



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT
OF
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
1972-73

Price Rs. 6-00

DIRECTORATE OF
EDUCATION

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE

REPORT

1972-73

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 1957-58

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GENERAL INFORMATION:

As per the census 1971, total population of the State was 2,66,97,475. There are 215 towns and 18,697 villages. The State comprises 19 Districts and the total area of the State was 1,95,984 Sq. Kms. The percentage of literacy in the State was 35.79.

During the year under report, Shri P.R. Chauhan held the post of Director of Education. He was assisted in his routine administrative work by two Joint Directors of Education and two Deputy Directors of Education. The Director of Education is administratively responsible for implementation of Educational Policy of the Government right from the pre-primary stage to higher education in the State. The details regarding the responsibilities in respect of various stages of education are given in the following paragraphs.

PRIMARY EDUCATION:

With the introduction of Panchayati Raj the District panchayats discharge their responsibility regarding the primary education through their Education Committees in the areas other than the statutory municipal areas. The Education Department appoints Administrative Officers in District Panchayats. The Director of Education sanctions 100 percent grant to the District Panchayats towards the ~~excess~~ expenditure incurred on the pay and allowances of the primary teachers. In addition to this datum grant @ Rs. 2.63 per student towards the expenditure on pay of non-educational staff and other expenditure of primary schools is also given. The Director of Education issued necessary instructions to the Education Committees for

implementation of the educational policy of the State. In urban areas the responsibility of primary education is discharged by the Primary Education Committees of statutory municipalities and they are also given grants as per rules.

SECONDARY EDUCATION:

Majority of the secondary schools in the State are managed by the private bodies. The non-Government secondary schools are given grants at the rates revised according to the recommendations of the Ishwarbhai Committee from the year 1969-70.

According to the revised rates cent percent grant is given towards the expenditure on pay and allowances of the secondary teachers including provident Fund Contributions of the institutions, while nearly 15 per cent of the total expenditure incurred on school buildings and playgrounds is given as grant. Besides this, grant upto 20 per cent of the pay-bill is given as grant for other educational facilities such as library, laboratory equipments and other educational expenditure. Income accrued from School Fees is regarded as receipts. Annual inspection of and ^{over schools are carried out by Educational} supervision of the department. The text-books and ^{Inspectors} syllabi of the Secondary Schools are approved by the department.

During the year under report, the State Government provided free education for all the girls studying in the standards VIII to XI of the Secondary Schools. Further from June, 1972 provision for free education was made for the whole state.

HIGHER EDUCATION:

At the end of the year under report there were

five universities in the State. In addition, to this Gujarat Vidyapath is considered as a recognised university under the University Grants Commission Act. Three old universities are given block grant for their maintenance, while two new universities are given ad-hoc grant for maintenance and establishment. The State Government grants affiliation to the Colleges on the basis of the recommendations made by universities. The Director of Education given maintenance grants to the colleges imparting general higher education, admissible according to the number of students and taking into account the total pay - packets of the respective Colleges. Generally, the grant is given at the rate of 25 to 50 per cent, as stated above. The quantum of grant depends on the size of the institutions and subjects taught therein. The Secondary Teacher Training Institutions are sanctioned maintenance grant at the rate of 50 per cent of the admissible expenditure. These institutions work under the control of the Universities.

OTHER ACTIVITIES:

The Director of Education looks after other activities such as libraries, drawing and crafts, commercial education, physical education etc. in addition to the responsibilities in connection with primary, secondary and higher education. For this purpose, special officers, most of them listed below work at the State level under the Director of Education.

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

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

Training of Teachers:

There were 24 Government Training Colleges in the State for primary Teachers' training. Non-Government training Colleges were given grant at the rate of 100 per cent of the admissible expenditure.

TEXT BOOKS

The State Board of School Text-books has been constituted to prepare text-books at state level according to the curricula prescribed for primary and secondary schools. These Text-books are published by the Board after their scrutiny by the experts on the respective subjects. The text-books prepared by this Board have been approved in accordance with the revised curricula. There is a State Advisory Council for Education under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Education to advise the State Government in respect of its educational policy. Besides this, there is a separate committee for higher education and a Statutory Board for Primary Education.

Technical Education, Manpower and

Employment Training Department

The administrative responsibility for the implementation of the State Technical Education Policy rests with the Director of Technical Education.

During the year under report Shri A.K. Mehta was the Director of Technical Education. He was assisted by Deputy Director of Technical Education in his day to day administrative work. Shri S.P. Taneja was the Director of Manpower and Employment Department.

CHAPTER - I

General Progress

Educational Institutions:

1.1. During the year under report the number of educational institutions in the State registered an increase at several stages. In the year 1972-73 there were 2661 institutions, out of which 21,485 were located in rural areas. 88.8 percent of the total institutions were non-Government institutions. The detailed information in this respect is given in table No.s. 1(1), 1(2), and (6).

Students :

1.2. It is seen from the table Nos. 1(3) and 1(6) that the number of students in educational institutions during 1972-73 has increased by 203306 in the State. At the end of the year under report out of the total number of 4888842 students 3147707 students belonged to rural areas.

Teachers:

1.3. In 1971-72 the number of teachers was 140487. This number increased to 1,47,102 in 1972-73. The number of women teachers was 42833 in 1971-72, which rose to 45060 at the end of the year under report. The number of primary and secondary school teachers registered a considerable rise. The detailed information is given in table No. 1(4).

Expenditure:

1.4. It will be seen from table No. 1(5) that total expenditure incurred in respect of educational institutions in the State increased from Rs.6,28,68,3808 in 1971-72 to Rs.69,89,70,510 at the end of the year under report. The Government contribution was 66.8 percent of the total expenditure.

--:6:-

Table No. 1(1)
Educational Institutions by Type.

Type of Institution	1971-72			1972-73			(+)-Increase		(-)-Decrease
	for boys	for Girls	Total	For boys	For Girls	Total	For boys	For girls.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1. Universities	5	--	5	5	--	5	--	--	--
2. Research Institutions	10	--	10	10	--	10	--	--	--
3. Arts and Science Colleges	130	18	148	135	19	154	+ 5	+1	+ 6
4. Vocational and Special Colleges	106	--	106	108	--	108	+2	--	+ 2
5. Secondary Schools	2161	221	2382	2242	231	2473	+81	+10	+ 91
6. Primary Schools	20573	1019	21592	20796	1035	21831	+223	+16	+239
7. Social Education Classes	531	333	864	802	--	802	+271	-333	-62
8. Other Schools	1079	194	1273	1097	181	1278	+ 18	- 13	+ 5
Total :-	24595	1785	26380	25195	1466	26661	+600	-319	+281

--: 7 :-

Table No. 1 (2)

Educational Institutions by Type of Management:

Type of Institution.	Government 2.	Local body 3.	University 4.	Aided 5.	Unaided 6.	Total 7.
1. Universities	-	-	5	-	-	5
2. Research Institutions	1	1	--	7	1	10
3. Arts and Science Colleges	10	-	7	122	15	154
4. Vocational and Special Colleges	8	-	10	55	35	108
5. Secondary Schools	76	225	-	2134	38	2473
6. Primary Schools	72	20366	-	629	764	21831
7. Social Education Classes	--	802	-	--	--	802
8. Other Schools	70	290	1	631	286	1278
Total.	237	21684	23	3578	1139	26661

Table No. 1(3)

Students in all the Educational Institutions

Type of Institution.	1971-72			1972-73			(+)		(-)	
	For boys	For Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1. Universities	1826	672	2498	1950	745	2695	+ 124	+ 73	+ 197	
2. Research Institutions	140	93	239	235	73	308	+ 89	- 20	+ 69	
3. Arts and Science Colleges	67148	35147	102295	71920	37891	109811	+ 4772	+2744	+ 7516	
4. Vocational and Special Colleges	47883	5966	53849	52488	7247	59735	+ 4905	+1281	+ 5886	
5. Secondary Schools	549044	272756	821800	566369	282066	848435	+17325	+9310	+ 26635	
6. Primary Schools	2244992	1342309	3587301	2333309	1414583	3747892	+88317	+ 72274	+160591	
7. Social Education Classes	11748	8195	19943	11687	7793	19480	- 61	- 402	- 463	
8. Other Schools	53066	44545	97611	56214	44272	100486	+ 3148	- 273	+ 2875	
Total :-	2975853	1709683	4685536	3094172	1794670	4888842	+18319	+84987	+203306	

Table No.1 (4)
Teachers in Educational Institutions

Institution.	1971-72			1972-73			(+/-) Increase/Decrease		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1. Universities	158	14	172	189	14	203	+ 31	--	+ 31
2. Research Institutions.	112	11	123	118	20	108 ¹³⁸	+ 6	+ 9	+ 30 ¹⁵
3. Arts and Science colleges.	4221	624	4845	4427	750	5177	+ 206	+ 126	+ 332
4. Vocational ^{and} Special Colleges.	2140	148	2288	2205	181	2386	+ 65	+ 33	+ 98
5. Secondary Schools.	24154	6090	30244	24816	6455	31271	+ 662	+ 365	+1027
6. Primary Schools	64181	33834	98015	67594	35822	103416	+3413	+ 1988	+5401
7. Social Education classes	579	125	704	537	66	603	--42	- 59	- 101
8. Other Schools	2109	1987	4096	2156	1752	3908	+ 47	- 235	- 188
Total.	97654	42833	140487	102042	45060	147102	+4388	- 2227	+6615

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

Sources of Income	1971 - 72	Percentage to total expenditure	1972-73	Percentage to total expenditure.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1. Government	42,85,57,953	68.2	46,71,03,834	66.8
2. Local Bodies	2,59,15,680	4.1	3,20,81,453	4.6
3. Universities	--	--	2,35,59,465	3.4
4. Fees	11,82,22,718	18.8	13,96,15,472	20.0
5. Other Sources	5,59,87,457	8.9	3,66,10,286	5.2
Total :-	62,86,83,808	100.0	69,89,70,510	100.0

Table No.1 (6)

Details of Education in rural areas, 1972-73

Institution.	No. of Educational Institutions.			No. of students from rural areas enrolled in all the educational institutions.			Expenditure incurred on educational institutions.
	For boys	For Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1. Universities	-	-	-	423	101	524	-
2. Research Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Arts and Science Colleges	4	-	4	28617	8744	37361	15,22,572
4. Vocational and Special Colleges	6	-	6	14660	1547	16207	8,22,502
5. Secondary Schools	1496	31	1527	291020	101360	392380	8,11,73,873
6. Primary Schools	18286	533	18819	1671932	969185	2641117	19,96,01,511
7. Social Education Classes.	543	--	543	11475	2800	14275	7,038
8. Other Schools	567	32	599	26896	18947	45843	36,17,012
Total :-	20892	596	21488	2045023	1102684	3147707	28,02,55,303

CHAPTER 2

Educational Establishment and Organisation.

Statement showing strength of various posts under Education Services during the year 1972-73.

