Owned 3	Rented 4	Rentfree 5	
Gujarat Region.	808	83	697	27	807
Saurashtra.	254	117	91	47	255
Kutch.	37	19	13	5	37
Total..	1099	219	801	79	1099

As already described in para 5 (12), building and site grants are at present payable in the old Bombay State area. No building grants were paid during the year under report as there was no provision for the same except in case of patri in Kutch. In the old Bombay State area. A scheme for the grant of building loans for construction of school buildings or for purchases of sites or play grounds has been introduced since 1953, and during the year under report loans amounting to Rs. 4,17,000 were sanctioned to 25 schools. The loans are repayable in 15 yearly instalments and interest is charged at current market rates. This scheme is extended to all Regions of the state. Grants at liberalised rate during the years 1959-60, 1960-61, were sanctioned Regions under second five year plan. First instalment of which was paid in 1959-60. The school which completed their work were paid G. I. A. during 1960-61 and their number came to 22. The total expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 1,72,300.

Similar scheme for grant of loans to non Government secondary school for the construction of Hostel buildings has been implemented by Government during the year under report and Loans amounting to Rs. 33,000 have been paid to 4 institutions. These loans are granted in similar favourable terms as loans for school buildings.

5—18 School Terms Holidays and School hours

The areas of old Bombay State, the arrangements of school terms are as under :—

(i) First term from 12th June to 15th October.

(ii) A three week's break generally from about 16th October to the 6th November, but to be shifted, when necessary to fit in with the Diwali festival.

(iii) Second Term from 7th November to 27th April with a mid term break from 24th December to 2nd January., if they find that month more convenient for Camps and similar activities.

(iv) Summer vacation from 29th April to 11th June.

(v) During the term time, schools may observe as holidays, the public holidays notified for the District concerned and in addition not more than 10 holidays to suit local festivals, provided the maximum number of Holidays including vacations does not exceed 95 days in a year. This number does not include half holidays and Sundays in school terms.

The rules regarding hours are as under :—

(i) Every school should meet ordinarily for six hours and impart education for five hours daily for five days in a week, with due provision for a long and short recess.

(ii) On one day in the week, schools will meet for two or three hours with due provision for recess.

(iii) In the hot weather, schools may meet for less than six hours in the morning but should provide education for not less than four hours.

To meet the difficulty of accomodation schools in Old Bombay State are allowed as an emergency measure to work in two shifts under certain circumstances among which are included the following :—

(1) There is no other secondary school of the same type in the locality which can accommodate such students.

(2) Arrangements are made in with the shifts for proper administration.

(3) Hours of instructions per week to be put in by these schools are the same as in the case of schools not working in the shifts.

Secondary schools in *Saurashtra* have also two terms the first commences in June and lasts for about 5 months and second commencing after Diwali holidays in November and lasts for 5 1/2 months. About 105 holidays are prescribed which include all gazetted holidays and local holidays, besides Winter vacation for 4 weeks in October, November and summer vacation of six weeks. Thus the No. of working days in secondary schools in *Saurashtra* is about 210. The schools which do not have shifts system generally work from 11-00 A. M. to 5-00 P. M. with a recess for one hour. In some secondary schools, where a shift has been introduced due to shortage of accommodation, the two shifts are held in morning and after noon according to convenience of the schools. In Kutch the arrangement of school hours, school terms and vacations are similar to those in the areas of old Bombay State.

5.19 Miscellaneous

The following brief comments are offered regarding other general Developments in secondary education.

(1) Department of extension services in secondary Training Colleges during the year under report, department of Extension services were in operation in the State. They were attached to the following colleges:—

- (1) Faculty of Education and Psychology, Baroda.
- (2) A. G. Teachers' College, Ahmedabad.
- (3) Teachers Training College, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
- (4) Ramba Training College, Porbandar.

Activities of these Departments concerned the following types of services.

- (1) Advisory and guidance service
- (2) Library service
- (3) Seminars and work shops
- (4) Audio visual Aid Service.
- (5) Study groups conferences
- (6) Science Club activities
- (7) Publications
- (8) Excursions, visits, exhibition
- (9) Social and cultural activities Seminars and workshops conducted by these departments concerned many curricular subjects of secondary schools. A seminar on teaching of Science was organised during year under report at A. G. Teachers' Training College. This scheme was sponsored by Government of India. Similarly a seminar on all India basis of the Educational officer was also organised at Vallabh Vidyanagar Teachers' Training College during the year under report. There were also organised workshops in teaching of English, Science and other subjects.

2. Seminar of the officers of the Department was held during the year under report at Baroda. The Educational Minister inaugurated the seminar and presided over the celebration. The secondary Education Department also joined the deliberation. It was a three day seminar, which proved very useful.

3. A seminar of Head Masters was held at Rajpipla with a view to acquiring them with the programmes and activities in physical education. Head Masters joined the seminar. State Inspector for Physical Education was in charge of the seminar.

Government of India extended their special favour of grant of building loans for Hostels for girls. 4 schools of the State were paid much grants the details of which are as under:

<i>Name of School</i>	<i>Amount of grant</i>
	Rs.
1. Sheth M. R. Kanya Vidyalaya Mandir, Kutch ..	67,500
2. Kanya Ashram, Maddhi ..	35,365
3. Bhagini Samaj M. G. High School ..	27,506
4. Vinay Mandir, Aliabada ..	22,750
	<hr/>
	1,53,221
	<hr/>

CHAPTER VI

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

6.(1) Institutions and students

The table No. VI (1) compares the number of institutions for higher education and the number of students studying in them during 1959-60 and 1960-61.

The No. of research Institutions remained stationery at seven (7). One of these at Jamnagar is managed by the Central Government.

The Colleges for General Education now number 47 with the addition of 11 new College viz.

- (1) Shri Rajani Parekh Arts and Science College, Cambay.
- (2) Shri Somnath Arts College, Veraval.
- (3) Shri Shardapeeth Arts College, Dwarka.
- (4) Shri I. V. Patel College of Commerce, Nadiad.
- (5) Shri H. H. Mahendrasinhji Science College and Umiashanker N. Mehta Arts College, Morvi.
- (6) Shri Purushottamdas Thakordas Science and Somalal Kasturchand Shri Krishna Arts College, Modasa.
- (7) Shri L. H. Science and S. D. Arts Intermediate College, Mansa.
- (8) Shri Umedray Panchal Arts College and Sarvodaya Science College, Piliwal.
- (9) Seth Hiralal Prabhuram Arts and Smt. Shantaben Motilal Shankarlal Panchal Science Intermediate College, Talod.
- (10) Seth Purushottamdas Thakordas Arts and Science College, Godhra.
- (11) Sardar Vallabhbhai Arts and Commerce College, Ahmedabad.

Colleges for Professional Education increased by 6 (six). Secondary Teacher's Certificate (S.T.C.) classes so far included under Chapter VII, "Training of Teachers" are also included in the table No. VI (1). The working of the five types of institutions mentioned in the table is described below :—

6.(2) Universities

The three Statutory Universities functioning in the State are enumerated with brief particulars in the table No. VI (2)

TABLE NO. VI (1)
Institutions of Higher Education

Type of Institution.	Number of Institutions			Number of students.								
	1959-60	1960-61	Increase Plus or Decrease (-)	1959-60			1960-61			Increase Plus or Decrease (-)		
	2	3	4	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 Universities	3	3	—	287	92	379	593	149	733	+306	+48	+354
2 Research Institutions	7	7	—	205	32	237	192	49	241	-13	+17	+4
3 Colleges for General Education.	36	47	+11	20943	6313	27256	22499	6939	30438	+2556	+626	+3182
4 College for Professional Education.	32	38	+6	14858	900	15758	16110	1000	17110	+1252	+100	+1352
5 College for Special Education.	6	6	—	621	515	1136	731	578	1309	+110	+68	+178
Total...	84	101	+17	36914	7852	44766	41125	8706	49831	+4211	+854	+5065

N. B.— Students enrolled in University Departments are shown as students in the Universities.

TABLE NO. VI (2)

Statutory Universities

(1960-61)

Sr. No.	Name of the University	Year of in-Corporation.	Vice-Chancellor during the year.	University Office located at.
1.	M. S. University Baroda.	1949	Dr. J. M. Mehta.	Baroda.
2.	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.	1960	Shri M. P. Desai	Ahmedabad.
3.	S. V. Vidyapeeth, Vallabh Vidyanagar	1955	Shri B. J. Patel	Vallabh Vidyanagar.

The progress of each of the three Universities during the year under report is briefly summarised in the paragraph that follow :—

1. *Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda.*—This is a teaching and residential University. The thirteen institutions comprising the University continued without any augmentation.

The following new Post-Graduate Courses were started in the University during the academic year 1960-61 :—

- (a) M. Sc. in Geology.
- (b) Post-Graduate Diploma in Co-operation.
- (c) M. S. Branch III—Orthopaedics.

The total No. of students in this University at the commencement of the year was 8014 as against 7726 in the year 1959-60.

The following notable events were recorded by the University :—

(1) The corner stone laying ceremony of the new building for the University Office was performed by Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Chief Minister, Gujarat State on the 16th October 1960.

(2) The new building of the Department of Archeology and Ancient History was declared open on the 29th October 1960 by Professor Humayun Kabir, Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Government of India.

(3) The sixteenth meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Antaeology was held under the auspices of the University between the 25th and 30th October 1960. Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung, Governor of Gujarat delivered the inaugural address.

(4) The University Youth Festival (Eleventh University Week) was inaugurated by Prof. K. G. Saiyudain, officer on Special Duty, Minister of Education, Government of India on the 12th December 1960.

(5) To Commemorate the centenary of the birth of the well known poet Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, the University has instituted a Tagore Chair in Indian Culture of Fine Arts. An amount of Rs. 4,00,000 has been set aside for the maintenance of the Chair. The University Grants Commission sanctioned an amount of Rs. 3,00,000, the State Government and the University share being Rs. 1,00,000 for the Chair. The University also started a series of lectures on Rabindranath Tagore as a part of the centenary celebrations and Dr. S. M. Ali (sometime Professor of Comparative Religion in Baroda, now Professor in Shantiniketan), well-known scholar of Bengali literature and writer delivered three lectures under this series on the 10th, 11th and the 12th February 1961. The subjects of the lectures were—

- (a) the early period-Vaishnavism and its influence on Tagore,
- (b) the beginning of prose literature-Rammohan-Brahmo-Samaj and Tagore, and
- (c) Tagor and his Weltanschauung (comprehensive view and philosophy of life).

(d) A supplementary convocation for conferring degrees and diplomas was held in the Centenary Hall, Faculty of Arts on the 26th March 1961. Dr. Jyotindra M. Mehta, vice Chancellor presided.

7. The Annual convocation for conferring degrees was held on 15th October 1960 when Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Union Minister for Education delivered the convocation address. In all 1333 received their Degrees and Diplomas at this convocation-893 in person and 440 in *absentia*.

The oriental Institute has a rich collection of Rs. 20,631 manuscripts in Sanskrit, Prakrit, Pali, Apabramsha and other classical languages of which 3,149 were added during the year under report. Out of these 250 were purchased and 2899 were received as gifts.

The University Central Library the Shrimati Hansa Mehta Library has a book stock of 1,64,806 volumes of which 16757 books were added during the year. The Library conducts a Post-Graduate Diploma course in Library Science.

The Halls of residence for Men and Women students of the University accommodated 1361 students as against 1168 in 1959-60. The University Union continued its varied activities as in previous years, consisting of poor-boy's Library, Indoor games, debates, Reading Rooms, Hiking Clubs, Film Club, Discussion groups, variety entertainments, students service etc. song and dance competitions. University Youth Festival is the regular annual feature.

8. *Gujarat University*.—The four University Departments viz. (1) School of Social Sciences (2) School of Gujarati Language and Literature (3) School of Philosophy and Psychology (4) School of Sciences functioned during the year under report. The total No. of Post graduate students in the Departments were 495. More than 4,000 students are taking instruction by papers and/or research in 60 post graduate centres at various Colleges.

The new colleges affiliated are 11 (Eleven) as are shown in para 6 (1).

The total number of affiliated Colleges rose upto 58. Of these 37 (with 24379 students) were colleges for general education and 21 (with 9465 students) were colleges for professional Education. Nineteen Colleges were managed by Government. Introduction of external Degree course upto B. A. Degree has proved to be a boon to those who earn and feed their family members. About 12,500 students appeared as external students during the year under report.

During the year under report, the University has taken some more strides in the matter of academic reforms. It has been decided that three year's integrated Degree Course should be introduced from June 1962 and to include general Education therein. It has also accepted the major recommendations of Examination Reforms Committee appointed in pursuance of a Resolution of the University senate. A system of internal evaluation of the students work in Colleges to the extent of 30% of total marks envisaged in these recommendations have been implemented in view of the fact such a provision will keep the students on their alert round the calendar instead of during the conventional examination season.

A separate Department of Publication is also started from this year and it is decided to publish Text Books in Gujarati and to encourage publications or translation of the standard words into Gujarati language. The University has also decided to spend an amount of Rs. 5,00,000 for this purpose.

For speedy implementation of Gujarati as a medium of instruction and examinations, the University has published scientific Terminology in Gujarati in various subjects. Service of Dr. George Passey of the Alabama University (U. S. A.) had been obtained for the University school of Philosophy and Psychology from the United States Educational foundation in India.

The other important extra-curricular activities carried over during the year were participation in the inter University youth festival and the inter University Radio Play competition. Five students of the University won the merit certificates for the pictures presented in the exhibition. N. C. C. cadets are increasing, the total strength was 19 Units including 8 Women's Units comprising of 3976 cadets. The University Library has got 63347 books while the journals are 771. The total expenditure for both books and periodicals comes to Rs. 9,63,808. The amount of Rs. 25432 spent after 7443 books and 153 journals is included in the above amount of Rs. 9,63,808.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth Vallabh Vidyanaagar.—Shri B. J. Patel continued as the Vice-Chancellor of the Vidyapeeth during the year under report.

The convocation of the Vidyapeeth was held on the 15th December 1960 for conferring various Degrees. Dr. Rajendra Prasad the President of Indian Republic was the Chief guest of Honour.

This year, Vidyapeeth saw considerable building activity for housing the various Departments and students of the Vidyapeeth. The grants from the State Government and the U. G. C. are financing the building projects of the University situated in the Rural area of Vallabh-Vidyanagar.

With a view to providing well qualified and trained teachers to the secondary education in this part of the country the senate, has decided to start a Secondary Teacher's Training College under the direct control of and administration of the University. Accordingly the college started from June 1960.

In the post graduate Departments 286 students were registered as compared to 224 in the preceding year.

The University has a good library developing year after year. The total No. of books is 19866. During the year under report 9747 new books were added. The University gets 322 periodicals. In all, the total cost of the books is to the tune of Rs. 1,93,343.

The affiliated Colleges provide Hostel facilities to their students. The University provide accommodation in Hostels both attached to and approved by the University.

Total accommodation provided during the year under report was 2,600; out of which 92 seats were for Lady students.

Among the other activities of the Vidyapeeth may be mentioned importance attached to the Physical Education, Sports and Athletics, the N. C. C. including the girls unit (N. C. C. 955 total received training) A. C. C. 1009 Boys, 87 Girls' Participation in the Inter University Youth Festival at New Delhi Board of Students' Welfare, Employment Bureau, Foreign University Bureau etc. Archaeological Museums.

During the year 1960-61 State Government have paid an amount of Rs. 4 lacs as grant.

6. (3) Grant-in-aid

The grants to the various Universities in the State by the Government of Gujarat are as under:-

TABLE NO. VI (3)
State Grants to Universities
(1960-61)

Sr. No.	Universities	Recurring Grant Rs. (3)	Non-Recurring Grant Rs. (4)	Total Grant Rs. (5)
(1)	(2)			
1.	M. S. University, Baroda.	27.13	0.86	27.99
2.	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.	.. 5.67	0.38	6.05
3.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Vallabh Vidyanagar	.. 2.00	1.80	3.80

TABLE NO. VI (4)
Affiliated Institutions
(1960-61)

Type of Institution.	BARODA		GUJARAT		S. V. VIDYA		S. N. D. T.		TOTAL	
	No. of Instn.	Stude-nts.	Institu-tion	Stude-nts.	Institu-tion	Stude-nts.	Institu-tion	Stude-nts.	Institu-tion	Stude-nts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. University Departments.	1	—	1	495	1	238	—	—	3	733
2. Research Institutions.	1	32	5	164	—	—	—	—	6	196
3. Colleges for General Education.	3	3010	37	24379	2	1993	5	1056	47	30438
4. Professional Colleges.	5	4510	21	9465	4	2496	—	—	30	16471
5. Special Colleges.	5	1137	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1137
Total	.. 15	8680	64	34503	7	4727	5	1056	91	48975

The following matching grants (both recurring and non-recurring) have been paid to the following Universities during the year under report on such of their development schemes as were approved by the University Grant Commission.

				Rs.
M. S. University, Baroda	..	..	..	13,70,918
Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	..	..	..	1,68,132
S. V. Vdiyapeeth	..	..	..	4,41,506
Total				19,80,556

6.(4) Affiliated Institutions

It has to be noted that not all colleges and research institutions are affiliated to the Universities. Such of these as are affiliated to any of the Universities and are in receipt of grants from the State Government are left out of statistical recording if they cater only to departmental personnel. The table No. VI (a) gives the details of institutions affiliated to Universities in the State and their enrolment during 1960-61.

N. B.—(i) Each statutory University, whatever the number of its teaching departments is shown as one unit for statistical recording.

(ii) All Faculties of Universities and Constituent Colleges have been classified as Colleges or General, Professional or special education.

(iii) There are a number of Research Institutions which are recognised and aided by the Department. But they are neither affiliated to a University nor do they any regular teaching work. Such Institutions are not recorded in the above table.

6.(5) University Examinations

The following Table presents the candidates who appeared at and passed the more important examinations held by the Universities during the year under report.

TABLE NO. VI (5)
University Examinations

1960-61

Sr. No. 1	Examination. 2	No. appeared. 3	No. passed. 4
1	B. A.	5175	3803
2	M. A.	628	440
3	B. Sc.	1471	970
4	M. Sc.	211	153
5	Ph. D.	16	16
6	LL. M.	9	4
7	LL. B.	388	150
	M. D.	12	3
9	B. E. (Civil)	390	270
10	M. B. B. S.	337	187
11	B. M. E. E.	166	120
12	M. Ed.	29	22
13	B. T. & B. Ed.	478	365
14	M. Com.	107	64
15	B. Text (Eng.)	22	22
16	B. Text (Tech.)	2	2

6.(6) Expenditure

The following table gives the total expenditure of the Statutory Universities, according to sources, for the year of 1960-61.

TABLE VI (6)

Direct Expenditure of Statutory Universities 1960-61.

Source.	1959-60	1960-61
Central Government Funds.	741042 (9.4)	1425828 (12.98)
State Government Funds.	2756290 (35.1)	3668179 (33.36)
Board Funds Fees.	3318948 (42.3)	4410070 (40.10)
Other sources.	1034134 (13.2)	1493400 (13.56)
Total ..	7850414 (100.00)	10997477 (100.00)

It will be seen that the direct expenditure on Universities increased by over Rs. 31 Lacs from Rs. 78,50,414 in the year 1959-60 to Rs. 10,99,7477 in 1960-61. During 1960-61 about 40.1% of the direct expenditure was met from fees as against 42.3% in the preceding year.

6. (7) Research Institutions

There are seven recognised Research Institutions. The number of students in this Institutions on 31st March 1961 was 241 (192 men and 49 women). Out of these Institutions one is under the control of the Central Government.

Besides these seven Institutions; there are a few other Research Institutions aided by the Department. As these are not treated as educational Institutions they receive no specific mention in this report.

COLLEGES FOR GENERAL EDUCATION

6.(8) Arts and Science Colleges

The total No. of Arts and Science Colleges increased from 36 with 27,256 students in them on 31st March 1960 to 47 Colleges with 30,438 students in them on 31st March 1961 giving 647 as the average No. of students per colleges.

TABLE NO. VI (7)

Arts and Science Colleges

	No. of Colleges.		No. of Students in the college		Average No. of students per College.	
	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61
Total ..	36	47	27256	30438	756	647

6. (9) Expenditure

The expenditure figures on Arts and Science Colleges by sources for 1960-61 and the preceding year 1959-60 are presented in the table below :—

TABLE NO. VI (8)

Expenditure on Arts and Science Colleges, 1960-61.

Source	1959-60	1960-61
1. Government Funds.	22,16,793 (26.9)	2,89,1052 27.3
2. Board Funds	—	—
3. Fees.	48,38,222 (59.9)	62,90,412 59.4
4. Other sources.	11,63,603 (14.2)	14,08,404 (13.3)
Total ..	82,18,618 (100 %)	1,05,89,928 (100 %)

The expenditure on these Colleges increased from Rs. 82,18,618 to Rs. 1,05,89,928 in the year 1960-61. Fees contributed 59.4% of the total expenditure in 1960-61 as against a slightly lower percentages of 59.9 percent in the preceding year. The expenditure from the State Funds increased from the 22,16,793 to Rs. 28,91,052 during 1960-61.

TABLE NO. VI (9)
Professional Colleges (1960-61)

Colleges for Education.		Engineering and Technological Colleges.		Medical and Veterinary Colleges.		Agricultural College.		Colleges for Commerce.		Law Colleges.		Colleges for applied Arts.		Officiating professional.		Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Number of Institutions.	Students.	Institutions.	Students.	Institutions.	Students.	Institutions.	Students.	Institutions.	Students.	Institutions.	Students.	Institutions.	Students.	Institutions.	Students.	Institutions.	Students.
Total	6	717	5	5605	9	2441	2	782	8	5452	5	1966	—	—	3	147	38	17110

TABLE NO. VI (12)
Enrolment in Colleges for Special Education
(1960-61)

Sr. No.	Colleges	Enrolment in	
		1959-60	1960-61
1	College of Indian Music, Dance & Dramatics, Baroda.	360	406
2	Faculty of Fine Arts, Baroda.	166	189
3	Faculty of Social Work, Baroda.	62	76
4	Faculty of Home Science Baroda.	307	336
5	Baroda Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Baroda	78	70
	Lok Bharti Rural Institute, Sanosara.	163	172
Total		1136	1309

The Sanskrit College at Baroda shows slight decrease in enrolment during the year under report. The Rural Institute, Sanosara, indicates a rise in enrolment from 163 to 172. On the whole, all these special institutions show a rise in total enrolment 1,136 to 1,309.

Further details about colleges for professional and Special Education (other than colleges of Education) will be found in appropriate content in Chapter VIII. The particulars of Colleges of Education are dealt with in Chapter VII.

4. PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES

6. (10) Professional Colleges

VI (12)

According to the instruction suggested by the Ministry of Education, Secondary Teachers' Certificate (S. T. C.) classes have been included under Professional Institutions.

S. T. C. Classes or institutions do not strictly conform to the standards of a college. These have no separate building, staff and equipment etc. The classes are held usually in the morning or evening in rented or loaned accommodation, the staff being part-time. The students enrolled are, most of them, working-teachers whose practice-lessons are taught in their own schools and supervised by the other trained and approved staff members of the school or the staff of the S. T. C. Institute. As such these classes or institutions do not fall under the category of colleges like the Medical, Engineering, Law and other Professional Colleges. For these reasons the S. T. C. classes are dealt with in Chapter VII.

The total enrolment in 32 Professional Colleges of 1959-60 was 15,758 (14,343 men and 1,415 women), while in the year under report it was 17,110 (15,532 men and 1,578 women) in 38 colleges. The table No. VI (9) gives particulars of these 38 Colleges.

The average number of students in each type of College, however, is educationally significant. The Engineering and Technological Colleges give an average of 1,121 and Commerce Colleges 681 as against 393 for Law, 391 for Agricultural and 271 for Medical Colleges. Though the n-take in each type of college is restricted, these averages indicate the greater preference for Engineering and Technological, Commerce and Law education as against the other types of education.

5. COLLEGES FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION

6 (11) Special Colleges

During the year under report the No. of Colleges for special education has remained stationary at 6. The enrolment in these six institutions is as under :

CHAPTER—VII

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

7. (1) : This Chapter is divided into three sections:

- A Training of Secondary Teachers.
- B Training of Primary Teachers.
- C Training of other Teachers.