<u>Gujarat Education Service, Class 1.</u>		<u>No. of posts.</u>
1.	Directorate	9
2.	Inspector	18
3.	Training Institution and other Institutions	20
4.	Collegiate Cadre	116

		163
<u>Gujarat Education Service, Class 2</u>		
1.	Directorate	15
2.	Teaching	97
3.	Inspecting	68
4.	General	21
5.	Collegiate Cadre	274

		475
<u>Miscellaneous appointment Outside Regular Cadre.</u>		
1.	Gazetted	17
2.	Non-Gazetted	41

		58
<u>Gujarat Education Service, Class 3.</u>		
1.	Inspecting	180
2.	Teaching Colleges	390
3.	Teaching Secondary Training Colleges	1850
4.	Clerical	893
5.	Non-Teaching Colleges	140

		3453

During the year 1972-73 Shri P.R. Chauhan I.A.S. held the post of the Director of Education and he was assisted by Shri A.K. Pradhan, I.A.S. and Miss Ban,

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Joint Directors of Education and three other Deputy
Directors of Education. Besides, the Director of
Education was assisted by Accounts Officers in the
matters of Accounts, Budget, Scholarships and audit work,
and by Planning officer in the matter of Planning.

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Primary Education.

Primary Schools:

3.1. Table No. 3(1) shows the number of primary schools in the State according to different types of management during the year 1971-72 and 1972-73. It will be seen from this that the total number of primary schools increased from 21592 in 1971-72 to 21831 in 1972-73.

Thus the current year registered an increase of 239 schools. There were 21831 Primary Schools with Gujarati as medium of instruction in the year 1972-73. Table no. 3(2) gives classification of schools imparting education through the different media of instruction.

3.2. Table No. 3(3) indicates the enrolment of Students in Primary schools in the year 1972-73. It will be seen from this table that the number of students enrolled in primary schools increased from 3587301 in the year 1971-72 to 3747892 in the year 1972-73. This increase is especially related to primary schools managed by the District Education Committees and Municipalities.

3.3. Table No. 3(4) gives standardwise strength of students in the year 1972-73.

3.4. Children in the age-group of 7-11 have been covered under the scheme of compulsory education in the whole state.

Teachers:

3.5. Table No. 3(5) contains, the comparative figures in respect of trained and untrained teachers in primary schools during the two consecutive years. The total number of teachers increased from 98015 in 1971-72 to 103416 in 1972-73. The number of trained teachers was 95075 in 1972-73 which was 93 per cent of the total number of teachers.

Expenditure:

3.6. The total direct expenditure on primary education increased from Rs. 26,54,96,868 in 1971-72 to Rs. 30,59,33,043 in 1972-73. Thus 84.5 percent of the total expenditure was increased from the State Exchequer. The details are given in table no. 3(6).

Basic Education:

3.7. Before 1967 old curriculum of basic schools contained the programmes of crafts and community life, while they were not meant for general schools.

In 1967 new syllabus came into force in the State. Thus the programmes of crafts and community life were made compulsory. New syllabus is introduced progressively since 1967, but the facility for craft education could not be made available in all the primary schools of the State. However, it is intended to introduce craft progressively in all the schools of the State.

Examination:

3.8. Primary schools certificate Examination is held on voluntary basis every year for pupils completing the seven years course in primary schools. During the year 38397 students appeared in this examination, of them 15497 students were declared as successful.

Table No.3 (1)

Primary Schools according to the types of Management, 1972 - 73

	The number of Schools in 1971-72			The number of Schools in 1972-73			(+) <u>Increase</u>		(-) <u>Decrease</u>
	For boys 2.	For Girls 3.	Total 4.	For boys 5.	for Girls 6.	Total 7.	For boys 8.	for Girls 9.	Total 10.
Government	171	11	182	68	4	72	- 103	- 7	- 110
Education Committee/ Municipalities	19110	923	20033	19421	945	20366	+ 311	+ 22	+ 333
Private aided	599	42	641	594	35	629	- 5	- 7	- 12
Private unaided	693	43	736	713	51	764	+ 26	+ 8	+ 34
Total	20573	1019	21592	20796	1035	21831	+ 223	+ 16	+ 239

Table No.3 (3)

Number of students enrolled in primary Schools, 1972 - 73

	Number of students in 1971-72			Number of students in 1972-73			(+ Increase (-) Decrease.		Total.
	In Schools for boys	In schools for girls	Total	In schools for boys	In schools for girls	Total	In schools for boys	In schools for girls	
	7635	3346	39711	11270	738	12008	- 25095	- 2608	- 27703
Edna	2005194	361543	3220737	3006523	373127	3379650	+147329	+11584	+158913
Mini	137236	11558	148794	144938	10547	155485	+ 7702	- 1011	+ 6691
Private	166644	11415	178059	186116	14633	200749	+ 19472	+ 3218	+ 22690
Private									
Total :-	3199439	387862	3587301	3348847	399045	3747892	+149408	+11183	+160591

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Table No. 3 (4)

Standardwise enrolment in Primary Schools, 1972-73.

	Enrolment		Total 4	Percentage to total enrolment		Total 7.
	Boys 2	Girls 3		Boys 5	Girls 6.	
	797291	513843	1311134	34.1	36.1	35.0
1.	425982	262516	688498	18.2	18.5	18.4
2.	328734	197044	525778	14.1	13.9	14.0
3.	282074	166611	448685	12.1	11.8	12.00
4.	211087	118987	330074	9.1	8.4	8.8
5.	161821	88847	250668	7.0	6.6	6.7
6.	126320	66735	193055	5.4	4.7	5.1
7.						
8.	Total :- 2333309	1414583	3747892	100.00	100.00	100.00

Primary Education

	Institutions	Students	Teachers
1. Ahmedabad	1655	443988	12260
2. Amreli	687	147716	3689
3. Kutch	794	104093	2981
4. Kheda	1764	33659	9585
5. Gandhinagar	115	29705	859
6. Jamnagar	880	157180	4377
7. Junagadh	1109	241282	6222
8. Dang	325	17125	548
9. Panchmahal	1944	206429	5941
10. Banaskantha	1370	120779	3439
11. Bharuch	1209 ³	16592	4963
12. Bhavnagar	1129	193903	5271
13. Mahesana	1355	299814	8070
14. Rajkot	1109	261387	6788
15. Vadodara	1674	266911	7536
16. Valsad	1284	217449	7536 6184
17. Sabarkantha	1419	169817	4723
18. Surat	1316	252724	7016
19. Surendranagar	699	115329	2964
Total :-	21831	3747892	103416

CHAPTER 4

Secondary Education:

Institutions:

4.1. Table No.4 (1) gives comparative figures of secondary schools classified according to the types of management. It will be seen from the above table that the total number of secondary schools increased from 2382 in 1971-72 to 2473 in 1972-73, thus registering an increase of 91 Schools. Out of 2473 Schools ~~139~~ 139 were multipurpose schools. In addition to General Education, various courses viz. Agriculture, Home Science, Commerce and other technical subjects are taught in these schools.

Students :

4.2. Table No.4(2) compares the number of students enrolled in Secondary Schools as on 31st March of the year under report with that of the preceding year. The number of students studying in secondary Schools has increased from 8,21,800 in 1971-72 to 8,48,435 in the year under report i.e. an increase of 26,635 was registered.

Rural/Urban Area:

4.3. The details given in table no.4(3) show that during the year under report out of 2473 secondary schools 1527 schools were in rural areas and 946 schools were in urban areas. The number of students studying in secondary schools situated in urban areas was 4,78,612, while that in schools situated in rural areas is registered at 3,69,823. During the year most of the new schools were opened in rural areas. During the year, the average number of students studying in schools in urban and rural areas was 505 and 242 respectively.

Teachers :

4.4 Table No. 4(4) gives information about teachers in secondary schools. It will be seen from the above table that the total number of teachers in secondary schools increased from 30244 in 1971-72 to 31,271 i.e. an increase of 1027 has been registered. The average number of pupils per teacher was 27.1 during the year. Out of 31,271 teachers 27655 were trained teachers.

Expenditure:

4.5 Table No. 5(5) gives sourcewise expenditure on secondary education in 1972-73.

Girls' Education:

4.6 Orders regarding free education for girls have been issued by the education and Labour Department under which tuition fees of girls studying in secondary schools should be given according to the rates prescribed by the Government. Rates of these fees are as under :-

	Std. VIII	Std. IX	Std. X	Std. XI
1. Ahmedabad	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50
2. For cities having population exceeding one lakh.	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50
3. For other areas	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50

In the current year that is from 1972-73 the secondary education in the entire state is free.

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

The grant which is paid to the Secondary Schools is meant for the same year in which it is paid and is based on the expenditure incurred during the previous year. Grant was paid in the year 1969-70 accordingly. Government has decided under its resolution, Education and Labour Department

No. SSN-1069-80719-G dated 26th March, 1973. Government secondary schools should be paid a maintenance grant from 1970-71 on estimated expenditure and income of the respective year. Accordingly, from the year 1970-71 maintenance grant is paid on the basis of the estimated expenditure and income of the respective year and adjustments thereof are made in the next year.

Basic Education:

4.8. There were 105 post basic schools imparting Secondary Education in the year 1972-73. Out of these, 64 Schools were secondary schools teaching upto S.S.C. level. 9493 pupils were studying in these schools. The number of teachers was 700 in these schools. These schools function in rural areas as institutions with facility of residential accommodation.

Table No. 4-(1)

Secondary Schools - 1972 - 73

Management	1971-72			1972-73			(+)		(-)
	For boys	For Girls	Total	For boys	For Girls	Total.	For boys	For Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Government	65	11	76	65	11	76	--	--	--
Local Bodies	193	20	213	204	21	225	+11	+ 1	+ 12
Private Aided	1868	183	2051	1942	192	2134	+74	+ 9	+ 83
Private Unaided	35	7	42	31	7	38	- 4	--	-4
Total :-	2161	221	2382	2242	231	2473	+ 81	+10	+ 91

Table No. 4 (2)
Number of Students in Secondary - Schools - - - 1972 - 73

1	1971 - 72			1972 - 73			Number of Students in Secondary schools		
	For boys 2	For girls 3	Total 4	For boys 5	For girls 6	Total 7	For boys 8	For boys 9	Total 10
							+ Increase	- Decrease	
Government	30859	9017	39876	31396	9484	40880	+ 537	+ 467	+ 1004
Local Bodies	47458	10461	57919	51801	11146	62947	+ 4343	+ 685	+ 5028
Private Aided	633340	82907	716247	654049	83962	738011	+ 20709	+ 1055	+ 21764
Private Unaided	5388	2370	7758	4516	2081	6597	-- 872	-- 289	-- 1161
Total :-	717045	104755	821800	741762	106673	848435	+24717	+ 1918	+ 26635

Table No. 4 (3)

Secondary Schools situated in rural areas, 1972 - 73

Number of Secondary Schools			Number of Students in Secondary Schools			Average No. of Students per school.	
Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Total	In school of urban areas	In School of rural areas	Total	In the school of urban areas	In the school of rural areas
946	1527	2473	178612	369823	8,48,435	505	242

*CKS: 1705

Table No. 4 (4)