A—TRAINING OF SECONDARY TEACHERS

7. (2) Secondary Training Colleges

The training of graduate teachers is undertaken by Secondary Training Colleges affiliated to the Universities and by Graduate's Basic Training Centres conducted by Government. The number of Secondary Training Colleges in the State increased by one to six due to opening of the new College at Anand during the year under report. These colleges cater to teachers from Secondary Schools and follow a course of studies, theoretical and practical, as laid down by the Universities to which they are affiliated. In the case of Graduate Basic Training Centres, the institutions follow the syllabus as laid down by the Department, craft being a compulsory subjects and correlated teaching a method in practical work. Both these types of institutions are open to Government as well as non-Government teachers.

The following Table shows the number of Secondary Training Colleges and the number of teachers trained by them during the year under report.

TABLE NO. VII (1)

Secondary Training Colleges in 1960-61

Management	No. of Institutions.	No. of Teachers Under Training.		
		Men	Women	Total
Government	3	146	24	169
Aided.	3	396	152	458
Total	6	541	176	717

Of the 6, 2 were affiliated to Gujarat University, one to the M. S. University, Baroda, one to the Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Anand and the remaining 2 were Graduates Basic Training Institutions. An increase of 111 in enrolment was noticed in these 6 Training Colleges during the year under report.

Out of the 717 students 176 or about 24.5 per cent were women. Besides, 62 women were prepared for the B. T. examination of the S. N. D. T. This University has no separate College for the B. T. Degree and students preparing for it are enrolled in the Arts College affiliated to the University.

During the year under report, 416 teachers (339 men and 77 women) appeared for the B. T. or the B. Ed. Examination of whom 304 (232 men and 72 women) passed the Examination. The following two colleges in the State have been selected by the All India Council for Secondary Education for opening Extension Services Department :

1. Faculty of Education and Psychology, Baroda.
2. A. G. Teachers' College, Ahmedabad.

The Extension Services Departments of these colleges provide in-service courses and develop other projects for improving the efficiency of teachers in Secondary Schools. The object of this

in-service training is primarily to make these teachers fully conversant with the new trends in Secondary Education and to develop in them initiative and responsibility for adopting more dynamic and effective methods of teaching in class-rooms. For this purpose the Extension Service Departments have been supplied with special equipment in the shape of books, audio-visual aids like projectors film-strips, films and tape recorders, duplicators, as well as a pick-up van to be utilised for the supervision of schools and for organising a mobile library service for the teachers and students of the associated schools. The area of service rendered by each of these Extension Services Departments is so marked as to bring within its range a separate group of schools to avoid overlapping of jurisdictions.

The spirit that pervades the activities of these Department is one of camaraderie and service through co-operative effort and individual study. Besides Seminars and refresher courses, subject groups are formed which meet periodically for panel discussions and co-operative study. Workshops are organised to work out new ideas and formulate new methods through practical procedures. A weekly news-letter and other informative and instructive brochures are issued by the Department to maintain close and active contact between the schools and their staff.

7. (3) Graduates Basic Training Institutions

The number of Graduates' Basic Training Centres remained stationary at 2 in the year under report. There are at Rajpipla and Mangrol and are Government institutions. The syllabus prescribed for these centres is a composite one consisting of both basic and non-basic subjects. The teachers who pass the final examination are awarded a Diploma in Education (D. Ed.) by Government. They are mainly absorbed in Basic Primary Teachers Training Colleges or as Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors. But as the course is treated equivalent to that of B. T. or B. Ed., they are eligible for employment in Secondary Schools as well.

The examination for the Diploma in Education awarded to the students successfully completing the course at the Centres at Rajpipla and Mangrol has been recognised by the University of Gujarat as equivalent to the B. Ed. Examination of the University. Efforts are being made to persuade other Universities to accept D. Ed. awarded by Government as equivalent to B. T. or B. Ed. awarded by them.

Liberal stipends are awarded to the trainees in those colleges. The stipends are awarded on the basis of merit to non-deputed teachers staying in College hostels.

TABLE NO. VII (2)
Graduate Basic Training Institutions
(1960-61)

Item	Graduate Basic Training Centres		Total
	Rajpipla	Mangrol	
Year of Establishment.	1948	1960	
<i>On 31st March, 1961.</i>			
<i>No. Of Students On Roll.</i>			
Men	27	24	51
Women	13	2	15
Total	40	26	66
<i>No. of Students In Attached Hostels.</i>			
Men	27	24	51
Women	13	2	15
Total	40	26	66
<i>No. Of Students That Passed During 1960-61</i>			
Men	27	24	51
Women	13	2	15
Total	40	26	66

Both these institutions are co-educational and residence in a hostel is insisted upon. The practical side of the training includes, besides practice teaching on the correlated pattern, community service through programmes of activities in social service, rural hygiene, adult literacy and allied services to rural areas around the institution.

The table (2) gives details of these institutions as on 31st March, 1961.

7. (4) Higher Examination in the Professional Training of Teachers

In addition to the B. T. or B. Ed. all Universities in the State have instituted the M. Ed. Examination which can be taken entirely by papers, partly by papers and partly by research, or entirely by research. The Ph. D. in Education is an exclusively research degree. During the year under report 29 students (20 men and 9 women) appeared for the M. Ed. Degree and 23 students (16 men and 7 women) were awarded the M. Ed. degree and one the Ph. D. (Education) Degree by the Universities during 1960-61.

7. (5) Diploma in Teaching

There are T. D. Classes attached to the A. G. Teachers' College, Ahmedabad and Faculty of Education, M. S. University of Baroda. The number of students in these classes as on 31st March, 1961 was 72 (52 men and 20 women).

7. (6) Secondary Teachers' Certificate (S. T. C.) Examination

In Chapter VI under Professional Colleges and in Table VI (I), S. T. C. classes have been included as belonging to the category of Professional institutions. As they differ from other Professional Colleges (*Vide* 6.19), the S. T. C. classes are dealt with in this Chapter with other similar institutions under "Training of Teachers".

To encourage teachers and specially under-graduate teachers in Secondary Schools, to improve their professional qualifications, the Department holds once a year an examination for the award of the Secondary Teachers' Certificate. The examination is in two parts theoretical and practical and is open to candidates who have passed the S. S. C. Examination, Lokashala Examination or any other examination accepted by the Department as equivalent to or higher than the S. S. C. Examination including Shastri Examination. Candidates who have teaching experience of not less than 9 months can appear for the Examination after giving the required number of practical lessons under an approved teacher, while those without such experience have to undergo a regular course of instruction at a training institution recognised by the Department. To meet the needs of candidates who do not have the requisite teaching experience, and also of those experienced teachers who need guidance in the theoretical side of training, two S. T. C. Institutions came up during the year under report. They provide regular instruction in theory and practice on general lines of the training institutions.

TABLE NO. VII (3)

S. T. C. Institutions

Year	No. of Insts.	Number of students		
		Men	Women	Total
1959-60	2	139	55	194
1960-61	2	34	94	128

7. (7) B—Training of Primary Teachers

The number of Primary Training Colleges in the State increased from 46 in 1959-60 to 64 in 1960-61. Out of these, new Training Colleges opened during the year 1960-61, Six were for women teachers and the rest were for Men.

39 Colleges were managed by Government and the remaining 25 colleges were managed by private bodies. The total number of students in these colleges increased from 5,572 in 1959-60 to 8,019 in 1960-61. The average number of students per college was 125. The following Table shows the number of Primary Training Colleges by management and the number of pupils in them during the year under report :

TABLE NO. VII (4)

Training Institutions for Primary Teachers

Management	No. of Institutions.			No. of students in institutions.		
	For Men	For Women	Total	For Men	For Women	Total
Government	32	7	39	4774	754	5528
Private Aided	13	12	25	1299	1192	2491
Total	45	19	64	6073	1946	8019

The following paragraphs give details separately about institutions for men and for women.

Training of Primary Teachers. Men

7. (8) Institutions and Students

The total number of Training Colleges for men increased from 33 (with 4,150 trainees) in 1959-60 to 45 (with 6,073 trainees) in 1960-61. The increase of 12 Colleges was due to the opening of new colleges during the year.

The total number of students increased from 4,150 in 1959-60 to 6,073 in 1960-61.

According to the revised Grant-in-aid Code, no college is allowed to admit ordinarily more than 40 students in a class. In Colleges opened under the Scheme of Government of India, admission is allowed upto 50 trainees per class.

The following table gives the details of Primary Training Colleges for the year 1959-60 and 1960-61:—

TABLE NO. VII(5)

Training Institutions for Men Primary Teachers

	1959-60	1960-61
Number of institutions	33	45
Number of students.	4150	6073
Average number of students per institutions.	125	146

7 (9) Medium of Instruction

There were in all 45 Basic Training Colleges for Men primary teachers in 1960-61 in the State. They imparted training through the medium of Gujarati. Since there was no facility of training teachers in Marathi and Urdu primary schools, they were deputed to training colleges in Maharashtra. Similarly seats were reserved for Gujarati teachers from Maharashtra State in Colleges in this State. Facility for training Sindhi teachers in the State itself was continued by continuing to run the class at Junagadh although the number was not adequate.

7(10) Of the 45 colleges, 32 were managed by the State and the remaining 13 were managed by private agencies. Table No. VII(4) shows the number of Colleges run by Government and non-Government agencies, and the number of trainees in them as on 31-3-1961.

7(11) Expenditure

The expenditure on training institutions for men primary teachers increased from Rs. 11,26,002 in 1959-60 to Rs. 16,35,436 in 1960-61. The amount spent by Government on the Training Institutions for men was Rs. 11,45,790 which represents about 70.06 per cent. of the total expenditure on these institutions.

The following table gives expenditure figures on Training Colleges for men for the two years viz. 1959-60 and 1960-61.

TABLE NO. VII (6)

Expenditure on the Training Institutions for Men Primary Teachers.

Year	Government Funds		Other sources		Total
	On Government Institutions	On non-Government Institutions	On Government Institutions.	On non-Government Institutions	
1959-60 (%)	8,57,834 (76.2)	1,18,218 (10.1)	27,562 (2.4)	1,27,388 (11.3)	11,26,002 (100.0)
1960-61 (%)	9,82,484 (60.1)	1,63,306 (9.9)	1,72,157 (10.5)	3,17,489 (19.5)	16,35,436 (100.0)

TRAINING OF PRIMARY TEACHERS (Women)

7(12) Institutions and Students

The number of Primary Training Colleges for women increased from 13 in 1959-60 to 19 in 1960-61. Thirteen of the colleges were situated in the Baroda region and six were in Saurashtra and Kutch Regions.

The number of trainees in these institutions increased from 1422 on 31st March 1960 to 1946 on 31st March 1961. This is due to the increase in the number of colleges. The average number of students per college was 102 as against 109 in 1959-60.

7(13) Medium of Instruction

All the 19 institutions imparted instruction through Gujarati. For training of women teachers with other media, facilities similar to those for men teachers were provided. 754 students from Government institutions were residing in the hostels attached to the institutions, thus giving a percentage of 100 to the total number of students studying in these institutions. The number of students residing in the hostels attached to non-government institutions was 1013 or 57.3 per cent. of the total number of students in those institutions.

7 (14) Expenditure

The expenditure on training institutions for women increased by Rs. 74,929 from Rs. 4,19,300 in 1959-60 to Rs. 4,94,229 in 1960-61. The expenditure from Government funds on these institutions was Rs. 3,48,378 which represented about 70.5 per cent. of the total expenditure.

The following table gives the details of expenditure on Women's Primary Training Institutions for the years 1959-60 to 1960-61.

TABLE NO. VII(7)

Expenditure on the Training Institutions For Women Primary Teachers

Year	Government Funds		Other sources		Total
	On Government Institutions.	On Non-Government Institutions.	On Government Institutions.	On Non-Government Institutions.	
1959-60	1,97,051 (46.9)	1,27,475 (30.5)	—	94,774 (22.6)	4,19,300 (100.0)
1960-61	2,37,900 (48.2)	1,10,478 (22.3)	911 (0.02)	1,44,940 (29.3)	4,94,229 (100.0)

Examination Results.—During the year under report, 1,107 candidates (1,004 men and 103 women) appeared for the senior P. T. C. Examination of whom 936 (843 men and 93 women) passed. The number of candidates who appeared for the Junior P. T. C. Examination was 2,520 (1,838 men and 682 women), and the number who passed the examination was 2,078 (1,586 men and 492 women).

C. TRAINING OF OTHER TEACHERS

7 (15) Hindi Teachers

Arrangements have been made for training Hindi teachers for primary schools and for Secondary Schools. For the former, the Department conducts two four months' short-term training course in P. R. Training College at Ahmedabad in the State and School Board teachers are deputed to this course. They are paid a deputation allowance of Rs. 25 per month. The training of Hindi teachers for Secondary Schools is mostly done by private agencies which coach candidates for the Junior and/or the Senior Hindi Shikshak Sanad Examinations. The Junior H. S. S. Examination is taken by students who undergo a short-term course of four months' duration, while the Senior H. S. S. Examination by those who undergo a full course of 9 months' duration.

7 (16) Pre-Primary Training Institutions

During the year under report, the number of pre-Primary Training Colleges was 7. All of them were in urban areas. The number of trainees in these colleges increased from 416 (146 men and 270 women) on 31st March 1960 to 502 (143 men and 359 women) on 31st March 1961.

The expenditure on these colleges during the year under report was Rs. 89,779 of which an amount of Rs. 24,705 (or 27.5%) was from State Government Funds. 65 stipends at the rate of Rs. 20 P. M. were sanctioned for training in the pre-Primary Training Colleges during the year 1960-61. The table No. VII (8) gives the details of Pre-Primary Training Institutions.

TABLE NO. VII (8)

Pre-Primary Training Institutions

Item		Total
No. OF INSTITUTIONS.		7
<i>No. Of Trainees:</i>		
	Men :	143
	Women :	359
	Total :	502
<i>No. Of Teachers:</i>		
	Men :	21
	Women :	16
	Total :	37
<i>Direct Expenditure met from.</i>		
State funds	.. .. .	Rs. 24705
Fees	.. .. .	Rs. 54432
Other Sources	.. .. .	Rs. 10642
<i>Total</i>	.. .. .	Rs. 89779

7 (17) Drawing Teachers

During the year under report, there were two Drawing Teachers' Training Institutions in the State one at Ahmedabad and the other at Surendranagar. The duration of the course in this institution is one academic year. The total number of students in these institutions as on 31st March 1961 was 89 against 74 in the year 1959-60.

The Table No. VII (9) shows the results of the Drawing Teachers' Examination for the years 1959-60 and 1960-61.

TABLE NO. VII (9)
Drawing Teachers' Examination (1960-61)

Name of the Examination	1959-60		1960-61	
	Number appeared	Number passed	Number appeared	Number passed
Drawing Teachers' Examination	76	56	111	70

7 (18) Physical Education Teachers

The details about the training of Physical Education teachers is dealt with in Chapter X.

CHAPTER VIII

8. 1. PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

8.1 The facilities provided for professional and Special Education in this State can be conveniently considered under the following main heads :

- A Agricultural Education ;
- B Commercial Education ;
- C Engineering, Technical and Industrial Education ;
- D Forestry Education ;
- E Legal Education ;
- F Medical Education ;
- G Veterinary Education ;
- H Music, Dance and Drama ;
- I Social Science ;
- J Other Institutions of Professional and Special Education;

A AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

8. 2. General set up of Agricultural Education.

Agricultural Education in this State is provided at three levels. At the top, there are Agricultural Colleges which are affiliated to Universities. They admit students who have completed the Secondary School course. Next to them come Agriculture High Schools or Multi-purpose Schools with Agriculture as one of the courses. These provide instruction of a pre-vocational type along with a good deal of general education. At the lowest level there are Agricultural Schools which provide instruction in Agriculture to those who have completed the Primary School course.

It is thus obvious that these three types of institutions try to provide specialisation in Agriculture at different levels.

Agricultural Colleges and Agricultural Schools are under the administrative control of the, Director of Agriculture while Agricultural High School and Multipurpose Schools with Agriculture as one of the courses are under the control of the Director of Education.

8. 3. Agricultural Colleges

On 31st March 1961, there were 2 Agricultural Colleges, viz. B. A. College of Agricultural Anand (Dist. Kaira) and the College of Agriculture Junagadh. The College Agriculture Junagadh is run by Government and the other at Anand is aided by Government. The College of Agriculture at Junagadh started working in June 1960.

The total number of students studying in these colleges was 782 during the year under report.

The following Table shows the statistics of these colleges for two successive years.

* Teacher-Education is dealt with in Chapter VII ;
 Oriental Studies will be dealt with in Chapter XIV and Institutions for training in Physical Education will be dealt in with Chapter X.

TABLE NO. VIII (1)
Agricultural Colleges

							<u>1959-60.</u>	<u>1960-61.</u>
<i>Number of Institutions :</i>								
Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Non-Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
<i>Number of Students in Institutions :</i>								
Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	79
Non-Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	584	703
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	584	782
Expenditure								
<i>(Direct)</i>								
			From State Government Funds		Total			
			1959-60.	1960-61.	1959-60.	..	1960-61.	
Government Institutions	..	..	....	235,317	....	243,117		
Non-Government Institutions	..	..	239,973	239,981	437,254	399,042		
Total	..	..	239,973	475,298	437,254	642,159		

8. 4. Agricultural High Schools

The number of Agricultural High Schools or Multipurpose Schools with Agriculture as one of the course in 1960-61 was 26.

8. 5. Agricultural Schools

Generally Agricultural Schools provide a two-year diploma course in Agriculture. Training imparted in these schools includes training in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Co-operation Public Health and Civics Rural Development, veterinary Science, Horticulture, etc. Five Gram Sevak Trg. Centres were operating in the State during the period under report with 574 trainees in them.

In order to train village artisans in smithy and carpentry so as to enable them to establish workshop in villages, one year course is being conducted at the workshop wing against the total admission capacity of 12 during the year under report.

The following Table compares the statistics of these institutions for two consecutive years : 1959-60 and 1960-61.

TABLE NO. VIII (2)
Agricultural Schools

				<u>1959-60</u>	<u>1960-61</u>
<i>Number of Institutions :</i>					
Government	..	..	..	7	7
Non-Government	..	..	..	2	3
Total	..	..	..	9	10
<i>Number of Students in Institutions :</i>					
Government	..	..	..	309	397
Non-Government	..	..	..	146	206
Total	..	..	..	515	603

Expenditure (direct)

	From State Government Funds.		Total	
	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61
Government Institutions	305348	308018	318789	342198
Non-Government Institutions	14665	45437	33441	59934
Total	320010	353455	352230	402132

B — COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

8. (6) General-Set-up

Commercial Education in this State is provided through three types of institutions (i) Colleges of Commerce, (ii) Commercial High Schools and Multipurpose Schools with Commerce as a course, and (iii) Commercial Institutions. Colleges of Commerce are affiliated to Universities and provide a four-year degree course after the Secondary Stage. The Commercial High Schools and Multipurpose Schools provide a pre-vocational course of Commercial Education along with General Education. The Commercial Institutions provide instruction in such courses as Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy and Secretarial Practice.

Since the formation of Gujarat State, the State Inspector of Commercial Schools assisted by one Assistant Inspector of Commercial Schools looks after the Commercial Institutions providing instruction in Diploma and Certificate courses, such as Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy etc of Commercial High Schools. His function in this capacity is to inspect the Commercial High Schools and institutions recognised by the Department and to conduct the Commercial Examinations instituted or recognised by Government.

8. (7) Colleges of Commerce

During the year under report, the total number of Commerce Colleges in the State increased from 7 to 8 with an enrolment of 5452.

In the B. Com. Examination held during the year under 1325 candidates appeared and of these 634 passed the Examination. Out of the 116 candidates who appeared for the M. Com. Examination, 69 were declared successful.

The following Table gives the statistics of these colleges for two successive years 1959-60 and 1960-61.

TABLE NO. VIII (3)

Colleges of Commerce

						1959-60	1960-61		
<i>Number of Institutions.</i>									
Government. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Non-Government. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8
<i>Number of Students in Institutions.</i>									
Government .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	414	408
Non-Government. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	5323	5044
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	5737	5452
<i>Expenditure (Direct)</i>									
						From State Govt. Funds.		Total	
						1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61
Govt. Institutions.	Rs.	29040	54364	110801	106497		
Non-Govt. Institutions.	Rs.	53185	42846	86894	937095		
Total	Rs.	82225	97210	979722	1043592		

8. (8) Commercial High Schools

The total number of Commercial High Schools or Multipurpose High Schools with Commerce as one of the subjects in the State in 1960-61 was 39.

In certain places Government conduct or aid Commercial Centres where students attending the local Secondary Schools and opting for Commercial Education are given specialised training through qualified staff. There were 9 such centres during the year under report.

8. (9) Commercial Institutions

During the year under report, the number of Commercial Institutions increased from 55 in 1959-60 to 69 in 1960-61 and their enrolment increased from 9113 to 10417 during the same period.

There are 3 places in the Gujarat State where Government have organised Commercial Diploma and Certificate classes. The number of pupils attending these classes was 174 during the year 1960-61.

8. (10) Commercial Examinations

The Government Commercial Diploma and Certificate Examinations were conducted as usual in April/May 1960 at 14 Centres. At the Government Commercial Diploma Examination, out of 203 candidates who appeared, 56 passed—no one in first class, 22 in second class and 34 in pass class. Thus, the percentage of passes was 27 as against 29 in 1959-60.

At the Government Commercial Examination, out of 1580 candidates who appeared 801 including 48 women were declared successful as against 8046 that appeared and 4271 that passed in 1959-60.

The Government Commercial Certificate Examination in Shorthand and Typewriting was conducted in October 1960 at 14 Centres. The number of candidates who appeared for the Examination was 1805 and the number of candidates who passed the Examination was 890 including 165 women candidates.

C - ENGINEERING TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

8. (11) General Set-up

A Directorate of Technical Education has been functioning since the formation of the Gujarat State with a view to supervise all institutions imparting Engineering, Technical and Industrial Education. The Head of this Directorate is designated as the Director of Technical Education. He is assisted by the subordinate staff and there is a State Council of Technical Education to advise him on matters pertaining to Technical Education, other than Technical Engineering University level whose functions are to advise Government and make recommendations regarding :

- (i) courses and standards of instruction ;
- (ii) inspection, conditions of recognition and grant-in-aid ;
- (iii) opening of new technical institutions ;
- (iv) appointment of Boards of Studies for various branches of technology and engineering.
- (v) arrangement for examination and award of certificates and diplomas ;

(vi) preparation of text-books in regional language, The training organisation of Government of India, Ministry of labour, Directorate-General of Resettlement Employment, New Delhi was transferred *de-jure* to State Government with effect from 1st November 1956, and was placed under charge of the Directorate of Technical Education.

The Directorate has an annual budget of about Rs. 1.10 crores, and during 1960-61 it was exercising administrative control over 46 Government Institutions (including Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics, Industrial Training Institutions etc., The total expenditure during the year under report on the special Organisation for Technical and Industrial Education was Rs. 1.31.763.

Technical education in this state is provided at the following levels :

- (1) Post graduate courses.
- (2) Engineering Colleges for degree course.
- (3) Polytechnics for Diploma course.
- (4) Industrial Training Institutions/Centres for vocational Engineering and Non-Engineering trades.
- (5) Multipurpose, Industrial and Technical High Schools for S. S. C. with technical subjects from standards VIII to XI Engineering course and part time course in some schools.
- (6) Other institutions Catering for Electrician, wireman apprentice, Tailoring courses, etc.

Post graduate course in Electrical Engineering is running at the L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad and post graduate courses in structural Engineering and Civil Engineering Textile chemistry are running at B. V. M., Vallabh Vidyanagar and M. S. University, Baroda.

8. (12) College of Engineering

The No. of Engineering Colleges was 4, two Government and two Non-Government during the year 1960-61 with an enrolment of 4699 students.

Politechnics.—The total No. of Polytechnics catering for Diploma courses are 11,9 Government and 2 Private. The Diploma courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering are conducted at L. E. College, Morvi, Government Polytechnic, Ahmedabad, Dr. S. and S. S. Ghandhy College of Engineering and Technology, Surat and Sir Bhavsinji Polytechnic Institution, Bhavnagar. Diploma courses in civil engineering are conducted at Government Polytechnics—Porbandar, Patan and Dohad. Diploma courses in Textile manufacturing and textile chemistry are conducted at R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad. Diploma courses in Radio and sound Engineering are conducted at Shri A. V. Parekh Technical Institute, Rajkot. The B. & B. Polytechnic, Vallabhvidyanagar and M. S. University Polytechnic—Baroda are non-Government. Polytechnics running diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Textile Technology and Textile Chemistry.

Two Polytechnics one at Patan and the other at Porbandar were started during the year 1960-61 by Government with the assistance of Government of India.