Teachers in Secondary Schools 1972-73

	Total number of Teachers			Total No. of Trained Teachers			Average No. of Students per teacher.
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government	1162	332	1494	1049	294	1343	27.3
Local Bodies	1970	401	2371	1482	282	1764	26.5
Private Institutions aided.	2146	568	27034	19677	4610	24287 24287	27.3
Private Institutions Unaided	218	154	372	160	101	261	17.7
Grand Total 1972-73 :	24816	6455	31271	22368	5287	27655	27.1
Grand Total 1971-72	24154	6090	30244	20654	4853	25507	
(plus) Increase	Plus 662	plus 365	plus 1027	plus 1714	plus 434	plus 2148	
(-) Decrease							

Table 4(5)

Expenditure on Secondary Education:

Sources.	Expenditure	Percentage to Total Expenditure
1	2	3.
Government Fund	12,21,51,008	64.53
Local Bodies' Fund	13,20,121	0.70
Fees	5,27,65,457	27.88
Other Sources	1,30,29,077	6.89
Total :-	18,92,65,663	100.00

Secondary Education

Name of the District	Number of Schools	Number of Teachers	Number of Students
1. Ahmedabad	32	153	211
2. Amreli	51	130	591
3. Kutch	65	145	591
4. Kheda	293	1162	4215
5. Gandhinagar	26	638	244
6. Jamnagar	85	254	955
7. Junagadh	121	333	1189
8. Dang	3	508	26
9. Panchmahal	141	399	1591
10. Banaskantha	52	124	521
11. Bharuch	118	321	1313
12. Bhavnagar	98	316	1192
13. Mehsana	250	818	2802
14. Rajkot	139	517	1908
15. Vadodara	209	716	2664
16. Valsad	123	486	4789
17. Sabarkantha	177	476	1812
18. Surat	137	511	1995
19. Surendranagar	62	161	588
Total :-	2473	8484	31271

CHAPTER 1

Higher Education

Universities:

5.1 During the 1972-73 five statutory Universities viz. (1) Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, (2) M.S. University, Vadodara (3) Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar (4) South University, Surat (5) Saurashtra University, Rajkot were functioning. The S.N.D.T. Women's University has been recognised by the State Government for the purpose of affiliating women's colleges in the State. Moreover the Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad was functioning as deemed University during the year under report. During the year under report. ~~Rs.~~ Rs. 2,17,90,523 were sanctioned to the universities in State as mentioned below :

1.	M.S. University, Vadodara (Block maintenance and additional Block Grants)	Rs. 1,21,58,969
2.	Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar (Block maintenance and Additional Block Grant)	20,29,921
3.	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad (Block maintenance and Additional block grant).	34,58,912
4.	Saurashtra University, Rajkot (Maintenance Grant).	21,27,115
5.	South Gujarat University, Surat (Maintenance Grant).	17,90,000
6.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad (consolidated grant).	2,45,606
	Total :-	2,17,90,523

An ad-hoc grant of Rs. 4,28,000 was sanctioned to the Saurashtra University, Rajkot for the maintenance of three Government Colleges at Bhavnagar. Besides, during the year under report, matching grants of Rs. 12,06,712 paid to the universities towards recurring and non-recurring expenditure of development schemes which are approved by University Grants Commission and sanctioned by the State Government. The following table gives sourcewise direct total expenditure of the statutory universities for the year under report and the proceeding year.

Table No. 5 (2)

Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

Year.	Govt. Fund	University	Receipts from fees.	From other sources	Total
1971-72	171	-	136	124	431
1972-73	238	161	126	3	528

5.2. Research Institutions:

During 1972-73 there were in all ten research institutions and the number of students therein was 308 (235 men and 73 women).

During the year, the direct expenditure on the Research Institutions is shown in the following table :

Table No. 5 (3)

Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Govt. fund	From the Board fund.	University fund	From fees	From other sources	Total
1971-72	70.49	0.01	-	1.90	16.94	89.35
1972-73	78.82	48.58	-	1.31	27.65	156.36

53. Arts and Science Colleges :

The number of Arts and Science Colleges increased from 148 in the previous year, to 154. The number of students ~~of~~ increased from 1,02,295 to 1,09,811. Of this the number of girls in these colleges was 37891 which amounts to 34.5 percent of total number of students. The details of expenditure incurred in these colleges are as under :-

Table No. - 5 (a)
Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	From Government fund.	L.B.	Univer-sity.	From fees	From other sources.	Total
------	-----------------------	------	--------------	-----------	---------------------	-------

1971-72	201			281	149	631
1972-73	239	6	16	321	83	665

About 48 percent of total expenditure was received as fees.

5.4. Vocational Colleges :

The number of Vocational colleges increased from 101 in 1971-72 to 103 and the number of students increased to 59068. The details thereof is as under :

Table No. - 5 (5)

Colleges.	1972-73	
	Institutions	Students
1. Colleges of Education.	33	4355
2. Commerce Colleges.	36	37462
3. Law Colleges.	19	7135
4. Engineering Colleges.	7	8048
5. Other Vocational Colleges.	8	2068
Total	103	59068

The expenditure on Vocational Colleges is as under :

Table No. - 5 (6)

Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	From Government fund	University	From fees.	From other sources.	Total
1971-72	177	-	128	63	368
1972-73	128	45	206	36	415

5.5. Special Institutions :

In 1972-73 there were 5 colleges for special education. The number of students therein was 667 as detailed below :

Name of Colleges.	Students.
1. Oriental Institute, Vadodara.	114
2. Sanskrit Maha Vidyalaya, Vadodara.	
3. Lok Bharati, Sanosara, Dist. Bhavnagar.	195
4. Gandhi Vidyapeeth, Vadchhi, Dist. Surat.	178
5. Sarasvati Gram Vidyapeeth, Samoda, Dist. Mehsana.	180
	<u>667</u>

The expenditure incurred on special institutions is as under :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	From Government fund	University	From fees.	Other sources	Total
1971-72	2.08	-	0.42	5.47	7.97
1972-73	4.09	3.22	0.48	1.42	9.21

Table No. - 5 (1)

Institutions for Higher Education, 1972-73.

Name of Institution	Number of institutions			Number of students.						(+ Increase (-) Decrease		
	1971	1972	(+) Increase (-) Decrease	1971-72			1972-73			Boys	Girls	Total
	'72	'73		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
University	5	5	-	1826	672	2498	1950	745	2695	+ 124	+ 73	+ 197
Research Institutions	10	10	-	146	93	239	235	73	308	+ 89	- 20	+ 69
Arts and Science (General Education)	148	154	+ 6	67148	35147	102295	71920	37891	109811	+4772	+ 2744	+ 7516
Vocational and Special Colleges.	106	108	+ 2	47883	5966	53849	52488	7247	59735	+4605	+ 1281 *x3078	+ 5886 *x12668
Total	269	277	+ 8	117003	41878	158881	126593	45956	172549	+9590	+3078	+ 12668

-: 30-A :-

: Higher Education :

Name of the District	Institutes	Students	Teachers
1. Ahmedabad.	67	53,098	2,254
2. Amreli.	2	1,370	49
3. Kutch.	6	1,735	116
4. Kheda.	46	22,804	1,156
5. Gandhinagar.	2	693	78
6. Jamnagar.	8	4,641	195
7. Junagadh.	9	5,505	237
8. Dang.	-	-	-
9. Panchmahal.	6	2,898	142
10. Banaskantha.	3	824	60
11. Bharuch.	8	3,546	174
12. Bhavnagar.	12	7,492	330
13. Mehesana.	21	8,675	516
14. Rajkot.	21	14,343	563
15. Vadodara.	24	20,690	896
16. Valsad.	10	7,211	295
17. Sabarkantha.	8	3,761	180
18. Surat.	19	10,280	505
19. Surendranagar.	5	3,060	177
Total.	276	1,72,626	7,920

CHAPTER - 6
Training of Teachers

6.1. This chapter consists of three parts :

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

(A) Training of Secondary Teachers :

The following table shows the number of Secondary Teachers' training institutions affiliated to universities and the number of teachers under training therein during the year under report. The particulars of the four Graduate Basic Training Institutions have also been included in this table.

6.2. The details regarding the secondary schools Teachers' Training institutions in 1972-73 are given in the following table no. 6 (1) :

Table No. 6 (1)

Management.	Number of institutions.	Number of teachers under training.		
		men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Government	3	126	60	186
Institutions Receiving grant.	30	2706	1463	4169
Total.	33	2832	1523	4355

6.3. During the year under report the number of training institutions was 33. Of these, ~~three~~ three were Government Institutions and 30 were private ones receiving grant-in-

The number of trainees in these institutions increased from 1260 to 4355.

6.4. Higher Examination in

Vocational Training of Teachers :

Universities are conducting M. Ed. examinations partly by question-papers, and partly by research work. Ph. D. degree is awarded only for research work. During the year out of 261 students, 220 were awarded M. Ed. degree.

Diploma in Education :

There was a provision for conducting the classes for diploma in education in the colleges of education affiliated to Sardar Patel University-Vallabh-Vidyanagar, M.S. University, Vadodara and Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.

(B) Training of Primary Teachers :

6.6. There were 22 Government Basic Training Colleges in the state in 1972-73. Out of which 17 were for men and ~~the~~ 5 ~~are~~ were for women. There were 30 recognised training colleges run by private agencies during the year under report.

6.7. The following table shows the number of training colleges and that of trainees :

Table No. 6 (2)

Training Colleges for Primary Teachers-1972:73

Management.	Number of Institutions			Number of trainees in the institutions		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government	17	5	22	2521	480	3001
Private receiving part-in-aid	15	25	40	1950	3114	5064
Total	32	30	62	4471	3594	8065

Separate information about training colleges for men and women is given in the following paragraphs :

Institutions (for men) and trainees :

6.8. Table No. 6 (3) gives the comparative data about Teachers training Colleges for men during 1971-72 and 1972-73.

Table No. - 6 (3).

Training Colleges for primary teachers(men) 1972-73

Year.	Number of institutions	Number of students	Average number of students per institution
1.	2	3	4
1971-72	32	4039	126
1972-73	32	4471	140

Expenditure :

6.9. The total expenditure on training colleges was Rs. 25,58,385 in 1971-72 which increased to Rs. 26,58,631 in 1972-73 in the State. During the year under report the expenditure incurred by Government on training colleges for men was Rs. 1346718 which amounts to 51 percent of total expenditure.

The following table No. - 6 (4) gives the figures of expenditure on training colleges for men for both the years i.e. 1971-72 and 1972-73 :

Table No. - 6 (4)

Expenditure on training colleges for primary teachers (men), 1972 - 1973.