8. (13) Multipurpose and Technical High Schools

The total number of Technical High Schools or Multipurpose schools with Engineering as one of the subjects in 1960-61 was 26 and the number of students in them on 31st March 1961 was 5087.

In certain places Government conducted *Technical Centres* where students attending the local secondary schools and opting for technical Education were given training in work-shop processes as well as elementary theoretical education in the principles of Engineering through qualified staff.

8. (14) Engineering Technical and Industrial Schools

The following Table shows the number of Engineering, Technical and Industrial schools during the year 1960-61.

TABLE NO. VIII (9)

Engineering Technical and Industrial Schools
(1960-61)

						1960-61
<i>Number of Institutions.</i>						
Government.	..	..	..	..	..	60
Non-Government.	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	..	..	62

<i>Number of Students in Institutions.</i>						1960-61
Government.	..	..	..	..	..	5606
Non-Government.	..	..	..	..	..	627
Total	..	..	..	..	..	<u>6233</u>
<i>Expenditure (Direct.)</i>						
From State.	Government Institutions	..	..	..	..	2117790
Government Funds.	Non-Government Institutions	..	..	..	..	83913
	Total	..	..	..	..	2201703
Total ..	Government Institutions	..	..	..	..	2580552
	Non-Government Institutions.	..	..	..	..	254316
	Grand Total.	..	..	..	..	2834868

The number of schools increased from 59 in 1960-61 to 62 in 1960-61. The number of Industrial Schools managed by the Department of Cottage Industries and industrial Co-operatives, Gujarat State, was 43 as on 31st March 1961. Most of these schools were of peripatetic nature and were established at places or centres after due consideration of number of artisans, the extent of likely response, the possibilities of formation of Co-operative Societies of the trained artisans and the possibilities of exploring local raw materials for the purpose of production. The instructors at these peripatetic schools offer technical assistance and guidance to past trainees and other artisans working in the villages in the neighbourhood of the centres where the schools are located, in addition to imparting instruction on the latest methods of production taking into account design, variety and quality of the finished product.

8. (15) Arts and Crafts Schools

The Arts and Crafts Schools are under the control of the Director of Technical Education. They prepare students for a number of trades and skills. The number of such schools during the year under report was 73 and the number of students in them on 31st March 1961, was 4540. The total expenditure on these school during the year under report was Rs. 4,03,579 of which an amount of Rs. 1,40,198 was met by Government.

8. (16) Government Apprentices Scheme

The scheme for training the candidates working in the Local Textile Mills, power houses, factories etc. for apprenticeship in Engineering, spinning, weaving and dyeing was run at the R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad during the year under report. The total No. of students taking advantage under this scheme was 31 on 31st March 1961.

8. (17) Craftsman Training Scheme

Industrial Training Institute of Baroda was started during the year under report, thus bringing the total number of Industrial Training Institutions, Centres to 9. The trainees under the scheme are given an intensive training for a period of one and half years in the Institutions/Centres followed by six months in-plant Training. The total admission capacity in the industrial training institutions centres was 1428. The actual strength was 918 on 31st March 1961.

8. (18) Technical Examinations

The Director of Technical Education conducts a large number of examination in Engineering, Technical and Industrial courses approved by Government.

8. (19).D — FORESTRY EDUCATION

The Forests Department of the State has established educational institutions for training the personnel required by the Department. Two Forester's Training Schools located at Junagadh and Chelwat (Baroda District) offer training to selected candidates for preparing them for

posts of foresters. The course is of 8 months duration and subjects like Silviculture, forest mensuration, forest engineering, Geometry surveying, Accounts Procedures, Forest Law, Botany Forest utilisation etc., are taught. Practical training is also imparted through excursions and camps in centres of forest activities. During the year, 47 trainees were admitted in the Junagadh in stitution and 30 at Chelwat.

The total number of trainees in these two schools on 31st March 1961, was 77 and the expenditure incurred during the year under report on these schools was Rs. 71,372.

E — LEGAL EDUCATION

8. (20) Law Colleges

Legal Education in this state is provided in colleges affiliated to Universities.

The following Table gives the details of Law Colleges for the year 1960-61 :

TABLE NO. VIII (11)

Law Colleges.

(1960-61)

<i>Number of Institutions.</i>						
Government	..	..	..	..	..	1
Non-Government	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total	..	..	..	..	..	5
<i>Number of Institutions.</i>						
Government.	..	..	..	..	..	269
Non-Government.	..	..	..	..	..	1697
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1966
<i>Expenditure (Direct)</i>						
					From State Govt. Funds.	Total
Government Institutions	..	..	..	..	—	44861
Non-Govt. Institutions.	..	..	..	..	—	336968
..	..	..	..	..	Total.	381829

As on 31st March 1961, there were 5 colleges. Of these, the Law College at Rajkot was managed by the State Government, while the remaining 4 colleges were non-Government institutions.

The total number of Students in these colleges was 1966 during the year under report and the total expenditure increased from Rs. 3,35,653 to Rs. 3,81,829 during the same period. As these colleges are generally self-supporting no grant-in-aid is given to them.

F — MEDICAL EDUCATION

8. (21) General Set-up

Medical Education in this State is provided through Medical and Ayurved Colleges.

The Medical Colleges teaching the Western system of Medicine are affiliated to Universities and provide a 5 1/2 year course after the Inter-Science Examination. The colleges teaching the Ayurvedic system of Medicine provide a 4 1/2 year course after the Inter-Science Examination.

Training of nurses, mid-wives and Auxiliary nurses is undertaken by Medical Schools attached to the Medical Colleges Hospitals and District Hospitals. The duration of the course in General Nursing is of 3 years and in Auxiliary Nursing and Midwifery, it is of 2 years. Training in Midwifery extends over a period of about one year for General Trained nurses. There are also

some Medical Colleges imparting providing instructions in the Ayurvedic system of Medicine at a lower level. The duration of these courses is generally 4 years, and Matriculates are eligible for admission. At the end of the course a diploma is awarded to successful candidates.

The Ayurvedic institutions are under the administrative control of the Director of Ayurved, Gujarat State, and all other institutions are under the direct control of the Director of Medical Services, Government of Gujarat.

8. (22) Medical Colleges

At the end of the year there were 3 Government Medical Colleges, 5 Ayurvedic Colleges and one Pharmacy College at Ahmedabad. The total number of students increased from 2,200 in the year 1959-60 to 2441 in the year 1960-61. The total expenditure incurred on these institutions was Rs. 30,79,569 as against Rs. 24,17,717 in the year 1959-60.

The following Table gives the details of Medical Colleges for the year 1960-61 :

TABLE NO. VIII (12)

Medical Colleges

(1960-61)

<i>Number of Institutions.</i>						
Government	..	..	..	..	..	3
Non-Government	..	..	..	..	..	6
Total	..	..	..	..	..	9
<i>Number of Students in Institutions.</i>						
Government	..	..	..	..	..	1276
Non-Government	..	..	..	..	..	1165
Total	..	..	..	..	..	2441
<i>Expenditure (Direct)</i>						
					From State Govt. Funds.	Total
Government Institutions	..	.	..	..	17,25,819	21,72,287
Non-Government Institutions	..	..	..	..	3,63,759	9,07,282
Total	..	..	..	..	20,89,573	30,79,569

8. (23) Medical Schools

The following Table gives details of Medical Schools for the year 1960-61 :

TABLE NO. VIII (13)

Medical Schools

(1960-61)

<i>Number of Institutions.</i>						
Government	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Government	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	22
<i>Number of Students in Institutions.</i>						
Government	..	..	..	..	..	813
Non-Government	..	..	..	..	..	252
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1069

Expenditure Direct,

						From State Govt. Funds.	Total.
Government Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	180142	180142
Non-Government Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	28390	122834
Total	..	..	..	..	..	208532	302976

There were 22 Medical Schools providing Nursing and Mid-wifery courses, of which 14 were Government and the remaining 8 were non-Government.

The total number of students in these schools on 31st March 1961 was 1069, 818 being in Government schools and the remaining 251 in non-Government schools.

The total expenditure on Medical Schools decreased from Rs. 3,65,144 in 1959-60 to 3,02,976 in 1960-61. An amount of Rs. 1,80,142 was borne by the State Government during the year under report.

G — VETERINARY EDUCATION

8.(24) General Set-up

There were five institutions which provided one-year course consisting of 9 months' theoretical instruction and 3 months' practical instruction in Veterinary Education at a lower level. All these institutions are under the administrative control of the Director of Agriculture, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.

8. (25) Stockmen's Training Courses

These courses are provided at the schools at Baroda, Rajkot and Junagadh. All these schools are managed by Government. The total number of students in these schools on 31st March 1961 was 120. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 27,393 and the whole of this expenditure was borne by Government.

H — MUSIC, DANCE AND DRAMA

8. (26) Music Education

On 31st March 1961, there was only one institution in Music at the University level, viz., the College of India Music, Dance and Dramatics, of the M. S. University of Baroda. It had 466 students (295 boys and 171 girls). Its total expenditure during the year under report came to Rs. 1,87,690.

During the year under report, there were 7 Music Schools in the State.

All these were private institutions, but Government grant on the total expenditure on these institutions was Rs. 9,544. The total number of students in these schools on 31st March 1961 was 816 (487 boys and 329 girls).

The following Table gives the details of Music Schools in the State for the two preceding years:

TABLE NO. VIII (14)

Music Schools.

(1960-61)

Number of Institutions.

Government	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Government	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Students in Institutions.

Government	816
Non-Government	816
Total	1632

Expenditure (Direct)

	From State Govt. Funds.	Total
Govt. Institutions	—	—
Non-Govt. Institutions.	9544	140372
Total	9544	140372

8. (27) Dancing Schools

On 31st March 1961, there were only 2 dancing schools recongnised by the Department with an enrolment of 115.

I — SOCIAL SCIENCES

8. (28) Higher Institutions for Social Science

Provision for the study of the Social Sciences at an advanced level exists at the Faculty of Social work, M. S. University of Baroda.

As a post-graduate institution, the Faculty of Social work M. S. University of Baroda offers the degree of Master of Social Work. The curriculum consists of class-room work, field work and research. The chief emphasis continues to be on practical training and the application of academic knowledge to every-day life situations. There were 76 students (57 boys and 19 Girls) in the institution in 1960—61.

8. (29) Schools of Social Sciences

In addition to the above-mentioned institutions which provided instruction at an advanced level, there were the following two institutions providing training to social workers at a lower level.

Sr. No.	Name of the Institution	Year of Establishment.	Management	No. of students on 31st March 1961.		
				Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Training Institution Social Work, Rajkot	1956	Government.	15	—	15
2.	Kasturba Gram Sevak Vidyalaya, Koba, Ahmdabad.	1948	Private.	—	24	24
Total				15	24	39

The duration of the course in the Rajkot Institute and in the Kasturba Gram Sevak Vidyalaya is of one year. The medium of instruction in both the institutes is Gujarati. The Kasturba Gram Sevika Vidyalaya admits girls and women who have passed the P. S. C. Examination. The Vidyalaya has its special Gram Sevika Syllabus which includes Domestic Science, First Aid, personal and environmental hygiene, village sanitation Home nursing, Elementary Psychology Child Psychology Pre-Basic and Social Education, Elementary Agriculture, Dairy, Hand-ginning, Carding, Spinning and Elementary Weaving, besides languages (Hindi and Gujarati) History, Geography and Arithmetic.

The Rajkot Institute for Training in Social work admits only S. S. C. passed students. The subjects taught at the institute include Language, Social Sciences, Health and Hygiene, Social Legislation and Administration and field work in Social Services. No fees are charges by this Institute. The total number of students in these two institutions on 31st March 1961 was 39 (15 boys and 24 girls), of whom 21 were from rural areas. The total expenditure on the institutions in 1960-61 was Rs. 38,332 and the State Government's contribution towards the total expenditure was Rs. 23,613.

J — OTHER INSTITUTIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATIONS

8. (30) Co-operative Training Schools.

During the year under report, the following four Co-operative training schools were in existence

Sr. No.	Name of the Schools	Managed by	Year of Establishment
1.	The Gujarat Co-operative School, Surat..	The Gujarat Co-operative Union.	1947
2.	Meshana. Gujarat Co-operative Training School,	.. The Gujarat Co-operative Union.	1957
3.	Co-operative Training School, Bhavnagar.	The Gujarat Co-operative Union	1955
4.	Gujarat Co-operative School, Kaira..	The Gujarat State Co-operative Union	1959

These schools provide training facilities to subordinate personnel of Co-operative Department and employees of the different types of Co-operative Institutions. The period of training is divided into 4 1/2 months' theoretical training and 2 months' practical training Expenditure on some of the items such as salary of the teaching staff, stipends, library etc., incurred by the private schools is shared by the Central and the State Governments.

The total number of students in these schools during the year under report was 603 as against 446 in 1959-60. The total expenditure incurred during 1960-61 was Rs. 94,659 of which as much as Rs. 93,289 was met from Government funds.

8. (31) Faculty of Home Science, M. S. University of Baroda

The faculty provides a four years' course leading to the degree of B. Sc. (Home) and a further two years' course leading to the degree of M. Sc. (Home). The post-graduate Diploma course in Nursery Schools Education was started from June 1959. In the B. Sc. (Home) course the first two years consist of a core course which acquaints all the students with different phases of Home Science. The last two years enable the students to specialise in their own fields of interest. Four Home Science fields are offered as majors, viz.

- (a) Foods and Nutrition
- (b) Child Development
- (c) Home Management, and
- (d) Home Science Education.

For M. Sc. (Home) two majors are provided viz. (a) Foods and Nutrition and (b) Child Development.

The total number of women in the Faculty on 31st March 1961 was 336.

8. (32) Rural Higher Institutions

There was one Rural Institute for Higher Education in the State viz. Lok Bharati, Sanosara, established in 1953. This institution is affiliated to the National Council for Rural Higher Education of the Government of India. It prepares students for the three-year Diploma course in Rural Services and two-year certificate course in Agricultural Science. In addition to these courses, Lok Bharati is also running a primary School, a Basic Teachers' Training College, a Krishi-Vid Course, a Scheme for subsidised farms as well as educational extension service in nearby villages. The Institute has also an experimental and demonstration farm attached to it.

The total number of students in this institution as on 31st March 1961 was 172 of whom 10, were women. The total expenditure on these institutes for the year 1960-61 was Rs. 3,29,260 of which an amount of Rs. 1,73,588 was contributed by the Central Government and Rs. 73,010 by the State Government.

8. (33) Schools for the Training of Cadets for Merchant Navy

There was one school under this category. This school is managed by the Ministry of Transport, Government of India. The Training Ship "*Nav Lakhi*" provides a three-months practical and elementary course in seamanship. The selection of boys is held every year at Surat, Rajkot Bhavnagar, Junagadh and Bhuj. During the course of their training the boys are provided with free board and lodging and weekly pocket money at Rs. 2.50. The boys after receiving the training, are eligible to work in Engine-Room Department or the Deck Department of the Merchant Navy. During the year under report 380 boys were trained.

CHAPTER—IX

SOCIAL EDUCATION.

9.1 Introduction

The movement for adult education which was formerly treated as equivalent to adult literacy has a history and its origin goes back to the Purandar Schools organised by Lieutenant Shortrede in 1836. The concept of Social Education on is of more recent origin and dates from the attainment of Independence in 1947. It was felt that mere literacy could not do much good to the masses and that, from the point of view of citizenship it falls short of the minimum education which must be given to every adult. It was, therefore, proposed that, in a proper programme of adult education, the imparting of literacy must be combined with a good deal of general education which should include subjects like Civics, Personal and Community Hygiene, Elementary History and Geography, a broad outline of Indian cultural tradition, some knowledge of the political, social and economic problems facing the country and instruction in simple crafts. In short, adult education was to be intimately related to the every-day problems of life, and cultural and recreational activities were to form an integral part thereof. This widening of the concept of adult education was so radical that it was decided to give it a name in order to distinguish it from the narrow outlook of the earlier days and it was hence-forward designated as Social Education.

9.2 Administrative Set-up

Although this concept is common, the administrative, set-up for the development of Social Education varies considerably in the different components of the State. A city Social Education Committee was constituted for Ahmedabad in 1948. This committee is paid grants at 50 per cent of its approved expenditure. There is one Regional Social Education Committee with its Head Quarters at Surat for the districts of Gujarat area in Ex-Bombay State. In the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks, the development of Social Education has been regarded as special responsibility of the Project and Block Development Officers and special staff and funds are provided for the purpose.

In the areas of the State not covered by Community Development projects or National Extension Service Blocks, the organisation of Social Education is left entirely to the control of the Education Department. Here the work is mostly done by Primary teachers and a few other social education workers. Social Education classes are registered by the Regional/City Committee in whose jurisdiction they are situated and except in the case of the city committee which inspects and aids classes registered by it, all Social Education classes are inspected by the Deputy Educational Inspectors who also sanction grant-in-aid from the funds provided for the purpose by the Department. The position is somewhat different in the community Development and National Extension Blocks. In each Block, there is provision to appoint Social Education Organisers—one man and one woman. The male is treated as officer of the Education Department on par with the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, and the woman office is under the Social Welfare Department, but they work directly under the supervision of the Project and Block authorities. The classes organised by the Social Education Organisers in these areas are recognised and aided by the Project Authorities themselves from their own funds.

9.3 Progress of Literacy work in the old Bombay State Areas

Although the concept of Social Education is much wider than that of mere literacy, the attainment of literacy does form the first essential step in any programme of Social Education. Every Social Education Class, therefore, tries to impart literacy to adults and this is evaluated by holding a test which is generally known as the First Test in Social Education, as distinct from the Second Test which evaluates higher achievements. The following Table shows the number of Social Education Classes which worked for the First Test and the number of adults made literate through them of the current year.

TABLE NO. IX (1)

Social Education Classes

1960-61 (First Test)

					No of Classes		
Men	..	..	..	..	4018	97,449	41,798
Women	..	..	..	..	809	20,736	9,826
Total..					<u>4827</u>	<u>118,185</u>	<u>51,624</u>

It will be seen that the enrolment per class was about 24 and the percentage of those made iterate to the total enrolment was about 42.

The duration of the literacy classes which prepare for the First Test is about four months.

It is true that the emphasis in the First Test is on the attainment of literacy. But it is necessary to point out that, in keeping with the new concept of Social Education, even this elementary test includes a syllabus which covers such topics as Simple Practical Arithmetic, Health and Hygiene, Civics, History, Geography Principles and Practice of Co-operation, Every-day Science, Agriculture, General knowledge and Recreation.

Those adults who pass the First Test in Social Education are generally persuaded to continue their education further and a very large number of them actually do so. They then undergo a course which improves their capacity to read and write still further and also gives them the elements of a general education for citizenship. At the end of the course, they are given another test, which is known as the Second Test in Social Education.

The following Table shows the number of Social Education Classes which prepared their students for the Second Test and their enrolment.

TABLE NO. IX (2)

Social Education Classes

1960-61 (Second Test)

					No of Classes	Enrolment	No. passed the II Test.
Men	..	..	..	..	1183	22,315	7300
Women	..	..	..	..	187	5,320	2140
Total..					<u>1380</u>	<u>27,635</u>	<u>9440</u>

The syllabus for the Second Test includes a higher attainment in reading and writing. Besides it lays great emphasis on general education and includes a much higher standard of attainment under such heads as Arithmetic, Recitation, General Information, Scientific Information and Practical work in *Safai*, First Aid, Entertainment and Rural Reconstruction.

9.4 Expenditure on Social Education

The Social Education programmes are mainly financed from State Funds. The Social Education Committee established for Ahmedabad receives contributions from Municipal Funds and all Social Education Committees raise some funds through donations subscriptions etc. The following Table gives the details of the total expenditure on Social Education during the year under report :

TABLE NO. IX (3)

Expenditure on Social Education

(1960-61)

						Total Expenditure met from.
Government Funds.	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 88,334
Boards Funds	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 139,932
Other Sources	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 5,427
			..	Total.	..	Rs. 233,693

9.5 Maintenance of Literacy

An important aspect of the Social Education programme is to maintain and develop the literacy and reading interests acquired during the Social Education Classes. This is attempted through:

- (a) the publication of literature suitable for neo-literates, and
- (b) the organisation of village libraries and reading rooms.

(a) *Special literature for the use of neo-literates.*—The Regional Social Education Committees continued to publish their monthly magazines in the regional languages. Publication of suitable literature for neo-literates with the undertaking of literary programmes on a massive scale through vacation classes special classes etc. It is quite necessary to make available suitable literatures for neo-literates.

Efforts to produce such literature were made in the year 1957-58. The ex-Bombay State Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 2 000 for the organisation of four writer's camp one each in Marathawad, Vidarbha, Saurashtra and Gujarat two for Marathi and two for Gujarati literature. An amount of Rs. 3,000 for the publication of literature prepared in these camps was also sanctioned.

As a result of this an amount of Rs. 1,500 for the publication of literature prepared at Maroli and Junagadh was sanctioned to D. S. E. O., Surat for Gujarati Literature and an amount of Rs. 500 to each D. S. E. O. of Rajkot and Surat was also sanctioned (*i. e.* Rs. 1,000) for the organisation of these camps.

Two writers camps each of 10 days duration at Maroli and 2nd at Junagadh and 40 folders of 150 words, 20 booklets of 500 words, 20 booklets of 1,000 words were prepared. Out of this 20 folders each of 150 words (2,000 copies of each folders) were published during the year under report :

With a view to keeping neo-literates, refreshed the scheme for distributing prizes to writers in Social Education has been sponsored by Central Government and some of the writers of Gujarat have been awarded prizes for writing good books for neo-literates.

(b) *Village Reading Rooms and Libraries.*—Village Reading Rooms and Libraries play a very important part in the maintenance of literacy and reading interests. The following Table shows the working of these Reading Rooms and Libraries during the year under report.

TABLE NO. IX (4)

Village Reading Rooms and Libraries

(1958-59)

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Numbers
1.	Number of Libraries.	5538
2.	Number of Reading Rooms.	726
3.	Number of books in the libraries at the beginning of the year.	2450628
4.	Number of Books added during the year.	382850

5.	Number of books issued	1514633
6.	Average daily attendance	56852
7.	Total expenditure on Libraries and Reading Rooms.	1422441

One of the schemes started under the First Five Year Plan is the Integrated Library Service. The scheme is under the supervision and guidance of the Principal of G. B. T. Cs. Rajpipla compact areas in about 100 villages round about Rajpipla.

Further information about libraries will be found in Chapter XIV.

9.6 Training of Social Education Workers

A number of courses, shibirs and camps were also organised for the social education workers in the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks.

9.7. Social Education in C. D. P. and N. E. S. Blocks

Concentrated efforts to encourage Social Education Activities are made in the Community Development National Extension Service areas with the provision of funds made available under the Community Development Projects Administration for the implementation of special schemes. Social Education forms an important part of developmental activities carried on in the Blocks. Each Block is provided with two Social Education organisers among men and women. Extensive Social Education work, such as Youth Clubs, Farmer's Clubs, Mahila Mandals, Bhajan Mandals, Children's Welfare Centres, Shibirs and Camps etc., is undertaken in these Blocks. Necessary help and guidance is extended by the Inspecting Officers of the Department in the conduct of these activities. Seminars and Conferences arranged under the C. D. Programme have given great impetus to Social Education Movement in the State.

9.8 Central Social Educational Programme

These constitute mainly cultural programmes, visual aids, film-shows, radio-talks, celebration and observance of festivals and National days etc. These form a regular feature of all the schools in the State. The place of the schools as community centre is being gradually intensified and the school functions are organised increasingly for the benefit of the community around. In the Districts of the Old Bombay State areas each district has a Central School which functions as a school-cum-community Centre. Besides these, Community Centres are also established under the supervision and guidance of the Principal of Graduates Basic Training Centres at Rajpipla. The Social Education Committee also popularises the Social Education movement among the masses through visual aids, film shows, recreational and cultural activities etc.

In Saurashtra, many new Youth Mandals have been started. The Youth activities cover various programmes as under.

- (i) Formation of Ras Mandals.
- (ii) Playing of indoor and out door games.
- (iii) Doing Social service such as giving sharamadan.
- (iv) Preparing scientific pits for collecting cowdung manure.
- (v) Propagating use of improved seed,
- (vi) Conducting literacy classes, etc.

The All India Social Education Day was observed throughout the State on 1st December, 1960. When activities that constitute an integral part of Social Education were organised with the Co-operation of teachers, social Education workers, village leaders, voluntary agencies and Government servants. The programme of the celebrations of the Day was crowded with a variety of items intended to stimulate interest among the masses in Social Education.

The programme beginning with Prabhat Pheris, continued till late in the evening when entertainments consisting of folk-songs and film-strips were organised in many places. The agencies or organising the Day's Celebrations collected public contributions towards Social Education.

CHAPTER X

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

10. (1) The department maintains a special Inspectorate for Physical Education. This consists of the State Inspector for Physical Education, who is in G. E. S. Class II and 22 Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors for P. E. During the year under report, one of them was attached to the Office of the State Inspector for Physical Education and the remaining were distributed in the 17 Districts of the State.

The State Inspector for Physical Education is in charge of organisation, promotions and supervisions of Physical Education in Primary and as well as Secondary Schools and Primary Training Colleges. The supervision over the certificate course, conduct of examination in certificate and diploma course of Physical Education, maintenance of the Government Camps, holiday camps, for teachers and pupils also form some of the important duties entrusted to the State Inspector for Physical Education. His other duties include payment of grants to associations conducting tournament in games and sports in the State, preparing plans and schemes pertaining to the promotion of Physical Education and attending to the administrative matters pertaining scouting, A. C. C., teachers camp short term courses in Physical Education for primary teachers.

National Disciplined Scheme.—The National Discipline Scheme was introduced in the erstwhile of Bombay State and was continued in the Gujarat State with 34 P. T. Is of the State Cadres and 56 of Central Government Cadres. One supervisor and one senior Instructor grade I were appointed to look after the scheme under the guidance of the State Inspector for Physical Education. The State Committee for National Discipline Scheme was appointed during the year under report.

Picnics and Excursions.—During the year 1960-61 about 1263 picnics, excursions were undertaken by 1000 secondary institutions in the state and about 49,411 pupils had jointed these excursions. Out of these 1263 excursions, about 150 were long-distance tours.

10 (6) Demonstration, Sports, Tournaments, Camp fires etc.

Once or twice in a year a demonstration programme in Physical Education is organised in each of Secondary Institutions in the State. Generally these demonstrations are organised during the Physical Education day celebration. About 933 demonstrations programme and 781 competitions were organised during the year 1960-61.

Schools sportsmeets and tournament are also a regular programme in the Secondary Schools. Districts like Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Baroda, Kaira etc. organised Inter School tournaments, during the year under report.

(A) *Training of Physical Education Teachers for Primary Schools.*—Primary Training Colleges were also required as per prescribed syllabus, to go through a compulsory training programme in P. E. while under training. It is made a certificate subject under the revised rules of P. T. C. Examination.

(B) *Training of Physical Educations Teachers for Secondary Schools.*—Physical Education Teachers are turned out in two categories as shown below :—

(1) Diploma course in Physical Education is conducted at C. P. Maha Vidyalyaya, Rajpipla for Graduates and (2) Certificate course in P. E. for S. S. C. passed candidates, recognised on grant-in-aid basis at the following two Institutions :

(1) C. P. Vyayam Maha Vidyalyaya, Rajpipla.

(2) The College of Physical Education, Ahmedabad.

1. *Diploma Course in Physical Education.*—The total enrolment of the Diploma Course was 19 during the year under report, 5 Government Assistant Masters were deputed to Rajpipla and 4 to Kandivali for Diploma course in Physical Education. The total expenditure incurred by Government was Rs. 6,525 towards the grant paid to the diploma course institutions and Rs. 4,519 towards the expenditure incurred on account of deputation of Government teachers.

2. *The certificate Course in Physical Education.*—The number of pupils as it is stood on 31st March 1961 at the 2 C. P. Ed. Institution was as follows :

Sr. No.	Name of the Institution	No. on roll		Total
		Men	Women	
1.	C.P.V.M. Rajpipla	102	26	128
2.	College of Physical Education, Ahmedabad.	139	10	149

The total amount paid by way of grants to this institutions was Rs. 30,800.

10 (8) Organisation of Physical Education at different levels.

The practice of promoting physical education in educational institution at various levels in the erstwhile state of Bombay was continued as will be seen from the following details :

(A) *Physical Education at the Collegiate level.* Physical Education is compulsory for the first two years in the Arts, Science and Commerce colleges. These Colleges provide facilities for the promotion of Physical Education by way of a adequate qualified staff, equipment for games and sports, Gymnasia. Swimming pools, Open spaces etc. The organisation of the inter collegiate sports by the University has enlisted greater participation by the college students and various outdoor activities.

(B) *Physical Education in Secondary Schools.*—Physical Education continue to be organised in Secondary Schools for 4 periods a week for lower Standards and 3 periods a week for Higher Standards.

This includes instructions and participations periods, mass drill, etc. Some progressive Schools have also made arrangements for Voluntary participation for games and sports after school hours and arrange for inter school competition, annual schools sports and demonstrations.

(C) *Physical Education Primary Schools.*—There were in all 4216 primary teachers trained in physical education, these teachers were given training in Physical Education for a period of two months. During the year under review 2969 demonstrations and 280 camps fire were organised in Primary Schools with about 593800 Primary Schools children in them. About 358 tournaments were organised with 6500 Primary children participating in them.

The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation continued to run a Municipal Vyayam Vidyalaya which conducted short term courses in Physical Education for Municipal Primary Teachers.

10 (9) The Gujarat State Sports Festival

The practice of organising a State Sports Festival was continued by sanctioning an amount of Rs. 1,25,000 for organising the Gujarat State first Sports Festival during the year under review. About one lac persons participated in the festival at the various taluka, District and State level competitions. About 1,000 participated in the State level competition. An organising Committee with the Minister of Education as Chairman and State Inspector for Physical Education Gujarat State, its Secretary was appointed and with the help of various sub-committees the festival was organised with a great success.

One camp for District Organisers, a second one for referees and officials, and third one for volunteers were organised.

Gymnasia.—During the year under review, there were in all 81 recognised gymnasia, clubs etc., in the State with 1137 adults and 2567 pupils in them. Out of these about 40 Gymnasia have drill sheds. The rate of grant is 50% in the whole Saurashtra and 25% in the old Bombay State area. The total grant of Rs. 16,035 was paid to these Gymnasia. These institutions catered to the needs of the general public and conducted indogeneous activities and also encouraged Indian and Foreign games and Sports.

Association Conducting Tournament.—With the formation of the new state of Gujarat a number of regional level association in the games and sports took steps to gain affiliation with the Nation Level bodies as state level organisations. There were 19 such associations in the State during the

year under review. Under the Government of India Scheme a total amount of Rs. 5,000 was given to these associations by way of financial assistance.

An amount of Rs. 5,000 was also distributed among educational institutions for the purchase of Physical Education equipment under the Government India Scheme.

(11) *Boy Scout and Girl-Guides.*—With the formation of the New State of Gujarat, the Gujarat Bharat Scout and Guides Association, a State level Association, came into existence. An *Ad-hoc* grant of Rs. 20,000 was paid to the newly formed state level Association.

The Scout and Guides week was celebrated throughout the State as usual and response to Khari-Kamai activity was quite encouraging.

During the year under review 108 Scout troops with 7,523 scouts and 29 girls guides troops with 289 girls guides were on roll in Secondary Schools. So far as primary Schools were concerned there were 240 boys scouts and girls guides with a total No. of 1956 Bulbul and 620, Balikas.

Other activities.—The following comments are offered regarding other general development in the State.

(15) *Seminar on Physical Education for Head Master.*—Under the Second Five Year Plan a seminar on Physical Education for 60 Head Masters for Secondary Schools was sanctioned to be organised and an amount of 6,100 asked for the purpose. It was organised at C. P. Vyayam Mahavidyalaya, Rajpipla for week duration.

CHAPTER XI
EDUCATION OF GIRLS

11.1 Supervisory staff for the promotion of Girls' Education

There is one Inspectress of Girls' Schools at Ahmedabad with one Assistant at Rajkot who inspects Secondary schools for girls, and women's Primary and Pre-Primary Training Colleges. The jurisdiction of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Ahmedabad, is all over the state.

11.2 Institutions and pupils

The following Table compares the special institutions for the education of girls and the total enrolment of girls in all kinds of educational institutions during the two years 1959-60 and 1960-61.

TABLE No. XI (1)
Education of Girls
1960-61

Type of Institution	No of Institution for girls		Increase (+) or (-) Decrease	No of girls in all institutions		Increase (+) or (-) Decrease
	1959-60	1960-61		1959-60	1960-61	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Universities .. .. .	..	..	..	92	140	+ 48
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	32	49	+ 17
Arts and Science Colleges	7	7	..	6313	6939	+ 626
Professional and Special Colleges	1	2	+ 1	1415	1578	+ 163
Secondary Schools	85	101	+ 16	78598	92358	+ 13760
Primary Schools	917	973	+ 56	728567	787098	+ 58531
Social Education Classes	1372	1006	- 366	31991	28025	- 3966
Other Schools	85	103	+ 18	7438	20063	+ 12625
Total	2467	2192	- 275	854446	934250	+ 79804

N. B.—Girls Institutions were those where the majority of pupils are girls were treated as Girls.

In the Table above the enrolment is of girls in all institutions (for boys and girls) while the institutions are those meant where girls pupils are in majority, Only one Professional and Special college was opened during the year under report. The number of Secondary Schools increased from 85 in 1959-60 to 101 in 1960-61 with an average increase of 13760 in enrolment. The enrolment of girls in all institutions, shows an increase under all categories except under Research Institutions, & Arts & Science Colleges the highest being 58531 under Primary and, the next highest, 13760 under Secondary. Taking the estimated female population as 9985, 363 in 1961 9.4 per cent of this population was in educational institutions.

11.3 Co - Education

The number of special institutions for girls is comparatively small, and a large number of girls are found attending mixed schools. The following Table shows the No. of girls attending institutions at different stages of education.

TABLE NO. XI (2)
Co-Education
(1960-61)

Type of Institutions	No. of girls under Instruction in Institutions for girls.	No. of girls under Instruction in Institutions for Boys	Total No. of girls under Instruction
1	2	3	4
Universities, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges	2212 (31.1)	4916 (68.9)	7128 (100.0)
Professional and Special Colleges	430 (27.3)	1148 (72.7)	1578 (100.0)
Secondary Schools	44143 (47.8)	48215 (52.2)	92358 (100.0)
Primary Schools	288273 (38.7)	498825 (63.3)	787098 (100.0)
Social Education Classes	26025 (100.0)	..	26025 (100.0)
Other Schools	6160 (30.8)	13903 (69.2)	20063 (100.0)
Total	367243 (39.3)	567007 (60.7)	934250 (100.0)

It will be seen from the above Table that about 60.7 per cent of the girls attend educational Institution for boys.

11.4. The following paragraphs give brief comments on girls' education at different stages.

(i) *Pre-Primary Education.*—Pre-Primary institutions are classified as boys' or girls' depending on the majority of children in each of these institutions. None of these institutions is exclusively for girls, they are all treated, in 1960-61, as boys' institutions. Pre-Primary institutions increased from 306 in 1959-60 to 358 in 1960-61. There were in all 25,947 pupils in these 358 institutions of whom 14381 were boys and 11566 were girls.

(ii) *Primary Education.*—There were in all 22,47,113 pupils in the Primary schools of the State, of whom 78,7,098 (35 per cent) were girls. Of the total girls 78,7,098 in roll, 62.9 per cent were from rural areas. Girls in urban areas form 42.1 per cent of total urban enrolment and the girls in rural areas form 32.2 per cent of rural enrolment.

There is co-education at the Primary stage and there is no differentiation of curriculum at this stage for boys and girls. Provision for the teaching of special subjects like domestic science, needle-work, embroidery and tailoring is, however, made in all separate schools for girls.

Of the total number of 58,807 teachers working in Primary schools or 26.2 per cent were women. The number of trained women teachers was 8,440 which comes to 54.8 per cent of the total women teachers in Primary schools. Corresponding percentage for men teachers was 45.7 only. The wastage among girls reading at the Primary stage is larger than that among boys because a girl is more useful at home and is consequently more often withdrawn from school before she completes her Primary education.

(iii) *Secondary Education.*—Of the total enrolment of 3,64,853 pupils in all Secondary schools, 92,358 or 25.3 per cent were girls. This is partly due to the fact that parents and guardians often prefer separate schools for girls at this stage.

The number of girls in schools in rural areas was only 19.2 per cent of the total enrolment of girls in Secondary schools. Opening of separate Secondary Schools for girls, particularly in rural areas, appears to be essential if Secondary Education of girls is to show rapid progress. Of course, other factors also are responsible for the lack of rapid progress in girls Secondary Education viz popular prejudice against higher education of girls, early marriages, etc. among certain sections. The economic factor is equally responsible.

Out of a total of 14,208 teachers working in Secondary schools, 2,239 were women. The staff of Secondary schools is mixed where a Secondary school for boys admits girls. Out of the total number of 2,239 women teachers, 1,271 were trained women teachers.

The secondary schools for girls follow the same curriculum as the Secondary schools for boys and both boys and girls appear for the same S. S. C. Examination. In many Secondary schools for girls are largely attended by girls special arrangements are made for teaching subjects like Home Science Music, Painting, etc., Many girls show a preference for these subjects and also elect one or more of them for the S. S. C. Examination.

(iv) *Higher Education.*—Out of the total enrolment of 49831 in all institutions for Higher Education, 8685 or 17.4 per cent were girls during the year under report.

Out of the total enrolment of 49831 in all institutions for Higher Education, 8706 or 17.4 per cent were girls during the year under report.

Out of the total of 2896 teachers working at this level, 262 were women. Although women have still a considerable leeway to make in this field the progress made so far is encouraging.

(v) *Professional Education.*—The Table on the facing page shows the details regarding the profession which women tried to enter. Column 2,3 and 4 give the total enrolment in all institutions of Professional Education. Column 5,6 and 7 give the total enrolment of girls in these institutions and column 8,9 and 10 give the percentage of women students in these institutions to the total enrolment.

The figures in the Table present interesting data about the trend in professional education. In Education (Basic & Non-Basic Training Colleges) women are fairly well represented, 31.9 per cent in Training Colleges for Secondary schools and 29.4 per cent in Training College for teachers in Primary schools. In Medicine the percentages are 18.3 in colleges and 92.4 in Axulation & Midwifery class. In music & Dancing and Industrial tact arts and crafts women monopolise with 40.2 per cent and 27.5 per cent respectively. Engineering Science has tempted very few —0.4 per cent. In forestry & veterinary women have not entered, percentages.

11.5. Examinations

Large number of women students appear at the various examinations conducted by Universities and other bodies and several of them distinguish themselves. The details regarding the number of women students who appeared for these examinations and passed during the year under report will be found in column 8 to 13 of General Table No. VIII which is printed at the end of this Report

11.6. Expenditure :

It is not possible to give an idea of the total expenditure incurred on the education of girls because about 60.2 per cent of the total number of girls enrolled in all educational institutions were studying in mixed schools. In so far as the schools for girls are concerned, the following are the figures of direct expenditure :

TABLE NO XI (4)
Professional Education of Women
(1960—61)

Type of Institution	Total enrolment in			No. of women students enrolled in			Percentage of Women students enrolled in.		
	Colleges	Schools	Total	Colleges	Schools	Total	Colleges	Schools	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Education ..	845	8086	9531	270	2657	2827	31.9	29.4	29.6
Engineering ..	5605	496	6101	28	..	28	0.5	..	0.4
Medicine (Midwifery and Nursing) ..	2441	1080	3510	447	988	1435	18.3	92.4	40.8
Veterinary ..	..	120	120	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	782	603	1385	4	..	4	0.5	..	0.5
Forestry ..	..	77	77	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	5452	10417	15869	78	1056	1134	1.4	10.1	7.1
Law ..	1966	..	1966	171	..	171	8.7	..	8.7
Applied Arts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education ..	19	355	374	2	76	78	10.5	21.4	20.8
Music & Dancing ..	496	931	1397	171	391	562	36.7	41.9	40.2
Other Fine Arts ..	180	375	564	31	213	244	16.4	56.8	43.2
Oriental studies ..	70	977	1047	11	75	86	15.7	7.6	8.2
(Industrial and Technical, ..	..	10277	10277	..	2858	2858	..	27.8	27.8
Arts and Crafts) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social Education ..	76	145953	146029	19	26025	26044	25.0	17.8	17.8
Certified Schools ..	..	495	495	..	85	85	..	17.2	17.2
Others ..	508	1022	1530	346	26	372	68.1	36.4	24.3
Total ..	18419	1853	20072	1578	34350	35928	8.6	18.9	17.9

TABLE NO. XI (5)

*Direct expenditure on separate School for Girls
By Types of Institutions
(1 60 - 61)*

Type of Institution 1	Expenditure incurred in		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 4
	1959-60 2	1960-61 3	
Universities Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	639115 (4 29)	713272 (4.13)	+74157
Professional and Special Colleges	132516 (0.89)	235782 (1.36)	+103266
Secondary Schools	3986141	4690125	+703884
Primary Schools	9021848	10497667	+1475619
Social Education Classes	43513 (0.29)	56918 (0.33)	+13405
Other Professional and Special Schools ..	1069191 (7.18)	1093563 (6.33)	+24372
Total	14892324 (100.00)	17287327 (100.00)	2395003

TABLE NO. XI (6)

*Expenditure on separate Schools for Girls
By Sources
(1960-1961)*

Source	Expenditure in		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	1959-60	1960-61	
Central Government Funds	628102 (4 2)	521064 (3.00)	+106938
State Government Funds	9193857 (61.7)	9885852 (57.2)	+691995
District Board Funds	430385 (2.9)	332324 (1.9)	-98061
Municipal Funds.. .. .	1346690 (9.00)	1910736 (11.1)	+564046
Fees	2275345 (15.3)	3109439 (18.00)	+834094
Other Sources	1017945 (6.9)	1527312 (8.8)	+509367
Total	14892324 (100.00)	17287327	+2395003

CHAPTER - XII

EDUCATION OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES

12.1. There are several under-privileged communities in Indian Society whose educational and economic interests receive the special attention of the State. These communities are collectively described as the 'Backward Classes' and consist of three important groups, *Viz.*,

(i) *The Scheduled Castes*- This expression includes all those communities which have been traditionally regarded as 'untouchable'.

(ii) *The Scheduled Tribes*.— This expression includes the aboriginal and hill tribes scattered in the far corners of the countryside. Due mainly to their isolation from the body of Indian Society, these ancient communities live a life of such poverty, ignorance and degradation that the problems of their education and social and economic amelioration need special attention at the end of Government. All these communities also have, therefore, been regarded as backward.

(iii) *Other Backward Classes*.— This term includes several communities which are neither aboriginal nor untouchable, but whose general social and economic conditions are so bad as to necessitate their classification as 'Backward.' No specific criteria have been laid down for the purpose of classifying this group. But Government take into consideration the educational, social and economic position of the community concerned and include or exclude it from the list of "other backward classes." Such official lists are published from time to time.

12.2. The Table opposite presents the distribution of Backward Class population under the three categories Scheduled Castes, Schedule Tribes and other Backward classes, and its percentage to the total population.

The settlements of Scheduled Tribes are mostly to be found in dense forest areas and hilly tracts away from the thoroughfares of civilising influences. The wide areas where such settlements abound are declared as "Scheduled Areas" and these receive intensified efforts and resources in all developmental and rehabilitation programmes. Most of such scheduled areas are Development Blocks.

The district of Dangs, Baroda, Broach, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha and Surat have extensive areas classified as scheduled.

According to the 1951 Census, in the whole of the State, about 5.9 per cent of the population classifies as Scheduled Castes and 12.7 as Scheduled Tribes.

12. 3 Pupils from Backward Classes.—

The Table below shows the enrolment of pupils from the Backward Classes, again under three categories, in educational institutions at different levels.

TABLE NO. XII (1)

Population of the Backward classes

Category	Population	Percentage to the total population.	Percentage to the total population of Backward Classes.
1	2	3	4
Scheduled Castes	9,72,595	5.9	13.8
Scheduled Tribes	20,64,522	12.7	29.1
Other Backward Classes	40,61,730	24.9	57.1
Total	70,98,847	43.6	100.00

TABLE NO. XII (2)

Enrolment of Backward classes
(1960—61)

Type of Institution.	Scheduled Castes.			Scheduled Tribes.			Other Backward Classes.			Total.		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
University Departments, .. Research institutes and Arts and Science Colleges.	687	41	728	68	9	77	462	7	469	1,217	57	1,274
Colleges for Professional.. and Special Education.	131	5	136	54	9	63	336	9	345	521	23	544
Total-Higher Education : ..	818	46	864	122	18	140	798	16	814	1,738	80	1,818
Primary Training Colleges ..	354	111	465	373	162	535	437	79	516	1,164	352	1,516
Secondary Schools ..	12,631	1,366	13,997	6,010	891	6,901	12,152	1,622	13,774	30,793	3,879	34,672
Primary Schools ..	102,603	45,010	147,613	142,916	59,542	202,458	168,318	67,692	236,010	413,837	172,244	586,081
Adult Education Classes ..	12,735	3,604	16,339	21,079	2,085	23,164	17,041	3,077	20,118	50,855	8,766	59,621
Other Special and .. Professional Schools.	1,117	330	1,447	468	55	523	1,548	1,487	3,035	3,133	1,872	5,005
Grand Total	1,30,258	50,467	1,80,725	1,70,968	6,27,53	233,721	2,00,294	73,973	2,74,267	5,01,520	1,87,193	6,88,713

EDUCATIONAL CONCESSIONS TO CHILDREN OF ECONOMICALLY BACKWARD CLASSES.

With a view of enabling pupils belonging to lower income-groups to get the benefit of Secondary and Higher Education, the ex-Government of Bombay has sanctioned a scheme of awarding free studentships to the children of Economically Backward Classes *inter alia*, vide Labour and Social Welfare Department Government Resolution No. OBC. 1759-E, dated 18th May, 1959. This scheme of the ex-Bombay State has been continued by the State of Gujarat with suitable modifications.

Under this scheme, free studentships are awarded at the different stages of Education on the basis of income as per the details given Below:—

(i) Persons, whose annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 900 p. a. receive free Education at all stages *i. e.* Primary, Secondary Collegiate, Professional and Technical Courses, etc.

(ii) Persons, whose annual income from all sources exceeds Rs. 900 p. a. but does not exceed Rs. 1,200 p. a. receive free education upto the Secondary School Certificate stage whether they take academic or technical courses.

(iii) Persons whose annual income from all sources exceeds Rs. 1,200 p. a. but does not exceed Rs. 1,800 p. a. and who have four or more children studying in Stds. VIII to XI in Secondary Schools or in Technical schools or institutes upto the SSC stage or in Higher institutes and Colleges receive half free studentships for each child studying in Secondary School upto the Secondary School Certificate stage, whether the child takes academic or Technical courses.

On this scheme, the State Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 64,55,000 during the year 1960-61 when 1,22,547 students took the benefit of the scheme. During the current year, there has been an increase in the expenditure and in the number of beneficiaries. It is estimated that an approximate amount of Rs. 95 lacs will be spent during the current year and 1,46,826 students will receive the benefit of this scheme.

12.5 Primary Education

(i) Primary Education is free to all pupils throughout the State in Primary Schools run by the Local authorities *viz.* District School Boards and Municipal school Boards. When the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe pupils join private primary schools for want of room in the schools run by the local authorities, the tuition fees payable by such students is reimbursed by Government to such primary schools.

(ii) Concession of grant or tuition fees is granted to the eligible Backward Class candidates receiving training at their own cost in recognized Primary Training Colleges.

Secondary Education.—In recognised Secondary schools, all eligible pupils from Scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes are granted free studentships, regardless of the age of the students from old "other Backward Classes" who were in receipt of such concession during the year 1958-59 continued to be granted such concessions till they completed their respective stage of education.

Higher Education.—The concession of free studentship is available to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe pupils for collegiate education and other post S. S. C. Examination Courses. The tuition fees payable by the students of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes to non-Government institutions is reimbursed by Government. In Government institutions all eligible scheduled caste, scheduled tribe pupils are exempted from payment of tuition fees.

12.6 The following table gives the number of beneficiaries and the expenditure on account of free studentships during the year 1960-61.

Category	Beneficiaries	Expenditure.
Scheduled Castes	35,599	Rs. 11,69,337
Scheduled Tribes	20,955	Rs. 4,61,016
Other Backward Class	5,010	Rs. 2,40,042

Scholarships.-According to the new scheme of scholarships deserving students from scheduled castes, scheduled Tribes and Vimukta Jatis are awarded scholarships at the following rate on merit cum-poverty basis.

For scheduled Tribes and Vimukta jatis.