Year 1	From Government Fund		From the other sources		Total 6
	On Government Institutions 2	On Non-Government Institutions 3	On Government Institutions 4	On Non-Government Institutions. 5	
1971-72	13,87,026	5,80,075	1,82,801	3,98,483	25,58,385
(Percentage)	(54)	(23)	(7)	(16)	(100)
1972-73	13,46,718	8,16,364	1,71,165	3,24,384	26,58,631
(Percentage)	(51)	(31)	(6)	(12)	(100)

Table No. 6 (5)

Training Colleges for Primary Teachers (Women)

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students	Average number of students per Institutions
1971-72	31	3172	102
1972-73	30	3594	120

Expenditure :

6.11. The expenditure on training colleges for women, increased from Rs.2154039 in 1971-72 to Rs. 2291383 in 1972-73. This expenditure includes Government contribution on Government institutions of about Rs. 53,459 which is 22 percent of the total expenditure. Table 6 (6) gives figures for both the years.

Table No. - 6 (6)

Expenditure on Training Colleges for Primary teachers (Women)

Year	From Government Fund		From other sources		Total
	On Government Institutions.	On Non-Government institutions	On Government Institutions	On non-Government institutions	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1971-72	597100 (28)	1014435 (47)	127847 (6)	414657 (19)	21540 (100)
1972-73	503459 (22)	1207688 (53)	52006 (2)	528230 (23)	2291383 (100)

A new course of two years' duration for S.S.C. passed candidates was introduced in the training institutions from the year 1972-73. Classes were continued in some of the institutions for two years' courses for the untrained teachers Education Committees who have passed Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination and one year course of Junior P.T.C. for those who have passed S.S.C. Examination.

A. Training of Other Teachers :

Hindi Teachers :

6.11. Hindi Teachers' Training College has been started by Government of Gujarat with the collaboration of Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad, from June, 1963 under centrally sponsored Scheme for teaching of Hindi in Non-Hindi speaking states. During the year under report this college conducted classes for Hindi Shikshan Visharad. The number of trainees in these classes was 97.

Pre- Primary Training Colleges :

6.12. It will be seen from the following table No. 6 (7) that the number of Pre-Primary Training Colleges was 9 during the year under report and the number of trainees in these institutions was 610 on 31st March, 1973.

Table No. - 6 (7)

Number of Institutions	...	9
Number of Trainees	Men	20
	Women	590
	Total	610
Number of Teachers.	Men	12
	Women	31
	Total	43

Direct Expenditure :

		Rs.
Government Funds	...	1,00,949
Fees.	...	70,923
Other Sources.	...	50,835
Total	...	<u>2,22,707</u>

Training of Drawing Teachers :

6.13. During the year under report, the number of training institutions for Drawing Teachers in the whole state was 6 and the number of trainees in these institutions was 368.

...

Vocational and Special Education

Commercial Education :

7.1. Commercial Education in the State is given through three types of institutions.

(1) Commerce Colleges are affiliated to universities and they have four years course after secondary Stage. Information in this regard is given in chapter - 5.

(2) In Secondary Schools imparting education in commerce or in Government Commercial Centres, the accountancy and book keeping as fundamentals of commerce, typewriting and shorthand are taught. Academic subjects are taught to the students in their respective schools. The schools imparting education in commerce provide for education in above mentioned commercial subjects along with academic subjects from standard 8th to 11th. At the end of the year, the number of Secondary Schools and centres imparting education in commercial subject was 209.

(3) The Commercial institutions provide instructions in courses like typewriting, shorthand, higher accountancy and secretarial practice etc. and prepare the students for

Government commercial diploma and certificate examinations. The no. of commercial institutions was 143. During the year, At the end of the year, 27724 candidates appeared in the examinations for Government Commercial Diploma and ~~Certificate~~ Certificate of whom, 13462 candidates ~~27724~~ declared successful.

7.2. Teaching of Music :

During the year under report there were two institutions teaching music and dancing at the university level viz:

- (1) The College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics at M.S. University, Vadodara.
- (2) The College of Music, Rajkot, a course in dramatics has been started at Gujarat College. The total number of students in these two institutions was 838 during the year under report. The total expenditure incurred on these institutions during the year was of Rs 11,10,708/-

During the year under report there were 18 schools of music and dancing in the state. The number of Students in these institutions was 2331. All of these were private institutions but Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,24,992/- on these institutions.

7.3. Social Science :

Provision for the study of Social Science at higher level existed in the faculty of Social Studies, M.S. University, Vadodara. As a post-graduate institution, this faculty offers a degree in social work. In this degree course, curriculum consists of class work, field work and research work.

The main emphasis is laid on practical training and the application of theoretical knowledge in day to day life. Besides this, a course in Sociology is conducted at Gandhi Vidyapeeth, Vedchhi. The number of students in the faculty of Social studies at the end of the year under report was 82.

7.4. Home Science :

This faculty provides a four year degree course in Home Science at the M.S. University. A Home Science college has been started from June, 1971, in the year 1971-72 at Vallabh Vidyanagar in Sardar Patel University. A further course of two years for the post-graduate degree in Home Science has also been provided.

The degree course of Home Science includes 16 credits for the first two years which acquaints the students with different phases of Home Science. In the last two years the students get an opportunity to specialise in their own fields of interest. Four of the subjects of Home Science are recognized as principal subjects viz. Food, Nutrition, Child development, Home Management and Home Science Education. During the year under report the number of students in this faculty was 931. In addition to this there was provision for teaching of Home Science in one of the Colleges affiliated to the Gujarat University. At the Secondary Stage, one of the subjects taught in multi-purpose schools is Home Science. During the year under report, there were 30 such multipurpose schools teaching Home Science in the State.

7.6. Higher Rural Institutions :

Rural faculty has been started in Lok-Bharti, Sansara under Saurashtra University. It includes "Lok-Shikshan" Gram-Nirmana and Krishi-Gopalan, Lok-Bharti, Sansara, runs a Primary School, a Basic teachers' training institution, Krishivid course, a scheme for auxiliary works as well as educational extension service activities in nearby villages. The institute also possesses an experimental and demonstration farm. During the year under report, there were in all 195 students in this institutions. Total expenditure of this institution amounted to Rs. 2,65,452/-.

From 1967-68, a social science college has been started at Gandhi Vidyapeeth, Vedchhi, District Surat. At the end of the year under report the number of student in this institution was 178.

-: 39 A :-

From 1968-69, Lok-Shikshan and Kirti Mahavidyalaya has been started in Saraswati Gram Vidyaapeeth Samoda, District Mehsana. At the end of the year under report there were 180 students in this institutions.

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CHAPTER - 8

Social Education

Social Education Works :

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

1. To maintain rural libraries.
2. To conduct Mahila Mandals.
3. To manage Youth clubs.
4. To run Khedut Mandals.
5. To organise entertainment programmes.
6. To organise Bhajan Mandals.
7. To organise Sanskar Kendras.
8. Scheme for organising camps in Social Studies.
9. Educational tours.
10. To run adult education classes.
11. To conduct farmers' literacy scheme.

(B) Functions carried out by University :

1. To run adult education classes.
2. Extensive lectures.
3. Differenté camps.
4. Extra Mural Activity etc.

Administration :

This programme is under control of Director of Education :

1. District Panchayat Education Committees work in the Panchayat areas.
2. The Educational Inspector is in charge of this work in non-Panchayat areas.
3. National Sample Survey unit of university works in university Colleges.
4. Ahmedabad City Social Education Committee works for the city of Ahmedabad.

The details in respect of Social Education Classes in the year 1972-73 are given in the following table :

The type of Classes.	Number of Classes.	Number of adults admitted.	Number of literate adults.
	1972-73	1972-73	1972-73

Pravesh Grade :

Men	602	10054	2979
Women	-	5580	2485
Total	602	15634	5464

Parichaya Grade :

Men	191	1523	707
Women	-	2207	1465
Total	191	3730	2172

Prabodh Grade :

Men	9	110	-
Women	-	6	-
Total	9	116	-

Besides this, 2544 adults have been declared successful by the full-time organisers of Centres working as a part of primary Education in Saurashtra area.

Different universities have also contributed to a certain extent in respect of adult education. The South Gujarat University has got 279 adults successful in learning. M.S. University, Vadodara, has trained 150 prisoners in the Jail to read and write. Besides this, 8 adults have been taught radio repairing and provided them with jobs.

The institutions at Anand, Saurashtra, Sansara, Vedchhi and Gujarat Vidyapeeth have also organised programmes in respect of various activities like Social Education Camp, Shram Shibir (Labour Camp), Gnyan Shibir (Information Camp), Aarogya Shibir (Health Camp), etc.

Farmers' Literary Scheme :

The Farmers' Literary Scheme is earmarked for six districts of the State. Valsad district has not accepted this Scheme. In the district of Kheda the scheme is discontinued. In the remaining four districts viz. Junagadh, Mehsana, Jamnagar and Surat the Scheme is in progress. The Scheme aims at training 1800 Farmers per year. Under this scheme 34 classes are being conducted in Jamnagar during the year under report. In Surat 650 adults have been declared successful.

60 Centres each in districts of Junagadh and Mehsana have been started in the last month of the year under report.

* Saurashtra University has carried out the work concerning adult education through N.S.S. units at 6.12.76 Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Porbander etc., in a village or an urban locality or in Jail.

CHAPTER - IX

:Physical Education :

9.1. Inspectors of Physical Education carry out the work of physical education at district level. There are 20 such inspectors and they are working directly under the District Educational Officer. An inspector ~~has~~ has been appointed in each district. Ahmedabad being a big district, it has two such inspectors. The Office of the Inspectors of Physical Education was bifurcated since 1.10.68 and sports activities have been brought under the direct control of the Government.

Secondary Institutions :

9.2. In secondary schools of the State, Physical Education has been given the status of a compulsory subject like other subjects. The tests in this subject are held at the end of the year. A syllabus for Physical Education has been done on the lines of syllabus prescribed for the National Fitness Corps of the Central Government. This syllabus is made compulsory in all the secondary schools and physical education colleges of the State.

Inspections :

9.3. At least one trained inspector of physical education has been appointed in each district. The inspector gives proper guidance and tries to remove drawbacks noticed during visits and inspections in Secondary Schools and Training Colleges.

Playgrounds, Equipments and Facilities :

9.4. The department has laid down that each secondary school should have at least one acre of land per 250 students near the school premises. The prevailing position, in respect

of playgrounds shows that about 600 schools in the State have got adequate facilities of playgrounds and equipments.

Medical Examination :

9.5. As per the rules and regulations of the Department, each student should be medically examined at the time of admission to the schools and again when he leaves it. Thus a student should be medically examined, when he is in Standards V, VIII, and XI. Most of the schools seem to have done this work. But the inspectors of physical education at district level being busy with other work were not in a position to inspect this work.

Institutions of Physical Training :

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

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

9.7. This scheme has come into force since 1958. P.T.Is have been appointed in various secondary schools of the State to work on physical education :-

Besides this, a separate force has also been organised by the Central Government and its strength is 430. They have also been appointed for physical education in different schools of the State.

Scouting And Guide Activities :

9.8. The Scouting and Guide activity is a world-wide feature. In this State, this activity is run by the "Gujarat State - Indian Scout and Guide Association". This institution is given grant by the Government on the basis of (a) actual loss incurred by the institution or (b) 75 per cent of admissible expenditure plus block grant of Rs. ~~100~~^{1,000} whichever is less. District Associations are working under the State Association. This activity is being encouraged by the Department and instructions have been issued to organise one group in each school on voluntary basis.