Standard I and II Rs. 3 per year.

.. II and VI Rs. 6 per year.

For Scheduled castes, Scheduled and Vimukta Jatis.

Standard V to VII Rs. 30 per year.

Standard VIII to XI Rs. 60 per year (ordinary course)

Standard VIII to XI Rs. 90 per year (Technical course).

Rs. 25 per mensem for profession courses.

For collegiate course no scholarships are granted by the State Government as the same is granted by Government of India. This scholarship is awarded through the State Government.

Miscellaneous.-Education is free to all eligible pupils from the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes at all stages of education viz. Primary, Secondary and Collegiate and Professional courses. Scholarships are awarded on a liberal scale to Backward class pupils. Examination fees are also paid to them. Liberal grants are paid to voluntary agencies to run hostels for Backward Class pupils. Government also runs hostels for Backward class pupils at Ahmedabad and Kutch districts. Ashram schools are run for the benefit of scheduled tribes and Denotified Tribe pupils. Besides Social Education classes are run to impart education to the scheduled caste adults. Some schools have been converted into Agriculture bias schools in the Backward areas to impart basic training to Backward classes. The Voluntary Agencies are also encouraged to run schools in smaller villages by payment of liberal grants. The students of scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes are exempted from the payment of examination fees also. Students studying in S. S. C. and Post S. S. C. courses are generally eligible for this concession.

TABLE NO. XII (3)

Number of backward class students in receipt of educational concessions and the total value of such concessions per annum. (1960--61)

Sr. No.	Stage	No. of students getting con- cessions.			Total Value of the concessions. (in rupees)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	University Departments, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges ..	885	41	926	326730	23708	350438
2	Colleges for Professional and Special Education	434	20	454	249887	11863	261750
3	Primary Training Colleges	708	268	976	193762	117581	311343
4	Secondary Schools	19522	3135	22657	1273956	158978	1432934
5	Primary Schools	17286	6782	24068	439500	150357	589857
6	Other Professional and Special Schools ..	784	119	903	164510	18459	182969
	Total	39619	10365	49984	2648345	480946	3129291

The above table read with table No. XII (2) gives the following percentage of students of the Backward classes who are receiving financial assistance.

1	Enrolment	Beneficiaries	Percentage of Beneficiaries.
2	3	4	
University Departments, Research Institutes and Arts and Science Colleges	1274	926	72.6
Colleges for Professional and Special Education	544	454	83.4
Primary Training Colleges	1516	976	64.3
Secondary Schools	34672	22657	65.3
Primary Schools	580081	24068	41.0
Other Special and Professional Schools	64626	903	1.4
Total	688713	49984	7.3

Pupils prosecuting Higher education (excluding Professional Colleges) and Secondary education and receiving financial benefits show the highest percentage of 72.7. At the Primary stage the number receiving benefits percentage only 41.1. The percentage is also low in the case of "other Professional and Special Schools" as most of these schools are free. The over-all percentage of 7.3 indicates the extent to which financial concessions are availed of, excluding the cost on hostels, room rent concessions and messing allowances, etc. It should be noted that Backward Class pupils studying in Government institutions at all levels receive free education and the cost on this account and the pupils benefited thereby are, therefore, not included in the above.

12.5 Backward Class Hostels

One very important educational activity undertaken by the Social Welfare Department is the provision of special hostels for the Backward class pupils.

The Government conduct six hostels, one at Ahmedabad and the other five in Kutch District. In the hostel of Ahmedabad, students studying in higher secondary and post S. S. C. courses are generally admitted whereas the hostels of Kutch District are meant for pupils reading in Primary and Secondary schools. The inmates of these hostels are provided with free lodging and boarding and in addition books, clothes, etc. which are necessary in their day to day life. The Government Backward Class Hostel at Ahmedabad, which is known as 'Narsinh Bhagat' Chhatralaya, is the only institution and its kind in the State of Gujarat. The total number of inmates in the Government Hostel at Ahmedabad was 107 during the year under report. The *pro rate* expenditure during 1960-61 on maintenance of Backward class boys at this hostel works out to nearly Rs. 48 as compared to Rs. 49/- during 1959-60.

The Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students admitted in non-Backward class hostels and who are not awarded Government of India Scholarships are granted actual boarding and lodging charges. This will hold eradication of untouchability and inculcates self confidence, and the spirit of brotherhood among Backward Class students.

Hostels run by District School Boards.— There are in all 30 backward class Hostels run by District School Boards of which four are exclusively for girls. These Hostels are given cent percent Government grants by the Director of education.

Hostel run by voluntary agencies.— To encourage voluntary agencies to run hostels for backward class boys and girls, liberal grants are paid towards the maintenance expenditure of such hostels.

TABLE NO. XII (4)
Backward class Boarders in approved Hostels

Institutions.	Number of Boarders		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1. University Departments, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	279	7	286
2. Professional and Special Colleges.. ..	297	15	313
3. Primary Training Colleges	1026	290	1316
4. Secondary Schools	1944	321	2265
5. Primary Schools	2381	1264	3645
6. Other Special and Professional Schools	275	51	326
Total ..	6202	1948	8150

The figures in the above table read with those in table No.XII(2) give the following percentages of the boarders in approved hostels at the different levels of education.

	Enrolment.	Boarders	Percentage of Boarders.
Universities, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges	1274	286	22.4
Colleges for Professional and Special Education	544	312	57.3
Primary Training Colleges	1516	1316	86.8
Secondary Schools	34672	2265	6.5
Primary Schools	586081	3645	0.6
Other Professional and Special schools.	64626	326	0.5
Total ..	688713	8150	1.2

The highest percentage of Boarders (86.8) is in Primary Training Colleges, residence in the attached hostels is insisted up on the Boarders at the Primary stage (0.6 per cent) refer to those in Ashram schools, hostels run by the District school Boards & other approved hostels receiving grants. The overall percentage is 1.2.

12.9. Ashram Schools

In order to solve effectively the problem of education of the Scheduled Tribes and the children in Scheduled Areas, Government have started Ashram Schools, through paying grants to well-reputed voluntary agencies. In such Ashram Schools children of Scheduled Tribes are provided with free lodge and board and are also given intensive basic training under the constant supervision and guidance of able teachers who are imbued with the spirit of missionary service and zeal. Only children belonging to the Scheduled Tribes are admitted to the hostel section of these Ashram Schools while others are allowed to join these schools as day-scholars. Voluntary agencies conducting these Ashram Schools are paid liberal grants at 100 per cent of approved non-recurring expenditure and 80 per cent of the approved recurring expenditure. At the end of the year under report there were 45 Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes, one for Vimukta Jatias and two for nomadic and semi-nomadic Tribes functioning in the State.

12.10. The measures so far dealt with have direct and close bearing on educational advancement of the Backward classes and also have an indirect influence in co-ordinating them with the non-backward class pupils with whom they live and learn. For achieving a fuller and more real integration, not only of the pupils but also of the parents in the Community in which they live, active and constructive measures are also implemented for reinforcing and supplementing the educational wing of the programme. These measures are in the nature of community activities meant for the whole population of the village though the purpose and stress is on integrating the backward classes with the others among whom they live and work.

CHAPTER XIII

EDUCATION OF TYPICAL CHILDREN

Considerable provision has been made in this state for the education of typical children, especially for Juvenile Delinquents and Physically Handicapped children. Typical children covered under this chapter are of the following categories.

- (a) Socially handicapped children (including young Offenders).
- (b) Physically Handicapped children.
- (c) Mentally Handicapped children.

Work relating to the education of the physically handicapped viz. Deaf, Dumb, Blind and Crippled etc. is looked after by the Director of Social Welfare Correctional Administration Wing since formation of the Gujarat State.

Administrative Arrangements.—The Juvenile Branch of the Correctional Administration Wing of the Director of Social Welfare is entrusted with the working of Children Act.

The Head of the Juvenile Branch is the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, Gujarat State, who has also been designated as the Officer on Special Duty. She is assisted by Assistant/Director cum Assistant Reclamation Officer, C. A. Wing and Special Officer for Physically Handicapped two Inspectors and one Assistant Inspector and Case Worker.

The following two children Acts, are in operation in the Gujarat State.

- (1) Bombay Children Act. 1948
- (2) The Saurashtra Children Act. 1956.

The provision of the Saurashtra Children Act is applicable to the five districts of the former Saurashtra State, while in other part of the State the Bombay Children Act is applicable.

The main constituent aspects of the functioning of the work under the Children Acts are.

- (1) Remand Homes and Observation Homes.
- (2) Probation and Case Work services
- (3) Establishment of Juvenile Courts.
- (4) Certified Schools and Fit Persons Institutions.
- (5) Operations of After-care Services.

The whole of the Saurashtra Children Act 1956, is in force in the five Districts of the Saurashtra viz. Rajkot, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Bhavnagar and Surendranagar.

Probation Officers.—The Probation Officers play an important part in the administration of the Children Act. They are friend, philosopher and guide. They interview and observe children in need of treatment, ascertain the causes of their deviation, prepare plans of treatment for them and guide the Juvenile Courts in their work. They also organise Remand Homes or Observation Home and supervise children released by Juvenile Courts or from Certified Schools.

The case load of Probation Officers continued to be heavy. The average number of case load per Probation Officer was about 241 during the year under report.

The multifarious duties of the Probation Officers are, Socio Economic investigations, supervision of Probationers and supervision of licenses, enquiries, pertaining to Pre-license, adoption,

pre-marriage etc. case work services. The Probation Officer, thus, plays an important and vital role in the rehabilitation of a child.

During the year 1960-61 there were 17 Government Probation Officers in the Gujarat State. There were also 11 Probation Officer recruited directly by District or Regional Probation and After-care Association. All these Probation Officers work full time. In addition, there were few voluntary Probation Officers during the year under report. The Voluntary Probation Officers are paid honorarium as shown below by the Gujarat State Probation and After-care Association.

- Rs. 3 P. M. for supervising One case
- Rs. 5 P. M. for supervising Two cases.
- Rs. 7 P. M. for supervising Three cases.
- Rs. 8 P. M. for supervising Four cases.

Remand Homes Observation Homes.—The Remand Homes or observation Homes is a place of "safety" and observation of children under detention. On receipt of a report from the Probation Officer based on observation and Social investigations giving the diagnosis and prognosis of the problem of the child, the Juvenile Court decides the case and plans the child's rehabilitation programme.

The total number of Remand Homes and observation Homes in the Gujarat State is 12, during the year 1960-61. Their distribution according to the management is as under —

Management	No. of Remand Home & Observation Homes.
(i) Government	5
(ii) Regional and District Probation and After-care Associations.	7

The number of children on Remand in the 12 Remand Homes on 31st March, 1961, was 3063 boys and 283 girls. Children are also kept on commitment basis in the Remand Homes for the following reasons:—

- (i) General shortage of accommodation in Certified schools and Fit person Institutions.
- (ii) Consideration on the part of the Committing Courts to keep children in proximity with their parents.
- (iii) Lack of institutions suitable to the needs of individual children, and
- (iv) Consideration about language.

The number of children on commitment basis as fit persons in the 12 Remand Homes on 31st March, 1961 was 140 boys and 133 girls. Consistent efforts are made not to allow the mixing of remanded and committed children as is indicated by a drop of 273 in committed children during the year.

Juvenile Courts.—There were twelve Juvenile Courts in existence in 1960-61. There are 48 other courts which also deal with children cases. The number of children cases presented before these courts during the year 1960-61 were 2582 boys and 325 girls. The Juvenile courts are assisted by two Bench Magistrates and one of the stipendiary Magistrate is the presiding Officer.

Certified Schools.—The children who have no homes to return to or whose home conditions are unsatisfactory or who need institutional treatment are committed to Certified Schools. In the Certified Schools, the children are housed, clothed, fed and medically cared for. Some of the Certified Schools have also a provision for carefully planned programme for education, craft, and vocational training and character building, and the eventual rehabilitation of these children in Society.

In the areas of the Gujarat State there are five Government Certified Schools. The number of Children in the Certified Schools during the year 1960-61 was 579 boys and 53 girls. All these Certified Schools are educational institutions.

The following table gives the general statistics of these institutions for the year 1960-61.

TABLE NO. XIII (1)

Reformatory Schools

(1960-1961)

	1960-1961	
<i>No. of Institutions for</i>	Boys	4
	Girls	1
<i>No. of Pupil</i>	Boys	579
	Girls	53

Fit Person Institutions.— As the accommodation available in the Certified Schools is not adequate, Government recognised a number of other institutions as Fit Person Institutions under the Bombay Children Act, 1948. Such institutions are entitled to receive children committed by the Courts. Fit Person Institutions managed by Voluntary Agencies do not usually admit offenders and prefer to cater to the needs of a better type of educable children from the lower middle class start who suffer from improper guardians or destitution, There is a third category, “ the Fit Person Individual”, to whose care many a time Juvenile Courts commit children. This is the nearest approach to “Foster Homes” and “ Adoption”. Parents without children of their own volunteer to accept orphans through Juvenile Courts and bring them up as their own. During the year, in the 20 Fit Person Institutions, there were 273 boys and 133 girls.

After-care and Release on License.— If the home condition and circumstances are found to have improved and if the parents are fit and willing to look after them, children are released on license under proper supervision before their final date of release; after instituting the necessary pre-license enquiries. Then the children get the benefit of supervision of a Probation Officer who helps and guides them. During the year under report 45 children were released on license.

After-care of girls constitutes a difficult problem and hence Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 150 per court-committed girl in suitable cases when a destitute girl is rehabilitated through marriage Bombay Children Act provides for maintenance of a child upto age of 18 and Saurashtra Children Act provides a child upto age of 21. Many a time in some cases of girls specially it is desirable to continue the girls in the institution beyond the age prescribed by the Acts. Government pays the usual capitation charges to girls who could not be rehabilitation in Society, even beyond the final date of release.

When children, after their discharge from the Certified Schools or Fit Person Institutiond, have no homes to go to, they are admitted to after-care Hostel, on after care homes.

Certified Schools provide educational facilities upto primary stages within the institutions itself. After this, selected children are sent to outside schools for futher studies, the Voluntary Agencies being subsidised to the extent of Rs. 5 per month for children in higher standards.

B- Physically Handicapped Children Institutions for the Physically Handicapped.— The number of institutions for the physically Handi capped children has remained Stationery at 17 during the year 1960-61.

TABLE NO. XIII (2)

Institutions for Physically Handicapped Children

	1960-51
(1) Institution	17
(2) Students	595

Of the 17 institutions 11 with 350 students were meant for blind, while in other 5 institutions 245 students were meant for Deaf and Mutes, remaining one school with a 19 children was mean for crippled children.

The administrative control of the work regarding the welfare of the Physically handicapped as also the schemes under the Second Five Year Plan were under Director of Social Welfare, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.

C. Mentally Handicapped Children.

The education of Mentally Handicapped.— Any well established institution for mentally defective should have modern facilities for intra-mural care, treatment, teaching and training for all types of defectives. These factors have limited the institutions meant for the education of the mentally handicapped children to one only. The Home for Mentally Deficient Children, Rajkot is a new residential school for Mentally Deficient Children.

TABLE NO. XIII (3)

Institutions for mentally Handicapped Children.

1960-61

	No. of pupils
(1) Home for Mentally Deficient Children Rajkot.	39 Boys
(2) No. of teachers.	4

The total expenditure of this institutions came to Rs. 32638.

CHAPTER XIV

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

14.1 In this concluding Chapter of the Report, it is proposed to give a brief account of those educational activities of the Department which have not been described earlier.

They are.

- A-Pre-Primary Education.
- B - School Medical Service and School Meals.
- C Facilities for the education of Displaced Persons.
- D Oriental Studies.
- E Visual Education.
- F Libraries.
- G Patronage to Literature.
- H Text-Books.
- I Museums.
- J Military Education.
- K Bal Bhavan.
- L Vocational guidance
- M Fine Arts
- N Cultural activities.

A - PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

14.2 Schools and Pupils

The number of Pre-Primary Schools increased from 306 with 23548 pupils on 31st March, 1960 to 358 schools with 25,947 pupils on 31st March, 1961, as shown in the following Table :

TABLE NO. XIV(1)

Pre-Primary Education

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.			Average No. of pupils per School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1959-60	306	13089	10459	23548	76
1960.61	358	14381	11566	25947	72

Out of the 358 pre-primary schools, 67 were conducted by local bodies and the remaining 291 by private agencies. As many as 249 private pre-primary schools were aided by the Department.

Of the total number of 25947 pupils in pre-primary schools, 3591 pupils were reading in schools conducted by local bodies 18,782 were in aided schools, 3574 were in unaided schools.

As the position stands at present, Pre-Primary Education is heavily concentrated in urban areas as the following Table will show.

TABLE NO. XIV (2)

Urban and Rural Pre-Primary Schools

(1960-61)

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS		
Urban		243
Rural		115
Total		358
NUMBER OF PUPILS		
Urban		18484
Rural		7463
Total		25947
AVERAGE NO. OF PUPILS PER SCHOOL		
Urban		76
Rural		65
Total		72

It is seen that most of these schools are in Urban and a few in Rural areas. The demand for these schools is a greater in Urban areas. Of the 358 Pre-Primary Schools, only 115 (32.1 per cent) are in rural areas, and the remaining 243 (67.9 per cent) are in urban areas. Of the pupils in them, 18484 (71.2 per cent) are in urban schools and only 7463 (28.8 per cent) are in rural schools. This gives widely differing average number of pupils per school, 76 in urban and 65 in rural. The average both for urban and rural are 72 per cent.

14.3 Teachers.

The following Table gives the details of teachers in Pre-Primary Schools.

TABLE NO. XIV (3)

Teachers in Pre-Primary Schools

(1960-61)

Trained Teachers

Men	133
Women	289
Total	422

Untrained Teachers.

Men	54
Women	228
Total	282

Total

Men	187
Women	517
Total	704

It will be seen from the above Table that the number of teachers in Pre-Primary Schools was 704 as against 628 in 1959-60. The number of trained teachers was 422 or 59.9 per cent. of the total number of teachers. The percentage of women teachers to be total number of Teachers was about 73.4

14.4 Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on Pre-Primary schools increased from Rs. 983,784 in 1959-60 to Rs. 11,56,527 in 1960-61. Its distribution according to sources is given in the Table below :-

TABLE NO. XIV (4)

Expenditure on Pre-Primary Schools

Source.	1959-60		1960-61	
	Expenditure.	Percentage to the total.	Expenditure.	Percentage to the total.
Central Government Funds	31,275	3.18	83,012	7.3
State Government Funds	63,017	6.47	80,808	6.9
District School Board Funds	127,890	12.99	90,847	7.8
Municipal School Board Funds	81,115	8.25	15,3226	13.3
Fees	32,8882	33.43	385,732	33.3
Other Sources	35,1005	35.68	362,302	31.4
Total	983,784	100.0	115,6527	100.0

It will be seen from the above that about 31.4 per cent of the expenditure on Pre-primary schools was met from fees and that the contribution from State Government Funds increased from Rs. 63,617 in 1959-60 to Rs. 80,808 in 1960-61.

14.5 Training Institutions

Information about Pre-primary training institutions is given in Chapter VII (Training of Teachers of the Report.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE AND SCHOOL MEALS

14.6 Medical Service and Health Education

There is no regular school Medical Service constituted for the State as such. In Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and Nadiad Municipal School Boards arrange for Medical Inspection of children in primary schools. Health Education in schools is imparted through the teaching of subjects such as Physiology and Hygiene, sanitation etc., prescribed in the syllabus. This is supplemented from time to time by special lectures, magic lantern talks and film shows.

(a) *Medical Inspection.*—The Medical Inspection of students in Secondary Schools in the State are as usual are as follows :

(i) The routine medical examination of pupils should be held on entry into a Secondary School and thereafter at or about the 14th year of their age and finally in the top standard before the pupils concerned leave the school.

(ii) In the case of children who are found defective in health at the routine medical inspections re-inspection should be undertaken after a reasonable period and where possible medical treatment should also be given to them.

(iii) In addition to the Medical Examination height and weight measurements should be taken at regular intervals of not less than six months and recorded in the form of graphs by the teachers, and any pupil showing material variation from normal progress should be brought to the notice of the Medical Officer concerned and his case reported to the parent or guardian for necessary treatment.

(iv) A statement containing a record of the medical examination of a pupil should be attached to the Leaving Certificate when the pupil leaves the school.

(v) A record of the Medical Examination of every pupil should be maintained according to the form prescribed by the Department.

The following Table gives details of the medical inspection conducted in Secondary Schools during the year under report. No such additional rules are framed by the ex Govt. of the saurashtra kutch even though medical inspection is held in some of the schools in this district

TABLE NO. XIV (5)

Medical Inspection in Secondary Schools

Year.	Total No. of Secondary Schools.	No. of Secondary Schools where medical inspection was carried out.	Total No. of students examined.	Total Expenditure incurred.
1959-60	986	326	131,814	22,339
1960-61	1,099	601	143,045	3,2217

The total number of primary Schools in which medical inspection was carried out during 1960-61, was 1245 as against 1413 in 1959-60 the total No. of pupils examined in these Schools was 14119 and the total expenditure on the medical examination was Rs. 44906.

As explained above under (a) i, medical inspection in Secondary Schools is not conducted every year. The number of schools holding medical inspection, therefore, does not necessarily increase from year to year.

School Meals.—There is no scheme initiated by Government for providing meals or light refreshments to school children, except in the Dangs District, which is educationally backward.

The mid-day meal scheme, introduced in the Dangs District in 1951-52, was continued during the year under report. The present mid-day meal consists of 4 ozs Nagli, 1 ozs Milk powder, 2 Vitamins Tablets (Ad BC one each) and 11/2 ozs Multi purpose food.

The scheme of free distribution of UNICEF Skim Milk powder to children in public Primary Schools was introduced in a large number of schools situated in the Scheduled areas, Community Project Areas, Community Development Projects and the National Extension Service Blocks in the State. The actual expenditure incurred by the District School Boards for making arrangements for the distribution of milk came of Rs.17,500 as against Rs. 9040 during 1959-60.

(C) FACILITIES FOR THE EDUCATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

14 (7) 1. Education to all children of displaced persons is free in primary Schools.

2. Displaced students studying in Secondary Schools were eligible for full freeships and half freeships. This concession was given subject to the conditions that the student passes the annual examination and that the income of the parents/guardians of the students reading in Standards V to VIII does not exceed to Rs. 100 per month and that of the parents/ guardians of the students reading in Standards IX to XI does not exceed Rs. 150 p. m.

The total expenditure towards the financial assistance to the displaced students studying in additional institutions for Primary, Secondary and Higher Education, during the year under report was Rs. 7474.

Towards the end of the year under report, there were 35 Primary Schools and 10 Secondary Schools for displaced students. The number of students in these schools was (9324 in Primary Schools and 4239 in Secondary Schools.)

The total number of displaced persons serving as teachers during 1960-61 was 589 of whom 136 were women.

(D) ORIENTAL STUDIES

14 (8) Of the 48703 candidates who appeared from areas in the Gujarat State for the March, 1961 Secondary School Certificate Examination conducted by the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board Baroda, 31276 offered a paper in an oriental language. Of the latter, 29570 took Sanskrit, 48 Ardhamagadhi, 1545 Persian, 15 Pali, 95 Arabic and 3 Avesta-Pehlavi.

The number of candidates who offered oriental Languages for their B. A. Degree Examination during 1960-61 was as followd :

Sanskrit	178
Persian	4
Ardhamagadhi	1
Arabic	—
Pali	—
Avesta-Pehlavi	—
Total	183

The figures for the post graduate i. e. the M. A. Degree were

Sanskrit	46
Persian	1
Ardhamagadhi	—
Arabic	2
Pali	—
Total	49

During the year under report there were 25 Sanskrit Path-Shalas with an enrolment of 977 as against 26 Pathshalas with 856 pupils.

The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 142171 of which State Government Share was Rs. 60125.

(E) AUDIO VISUAL EDUCATION**14 (9) Inspectorate for Audio Visual Education**

For the promotion of Audio Visual Education, the Department has a special Inspectorate under an Inspector for Visual Education. Below are some of the main activities of this Inspectorate :-

(1) Purchase of audio visual material such as films, filmstrips, slides, maps, charts, illustrated books, models projects, radio sets etc. (2) Supervision and up keep of all audio visual aids distributed among Government Institutions and inspecting officers in the State. (3) Arranging talks, demonstrations, model lessons and film shows for schools and the public (4) Advising heads of Non-Govt. Secondary Schools and Social Education Organisations in the purchase and use of audio visual teaching aids (5) Maintaining a distribution service for all types of visual aids.

14 (10) Purchase of Audio Visual Material

During the year under report, the following equipments were purchased by the office of the Inspection for Visual Education.

Eight 16mm sound projectors with accessories like screen, transformers etc.

26 35mm filmstrips projectors.
27 16mm Sound films.
537 35mm filmstrips.
1 Pentascope.
7 books.
18 Radios.

No generators, tape recorders, microphone or cameras were purchased during the year.

14 (11) Filmshows

The film shows continued to remain popular as ever. The films provided healthy entertainment specially to pupils. 70 magic lantern lecturer were arranged by the private secondary schools in the State. 160 filmshows were also arranged by the Government and private Institutions and 1000 film shows were arranged in rural areas and rural social welfare centres. This was done under the guidance of the Inspectorate during the year under review.

14 (12) Visual Education in Secondary Schools

The use of Audio Visual aids in teaching in Secondary Schools and Training Institutions is being made by number of schools and training insititutions as shown by the following table :-

	Total No. of Secondary Schools	Total No. of Training Institutions
Radio Sets	358	5
Magic lanterns	108	3
16mm Proj.	160	15
35mm Proj.	59	1
Other equipments	71	3

(F) LIBRARIES

14 (13) Owing to the bifurcation of Gujarat and Maharashtra in the month of May 1960, a separate office of the Curator of Libraries, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad, was newly created under the Director of Education, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad. Just at the start the post of Curator of Libraries was not filled in the first instance. In the beginning the work was supervised by the Office of the Director of Education. Thereafter the Assistant Curator of Laibraries, Gujarat Region, Ahmedabad and Baroda worked as in-charge Curator of Libraries, till the post of Curator

of Libraries was filled by the regular incumbent, who took over charge on 16-12-1960. The office of the Curator of Libraries is attached to the office of the Director of Education and is located in the New Mental Hospital.

The Curator of Libraries is assisted by two Assistant Curator of Libraries, one at Baroda and other at Ahmedabad.

The Assistant Curator of Libraries Gujarat Region Baroda is in-charge of the Central Library, Baroda and Taluka, Peta, Town and Bal Libraries, in Baroda, Broach, Surat, Panchmahals and Dangs Districts, while the Asstt. Curator of Libraries Gujarat Region, Ahmedabad, is in charge of Taluka, Peta, Town and Bal Libraries in Ahmedabad, Sabarkantha, Banas-kantha, Amreli, Mehsana and Kaira District.

The post of Asst. Curator of Libraries, Gujarat Region remained vacant during the year under report. The Assistant Curator of Libraries, Gujarat Region, Baroda was in-charge of the office of the Assistant Curator of Libraries, Gujarat Region, Ahmedabad also.

14 (14) Deposit Libraries

Owing to bifurcation of Gujarat and Maharashtra, only, one Deposit Library was managed as stated below during the year under report :—

<i>Name of the Library</i>	<i>Management</i>
(1) Regional Library, Ahmedabad	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.

The deposit library arranges the books and publications, received under the Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1967 in one of the accepted classified systems of Library Science. According to an amendment to the above Act printers in the State of Gujarat are required to send one copy of each book, they print in Gujarati Language to the Regional Library at Ahmedabad

The Printers of news-papers are also required to send one copy of all the news-papers printed by them to the Curator of Libraries, Ahmedabad under the same act.

Owing to bifurcation of Gujarat and Maharashtra, the question of having a Central Library for Gujarat State arose, & It was decided that the Central Library Baroda should be declared as a Central Library of Gujarat State.

The Regional Library managed by the Gujarat Vidyapeeth Ahmedabad was given a grant of Rs. 34048, during 1960-61. The number of books in stock on 31st March 1961, in the regional Library. Ahmedabad was 112919 and 23931 books were circulated during the year.

14 (15) District Taluka and Peta Libraries

The number of District Libraries recognised under the Library Development Scheme was 8. The number of readers in these Libraries was 4281, during the year under report. The total number of books in stock on 31st March 1961, in these districts libraries was 136352. The number of Taluka and Peta Libraries recognised under the Scheme was 95, and the number of readers was 46520.

Since the merger of the Baroda State, the Central Library at Baroda, was run by the Government of Bombay, before the bifurcation of the State, and it continued to be run by the Gujarat Government also. It was under the supervision of the Asstt. Curator of Libraries, Baroda. This is the only public Library run by Government in the Baroda Division and Amreli District.

The Library has a reading room, a reference section a lending section, a Children's section and a ladies section. On 31st March 1961, it had a stock of 53382 English books, 54093 Gujarati Books, 34970 Marathi Books, 5362 Hindi Books and 2570 Urdu Books in the different sections.

14 (16) **Town and Children's Libraries**

48 Town Libraries and 18 Children's Libraries have been recognised during the year under report. The grant paid to town Libraries was Rs. 42061 and that paid to children library was Rs. 1798 during the year under report.

14 (17) **General Statistics**

The following table gives the figures of the grant the number of the readers and the number of the books circulated for home reading during the year under report, in the Baroda Division and the Amreli District.

TABLE

Library Statistics 1960-61

Library.	No. of Libraries.	Amount of grant.	No. of readers.	No. of visitors.	Books issued.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Central Library ..	1	44,272	2,585	....	1,23,238	..
2. Regional Library ..	1	34,048	1,138	1,19,605	23,931	..
3. District Library ..	8	48,470	4,281	6,23,108	2,37,102	..
4. Taluka and Peta Libraries .	95	90,185	46,520	2,47,4550	4,49,938	..
5. Town Libraries	48	42,061	7,021	9,14,978	1,82,509	..
6. Children Libraries ..	18	1,798	1,661	1,94,926	38,520	..
Total	171	2,60,834	3,206	4,33,2167	1,05,5238	..

14 (18) **Trained Staff for Libraries**

One of the Pre-requisites for an efficient Library service is trained staff. So far, only few libraries have fully qualified Librarians. As usual the Gujarat Pustakalaya Mandal Ahmedabad organised the Library training class on 9-5-60 to 9-6-60. In the year under report 87 students appeared for the Examination of whom 72 were declared successful.

14 (19) **Library Association**

There was only one association in the Gujarat State viz. Gujarat Pustakalaya Mandal, Ahmedabad during the year under report. An amount of Rs. 3000 was paid as grant to it during the year under review. The association conducted the training class, referred to above for libraries.

14 (20) **Integrated Library Service**

The integrated Library Service continued at Rajpipla during the year under report. Under this scheme a number of circulating libraries in the compact areas consisting of 100 villages in Rajpipla Taluka, District Broach was established. The work of circulation of boxes and of supervision was entrusted to the Principal of the Graduates' Basic Training Centre Rajpipla.

Under the scheme 28221 books in Rajpipla area were issued to School children, neoliterates and other educated persons during the year under report.

Expenditure of the Office.—During the year under report Rs. 3483 were spent for office establishment.

Saurashtra and Kutch.—There were 73 Grant-in-aid libraries (56 in Saurashtra and 17 in Kutch) and 15 Government Libraries. Out of 15 Government Libraries, 6 libraries functioned as District Libraries under Government of India scheme. They are free public Libraries for readers in the City. They also provide sets of Books to Village Library Centres established for the purpose in the rural areas of the District through mobile vans. Each district Library was housed in a newly constructed Government owned building, during the year under review.

The Grant-in-aid libraries were paid Rs. 79741 as Grant while expenditure after the Government libraries was Rs. 1,05,370.

Over and above this amount of expenditure, libraries in Saurashtra were given a special grant of Rs. 1,25,000 to G. I. A. Libraries and Rs. 1,95,000 to 5 District Libraries for improvement of the library service.

The Librarian, Central Library, Rajkot continued to give technical guidance to the libraries in Saurashtra in the year under report.

G. PATRONAGE TO LITERATURE

Every year a certain amount is provided in the budget or reappropriated from other sources for encouragement of literature. This amount is utilised for the purchase, by way of Government patronage to authors, of copies of books which are useful from an educational point of view. The purchase is generally to be restricted to books which are of such a technical or special character as to preclude a large number of buyers or so costly in production as to be prohibitive in price. The books thus purchased by way of Government patronage are distributed among Government institutions and in special cases among non-Government educational institutions, libraries, research institutions etc., as well. During the year under report 9 books were purchased by way of Government patronage. The expenditure of Rs. 1,965.

Other books magazines, etc., of academic and educational interest are also brought to the notice of all educational institutions, Government and non-Government, under the Department.

H. TEXT BOOKS

Text Books in Primary and Secondary Schools

Under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1917, and the Rules made there under, the power of prescribing text books for Primary Schools has been vested with Government and no books other than those sanctioned by Government or the Director of Education can be used in any Government or recognised primary school. Secondary schools in the areas of the old Bombay State are also required to use sanctioned text books in their schools. To assist the Director or Education in deciding questions relating to sanction of books to be used in schools, School Book Committees consisting of official and non-official members have been constituted for Gujarati and English. To maintain a uniform standard in the scrutiny of books in the different languages, a coordinating Committee with the Director of Education as the President and the Chairman and Educationists of the School Book Committees as members, have been formed. Provision has also been made for the submission of appeals to Government by authors and publishers against the rejection of their books.

The Departmental Readers in Gujarati written for Government by a special Committee consisting of educationists and writers were in use in Standards I-IV. The Gujarati Language Primers and Readers I-IV published by private agencies were also in use in primary schools under some of the School Boards in Gujarat.

The Ex-Saurashtra Government had appointed a Committee consisting of Officials and non-officials for selection of text books for primary and secondary schools in Saurashtra. The Director of Education Saurashtra, was a member of the Committee. The Committee selected its own chairman and formulated its own procedure. Books were got reviewed by three persons from

a confidential list of expert persons drawn from Head Masters and senior teachers directly connected with the teaching work. The final selection was made by the Committee on the basis of these reviews. Text Books prescribed by the Committee have been in use since 1955-56 and continued during the year.

The ex-Saurashtra Government has also published the Bharati Wachanmala Series consisting of a Primer and four books. These books are the only prescribed language Text Books for Stds. I-IV in all Primary Schools in the Saurashtra region

The Text Book Committee appointed by the Ex-Commissioner of Kutch prescribed books for primary and secondary schools and these books were used in all Government and non-Government schools. Books prepared by the Committee were prescribed in June 1956, and are continued during the year under report. The Departmental Gujarati Primers and Readers I-IV published by the Government of the Bombay were used in Standards I-IV of the Primary Schools in Kutch prior to the reorganisation and the same position continued during the year under report.

During the year under report, the number of books received for consideration and sanctioned by the Director of Education, was as follows :-

TABLE No.

*Books received for consideration and sanction
(1960-61)*

	Language		Total.
	Gujarati	English	
<i>Stds. I-IV</i>			
No. of books received	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of books sanctioned.. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>Stds. V-VII</i>			
No. of books received	3	Nil	3
No. of books sanctioned.. .. .	3	Nil	3
<i>Stds. VIII-XI</i>			
No. of books received	2	5	7
No. of books sanctioned.. .. .	1	Nil	1

I-MUSEUMS

There are seven Government, Museums in the State out of which the Museums and Picture Gallery at Baroda is the oldest, the biggest and considered to be one of the leading Museums in India. The remaining 6 Museums are Lady Wilson Museum at Dharampur, Watson Museum Rajkot, Jamnagar Museum, Junagadh Museum, Prabhaspatan Museum and Kutch Museum Bhuj. Out of Non-Government Museums, three Museums get grant-in-aid from Government. These are Barton Museum Bhavnagar, childrens Museum Amreli and Sardar Vallabhbhai Museum at Surat. Besides, there are a few smaller non-Government Museums which have recently been started and are being developed.

Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.- The Baroda Museum was founded by Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar in 1887 A. D. and the Picture Gallery was declared open in 1921 A. D. It is a Government Institution and is administered by the Department of Education. The Museum and Picture Gallery Baroda, can at present claim to be amongst the leading Institutions of visual education in India.

The Collections comprise.

- (1) Indian archaeology-prehistoric and historic.
- (2) India art Ancient medieval and modern.

- (3) Numismatic collection.
- (4) Modern Indian paintings.
- (5) Chinese, Japanese, Tibetan, Egyptian and Indonesian art and civilisation.
- (6) Greek and Roman art and civilisation.
- (7) European art and civilisation.
- (8) A representative collection of European oil paintings of well-known masters.
- (9) Ethnological collections.
- (10) Zoological and Geological collection.

Collections in Picture Gallery of European painting is recognised as best in Asia.

During the year under report, 60 exhibits were added.

The Government of India gave a special grant of Rs. 30,000 for the development of the Museum and Picture Gallery.

Two publications of the year deserve mention here. They were critical catalogue of miniature paintings and volume XIV of the Bulletin of the Museum.

The installation of a planetarium for the benefit of School children in the Museum building can be considered important. More facilities are given to School children and visitors.

During the year 5,10,980 visitors came to see the Museum. This included 19458 students from 431 different educational institutions.

Lily Wilson Museum, Dharampur.-This is now a Government Museum which was founded by a native Prince of Ex-Dharampur State. It is a small but fast developing Museum with the help of Grant from the Govt. of India. It has great educational value as it is situated in the midst of tribal area. It has a daily average of 110 visitors the total of visitors for the whole year being 34184. 31 School parties with a total of about 2000 students also visited the Museum during the year. Educational film shows are also arranged by the curator for school children and the public.

Department of Archaeology.-The Archaeological Department of the State is under the Archaeologist Gujarat State with Head Quarters at Rajkot. Besides the archaeological work the Archaeologist looks after the administration of the five Government Museum in Ex-Saurashtra region.

His staff consisted of four branches viz., Administrative, Technical Conservation and Accounts and the District staff at Kutch, Rajkot, Junagadh, Jamnagar and Prabhaspatan Museums.

Exploration works were undertaken and new sites were also discovered. Extensive Survey work of monuments was undertaken and side by side wooden architecture was also surveyed.

As regards conservation and preservation of monuments, the gates and rampart walls of the ancient fort of Zinzuwada were cleared. Madapole, Gate was both conserved and restored in part. Conservation work of the old temple at Shamalaji in north Gujarat is in progress.

The list of new monuments worthy of preservation under the Act was also prepared after due inspection.

The departmental booklet "Monumental Land marks of Gujarat" and a set of Picture post cards showing architectural and sculptural wealth of Gujarat are ready for press. The script for the departmental publication "The embroidery and Bead work of Kutch and Saurashtra" is also getting ready for press.

The Department participated in the exhibitions held at various places.

MILITARY EDUCATION (N. C. C. & A. C. C.)

In Colleges there are Senior Division of N. C. C. (National Cadet Corps) and receive Training through Army personnel of the Government of India. In Secondary Schools there are A. C. C. troops and Junior Divisions of N. C. C. and receive Training in self discipline and Social Service through A. C. C. teachers in the respective Schools Supervision and guidance are done by Army personnel.

N. C. C. (National Cadet Corps).

This activity is continued in the newly formed Gujarat State after bifurcation, with a separate Circle Cadet Corps, N. C. C. known as 15 Circle in charge of a Circle Commander at Ahmedabad who is a co-ordinator and a guide in prosecuting N. C. C. activities in the State. He is the person to supervise the work of N. C. C. Units in the different Colleges and to see that the activity gains good ground and maintains its high level of discipline and vigour.

During the year under report (1960-61) there were 36 Units of Senior Division consisting of 13 Girls Troops, 1 Armed Squadron, 2 Air Squadrons, 2 Med. Coys., 3 Engineers Platoons, 3 EME Section, 1 Signal Section, 1 Battery, 2 independent Coys, and 8 Battalions. Over and above these 36 Units, there were 3 N. C. C. Rifles Group, working with 45 Rifle companies opened during the year.

21 College teachers were deputed for N. C. C. Pre-Commission training to fill in with the vacancies in existing units and also to meet the requirements of the newly raised units. 9 Selected N. C. C. Officers also attended the refresher Course at the Army Training Courses during the year under report.

A contingent of 2 Officers and 37 Cadets from the State participated in the Republic Day parade held at Delhi during the year under report as usual.

Cadets of all Units took part in for N. C. C. Day celebrations conducted during the week of December 1960.

The total expenditure on the N. C. C. during the year under reports was about Rs. 11,97,709.

The No. of N. C. C. Cadets was 8,314 and those of N. C. C. Rifles was 7,152 during the year under report. Necessary statements are attached herewith to give the correct picture of the activities in the State during the year under report.

General.—The Training of N. C. C. Cadets during the year under report was spread over from June 1960 to February 1961.

Under-mentioned Annual Training Camps were held during the period under review.

Name of the Units Participating	Location	Duration.
1 Gujarat BN NCC, Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad	22-12-1960
2 Gujarat BN NCC, Visnagar. Nadiya Indep Coy N. C. C. Nadiad.	..	to 4-1-1961
3 Gujarat BN NCC, Baroda.	.. Baroda.	22-12-1960
4 Gujarat BN NCC, Anand.	..	to
5 Gujarat BN NCC, Surat.	..	4-1-1961
2 Gujarat BN NCC, Rajkot.	.. Junagadh.	22-12-1960
6 Gujarat BN NCC, Bhavnagar	..	to
8 Gujarat BN, NCC, Junagadh. Bhuj Indep NCC, Bhuj.	..	4-1-1961
7 Gujarat Bty NCC, Ahmedabad.	.. Nasik Road	22-12-1960 to 4-1-1961

10	Gujarat Engr PL NCC, Anand	}	..	25-12-1960
18	Gujarat Engr PL NCC, Baroda.		.. Kirkes	to 7- 1-1961
20	Gujarat Engr PL NCC, Morvi.		..	
20	Gujarat Medical Coy NCC, Baroda.	}	.. Desolav	25-12-1960
26	Gujarat Medical Coy NCC, Ahmedabad		..	to 7- 1-1961
				27-12-1960
3	Gujarat (Air) Tech NCC, Baroda.	}	..	to
17	Gujarat (Ar) Sqn, NCC, Baroda.		..	9- 1-1961

Cadets were also encouraged to take part in sports Competition also and Rajkumar College Rajkot won a trophy-championship Runner up trophy for the Public Schools Camp 1960.

There was also a considerable improvement in the recruitments of N, C. C. Rifles.

Inadequacy of suitable buildings as per scale laid down by N. C. C. Directorate is greatly felt in the big city like Ahmedabad where a large number of Colleges are in existence and where Students from these Colleges are also coming forward to joining N.C.C. All possible efforts are being made to cope up with the situation by contacting Public as well as Government agencies to provide suitable accommodation for this nation-building activity.

With a separate N. C. C. establishment of the said Circle at Ahmedabad in the newly formed Gujarat State all efforts are made to see that the activity is well looked after for its progress with good co-operation and co-ordination between the Head Quarter and the Directorate.

A. C. C.—The scheme of Auxiliary Cadet Corps is similarly continued in the Gujarat State after bifurcation of the Bombay State. The recruitments to A. C. C. is confined to students in Standards VIII, XI of Secondary Schools. The Scheme was in vogue in 433 Secondary Schools of the State with 683 A. C. C. teachers (631+Men 52 Ladies). The total number of Cadets was 32,224 (29868 boys, 2,356 Girls) during the year under report.

The amount of expenditure incurred after the A. C. C. activities during the year under report was Rs. 89,149-22nPs. including Honorarium to A. C. C. teachers, annual Camps and Labour Social Service Camps.

STATEMENT 'A'

Senior Division Units.

Sr. No	Name of NCC Unit	HQ of Unit	Name of Colleges/Place affiliated to the Unit.	Authorised Strength	Offrs Cadets.
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
1	Gujarat BN NCC (4 Coy) Ahmedabad		(1) Gujarat Collage Ahmedabad (2) LD Arts Collage Ahmedabad. (3) St. X' aviers Collage Ahmedabad. (4) Swaminarayan Arts & Science Collage Ahmedabad. (5) H. K. Arts Collage. Ahmedabad. (6) H. L. Collage of Commerce, Ahmedabad. (7) Sir LA Shah Law Collage, Ahmedabad. (8) Sardar Vallabhbhai Arts & Commerce Collage, Ahmedabad.	15	781
2	2 Gujarat BN NCC (4 Coy) Rajkot		(1) Dharmendra Sinhji Collage, Rajkot. (2) PDM Collage of Commerce, Rajkot. (3) DKV Arts & Science Collage, Jamnagar.	15	781
3	Gujarat BN NCC (4 Coy) Baroda		(1) M.S. University (All faculties) Baroda.	15	781

Sr. No.	Name of NCC Unit	HQ of Unit	Name of Colleges/Place affiliated to the Unit	Authorised Strength	Offrs. Cadets.
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
4.	4 Gujarat BN NCC(4 Coy)	Vallabh-Vidyanagar	(1) Nalini & Arvind Arts College, V' Vidyanagar (2) VP Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar (3) BJV Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar (4) BA Agricultures College, Anand.	15	761
5.	5 Gujarat BN NCC(4 Coy)	Surat	(1) MTB College of Arts, Surat. (2) Sarv College of Science, Surat. (3) Sir KP Commerce College, Surat. (4) S & S Gandhi Engr. College, Surat. (5) NKM Arts & Science College, Surat (6) SB Garda College, Navasari (7) Shri Jayendrapur Arts & Science, College, Broach.		
6*	6 Gujarat BN NCC(3 Coy)	Bhavnagar	(1) Samaldas College & Sir PP Institute of Science (2) MJ College of Commerce, Bhavnagar. (3) M. P. Shah College, Surendranagar	12	587
7.	7 Gujarat BN NCC(2 Coy)	Visnagar	(1) MN College, Visnagar. (2) Patan Science & Arts College, Patan. (3) LH Science & SD Arts College, Mansa. (4) UP Arts and Sarvodaya Science College, Pilwai	8	393
8.	8 Gujarat BN NCC(2 Coy)	Junagadh	(1) Bahuddin College, Junagadh. (2) Navyug Arts & Commerce College Porbandar		
9.	Bhuj Indep, Coy NCC(1 Coy)	Bhuj	(1) R. R. Lalan. College, Bhuj.	3	193
10.	Nadiad Indep Coy NCC(1 Coy)	Nadiad	(1) J & J College of Science, & CV Patel Arts Institute, Nadiad.	3	193
11.	14 Gujarat Armd Sqn NCC		(1) M. G. Science Institute, Ahmedabad (2) St Xaviers College, Ahmedabad (3) Swaminarayan Arts & Science, College, Ahmedabad. (4) RC Technical Institute, Ahmedabad (5) S V Arts and Commerce College, Ahmedabad. (6) H. K. Arts College, Ahmedabad. (7) L. A. Shah Law College, Ahmedabad. (8) Shreyas College, Ahmedabad. (9) L. D. Arts College, Ahmedabad. (10) H. L. College of Commerce, Ahmedabad. (11) Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. (12) L. M. College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad. (13) City Law College, Ahmedabad.	3	130
12.	7 Gujarat Bty NCC	Ahmedabad	(1) Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. (2) L. D. Arts College, Ahmedabad. (3) M. G. Science Institute, Ahmedabad. (4) H. L. College, of Commerce, Ahmedabad. (5) Shreyas Arts College, Ahmedabad. (6) Sir L. A. Shah Law College, Ahmedabad. (7) H. A. College of Commerce, Ahmedabad. (8) H. K. Arts College, Ahmedabad. (9) R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad. (10) Xaviers College, Ahmedabad. (11) J. Medical College, Ahmedabad. (12) V. Arts College, Ahmedabad. (13) Swaminarayan Arts and Science, College, Ahmedabad	2	120
13.	20 Gujarat Sig Sec NCC	Baroda	(1) Faculty of Science, M. S. University, Baroda (2) Faculty of Technology M. S. University, Baroda (3) Faculty of Commerce, -do- Baroda. M. S. University	2	120
14.	10 Gujarat Engr. PL NCC	Vallabh-Vidyanagar	(1) B. V. Mahavidyalaya Vallabh Vidyanagar. (2) Vallabh Bhai Bhikhabhai Polytechnic, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	2	120
15.	18 Gujarat Engr. PL NCC	Baroda	(1) Faculty of Technology & Engrs. M. S. University, Baroda.		120
16.	20 Gujarat Engr. PL NCC	Morvi	(1) Lukhdhirji Engr. College, Morvi.	2	120

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)		
17	1	Gujarat EME Section NCC, Ahmedabad	(1) L. D. College of Engineering,	Ahmedabad.	2	120
18	11	Gujarat EME Section NCC, Bhavnagar	(1) Sir Bhavsinhji Polytechnic Institute,	Bhavnagar.	2	120
19	14	Gujarat EME Sec. NCC, Vallabh-Vidyanagar	(1) B. V. Mahavidyalaya (2) Bahivalbhai Bhikabhai Polytechnic,	Vallabh-Vidyanagar.	2	120
20	20	Gujarat Medical Coy NCC, Baroda	(1) Medical College,	Baroda.	2	120
21	26	Gujarat Medical Coy NCC, Ahmedabad	(1) B. J. Medical College	Ahmedabad	2	120
22	17	Gujarat (Air) Sqn. NCC. Baroda.	(1) All the Faculties of M. S. University.	Baroda.	2	120
23	3	Gujarat (Tech) Air Sqn NCC, Baroda	(1) Faculty of Technology & Engr. University,	Baroda.	2	120

STATEMENT "B"

Girls Division (Senior wing) Troops.