In addition to this, a grant of Rs. 500 has been allotted to each district to organise scouts rally at district level. During the year, a State level Scout~~s~~ Masters and Girls Guide camp was organised at Nargol (District Valsad) and 30 teachers and 30 Women teachers hailing from various districts of the State had undergone training therein.

A youth Rally consisting of 5000 boys and girls students was arranged on 19.12.72. For the purpose Rs. 2,27,028/- were sanctioned by the Government. Each boy and girl student participating in the youth rally was given shoes, socks, shorts, and shirts by the Government.

C H A P T E R - X

Girls' Education

10.1. In 1972-73 there were 1466, educational institutions for girls. The following table shows the number of institutions for girls and their enrolment :-

Table No. 10 (1)

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions for girls		Number of girls in all the institutions taken together.	
	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73
1	2	3	4	5
1. University	-	-	672	745
2. Research institutions	-	-	93	73
3. Arts and Science Colleges	18	19	35147	37891
4. Vocational and Special Colleges.	-	-	5966	7247
5. Secondary Schools.	221	231	272756	282066
6. Primary Schools	1019	1035	1342309	1414583
7. Other schools	527	181	53740	52065
Total	1785	1466	1709683	1794670

Primary Education :-

10.2. In 1972-73, in all 3747892 students were studying in primary schools, of whom 1414583 were girls. Their percentage was 37.7. Out of total 103422 primary teachers, the number of women teachers was 35822. The number of trained women teachers was 31974.

Secondary Education :

10.3. In 1972-73 in all 848435 students were studying in Secondary Schools, of whom 282066 were girls. Thus the percentage of girls stood at 30.7. Out of 31271 teachers, the number of women teachers was 6455.

Higher Education :

10.4. In 1972-73 in all 172626 students were studying in institutions of higher education, out of whom 45986 were girls. Thus the percentage of girls stood at 26.64.

Expenditure :

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

The following table shows expenditure during the year 1972-73 on institutions meant only for girls :

Table No. 10 (2)

Sources	Expenditure Rs.
1. Institutions for Higher Education.	47,83,202
2. Secondary Schools.	2,41,92,900
3. Primary Schools	3,49,83,287
4. Other Schools	37,43,456
Total	6,77,02,845

CHAPTER - XI

(A) Pre-Primary Education

Table No.11 (1)

Institutions and Students

Management	1971-72			1972-73		
	No. of schools	No. of students	Average No. of students per school	No. of schools	No. of students	Average No. of student per school.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Local Bodies	380	25557	67	289	20740	72
Institutions receiving grant.	365	25358	69	469	32398	69
Institutions not-receiving grant.	180	13498	75	178	12953	73
Total	925	64413	70	936	66095	71

As has been indicated in the above table, there were 925 primary schools in the year 1971-72 and 64413 children were studying therein. At the end of the year under report, the number of pre-primary schools and of students studying therein reached to 936 and 66095 respectively. Out of the above schools, 388 schools with 32098 students were in the urban areas and 548 schools with 33997 students per school in the urban and rural areas is 83 and 62 respectively. The information given in the above table does not include the data regarding Balwadies in charge of the Social Welfare Department.

The State Government has not assumed direct responsibility of pre-primary education. At this stage, educational work is being carried out through voluntary institution.

The pre-primary Schools/Bal-nidhans in the rural areas, are given grant under the Government Order No. PPS/1569/8450/K dated 18th November, 1978.

Grant @ Rs. 15 is given on the basis of average presence of non-backward students, and @ Rs.18 on that of all girls and backward class students.

Teachers :

ST. P/210

Details regarding the teachers in pre-primary schools are given in the following table :

Table No. 11 (2)

Teachers in Pre - Primary Schools

1972 - 73

Men/Women	Trained Teachers	Untrained Teachers	Total Number of teachers.
1	2	3	4
Men	153	27	180
Women	1004	341	1345
Total	1157	368	1525

The above table shows that the total number of teachers in pre-primary schools was 1525. Out of this, the number of lady teachers was 1345, the percentage of which is 88. The number of trained teachers was 1157, which is 70 per cent of the total.

Expenditure :

ST. P/210

The following table shows the information regarding expenditure on pre-primary schools.

Table No. 11 (3)

Expenditure on pre-primary Schools

1972 - 73

Sources	1971-72		1972-73	
	Expenditure	Percentage to the total	Expenditure	Percentage to the total
1	2	3	4	5
Government Fund.	7,01,008	17.00	6,68,219	14.2
Local Bodies.	11,81,706	28.7	13,45,907	28.6
Fees	11,45,623	27.8	13,54,874	28.8
Others.	10,94,084	26.5	13,41,570	28.4
Total	41,22,421	100.00	47,10,570	100.00

It will be seen from the above particulars ^h that during the year 1972-73, 27 per cent of the expenditure on pre-primary education was met from fees while contribution from the Government was 17 per cent.

Training Institutions :

Information regarding pre-primary training institutions is given in Chapter VI entitled " Training of Teachers " .

B. Vocational Guidance

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

- (a) Collection and dissemination of information regarding study, training and ~~Vocation~~ Vocation.
- (b) Counselling to Candidates through psychological Tests.

- (b) To guide and encourage research students in the problems of Vocational Guidance.

2. Guidance by post and by personal visit.

Guidance by post and by personal visit is given to the students studying in schools and colleges so as to help them in selecting the course and Vocational planning. During the year under report Vocational guidance was personally given to nearly 5115 persons and by post to 7570 persons.

3. Organisation of Vocational Seminars and Attendance :

With a view to cultivating public opinion towards Vocational Guidance activity and creating attitude of Society in that direction, Career Seminars were organised at some 150 places in 8 districts of the State.

4. Vocational Exhibitions :

During the year under report, career building exhibitions were organised at 141 places under the auspices of various educational institutions. In all 57, 850 students took advantage of these exhibitions.

5. Vocational Talks :

During the year under report 367 Vocational talks were held.

6. Psychological Advice :

During the year, 1102 students received the advantage of psychological Advice. In all 3538 students appeared in psychological tests held at different places.

7. Training Courses :

During the year, two vocational training classes were organised. One of these two classes was of 22 days duration. Another class of 12 days duration was organised for the students studying in the local training institutions for those secondary teachers who had offered Vocational Guidance as an optional subject. The total number of trainees trained in both these classes comes to 116.

C. Study of Oriental Languages :

There were 30 Path Shalās for Studies in Oriental Languages in 1972-73. The expenditure incurred on these institutions amounted to Rs. 1,29,825/- the State Government's share being Rs. 32,975/-.

There were two institutions in the State for higher studies in Sanskrit, viz: (1) Oriental Institute, Vadodara and (2) Sanskrit Mahavidyalala, Vadodara. The total expenditure incurred on these institutions was Rs. 3,29,033/-. During the year under report, out of 66,881 students offering oriental language as a subject in S.S.C. Examination, 37,306 students were declared successful. 64,122 students offered Sanskrit and 2759 Students offered Persian and Arabic Languages.

D. Library Management :

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

- (1) To inspect public libraries receiving Government assistance and to give them recognition and grant.
- (2) Supervision and inspection of Government public Libraries.
- (3) To recommend books and periodicals to libraries. To

publish the lists of standard books, to conduct literary books competitions.

(4) To plan the developmental Schemes of State and Central Government libraries and to implement the same.

(5) The functions regarding the Raja Ram Mohanrai Library Foundation.

Besides the routine work of the office as mentioned above, the Curator of libraries also worked as a member, Secretary of the Committees mentioned below during the year under report.

(6) The Committee on Library Science Training Certificate course.

(7) The Committee recommending the books to be purchased for School - libraries.

(8) State Library Advisory Committee.

At the present, there are in all 4503 libraries in Gujarat State. The Curator of Libraries is assisted by three Assistant Curators of Libraries. The Office of these three Assistant Curators of Libraries are situated at Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Rajkot.

At present, there are in all 19 Government Public Libraries, which include one Central Library, Vadodara, the district libraries, four other Government libraries, two libraries for women, and two integrated libraries service. The progress report of the working of the said public libraries is given in the statement attached herewith. (Statement 'A').

Over and above the public libraries run by the Government, there are in all 364 libraries of various types receiving Government

assistances in the Villages having population of more than 5,000. The progress report of the working of these public libraries is given in the statement attached herewith (Statement 'B').

	<u>Number</u>
1. Gujarat Vidyapeeth and State Central Library.	1
2. City Libraries	23
3. City branch libraries	17
4. Town libraries - Grade I	111
5. " " - Grade II	128
6. Government public libraries for women.	43
7. Children's libraries.	35
8. Special libraries.	6
	----- 364 -----

Number of village libraries recognised by the Government and receiving Government Assistance in villages having population of 5,000 or less is 412. The information regarding the districtwise number of village libraries and grants given to them is shown in the statement attached herewith. (Statement 'C').

Under the Fourth Five Year Plan, Government has sanctioned Rs. 5,02,000/- for the Library development activities. Out of which various types of Financial assistance was given to Government Libraries and the libraries receiving Government aid, during six years. The details of expenditure incurred from the above amount are given in the statement attached herewith. (Statement 'D').

Statement - "A"

Report of the working of Government Libraries, 1972-73.

Sr.	Category of Library.	No.	Total expenditure on Libraw.	Expenditure on reading materials	No. of books at the end of 31.3.73	No. of members	Books circulation.	Daily average presence in libraries	Number of periodicals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Central Library, Vadodara	1	1,35,805	26,441	1,86,261	6,630	2,19,037	725	248
2.	District Libraries.	10	31,5,473	2,23,967	2,96,235	16,497	3,85,238	4,26	820
3.	Other Government Public Libraries.	4	48,576	11,093	41,008	1,019	53,450	1,896	151
4.	Government Libraries for women	2	14,644	1,836	8,164	1,225	9,168	70	45
5.	Integrated Librari Service	2	21,975	3,910	40,999	5,000	13,172	-	-
TOTAL		19	5,56,473	1,67,247	57,2,667	30,371	6,80,065	6,987	1,264

Statement - 'B'

Statement showing particulars of Libraries, other than rural ones, receiving grant, 1972-73

Sr. No.	Category of Library.	No. of libraries.	Total Grant-paid in 1972-73		Total Grant	Total Expenditure on library	Number of books	Expenditure on reading materials	No. of libraries having their own buildings	No. of books and periodicals taken by readers for reading (Book circulation)	Daily average presence in libraries
			General Grant	Special Grant							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			90599	-	90599	115593	185751	32305	1	84352	250
1.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth and State Central Library Ahmedabad.	1									
2.	City Libraries.	23	109848	21800	131648	398977	451626	16196	15	681971	11337
3.	City Branch Libraries.	17	22313	2850	25163	126079	17881	4957	9	25545	4506
4.	City Grade - I Libraries.	111	124686	51900	176586	532921	688112	183762	89	712055	26614