Srl. No.	Name of NCC Unit	HQ of Unit	Name of Colleges affiliated to	Name of Senior Div. Unit controlling the troop	Authorised Strength	Offrs Cadets.	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)		
1	1	Gujarat Girls Tp NCC	Ahmedabad	All the College in Ahmedabad	1 Gujarat BN NCC	1	45
2	2	Gujarat Girls Tp NCC	Ahmedabad	—do—	—do—	1	45
3	3	Gujarat Girls Tp NCC	Ahmedabad	—do—	—do—	1	45
4	4	Gujarat Girls Tp NCC	Baroda	All the Faculties of M. S. University Baroda.	17 Gujarat (Air) Sqn NCC	1	45
5	5	Gujarat Girls Tp NCC	Baroda	—do—	—do—	1	45
6	6	Gujarat Girls Tp NCC	Baroda	—do—	—do—	1	45
7	7	Gujarat Girls Tp NCC	Vallabh-Vidyanagar	(1) Nalini & Arvind Arts, College Vallabh Vidyanagar	4 Gujarat BN NCC	1	45
8	8	Gujarat Girls Tp NCC	Vallabh-Vidyanagar.	(2) VP Mahavidyalaya, Anand (3) BJV Mahavidyalaya Vallabh-Vidyanagar.	—do—	1	45
9	9	Gujarat Girls Tp NCC	Rajkot.	Dhendrasinhji College Rajkot	2 Gujarat BN NCC	1	45
10	10	Gujarat Girls Tp NCC	Rajkot.	—do—	—do—	1	45
11	11	Gujarat Girls Tp NCC	Bhavnagar	(1) Samaldas College & Sir PP Institute of Science Bhavnagar. (2) M. J. College of Commerce Bhavnagar. (3) Shri Mahila College, Bhavnagar	6 Gujarat BN NCC	1	45
12	12	Gujarat Girls Tp NCC	Surat	(1) MTB College Surat, (2) Sarv College of Science Surat		1	45
13	13	Gujarat Girls Tp NCC	Surat	(3) Wadia womens College, Surat	5 Gujarat BN NCC	1	45

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
14	14	Gujarat Girls Tp NCC	Navasari	(1) SB Carda College, Navasari	5 Gujarat BN NCC	1 45
15	15	Gujarat Girls Tp NCC	Broach	(1) Jayendrapuri Arts & Science College Broach.	5 Gujarat BN NCC	1 45
16	16	Gujarat Girls Tp NCC	Baroda	All the Faculties of M. S. University Baroda	17 Gujarat Air Squ NCC	1 45
17	17	Gujarat Girls Tp NCC	Baroda	—do—	—do—	1 54
18	18	Gujarat Girls Tp NCC	Baroda	—do—	—do—	1 45
19	19	Gujarat Girls Tp NCC	Ahmedabad.	(1) H. K. Arts College Ahmedabad (2) B. D. Arts and Science College Ahmedabad	1 Gujarat BN NCC	1 45
20	20	Gujarat Girls Tp NCC	Baroda	(1) M.C. Mahila Pathashala Baroda	3 Gujarat BN NCC	1 45
21	21	Gujarat Girls Tp NCC	Junagadh	(1) Bahauddin College Junagadh	8 Gujarat BN NCC	1 45
22	22	Gujarat Girls Tp NCC	Nadiad	(1) J & J College of Science and C. B. Patel Arts Institute Nadiad.	Nadiad Indep Coy NCC	1 45

STATEMENT 'C'

Junior division troops (Army wing)

Sr. No.	Designation of the Troop	Name of Institution	Unit responsible for Command and Control
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1	1 Gujarat Junior Troop Army Wing NCC	Alfred High School, Rajkot	2 Gujarat BN NCC Rajkot
2	2 " " " " " "	-do-	-do-
3	3 " " " " " "	-do-	-do-
4	4 " " " " " "	Nawanagar High School, Jamnagar	-do-
5	5 " " " " " "	-do-	-do-
6	6 " " " " " "	-do-	-do-
7	7 " " " " " "	V. C. High School, Morvi.	-do-
8	8 " " " " " "	-do-	-do-
9	9 " " " " " "	-do-	-do-
10	10 " " " " " "	Sangramji High School, Gondal.	-do-
11	11 " " " " " "	-do-	-do-
12	12 " " " " " "	-do-	-do-
13	13 " " " " " "	Bhagwatisinhji High School, Dhoraji	-do-
14	14 " " " " " "	Choudhary High School, Rajkot.	-do-
15	15 " " " " " "	G. V. J. High School, Khambhalia	-do-
16	16 " " " " " "	High School, Wankaner.	-do-
17	17 " " " " " "	Kamaribai High School, Jetpur.	-do-
18	18 " " " " " "	K. D. V. High School, Jodia.	-do-

Sr. / No	Designation of the Troop	Name of Institution	Unit responsible for Command and Control
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
19	19	Hardhol High School, Dharol.	-do-
20	20	Virani High School, Rajkot.	-do-
21	21	Virani High School, Rajkot.	-do-
22	22	Alfred High School, Bhavnagar.	6 Gujarat BN NCC, Bhavnagar.
23	23	-do-	-do-
24	24	-do-	-do-
25	25	N. T. M. High School, Surendranagar.	-do-
26	26	-do-	-do-
27	27	-do-	-do-
28	28	Sir J. High School, Limbdi.	-do-
29	29	Palitana High School, Palitana.	-do-
30	30	Ajit Singh High School, Dhrangadhra.	-do-
31	31	M. N. High School, Mahuva.	-do-
32	32	Botad High School, Botad.	-do-
33	33	Dajiraj High School, Wadhwan City.	-do-
34	34	Kundla High School, Kundla.	-do-
35	35	Lathi High School, Lathi.	-do-
36	36	Sir J. High School, Lakhtar.	-do-
37	37	Junagadh High School, Junagadh.	8 Gujarat BN NCC, Junagadh.
38	38	-do-	-do-
39	39	-do-	-do-
40	40	Bhav Sinhji High School, Porbandar	-do-
41	41	-do-	-do-
42	42	-do-	-do-
43	43	High School, Voraval.	-do-
44	44	High School, Manavadar.	-do-
45	45	High School, Una.	-do-
46	46	City High School, Ahmedabad	1 Gujarat BN NCC, Ahmedabad.
47	47	Tutorial High School, Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	-do-
48	48	Jr. Model High School, Baroda.	3 Gujarat BN NCC, Baroda.
49	49	Rajpipla High School, Rajpipla.	-do-
50	50	Sir Pratap High School, Baroda.	-do-
51	51	Sarvajanik Vidyalaya High School, Kadi.	7 Gujarat BN NCC, Visnagar
52	52	Vakharia P. I. High School, Kalol.	-do-
53	53	T. V. Sarvajanik High School, Surst.	5 Gujarat BN NCC, Surat.

Sr. No.	Designation of the Troop	Name of Institution	Unit responsible or Command and Control
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
54	54 " " " " " "	G. J. Sharda Mandir High School, Anand.	4 Gujarat BN NCC, Anand.
55	55 " " " " " "	D. N. High School, Anand.	-do-
56	56 " " " " " "	New English High School, Nadiad.	Nadiad Indep. Coy. NCC, Nadiad
57	57 " " " " " "	Alfred High School, Bhuj.	Bhuj Indep. Coy. NCC, Bhuj
58	58 " " " " " "	-do-	-do-
59	59 " " " " " "	S. D. V. High School, Anjar.	-do-
60	60 " " " " " "	Maitri Mahavidyalaya, Adipur.	-do-
61	61 " " " " " "	S. D. V. High School, Anjar.	-do-
62	62 " " " " " "	Alfred High School, Bhuj.	-do-
63	63 " " " " " "	Mithapur High School, Mithapur,	2 Gujarat BN NCC, Rajkot.
64	64 " " " " " "	Naripura Sarvajani High School, Surat.	5 Gujarat BN NCC, Surat.

STATEMENT 'D'

Girls Division (Junior Wing) Troops

Sr. No.	Designation of the Troop	Name of Institution	Senior Division Unit responsible for Command and Control
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1	1 Gujarat Girls Troop NCC	Baisaheba Girls High School, Rajkot.	2 Gujarat BN NCC, Rajkot.
2	2 " " " "	Sajuba Girls High School, Jamnagar.	-do-
3	3 " " " "	Majiraj Girls High School, Bhavnagar.	6 Gujarat BN NCC, Bhavnagar
4	4 " " " "	-do- -do-	-do-
5	5 " " " "	Junagadh Girls High School, Junagadh.	8 Gujarat BN NCC, Junagadh.
6	6 " " " "	Baluba Kanya Vidyalaya, Porbandar.	-do-
7	7 " " " "	Junagadh Girls High School, Junagadh.	-do-
8	8 " " " "	Indrabhai Girls High School, Kutch.	Bhuj Indep. Coy. NCC Bhuj.
9	9 " " " "	Maharani High School for Girls, Baroda.	3 Gujarat BN NCC Baroda.
10	10 " " " "	Kasturba Vidyalaya, Anand.	4 Gujarat BN NCC Anand.
11	11 " " " "	J. V. V. Mahila Vidyalaya, Ahmedabad.	1 Gujarat BN NCC Ahmedabad.
12	12 " " " "	Mount Carmel High School, Ahmedabad.	1 Gujarat BN NCC Ahmedabad.

Summary

Name of Unit	No. of Troops
1 Gujarat BN NCC, Ahmedabad.	2
2 Gujarat BN NCC, Rajkot ..	2
3 Gujarat BN NCC, Baroda ..	1
4 Gujarat BN NCC, Vallabh Vidyanagar ..	1
5 Gujarat BN NCC, Bhavnagar..	2
6 Gujarat BN NCC, Junagadh ..	2
7 Bhuj Indep. Coy. NCC, Bhuj..	1

FORM II

Unit :-1 Gujarat BN NCC, Ahmedabad-o

Sr. No.	Name of Location Institution	District	Name of Community Project areas or NES Block in which Located	Teachers		Cadets	
				Gents	Lady	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Anjumano Islam School	.. Ahmedabad.	Nil	2	1	50	50
2	Anjumano Islam School, Kalupur..	Ahmedabad.	Nil	2	1	50	—
3	Asarwa Vidyalaya Asarwa,	.. Ahmedabad.	Nil	1	—	50	—
4	City High School, Raipur	.. Ahmedabad	Nil	1	—	50	—
5	City H. S. Sarangpur	.. Ahmedabad.	Nil	2	—	50	—
6	Seth C. N. Vidyalaya, Ambavadi	Ahmedabad	Nil	2	1	100	50
7	Democratio Secondary School	.. Ahmedabad.	Nil	1	—	50	—
8	D. B. Madhyamik Shala	.. Ahmedabad.	Nil	2	1	50	—
9	D. B. Madhyamik shala, Kankaria	Ahmedabad.	Nil	2	1	100	50
10	Dharmnagar Vidyalaya	.. Ahmedabad.	Nil	2	—	100	—
11	Followship High School	.. Ahmedabad	Nil	2	—	50	—
12	Girls Own High School	.. Ahmedabad.	Nil	—	1	—	50
13	Govt. R. C. High School	.. Ahmedabad.	Nil	1	—	53	—
14	I. P. Mission High School	.. Ahmedabad.	Nil	2	—	100	—
15	Jai Hind High School	.. Ahmedabad.	Nil	1	—	50	—
16	J. V. C. Mahila Vidyalaya	.. Ahmedabad.	Nil	—	1	—	50
17	M. S. High School	.. Ahmedabad.	Nil	1	—	100	—
18	Mangal Vidyalaya	.. Ahmedabad.	Nil	1	—	50	—
19	The Navohetan High School	.. Ahmedabad.	Nil	1	—	50	—
20	Navjivan High School	.. Ahmedabad.	Nil	1	—	100	—
21	New Sarvodaya High School	.. Ahmedabad.	Nil	1	—	50	—
22	Now High School, Ghikanta	.. Ahmedabad.	Nil	2	—	150	—
23	Nutan High School	.. Ahmedabad.	Nil	2	—	50	—
24	Nutan Followship High School.	.. Ahmedabad.	Nil	1	—	51	—
25	Primier High School	.. Ahmedabad.	Nil	1	—	50	—
26	Republie High School	.. Ahmedabad.	NR	1	—	50	—
27	R. M. Trivedi High School	.. Ahmedabad.	Nil	2	1	50	40
28	Sbardamandir Vidayamandir	.. Ahmedabad.	Nil	1	1	69	50
29	Saraswati High School	.. Ahmedabad.	Nil	2	—	100	—
30	Sarvodaya High School	.. Ahmedabad.	Nil	2	—	50	—
31	Shapur Tutorial High School	.. Ahmedabad.	Nil	2	—	100	—
31-A	Sind High School	.. Ahmedabad.	Nil	1	—	50	—
32	Tutorial High School	.. Amhedabad.	NR	2	—	100	—
33	V. S. Trivedi Tutorial High School	Ahmedabad.	Nil	2	—	50	—

Sr. No.	Name of Location Institution	District Community.	Name of Community Project areas or N.E.S. Block in which Located.	Teachers		Cadets	
				Gents	Lady	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34	Shri Vidyanagar High School	Ahmedabad	Nil	1	..	50	..
35	H. B. Kapadia High School	"	"	1	..	35	..
36	Democratic High School	"	"	1	..	50	..
37	Shri H. H. Patel High School	"	"	1	..	50	..
38	Prakash High School for Girls	"	"	—	1	50	..
39	Gomtipur High School	"	"	1	..	—	50
40	A. G. High School, Navrangpura	"	"	1	..	50	..
41	Yash Raman Trust	"	"	1	..	50	..
42	A. K. Vidyalaya	Bavla	..	2	..	100	..
43	Shri Baluba High School	Barwala	..	1	..	50	..
44	Bhartiya Vidyamandir	Detroj	..	1	..	50	..
45	Sheth C. K. High School	Sanand	..	1	..	45	..
46	Sheth M. J. High School	Virangam	..	1	..	150	..
47	Shri Surajmalji School	Patn	..	1	..	50	..
48	Shri N. S. H. High School	Dholka	..	2	..	50	..
49	Vidyamandir	Vahelal	..	1	..	50	..
50	B. & H. High School	Dhandhuka	..	2	..	07	..
51	Thakarbapa Vidyamandir	Nagar	..	1	..	50	..
52	Vidyamandir	Naroda	..	1	..	50	..
53	A. M. Shah High School	Sardoi	..	2	..	100	..
54	Bardoli Secondary School	Bardoli	..	1	..	50	..
55	Sheth B. J. High School	Jadar	..	2	..	100	..
56	Sheth C. C. High School	Jadar	..	1	..	50	..
57	The Cadet High School	Gabat	..	2	..	100	..
58	Khedbrahma High School	Khedbrahma	..	1	..	50	..
59	Shri P. G. Mehta High School	Malpur	..	2	..	100	..
60	Modasa High School	Modasa	..	2	..	150	..
61	Sathamba High School	Sathamba	..	1	..	50	..
62	Shri J. J. Mehta High School	Dhansura	..	1	..	50	..
63	Shri Pratap High School	Idar	..	2	..	100	..
64	Talod High School	Talod	..	2	..	100	..
65	Shri N. S. Patel High School	Demai	..	1	..	50	..
66	Shri N. H. Shah High School	Bayad	..	2	..	100	..
67	Shri H. S. High School	Himatnagar	..	2	..	100	..
68	Shri Vadali Vidyamandir	Vadali	..	2	..	100	..
69	Shri Akrund Secondary School	Akrund	..	1	..	150	..
70	Sheth P. & R. High School	Prantij	..	2	..	100	..
		Total ..	..	99	10	4,727	440

FORM II

Unit :—2 Gujarat BN NCC, Rajkot

Sr. No.	Name of Location of Institution.	District Community.	Name of Community project areas or N.E.S. Block in which Located	Teachers		Cadets	
				Gents	Lady	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Afred High School	Rajkot	Rajkot	2	1	100	..
2	Dovkunvarba Middle School	"	"	1	..	50	..
3	Chaudhary High School	"	"	1	..	50	..
4	Karansinhji Middle School	"	"	3	1	150	..
5	Virani High School	"	"	3	1	150	..
6	Wankaner High School	"	"	1	..	50	..
7	Sagramji High School	"	"	2	..	100	..
8	Bhagwatsinhji High School	"	"	2	..	100	..
9	Kamribai High School, Jotpur	"	"	2	..	100	..
10	V. C. High School, Morvi	"	"	2	..	100	..
11	Gibson Middle School, Morvi	"	"	4	..	150	..
12	Nawanagar High School	"	"	1	..	50	..
13	Vibhaji High School	"	"	3	..	100	25
14	Digvijay New English School	"	"	3	..	100	37
15	K. D. V. High School, Jodia	"	"	1	..	50	..
16	G. V. J. High School Khambhalia	"	"	2	..	100	..
17	Hardol High School, Dhrol	"	"	1	..	50	..
18	N. D. Halloo High School, Dwarka	"	"	2	..	100	..
19	Middle School, Kalawad	"	"	2	..	100	..
20	Sajuba Girls High School	"	"	—	1	..	50
21	D. G. Middle School, Khambhalia	"	"	1	..	50	..
Total ..				39	4	1,800	112

FORM II

Unit :—3 Gujarat BN NCC, Baroda

Sr. No.	Name of Location Institution	District Community	Name of Community Project areas or N.E.S. Block in which Located	Teachers		Cadets	
				Gents	Lady	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	H. V. Shroff Memorial High School	Baroda.	N.K.	2	..	100	..
2	Hill Memorial High School	..	N.K.	1	..	50	..
3	Jayshree Model Senior High School	..	N.K.	2	..	50	..
4	J. M. Junior High School	..	N.K.	2	..	50	..
5	Shree Ladharam Sindhi Hindi High School	..	N.K.	1	1	50	50
6	Maharani C. High School	..	N.K.	1	..	40	..
7	M. E. Society High School	..	N.K.	1	..	44	..
8	New Era High School	..	N.K.	2	..	100	..
9	Rosary High School	..	N.K.	2	..	100	33
10	Sharda Mandir High School	..	N.K.	1	..	50	..
11	Bharati Vidyalyaya High School	..	N.K.	1	..	50	..
12	Pratap High School	..	N.K.	2	..	100	..
13	Sayaji High School	..	N.K.	2	..	100	..
14	Wadi High School	..	N.K.	2	..	100	..
15	University Experimental High School	..	N.K.	1	..	50	50
16	Outram Camp High School	..	N.K.	1	1	50	50
17	Maharani High School Girls	..	N.K.	..	2	..	100
18	New Era High School (Girls)	..	N.K.	..	1	..	50
19	Muslim Education Society Girls High School	..	N.K.	..	1	..	50
20	Jevan Sadhana High School	..	N.K.	1	..	40	..
21	Patel B. R. Sarvajanic Vidyalaya	..	N.K.	1	..	50	..
22	Shree Seva samaj Shardir	..	N.K.	1	..	50	..
23	Shree Dwarukosh Sarvajanic High School	..	N.K.	2	..	100	..
24	G. R. Bhagat High School	..	N.K.	1	..	50	..
25	A. V. School	..	N.K.	2	..	100	..
26	Sheth H. H. Shirolawala High School	..	N.K.	1	..	50	..
27	S. F. H. S. Chhotaudepur	..	N.K.	3	..	142	..
28	Shree Kanam vidyamandir	..	N.K.	1	..	50	..
29	Vibhag High School	..	N.K.	2	..	100	..
30	Shree Baliyadev Vidya Mandir	..	N.K.	1	..	50	..
31	Shri M. P. High School	..	N.K.	1	..	50	..
32	Shah N. B. Sarvajanic High School	..	N.K.	2	..	100	..

Sr. No.	Name of Location Institution	District Community	Name of Community project areas or N.E.S. Block in which Located	Teachers		Cadets	
				Gents	Lady	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33	Shree L. V. Vidyalaya	Baroda.	N.K.	1	..	50	..
34	Koyli Vidya Mandir	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
35	Mandala High School	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
36	The Sarvajani A. V. School	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
37	Sharda Mandir High School	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
38	Vakal High School	"	N.K.	2	..	100	..
39	S. K. A. V. School	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
40	Bharat Vidyalaya Sadhli	"	N.K.	2	..	100	..
41	Shree Rendhu Samaj High School	"	N.K.	2	..	50	..
42	D. B. Parokh Sarvajani High School	"	N.K.	4	..	250	..
43	Savli High School	"	N.K.	1	..	54	..
44	Sarvajani High School	"	N.K.	1	..	63	..
45	Shri Lakulesh Vidya Mandir	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
46	Shri G. J. M. Vidya Mandir	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
47	Sejkuva A. V. School	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
48	Shree Sarvajani High School	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
49	Shree Sarvajani High School	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
50	Shree B. N. H. S. Chandod	"	N.K.	1	..	47	..
51	Shree Dayaram Sharda Mandir	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
52	Padra High School	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
53	Vakal Vidyalaya	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
54	M. D. Patel High School	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
55	Shree Mahatma Gandhi S. V.	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
56	Shree Sevansamaj Mandir	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
57	New English High School	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
58	R. S. Dalal High School	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
59	Rajpipla High School	"	N.K.	3	..	150	..
60	Progressive High School	"	N.K.	2	..	100	..
61	E. N. Ginwalal High School	"	N.K.	3	1	83	42
62	B. E. S. Union High School	"	N.K.	2	..	50	50
63	Pioneer Kelavani Mandal	"	N.K.	2	..	100	..
64	Narmado High School	"	N.K.	1	..	55	..
65	The Palej High School	"	N.K.	2	..	84	..
66	Shri V. V. Mandir Avdha	"	N.K.	2	..	100	..

Sr. No.	Name of Location of Institution	District Community	Name of Community project areas or N.E.S. Block in which Located	Teachers		Cadets	
				Gents	Lady	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
67	S. & I. C. Municipal High School	Baroda	N.K.	2	..	127	..
68	Shah N. M. Chamadia High School	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
69	Shri Sarbhan High School	"	N.K.	1	..	47	..
70	The Anglo Urdu High School	"	N.K.	3	..	125	30
71	L. C. Sheth High School	"	N.K.	3	..	150	..
72	Navdurga High School	"	N.K.	2	..	100	40
73	R. K. Vakil High School	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
74	Diwan Dhanjishaw High School	"	N.K.	2	..	50	..
75	Secondary English School	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
76	Shri Navdurga High School	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
77	Shri Navchetan Vidya Mandir	"	N.K.	2	..	45	..
78	Sharda Mandir High School	"	N.K.	2	..	4	..
79	M. W. P. Girls High School	"	N.K.	2	..	..	2
80	The M. D. Patel English School	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
81	Nootan Vidyalaya Gajopa	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
82	Shree Naswadi A. V. School	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
83	B. S. H. S. Sadhi	"	N.K.	2	..	50	..

Total 119 12 5,531 633

Colleges where ACC Platoons fixed.