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5.	City Grade Libraries.	128	84238	32500	116738	349593	492176	133722	97	350762	14481
6.	Libraries for Women	43	17797	6625	24422	64376	101528	25928	31	110663	1721
7.	Libraries for Children	35	4380	4300	8680	16983	87276	7696	28	68021	3289
8.	Special Libraries	6	346	-	346	1627	3550	384	-	2424	86
Grand Total		364	454207	119975	574182	1606149	2186900	596294	270	2265701	62284

Statement - 'C'

Village Libraries

In addition to the various categories of libraries mentioned above there were 4121 recognised village libraries during the year under report and they were given a total grant of Rs. 2,85,250. Moreover, a special grant of Rs. 26,000 was also given for opening of new village libraries. The details regarding the districtwise number of these libraries and grants given to them are as under :

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Number of village libraries	Amount of grant paid, 1972-73.
1	2	3	4
1.	Bharuch.	397	22,000
2.	Mehesana.	864	75,000
3.	Kheda.	400	25,000
4.	Amrali.	134	10,375
5.	Kutch.	9	900
6.	Panchmahal.	349	23,000
7.	Banaskantha.	213	12,775
8.	Sabarkantha.	125	8,000
9.	Vadodara.	828	74,000
10.	Ahmedabad.	64	2,500
11.	Bhavnagar.	26	-
12.	Surat.	361	5,000
13.	Jamnagar.	8	1,000
14.	Valsad.	241	17,000
15.	Surandranagar.	5	-
16.	Rajkot.	55	5,300
17.	Junagadh.	6	550
18.	Dang.	-	-
19.	Gandhinagar.	36	2,850
Total		4121	2,85,250

Statement - "D"

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

Sr. No.	Particulars.	Amount spent.	the number of Libraries benefitted.
1.	To Central Library, Vadodara (For Books).	19,960	1
2.	To Government District Library (For Books).	98,414	10
3.	To Government District Library (For Furniture).	28,743	10
4.	Building Construction	34,450	10
5.	For additions and alterations and for repairs.	2,575	10
6.	To Government recognised Public Library (For Books).	27,750	31
7.	For Conference, Seminar and exhibition.	3,276	15
8.	To Government Recognised Public Library (For Furniture).	27,700	31
9.	For opening new Rural Library	25,000	25
10.	For Building, Building repairs, Furniture and books to Government recognised rural libraries.	1,76,000	355
11.	Government Library, Gandhinagar.	9,322	1
12.	Government District Library, Dang, Ahwa.	35,340	1
13.	Government Library, Amreli.	8,122	1
14.	Government Library, Palanpur.	646	1
TOTAL :		4,98,288	502

Mobile Libraries :

There are five mobile libraries in Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Jamnagar and Junagadh Districts in Saurashtra area. The Government has transferred these mobile libraries to the District Panchayat Education Committees. Therefore, the district Education Committees run them. During the year under report, the grant of Rs. 30,000 has been given for literature. Information of working of mobile libraries is given in Statement 'E'.

Trained Staff :

Trained staff is one of the pre-requisites for libraries. So far only a few libraries have trained staff. The five weeks duration course since 1951, has been revised and made of four months duration from 1969-70. For this, classes were conducted by the Gujarat Pustakalaya Mandal, at Ahmedabad in 1972-73 by Sardar Patel University at Vallbh Vidyanagar. The state Examination Board, Ahmedabad held the examination of this class and out of 136 candidates appeared at the examination 93 were declared successful.

Exhibition and Seminars :

During the year under report, exhibitions of books were organised in 15 public libraries at Ahmedabad, Palanpur, Vadodara, Anareli, Bharuch, Patan, Bhuj, Navsari, Modasa, Dhinoj, Kosamba, Vaghodia, Magdiya, Damnagar and Dhanara and for this purpose total special assistance of Rs. 5,000 was given to these libraries. Out of this amount an expenditure of Rs. 3,26/- was incurred.

Information for working of Mobile Libraries run by District Panchayat
Education Committee.

Statement - "E"

Sr.	Name of District	Expenditure on Mobile Library			Expendi- -ture on reading material	Number of Centres books	Number of Centres	Number of days of circulation of books during the year	Circulation of Books
		Expenditure incurred by Government	Expenditure borne by Panchayat	Total Expen- diture					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Junagadh	24,544	385	24,929	7,374	9,238	90	102	37,469
2.	Bhavnagar	12,555	9,635	22,190	5,150	13,633	100	36	1,139
3.	Rajkot.	34,586	-	34,586	7,725	9,119	85	149	44,413
4.	Jamnagar.	Not available.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Surendranagar.	-do-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total		71,685	10,020	81,705	20,249	31,990	275	287	83,021

Working of the Gujarat Pustakalaya Mandal,
Ahmedabad.

During the year 1972-73, the meetings of the Executive Committee of the Mandal were held on 30.4.72, 24.11.72, 26.12.72 and 25.3.73 and the meeting of the Managing Committee was held on 26.11.72.

During the year under report, the total number of members of three divisions viz.: Ahmedabad, Vadodara, and Rajkot was 4,454 and subscription fees received from them amounted to Rs. 9,103.

During the year 1972-73, nearly 52 District Pustakalaya Mandals and about 69 Taluka Pustakalaya Mandals were formed. Moreover, the City Pustakalayas of Ahmedabad, Surat, Vadodara, and Rajkot were also formed.

During the year under report, organisers of the Pustakalaya had inspected 885 libraries during the tours of 1678 days, and gave guidance for opening new libraries in 313 villages. Actions for starting 76 new libraries and getting them recognised by Government as well as obtaining Government aid were taken.

Working of the Gujarat Pustakalaya Sahayak
Sahakari Mandal, Vadodara.

During the year under report, a literary books reading examination was conducted by the Mandal in 933 Centres of Gujarat including Bombay, Poona and Calcutta in which 3,24,382 candidates appeared.

The Membership of the Mandal is 1495, of which 1153 are institutions and 399 are individuals.

During the year under report books worth Rs. 4,64,32,417/- were purchased and those worth Rs. 5,84,719.75 ^{were} ~~2373~~ sold.

Subscription of Magazines:

During the year under report, Mandal was entrusted with the work of paying the subscriptions on behalf of some 2000 village

libraries, 210 other institutes and about 200 individuals. During the year Mandal paid subscriptions Rs. 1,33,851.74/-.

Permanent Fund for Libraries :

At the end of 30th June, 1973 deposit of Rs. 6,06,013.06/- was there as a savings, in the permanent fund for libraries. Interest on this amount was given at the rate of 6 per cent.

Publication of Books :

During the year under report the Mandal has published 105 books, of which all the copies of 94 Books have been sold out. The Mandal has invested Rs. 3,400.69/- for the publication of Books.

The Monthly entitled "Pustakalaya" :

In June, 1973 the monthly "Pustakalaya" completed 47th year of its publication. Total receipt of the year amounted to Rs. 29,674.82. Of which an expenditure of Rs. 29,553.91 was incurred resulting in a total savings of Rs. 120.81 with the monthly.

E. Government Patronage to Literature :

With a view to providing encouragement to literature, every year certain amount is provided in the State Budget. The amount is utilised for giving State Patronage to authors by purchasing copies of Books which are useful from educational point of view. The purchase under the Scheme is generally restricted to books which are of technical or special nature and whose buyers are rather rare or which have prohibitive prices. The Books thus purchased by Government aid are distributed amongst Government institutions and in certain special cases amongst Non-Government Educational institutions, libraries and research institutions. With a view to providing encouragement to literature during the year under report a provision of Rs. 33,000/- was made under the budget head - 'Government patronage to Literature'. Out of this amount an expenditure of Rs. 32,350/- was incurred. These books have been distributed to Government and Non-Government Educational Institutions.

Other books and magazines of academic interest were also

brought to the notice of Government and Non-Government institutions under this department.

F. Text - Books

Text books in primary and Secondary Schools

Under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947 and the rules thereunder, the powers of prescribing text books for primary Schools have been vested in Government and no books other than those sanctioned by the Government or the Director of Education can be taught in any Government or Government recognised primary schools.

Secondary Schools in Gujarat State are also required to use sanctioned text books. The School Text Book Committees constituted for Gujarati, English, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi and Sindhi with official and non-official members to assist the Director of Education in sanctioning the books to be used in schools and the Price-Fixation Committee consisting of two officials and two non-officials and a Secretary to be appointed by the Director of Education for fixing the prices of text books were continued.

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

The Gujarat State School Text Books Board has published text books for Std. VII in the academic year 1972-73 and the implementation of the prescribed programme of the board is in progress.

Since the Gujarat State School Text Books Board has been established for preparing the text books, new text books are not presented for approval by the private publishers.

G. N. C. C.

From the year 1968-69, N.C.C. training has been made voluntary for the College Students. During the year 1972-73, the number of N.C.C. Cadets in Senior and Junior divisions was 53,999. The College students and the boys and girls studying in Schools are entitled to be admitted in Senior and Junior divisions respectively. The total number of boys and girls Cadets in Senior division was 21,096 and 3,682 respectively, while the total number of boys and girls cadets in junior division was 25,143 and 4,078 respectively.

The number of cadets in the annual training camp was 7,539 and that of N.C.C. Officers was 246. 17 such annual training camps were held.

During the year, 55 N.C.C. Officers were deputed for pre-commission training and 76 N.C.C. Officers for refresher courses.

During the year, an expenditure of Rs. 66,07,621.81 was incurred on N.C.C. activities.

H. Ashram Schools

With a view to solving the problem of education among the children of scheduled tribes and inhabitants of scheduled areas effectively, the scheme of Ashram Schools is in force from 1953-54. Ashram Schools are functioning as residential institutions wherein children are given boarding and lodging facilities free of charge. They are given basic education. These institutions are generally run through voluntary agencies. At the end of the year 1972-73 there were 136 Ashram Schools in the State, out of which 11 were post-basic Ashram Schools.

The information regarding Ashram Schools is given in the following table :

Sr. No.	The type of institution	Number of institutions.	Student enrolled	Grant given by State Govt. (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ashram Schools for the Nomadic Tribes.	6	499	2.95
2.	Ashram Schools for the Notified Tribes.	11	705	3.28
3.	Ashram Schools for the children of sweepers.	1	50	0.30
4.	Ashram Schools for the Scheduled Tribes.	107	8747	96.86
5.	Post basic Ashram Schools.	11	766	
TOTAL		136	10,767	

With a view to providing proper management and necessary guidance there were two State Level Officers for Ashram Schools. Their Offices are at Surat and Ahmedabad respectively. They are entrusted with the work of inspection etc. of Ashram Schools.

I. Scholarships :

Freeships to economically backward students :

1. Prior to the academic year 1972-73, under this scheme, students whose guardians' or parents' annual income does not exceed Rs. 900/- were given freeships for higher education. It has been decided that from the year 1972-73 those students whose guardians' annual income does not exceed Rs. 2,400/- and obtain more than 50 per cent of mark should be given full freeships and those who obtain less than 50 per cent of marks should be given half freeships.
2. Those students whose guardians' or parents' annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,200/- are given freeships in Secondary Schools. Besides, Children of those guardians' whose annual income is more than Rs. 1,200/- but less than Rs. 1,800/- are given half freeships.
3. From the year 1971-72 it has been decided for Stds. VIII & IX to give full freeships to those students whose guardians' or parents' annual income is Rs. 3,600/- and half freeships to those whose guardians' or parents' annual income exceeds Rs. 3,600/- but is less than Rs. 4,800/-
4. From the year, 1969-70, it was decided to give freeships to girls studying in Stds. VIII to XI of the Secondary Schools, irrespective of their guardians'/Parents' income. However, Government has decided to give freeships at the Secondary level from the year 1972-73.
5. Number of students benefitted under this scheme at the higher and secondary levels during the last two years is given in the following table :

Year	Number of students benefitted.			Annual Expenditure		
	Secondary Schools	Colleges	Total	Secondary Schools.	Colleges	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1971 - 72	2,12,023	25,419	2,37,442	1,45,59,437	50,55,328	1,96,14,755
1972 - 73	39,480	33,330	72,810	31,08,287	76,30,190	1,07,38,477

(2) Educational concessions to children of political sufferers.:

Scholarships, stipends, books and financial assistance are given for higher education since 1963-64 to the children of those persons who participated at and suffered in National Movements for independence. The number of students benefitted and figures of expenditure incurred are as under :

The number of students benefitted.

Year	Stipend	Books	Scholarships Feeships,	Total
1971 - 72	196	196	196	196
1972 - 73	276	276	276	276
<u>Expenditure :</u>				
1971 - 72	66560	15200	40660	122420
1972 - 73	86000	17000	69066	172066

(3) Educational concessions to children of Goldsmiths :

This scheme has been introduced from 1963-74. Under the scheme, feeships, bookgrants, etc. are given to the children of goldsmiths. The number of students benefitted under the scheme and amount of expenditure incurred are as under :

Year	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure
1971 - 72	28	800
1972 - 73	19	600

R. Educational concessions to children of Indian repatriated from Burma, Ceylon and Portugal :

Under this scheme, educational facilities to the children of repatriated Indians from the above countries were granted from 1963-64 under the welfare scheme of rehabilitation of Indian repatriates from the above countries.

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

Year		Number of beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs.)
-----		-----	-----
1971-72	Burma	95	21,620/-
1972-73	"	72	14,790/-
1971-72	Ceylon	-	-
1972-73	"	-	-
1971-72	Portugal	10	1,290/-
1972-73	"	7	2,490/-

5. Freeships to students in Non-Government Colleges :

The scheme of 833 freeships which were being given to Non-Government Colleges has been discontinued under Government Resolution, Education and Labour Department No. Sch. 1769-L dated 17th October, 1969, and the scheme of freeship at 2½ p. c. has been sanctioned from the academic year 1969-70 for Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges. There is a committee in every college to decide about these freeships and the number of pupils to whom freeships are to be awarded is decided by this committee. It has been decided that ordinarily the scheme of freeships shall be limited to pupils whose parents or guardians are residents of Gujarat. The benefit of this scheme

of freeship cannot be given to pupils whose parents' annual income exceeds Rs. 4,800/-. The statistical details in respect of this are as under :

Year	Number of beneficiaries.	Expenditure
1971-72	2210	Rs. 6,93,300/-
1972-73	2208	Rs. 6,80,220/-

(6) Interstate Scholarships :

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

Year	Number of beneficiaries	Expenditure Rs.
1971-72	30	35,100/-
1972-73	30	35,100/-

(7) Scholarships for higher studies :

With a view to giving financial assistance to the meritorious students of Gujarat State for higher studies, the scholarships for higher studies are being given from 1965-66. The number of scholarships and figures of expenditure incurred are as under :

Year	Number of Scholarships	Expenditure Rs.
1971-72	3502	6,82,130/-
1972-73	1404	6,42,220/-

8. National Scholarships

Scholarships

given to the children

Similarly, various schemes as mentioned above have been implemented by the Central Government also, so that the meritorious students have not to discontinue in higher education their studies in higher education because of their economic condition. The Students of Gujarat have also been benefitted under these schemes which can be seen from the following figures :

Name of the scholarship	Year	Number of students			Expenditure Rs.
		Total	New	Old	
1. National Scholarships	1971-72	1550	413	1137	13,50,000/-
	1972-73	1475	425	1050	17,75,410/-
2. National Loan Scholarships:	1971-72	2908	967	1941	21,89,715/-
	1972-73	2811	973	1838	20,86,019/-
3. National Scholarships for the children of teachers.	1971-72	174	25	149	1,09,000/-
	1972-73	95	24	71	1,01,225/-

J. Drawing and Crafts :

With the formation of the State Examination Board, examinations of higher Arts and Drawing Grade in Gujarat State are conducted by the Board. Technical advice and assistance regarding these examinations are given by the Inspector for Drawing and Crafts Work.

During the year under report, the Inspector and Assistant Inspector for Drawing and Crafts inspected secondary schools as well as D.T.C. Institutions of the State.

The following table appeared and were declared other examinations during the

Sr. No.	Name of the Examination.	No. appeared	Passes.
1.	Drawing Elementary grade	44163	27213
2.	Drawing Intermediate grade	22775	13893
3.	D. T. C.	368	348
4.	D. M.	172	92
5.	A. M.	158	68
6.	Elementary Drawing & Painting	297	172
7.	Intermediate Drawing and Painting.	146	78
8.	Advanced Drawing and painting.	68	40
9.	Diploma Drawing and Painting.	33	13
10.	Elementary Commercial Art.	49	25
11.	Intermediate Commercial Art.	89	75
12.	Advanced Commercial Art.	57	30
13.	Diploma Commercial Art.	34	11
14.	Elementary Sculpture.	15	9
15.	Intermediate Sculpture.	8	4
16.	Advanced Sculpture	2	0
17.	Diploma Sculpture	2	0
18.	Foundation (New Course)	83	83

K. State Institute of Education :

The State Institute of Education, Gujarat State is an important educational institution, housed at Ahmedabad. Its main educational activities are as under :

(1) Training Classes :

With a view to conducting inspection work in Training Colleges with the new scheme in 1967, training classes of two weeks' duration were organised. During the year, two classes were held for inspectors and two classes for the Teachers - thus in all four classes were organised.

(2) Group Centres, School Complex and Reorientation Classes :

With a view to solving educational difficulties of the primary teachers as well as to familiarise them with the new trends in education group centres, school complex and reorientation classes are organised. There are in all 2421 group Centres and 650 School Complexes in the State. During the year, Primary teachers were given guidance in educational subjects in some 66 reorientation classes. 743 group centres, 24 adopted schools and 50 school complexes were given aid in educational literature during the year. There are 64 Primary Teachers' Training Colleges in the State. All these institutions are working as Service Extension Centres. During the year, a symposium of principals of these institutions was held and these Centres also were given aid in educational literature.

(3) Symposium :

With a view to enable to field workers to exchange their educational experiences, one state level and eleven district level symposia were organised by the institute.

(4) Publication :

Manuscripts of two books were prepared and send to the press during the year.

(5) Revising the system of examination

Five workshops were organised in the districts of examination for primary education.

(6) Wastage and Stagnation :

With a view to minimise wastage and stagnation, 10 camps for primary teachers and five for inspectors were organised.

(7) Classless Block Scheme :

This activity has been accelerated in the districts of Vadodara, Ahmedabad and Sabarkantha, which is effective from the point of view of minimising the value of wastage and stagnation.

(8) Workshops :

Workshops were organised in respect of successive study, work experience, educational buildings of scheduled areas, form of primary school's inspection report, audio-visual aids etc.

(9) Special works :

The State Institute of Education took part in the seminars and workshops organised by N.C.E.R.T., Delhi. It also participated in the exhibition organised by the Khadi Gramodyog Board, as well as in the exhibition held at Wardha.

(10) Project :

Twenty one projects were prepared and submitted to the N.C.E.R.T., Delhi, out of which 19 projects were sanctioned and each of them has been given financial assistance.

(11) Other Sections of the State Institute of Education :

Service Extension Centres, Developmental Course Section of the Teachers Education Board, Science Unit and Vocational Guidance Bureau have been attached to the State Institute of Education. These Sections are accelerating the educational activities by organising Inservice classes, Refresher Classes, Work Camps and Seminars.

C H A P T E R

Directorate of Technical Education

1. Set-Up :

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

1.2. On bifurcation of Bombay state, the state of Gujarat established the Directorate of Technical Education at Ahmedabad from 1.5.1960 which undertook the activities of engineering, industrial and vocational education.

1.3. The Administrative Head of Technical Education has been designated as the Director of Technical Education. He is assisted by three officers in Gujarat Education Service, Class-I and three officers in Gujarat Education Service, Class-II.

1.4. The following councils and a board have been constituted by the Government to assist the Directorate of Technical Education :

- (a) The State Technical Education Council.
- (b) Industrial Liaison Board.
- (c) Technical Examination Board.
- (d) An advisory committee for each Engineering College and Polytechnic of the State.

1.5. The State Technical Education Council Prescribes Diploma and Certificate Courses in the State. It undertakes the work of holding examinations and other allied matter, and also advises the state Government in the matters related to it.

1.6. The Technical Examination Board, Diploma and Certificate Councils, etc. it prescribes the curriculum.

1.7. In order to create necessary climate for the development of technical education which has been considered very important in view of the progress achieved by the Industrial units, Government has established the Industrial Liaison Board with a view to providing guidelines and submitting the proposals of programmes pertaining to the development of technical education at the degree as well as diploma levels drafted by the representatives of technical institutions and industries. This Board has been established under Government Resolution, Education and Labour Department No. G.E.C. 3067-77867-GH, dated 22nd January, 1970.

1.8. Keeping in mind the progress achieved by the Industrial units and in order to create necessary uniformity for new courses and diversified courses recently started at degree and diploma levels, an advisory committee has been established in each Engineering College and Polytechnic. This committee has been established under Government Resolution, Education and Labour Department No. TEM-1071-76031-GH, dated 20th August, 1971.

1.9. Industrial Training Centres, National Apprenticeship scheme and the scheme of evening classes for industrial workers, which were under this department before 1st February, 1971, have been transferred to the officer started under the name of the Directorate of Manpower, Employment and Training and necessary staff and budget pertaining to it have also been transferred :

2. Categories of Education :

2.1. Categories of Education are as under :-

1. Engineering Colleges :
 - C. Part-time Courses.
2. Polytechnics :
 - A. Post-Diploma.
 - B. Diploma.
 - C. Part-time Diploma.
3. Secondary Educational Institutions : Technical High Schools.
4. Crafts training institutes - Certificate courses :
 - A. Training Classes for different vocations.
 - B. Tailoring classes for women.
5. Miscellaneous activities :
 - A. Grant of Scholarships.
 - B. Grant to non-Governmental institutions, etc.

3. Institutions, Courses and Details :
(Post Graduate Courses)

3.1. Post graduate courses are conducted at three Engineering Colleges (Ahmedabad, Anand and Vadodara) of the State. There are courses in 16 different subjects. Total intake capacity is 143.