1	M. S. University	Baroda.		9	3	1,543	304	
				Total	9	3	1,543	304

GRAND TOTAL 128 15 7,074 937

FORM II

Unit :—Bhuj Indep. Coy NCC, Bhuj

Sr. No.	Name of Location of Institute.	District Community	Name of Community project areas or N.E.S. Block in which Located	Teachers		Cadets	
				Gents	Lady	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Alfred High School	Kutch	Bhuj	5	..	225	..
2	Indrabai Girls High School	"	"	..	2	..	100
3	R. D. High School	"	Mandvi.	1	..	50	..
4	Government High School	"	Bhachav.	1	..	50	..
5	G. T. M. High School	"	Abdasa	1	..	50	..
6	G. T. M. High School, Mandvi	"	Mandvi	1	..	50	..
7	K. R. Kanya Vidyalaya	"	Mandvi	..	3	..	214
8	Government High School	"	Abdasa	1	..	50	..
9	S. D. V. High School	"	Anjar	6	..	271	..
10	Government High School	"	Bhachav	1	..	50	..
11	Maitri Maha Vidyalaya	"	Anjar	4	..	194	55
Total ..				21	5	990	369

FORM II

Unit :— 8 Gujarat BN NCC, Junagadh

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Junagadh High School	Junagadh	N.K.	1	..	50	..
2	Junagadh Girls High School	"	N.K.	..	1	..	50
3	Junagadh City Middle School	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
4	B. K. Vidyalaya Porbandar	"	N.K.	..	1	..	50
5	Bhavsinhji High School	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
6	H. C. Middle School	"	N.K.	3	..	150	..
7	Manavadar High School	"	N.K.	2	..	100	..
8	Keshod High School	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
9	Sindhi Middle School	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
10	Bantwa Middle School	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
11	Sindhi Middle School,	Kutiyana	N.K.	1	..	50	..
12	Coronation High School	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
13	Veraval High School	"	N.K.	2	..	100	..
14	Malia High School, Malia	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
15	Ranavav High School	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
16	Una High School, Una	"	N.K.	1	..	50	..
17	Forward High School	Amreli	N.K.	2	..	100	..
18	K. K. Parekh and Mehta R. P. Vidyalaya.	"	N.K.	2	..	100	..
Total ..				22	2	1100	100

FORM II

Unit : 7 Gujarat BN NCC, Visnagar

Sr. No.	Name and Location of Institute	District	Name of Community project area or N.E.S. Block in which Located	Teachers		Cadets	
				Gents	Lady	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Adarsh Vidyalaya, Harij	Mehsana	..	2	..	90	..
2	Adarsh Vidyamandir	"	..	2	..	100	..
3	A. V. School, Kungher	"	..	1	..	48	..
4	Bharat Vidyalaya, Kamana	"	..	1	..	42	..
5	B. D. High School	"	..	4	..	196	..
6	B. N. High School, Vadnagar	"	..	3	..	150	..
7	Central English School	"	..	1	..	50	..
8	Chanasma High School	"	..	1	..	50	..
9	C. T. S. A. V. School, Vasai	"	..	1	..	50	..
10	G. D. High School, Visnagar	"	..	1	..	51	..
11	G. S. M. B. R. Mehta High School	"	..	1	..	48	..
12	Janta Vidyalaya, Bhandu	"	..	1	..	50	..
13	Jaybharti Vidyalaya, Sandher	"	..	1	..	50	..
14	Jaykorbhai Vidyalaya, Kherva	"	..	1	..	52	..
15	K. G. High School, Charada	"	..	1	..	50	..
16	Ladol High School	"	..	4	..	181	..
17	Kukarvada High School	"	..	1	..	54	..
18	L. S. High School, Sidhpur	"	..	3	..	135	..
19	Madhi A. V. School	"	..	1	..	43	..
20	Manund High School	"	..	1	..	50	..
21	Mitra Mandal High School, Balol	"	..	2	..	100	..
22	Municipal High School, Kheralu	"	..	1	..	73	..
23	M. N. High School, Patan	"	..	2	..	100	..
24	Navchetan Vidyalaya, Karli	"	..	2	..	100	..
25	Navjivan Vidyalaya, Umta	"	..	2	..	100	..
26	Navjivan Sarva Vidyalaya	"	..	1	..	50	..
27	New Progressive High School, Mehsana	"	..	1	..	43	..
28	New High School, Patan	"	..	2	..	100	..
29	H. M. Sarvajanic High School, Soja	"	..	1	..	50	..
30	N. M. Nutan High School	"	..	2	..	100	..
31	N. H. Sarva Vidyalaya, Dhinoj	"	..	2	..	100	..
32	P. K. Mehta Vidyalaya, Veda	"	..	1	..	100	..

Sr. No.	Name of Location of Institute.	District	Name of Community project areas or N.E.S. Block in which Location.	Teachers		Cadets.	
				Gents	Lady	Boys	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33	P. H. D. Vidyalaya, Valam	Mehsana	..	1	..	50	..
34	Randhaja High School	..	..	1	..	44	..
35	R. B. L. D. High School	..	..	1	..	50	..
36	Ranuj High School	..	..	2	..	98	..
37	Saifee Jubilee High School	..	..	2	..	100	..
38	Sarvajanik High School, Mehsana	..	..	1	..	50	..
39	Sarvajanik High School, Sardhav	..	..	2	..	100	..
40	Sarva Vidyalaya High School	..	..	2	..	100	..
41	Saraswati Vidyalaya, Brahamanwada	..	..	2	..	100	..
42	Sarvodaya High School, Bocharji	..	..	1	..	50	..
43	Sarvodaya High School, Dangarwa	..	..	2	..	50	..
44	Sarvodaya High School, Kahoda	..	..	1	..	50	..
45	Sarvodaya High School, Kahoda	..	..	2	..	100	..
46	Secondary School, Vadu.	..	..	1	..	28	..
47	Sheth P. C. High School, Pilwai	..	..	1	..	50	..
48	Sheth C. V. Vidyalaya, Balisana	..	..	1	..	50	..
49	Sheth M. R. Sarvajanik High School Unija	..	..	2	..	100	..
50	Sheth R. R. High School, Marda Adroj	..	..	2	..	87	..
51	Shri C. V. Vidyalaya	..	..	2	..	100	..
52	Shri Nutan Vidyalaya, Daran	..	..	1	..	50	..
53	Shri Madyamik Shala, Sami	..	..	1	..	19	..
54	Shri Ram Sarva Vidyalaya, Jotana	..	..	1	..	50	..
55	Shri Shakti Secondary School	..	..	1	..	50	..
56	Shrayas Vidyalaya, Tunday	..	..	1	..	50	..
57	S. M. B. A. School, Pansar	..	..	1	..	50	..
58	T. J. High School, Mehsana	..	..	1	..	50	..
59	The New English School, Unava	..	..	1	..	50	..
60	S. C. B. High School, Pansar	..	..	2	..	100	..
61	Vakharia High School, Kalol	..	..	2	1	100	50
62	Vidyamandir A. V. School, Denap	..	..	1	..	50	..
63	Zaveri R. T. School, Kadi	..	..	2	..	..	..
64	Zaveri V. R. High School	..	..	1	..	50	..
65	Tribhuvan Vidyalaya, Lunana	..	..	2	..	43	..
66	Sarvajanik English School	..	..	1	..	50	..
67	Shri Sarvodaya Vidyalaya	..	..	1	..	50	..

Sr. No.	Name of Location of Institute	District Community	Name of Community project areas or N.E.S. Block in which located	Teachers.		Cadets.		
				Genta.	Lady.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
68	P. K. Mehta High School	Mehsana	..	1	..	99	..	
69	Kumbhasan Secondary School	Banaskantha.	..	1	..	50	..	
70	Mehmedpur Secondary School	"	..	1	..	50	..	
71	Palanpur High School	"	..	1	..	50	..	
72	Radhanpur High School	"	..	2	..	136	..	
73	S. C. W. High School, Deesa	"	..	1	..	50	..	
74	S. J. Girls High School, Palanpur	"	..	..	1	..	53
75	S. K. M. High School, Kanoder	"	..	1	..	31	..	
76	Shri Sarvajanic Madyamik Shala, Var-ahi	"	..	1	..	25	..	
77	Shri Sarvajanic Vidyalaya	"	..	1	..	50	..	
Total	116	2	5,331	103

FORM II

Unit :—6 Gujarat BN NCC, Bhavnagar

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Alfred High School	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	3	..	150	..	
2	Majiraj Girls High School	"	"	..	3	..	150	
3	B. M. High School	"	"	2	..	85	15	
4	S. D. High School	"	"	1	..	50	..	
5	A. V. Middle School	"	"	1	..	150	..	
6	Vidyamandir School	"	"	1	..	50	..	
7	Kundla High School	"	Savarkundla	1	..	50	..	
8	Palitana High School	"	Palitana	3	..	150	..	
9	M. N. High School	"	Mahuva	1	..	50	..	
10	Valabhipur High School	"	Valabhipur	2	..	100	..	
11	Gurukul Com. High School	"	Palitana	1	..	50	..	
12	Botad High School	"	Botad	1	..	50	..	
13	Lathi High School	Amreli.	Lathi	1	..	50	..	
14	Gurukul High School	Bhavnagar	Songadh	1	..	50	..	
15	D. S. K. V. High School	Rajkot	Jasdan	1	..	50	..	
16	N. T. M. High School	Surendranagar	Surendranagar	1	..	50	..	
17	Sir J. High School	"	Limbdi	1	..	50	..	
18	Sir A. High School	"	Dhrangadhra	3	..	150	..	
19	Middle School	"	"	4	..	200	..	
Total	31	3	1,535	165

FORM II

Unit :—5 Gujarat BN NCC, Surat

Sr. No.	Name of Location of Institute.	District Community	Name of Community project areas or N.E.S. Block in which located	Teachers.		Cadets.	
				Gents.	Lady.	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	P. M. Patel High School	Surat	Surat	..	1	..	48
2	I. P. Mission Girls High School	"	"	..	3	..	46
3	C. G. M. V. M. Ambaba Haripur Girls High School	"	"	..	1	..	54
4	The Madressa Taiyubienh Girls High School	"	"	..	1	..	33
5	C. G. S. M. V. M. Girls High School	"	"	..	1	..	33
6	I. P. Mission High School	"	"	1	..	50	..
7	N. M. J. Union High School	"	"	1	..	50	..
8	Sir J. J. English High School	"	"	1	..	29	..
9	The Proprietary High School	"	"	2	..	100	..
10	T. & T. V. Middle School	"	"	1	..	50	..
11	The Haripura Sarvajanic High School	"	"	4	..	125	..
12	N. G. J. Jain High School	"	"	1	..	48	..
13	Anglo Urdu High School	"	"	1	..	50	..
14	Jeevan Bharati	"	"	2	..	50	..
15	T. & T. V. Sarva High School	"	"	2	..	70	..
16	Bai N. T. Z. Girls High School	"	Navsari.	..	1	..	48
17	Sheth R. N. Sary High School	"	"	..	..	50	..
18	The Navsari High School	"	"	2	..	95	..
19	Sheth R. J. J. A. V. High School	"	"	1	..	30	..
20	Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa High School	"	"	2	..	100	..
21	The D. K. Tata High School	"	"	1	..	40	..
22	J. B. & S. A. Sarva High School	"	Vyara.	1	..	67	..
23	Shri Shastri Memmorial K. R. Vashi High School	"	Navsari.	2	..	128	..
24	D. C. O. Sary High School	"	Bulsar.	1	..	50	..
25	The Kadod High School	"	Bardoli.	2	..	98	..
26	B. A. B. S. High School	"	"	2	..	85	..
27	M. & R. Tata High School	"	Chikhli.	2	..	88	..
28	J. J. Mehta Sarv High School	"	"	2	..	91	..
29	Sheth N. C. M. Kanya Vidyalaya	"	"	1	..	..	50
30	Sir C. J. New High School	"	"	2	..	100	..
31	R. J. A. Sarv High School	"	Vyara.	2	..	100	..

Sr. No.	Name of Location of Institute	District Community	Name of Community project areas or N.E.S. Block in which Located	Teachers		Cadets	
				Gents	Lady	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32	D. E. Itaha Sarvajanik High School	Surat	Chikhli	2	..	92	..
33	D. R. G. D. Sarvajanik Vidyalaya	"	Surat	1	..	50	..
34	S. K. Patel Sarvajanik High School	"	Bardoli.	1	..	47	..
35	C. V. D. Sarvajanik High School	"	Bulsar	2	..	80	..
36	Shri Jamnabai Sarvajanik Kanya S.	"	"	..	1	..	60
37	Lok Vidyalaya	"	"	1	..	54	..
38	Sheth G. H. & D. J. Sarvajanik High School	"	"	1	..	49	..
39	H. D. Sarvajanik High School	"	"	2	..	85	..
40	H. M. Y. Kotwal Sarvajanik High School	"	Mandvi	1	..	50	..
41	Sarvajanik High School	"	Bulsar	1	..	50	..
42	Gangadhara High School	"	Palsana	2	..	50	..
43	D. S. & B. B. Sarvajanik Government Agricultural High School	"	Navsari	4	..	204	..
44	Madhyamik Shikshana Vidyalaya	"	"	1	..	50	..
45	V. D. Galliarra High School	"	Kamrej	3	..	98	..
46	Shri V. S. Patel High School	"	Mandvi	1	..	34	..
47	M. S. Vidyalaya	"	Olpad	2	..	96	..
48	Madressa Anjuman-e-Islamia	"	Kamrej	1	..	49	..
49	N. B. Patel Sarbhon Vibhag Sarvajanik High School	"	Bulsar	2	..	47	..
50	K. V. Sarvajanik High School	"	Chikhli	1	..	50	..
51	S. P. Madressa High School	"	Mangrol	1	..	50	..
52	Mandvi High School	"	Mandvi	1	1	34	49
53	Patel R. S. Vidyalaya	"	Mangrol	1	1	47	36
54	M. M. P. High School	"	Surat	2	..	37	..
55	K. D. Boraliwala High School	"	Bhilad	1	..	50	..
56	Shri S. H. Sarvajanik High School,	Valod	Bardoli	1	..	90	..
57	Bhakta Shree Jalaram New High School	Surat	Bulsar	1	..	50	..
Total ..				77	10	3,382	447

FORM II

Unit :—A Gujarat BN NCC, Anand.

Sr. No.	Name of Location of Institute	District Community.	Name of Community project areas or N.E.S. Block in which Located	Teachers.		Cadets.	
				Gents	Lady.	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	New Era High School	Panchmahal	Godhra	2	1	100	40
2	M. M. High School	"	"	2	1	100	..
3	Iqubal High School	"	"	1	..	50	..
4	M. Y. High School	"	"	..	1	47	29
5	St. Stephon High School	"	"	1	..	33	..
6	R. & L. Pandya High School	"	"	2	..	50	31
7	M. S. High School	"	"	2	..	100	..
8	S. R. High School	"	"	2	..	100	..
9	S. K. High School	"	"	3	..	129	..
10	The New English High School	"	"	1	..	50	..
11	V. N. Sarvajani High School	"	"	1	..	48	..
12	B. A. High School	Kaira	Development Block 2nd state Nadiad.	1	..	41	..
13	Sardar Patel Vinay Mandir	"	"	1	..	49	..
14	B. M. High School	"	"	1	..	51	..
15	The Juble Institution	"	"	1	..	61	40
16	C. M. Patel High School	"	"	1	..	50	..
17	B. M. High School, Bordsa	"	"	3	..	150	..
18	Shri Jalsa High School	"	"	1	..	50	..
19	M. M. High School	"	"	1	..	50	..
20	The New English School	"	"	1	..	69	..
21	The New English High School	"	"	2	..	100	..
22	The N. K. High School	"	"	2	..	100	..
23	G. J. Sharda Mandir	"	"	2	..	50	50
24	The Juble Institution	"	"	1	..	25	..
25	Kanisha High School	"	"	1	..	50	..
26	Sarda High School	"	"	2	..	100	..
27	Paonir High School	"	"	1	..	50	..
28	D. N. High School	"	Anand	5	..	250	..
29	Kasturba Kanya Vidyalaya	"	"	1	..	..	50
30	St. Xaviers' High School	"	"	2	..	100	..
31	Shri Mahai Sagar Vidyalaya	"	Kathana	1	..	25	..

Sr. No.	Name of Location of Institution.	District Community.	Name of Community Project areas or NES Block in which Located.	Teachers		Cadets.	
				Gents	Lady	Boys.	Girls
1	2	3	4	4	5	6	8
32	A. J. High School	Kaira	Vaso	1	..	50	..
33	The Cambay High School	..	Cambay	1	..	50	..
34	Shardar Mandir High School	..	Mehelav	2	..	100	..
35	Ankalav High School	..	Ankalav	1	..	50	..
36	Mahatma Gandhi Vinay Mandir	..	Pij	1	..	49	..
37	The New English High School	..	Nadiad	1	1	56	44
38	Sarvodaya High School	..	..	1	..	25	..
39	B. P. High School	..	..	2	..	100	..
40	V. N. High School	..	Sunav	2	..	57	..
41	M. V. Sarvajani High School	..	Sarsa	2	..	100	..
42	Municipal High School	..	Kapadwanj	2	..	100	..
43	Shri Champaklal Vidyalaya	..	..	2	..	100	..
44	V N. High School	..	Bharmaj	2	..	80	..
45	M. M. High School	..	Piplav	2	..	88	..
46	Anglo Vernacular High School	..	..	1	..	40	..
47	Shri Vasandas High School	..	Virsad	1	..	44	..
48	Sardar Patel Vinay Mandir	..	Ode	1	..	50	..
49	The Coronation High School	..	Balasinor	1	..	49	..
50	The New English High School	..	Navli	1	..	50	..
51	Lasundra English High School	..	Lasunda	1	..	79	..
52	Bhalej High School	..	Bhalej	1	..	50	..
53	M. M. Sons High School	..	Chikhodra	2	..	45	..
54	The Sansthan High School	..	Dakor	2	..	94	..
55	Bharat High School	..	Uttarsanda	2	..	109	..
56	Sheth M. R. High School	..	Kathlal	2	..	100	..
57	Sardar Patel High School	..	Karamsad	3	..	144	..
58	A. V. High School	..	Palana	2	..	100	..
59	The English High School	..	Chakalashi	1	..	54	..
60	T. B. High School	..	Bhadran	1	..	47	..
61	B. B. Patel High School	..	Dabhow	2	..	72	..
62	R. K. English High School	..	Napa	1	..	50	..
63	Nar High School	..	Nar	1	..	50	..
64	A. V. High School	..	Maltaaj	1	..	50	..
65	J. M. Desai High School	..	Thasra	1	..	57	..
66	Ras High School	..	Ras	1	..	62	..

Sr. No.	Name of Location of Institution.	District Community.	Name of Community project areas or N.E.S. Block in which Located.	Teachers		Cadets.	
				Gents	Lady	Boys	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
67	B. M. High School	Kaira	Kaira	1	..	50	..
68	Basudiwala Public High School	..	Magolkor	2	..	100	..
69	Saumatta Sarvajanic Sanohalt	..	Alina	1	..	50	..
70	Navchetan Vidyalaya	..	Limrasi	1	..	52	..
71	Unel High School	..	Unel	1	..	50	..
72	Tarapur High School	..	Tarapur	1	..	40	..
73	Sardar Patel High School	..	Boriavi	1	..	50	..
74	Bharati Vidya Mandir	..	Chunel	1	..	40	..
75	The Birpur High School	..	Birpur	1	..	50	..
76	Mahudha Kolavani Mandir	..	Nahudha	2	..	100	..
Total ..				112	6	5,422	27
<i>Colleges where ACO Platoons</i>							
1	B. J. V. Maha Vidyalaya	..	Vallabh Vidyanagar, Anand.	2	..	160	..
2	V. P. Maha Vidyalaya	..	-do-	3	..	1,000	..
3	Nalini and Arvind Arts Colloge	..	-do-	1	..	148	..
Total ..				6,	..	1,308	..
Grand Total ..				118	6	6,730	27

K-BAL-BHAVAN

14 (8) Bal Bhavan, Rajkot

There is a Bal Bhavan in Rajkot which is sponsored and managed by the Saurashtra Council for Child Welfare. This Bal Bhavan, which is the only institution of its kind throughout the Gujarat State, provide creative recreation in a variety of ways so that the aptitudes and creative faculties of the children may come out and healthy and sustained growth of the child may be ensured. It also serves as an observatory and a laboratory for all those interested in children's education and child welfare in general.

The Bal Bhavan is meant for children in the age-range 4-16 years. Monthly members of the Bhavan are charged a fee of annas 4 per month. Children visiting the Bhavan for a short period are not charged anything, and all the amenities are open to them. The average attendance in the Bhavan in the evening is about 100 children per day. In the morning when school parties are invited, average attendance goes upto 200 on a visiting day. The Bal Bhavan has several sections such as the Drawing Section, Music Section, Craft Section, etc. In the Bal-pustakalaya there is a good collection of Gujarati, English and Hindi books catering to children in the different age-groups. The speciality of this Bal-pustakalaya is that all the cupboards are kept open and are accessible to the young patrons. Children are expected to note down whatever they have been able to read.

The Bhavan has a milk centre where children are expected to have a self-service at their own convenience.

The Bhavan arranges for a number of cultural and entertainment programmes such as films puppet shows, magic shows, etc. Days of national importance such as the Independence Day, the Jawahar Jayanti, New Year Day and the Patang Day are also celebrated.

L-VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

An independent Institute of Vocational Guidance was set up at Ahmedabad while the Sub-bureau continued to function as before for the Institute during the year under report.

The sanctioned staff for the Institute during the year under report consisted of the following persons :—

- (1) Vocational Guidance Officer (G. E. S. Class II).
- (2) Assistant Vocational Guidance Officer (G. E. S. Class II).
- (3) 2 Clerks.
- (4) 3 peons.

Activities.—The following activities were handled by the Institute and the Sub-bureau during the year under report :—

- (1) Career Conferences.
- (2) Exhibitions.
- (3) Psychological Testing for selection of employees, and for academic purposes.
- (4) Talks to Students.
- (5) Talks to Teachers, Seminars, etc.
- (6) Personal and Postal Guidance.

The details are as under :—

(i) *Career Conferences.*—Career Conferences for Secondary School students were organised at Baroda, Anand, Shardagram and Talod.

Career Conferences for College students were organised at Jamnagar, Baroda and Ahmedabad.

Thus in all 7 Conferences were organised under the active help and guidance of the Institute.

(ii) *Exhibition.*—One Career Exhibition was arranged at Shardagram and another at Bhavnagar at the time of the Congress Session, as a special section of the Education Department Stall.

7 Career Exhibitions at Baroda, Balol, Bardoli, Ahmedabad Barvala, anand and Talod were organised during the year under report with the active help and under the guidance of the Institute.

(iii) *Psychological Testing for Academic Purposes.*—Psychological Testing work for two recruitments by the Government was done by the Institute.

Over and above that 2 schools one at Ahmedabad and the other at Modasa, were helped to select students for Technical Courses by means of Tests by the Sub-bureau staff.

7 batches of students were tested for the award of scholarships for rural children at Ahmedabad, Amreli, Palanpur, Broach, Nadiad and Himatnagar respectively by the Sub-bureau staff also during the year under review.

(iv) *Talks to students.*—Two talks were given to High School students at Ahwa, and two talks to high School students attending the Shardagram Career Conference by the Vocational Guidance Officer during the year under report.

(v) *Talks to Teachers, Seminars, etc.*—Two talks were delivered to teachers under training at G. B. T. C., Mangrol, and one at A. G. Teachers' College, Ahmedabad. Over and above that one talk -cum-discussion was arranged for teachers and Headmasters attending Shardagram Career Conference, by the Vocational Guidance Officer.

Talks were also given to the trainees of the Vocational Guidance group at the S. T. T. College, Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Vallabh Vidyanagar, and at the A. G. Teachers' College, Ahmedabad by the Sub-bureau staff also.

A workshop of Cumulative Record Cards was conducted at the Secondary Training College, Vallabh Vidyanagar under the guidance of Sub-bureau.

Talks were also given to the clerks employed in various Employment Exchanges, attending the Training Camp at Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Ahmedabad, by the Officers of the Sub-bureau and also delivered Radio Talks at the Ahmedabad All India Radio Station.

Over and above these activities, one Career Masters' Course, was organised for Teachers and Headmasters working in Secondary Schools for Ahmedabad City.

The Sub-bureau Officer also attended the meeting of the Advisory Committee for selection of Class III and IV servants staff for the District Educational Institutions.

Miscellaneous.—The Vocational Guidance Officer acted as one of the 'Trainers' at the Youth Welfare Camp at Mt. Abu, organised by the Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth of Vallabh Vidyanagar. Place, Potentialities, and procedures of Guidance Programmes on the College/University Campus were discussed. He attended the Educational Officers (Gazetted) Seminar at Baroda in January, 1961. Co-operation of the Educational Inspectors for consolidating and Co-ordinating Guidance Movement in the State was solicited. He also attended the first Maharashtra State Vocational Guidance Conference organised in February, 1961, at Amravati.

Individual Guidance work - personal as well as by post - was attended to as usual mainly by the /Sub-bureau during the year under report. The details are as under :—

1,353 persons were guided personally by the staff during the year under report, as against 851 in the previous year. 1,040 letters giving postal guidance were sent in 1960-61, as against 763 in the previous year. Thus, during the year under review, as many as 2,393 persons were guided as against 1,614 in the previous year.