3.2. Graduate Courses :

Graduate courses are conducted at seven different Engineering colleges in the state viz: Ahmedabad, Anand, Morbi, Vadodara, Surat and Nadiad. Provision for 12 different courses has been made.

3.2(1) Post Graduate Diploma course :

In addition to this, for post-graduate Diploma courses in Refrigeration and air-conditioning and planning respectively at Vadodara and Ahmedabad there is an intake capacity of 30 in all.

The total intake capacity in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Chemical Engineering, Textile Engineering, Architecture, Electronics and Communication Engineering.

During the current year new courses of study have been started in Instrumentation and control, Electronics and Communication Engineering and Production Engineering have ~~also~~ been started, and for the courses in other subjects such as Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Chemical and Metallurgy a sandwich pattern has been adopted on experimental basis and totally 205 seats have been allotted for these courses. Thus the total intake capacity at graduate level comes to 1690.

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

3.4. Polytechnics :

Diploma courses :

Total No. of Courses :	37
Conventional Diploma Courses	3
Diversified Diploma Courses	22
Diversified Post-Diploma Courses	7
Part-time diversified Post-Diploma courses	2
Part-time diversified diploma courses	3
Part-time conventional courses	3
Intake capacity	3320
No. of institutions	19

3.4.2 Diploma Institutions :

Diploma courses are provided for in 19 institutions :

Ahmedabad - 3, Patan, Morbi, Rajkot - 2, Barwanagar Fortan¹r,
Adipur, Dahod, Vadodara - 2, Surat - 2, Bhavnagar, Valsad, Talasari,
vidyanagar and Nadiad :

No. of conventional courses	3
Intake capacity	1690
No. of Institutions	13

3.4.3 Information regarding Diversified Courses:

No. of Courses	22
Intake capacity	990
No. of institutions	16

3.4.4 Diversified Courses :

From June, 1969 and 1970 diversified Diploma courses were introduced and accordingly at present 22 diversified diploma courses are taught in 16 polytechnics. The details regarding diversified diploma courses are as under :

1. Chemical Engineering
2. Construction and Structure
3. Man-made fibers fabrics
4. Man-made fibers wet processing
5. Ceramic Technology
6. Printing Technology
7. Commercial practice
8. Agro-industrial Engineering
9. Electronics and Radio Engineering
10. Electronics and Radio Engineering
11. Auto - Engineering
12. Textile & Chemistry
13. Textile Technology
14. Textile Manufacturing
15. Metallurgy
16. Technology of Processing Oil and Gas

17. Technology of Production of Synthetic
18. Technology of production of synthetic resin and plastic.
19. Architectural Assistantship
20. Commercial Art
21. Costume Design and Dressmaking
22. Textile Design (not started)

3.4.5 Diversified Post Diploma Courses :

A. Full-time Courses :

Number of courses	7
Intake capacity	170
Number of Institutions	6

B. Part-time Courses :

Number of Courses	2
Intake capacity	50
Number of institutions	2

3.4.6 Institutions :

Diversified Post-Diploma Courses are conducted in seven different institutions :

Ahmedabad - 3, Surat, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Vadodara.

3.4.7 Part-time Diploma Courses :

A. Conventional Courses :

Number of Courses :	3
Intake capacity	355
Number of Institutions	9

B. Diversified Courses :

No. of courses	3
Intake capacity	65
Number of Institutions	2

3.4.8 Institutions :

Part-time Diploma Courses are being taught at 11 institutions at Ahmedabad, Vadodra, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Rajkot and Valsad, Part-time Courses in Ahmedabad and Vadodra were started during the Third Five Year Plan, while those at Bhavnagar, Surat, Bharuch, Dahod, Rajkot and Valsad were started from August, 1969 and the same at Porbender have been started from the year 1971-72.

Part-time diversified courses are taught at Ahmedabad and Rajkot.

3.4.9 Courses :

Provision has been made for Part-time Diploma courses like Civil, Mechanical and Electrical (conventional), Machine Tools Technology, Tools Engineering and welding Technology (diversified).

3.4.10 Girls' Polytechnic :

Number of Courses	6 (all diversified)
Intake capacity	255
Number of Institutions	2

3.4.11 Institutions :

Girls' Polytechnics are being run at Ahmedabad and Surat.

3.4.12 Courses :

Provision has been made for six different course like :

1. Commercial practice
2. Electronics and Radio Engineering
3. Architecture Assistantship
4. Commercial Arts has been started at Surat from June, 1970.

5. Costume design and dress making has been started at Ahmedabad from June, 1972.
6. Textile Design - No additional centres have been started in the current year.

3.5. Technical Schools :

In the year 1972-73 the number of multi-purpose and Technical Schools (those technical courses) in the state is 44. 894 students are studying therein. In most of the centres the technical schools which are run by the Government the students of local schools come to learn the technical subjects for S.S.C. Examination.

3.6. Training of Craft :

There are 231 institutions imparting training for various vocations. Boys and girls are given training in various subjects in these institutions. Out of these, 58 institutions have the intake capacity of 3249 students for certified Engineering Courses and the remaining 173 institutions have got the intake capacity of 6225 boys and girls for imparting training in Education and Embroidary etc. These courses have been approved by the State Technical Education Council.

A School for the blind has been opened at Ahmedabad from 1968. Classes are being conducted in it for carpentry, Armature winding, Hand Looms and Power Looms Weaving, Mechanics, Cane-work, Card Board and Book Binding. Intake capacity of these classes is 60.

3.7. Review Table :

The following figures for 1972-73 would show at a glance to what extent the facilities available at different levels of technical education have been availed of :

Category of Institution	No. of institutions	Part of Courses	Number	Intake capacity
1	2			
Engineering Colleges having post-graduate courses.	3	Post-Graduate	17	143
Institutions having graduate courses.	7	Graduate	12	1690
Engineering	1	Part-time Graduate courses.	3	100
	2	Post-graduate Diploma	2	30
Polytechnics/ Institutions Offering diploma courses.	13	Conventional Diploma.	3	1690
	6	Post-Diploma	7	170
	2	Part-time Post-Diploma	2	50
	16	Diversified diploma.	18	735
	9	Part-time Diploma.	6	420
	2	Diploma for girls	6	255
Secondary Technical Schools	44	Technical subjects of S. S. C.		3195
Craftwork training institutes	58	Different subjects		3249

1	2	3	4	5
For Certificate Courses.	173		6225	
4. Expenditure:	28		Education Expenditure:	
Government Institutions:			1,62,66,660	
Non-Government Institutions :			33,13,450	
			<u>1,95,80,110</u>	

5. Miscellaneous Activities :

5.1 In addition to this, the Directorate gives various scholarships. In all 9 Scholarships are sanctioned to students of Gujarat for technical courses not provided for in the state. For that purpose an amount of Rs. 120/- per month is sanctioned for graduate courses and Rs. 75/- per month is sanctioned for Diploma courses.

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

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CHAPTER

Directorate of Manpower, Employment and Training

1. Administrative Scheme

The administration of Artisan Training scheme, scheme for Educated unemployed, Apprentices Training scheme and part-time classes rested with Directorate of Technical Education and that of Industrial workers' Training Scheme rested with the Labour Commissioner. In order to give the requisite importance to speedy industrialization, the Directorate of Manpower, Employment and Training has been entrusted with the work of collecting data regarding these activities since 1st February, 1972.

2. Artisans' Training Scheme and Industrial workers' Training Scheme :

These schemes aim at preparing trained workers for industries, promoting production and improving the quality of industrial products, augmenting the employment opportunities in industries and thereby lowering the number of educated unemployed and imparting training to workers, their family members as well as dependents.

In Gujarat State there are, at present 18 I.T.I. and 3 Industrial workers' Training Centres. I.T.I. provides for 17 courses of one year duration and 21 courses having 2 years duration, while Industrial Workers' Training Centres provide for courses of 6 months and 1 year duration. In 1972-73, I.T.I. imparted training to 5287 trainees out of 5986 seats, while in the Industrial Workers' Training Centres out of 960 seats 530 trainees had undergone training.

Government has sanctioned the construction of I.T.I. Centres at Modasa, Palanpur and Bilimora and the construction of a building of Industrial Workers' Training Centre, Vadodara.

In order to give wide publicity to the I.T.I. Training during the year, an arrangement was made for the trainees and instructors for going to taluka places and villages situated near their institutions and repair the agricultural tools and machines. The shortage of drinking water prevailed due to drought condition and therefore with a view to providing drinking water in the institutions an arrangement for drinking water was made under civil works during the year at I.T.I. Centres at Palanpur, Godhra, Gondal, Bilimora, Vadodara and Ahmedabad; diversification of 328 seats in unpopular vocations has also been made. Vocations regarding stenography, preservation of fruits and vegetables and manufacturing of suitcase and leather goods were also introduced. In 1972-73 about 88 percent of the sanctioned seats of I.T.I. were availed of. The machinery at Industrial Workers' Training Centre, Ahmedabad having been worn out the work for replacing it with the modern machinery of about Rs. 22,000/- has been undertaken.

(3) Scheme for removal of educated unemployment :

In order to solve the problem of educated unemployed and to help such candidates in obtaining jobs, the State Government in 4th Five Year Plan, has introduced the scheme for removal of educated unemployment under the scheme No. 662 and it is being implemented through this Department. Mostly this scheme provides for courses of short term of 6 months, but some of the Courses

like Punch Operator,, Typewriting, etc. for 3 months duration. While the courses in Printing, etc. are of 6 months duration. working and the courses meant for students having diploma in Civil Engineering and holding diploma, have one year's term.

Under the scheme, for courses like truck driver-cum-repairer, plumber and carpenter and a stipend of Rs. 25/- per month and for graduate courses a stipend of Rs. 50/- per month and for Defence Service Courses stipend of Rs. 100/- per month is given to the trainees.

In the year 1972-73, in all 3149 trainees availed of the scheme, out of whom 1585 graduates, 1077 S.S.C. passed and 487 non-S.S.C. Students were there as trainees. In the year 1972-73 a provision of Rs. 24.89 lakh was made for the scheme out of which expenditure of Rs. 23.00 lakh was incurred on the scheme.

(4) Apprentice Training Scheme :

As per the Apprenticeship Act, 1961 under the Apprentice Training Scheme, the apprentices are admitted for the training in prescribed vocations in the different industries. The scheme aims at providing trained manpower to the industries.

The number of the apprentices undergoing training under the Act is 2772 and in 1972-73 the percentage of the seats availed of rose from 53.8 per cent to 68.7 per cent. In 1972 in all 841 apprentices appeared in the examination, out of whom 708 apprentices were declared successful. Under the scheme the construction of a residential building for 100 trainees at I.T.I., Ahmedabad has been sanctioned by the Government.

During the year under report, five new courses viz:
(1) Book keeping and Accountancy (2) Storekeeper,
(3) Sales Assistants (4) Cashier and (5) clerks have
been prescribed.

In February, 1973 an Apprenticeship Seminar was
organized at Rajkot, Representatives of various industries
and State as well as Central Government Officials participated
in the Seminar. On this occasion a Souvenir was also
published.

(5) Part-time classes for Industrial Workers :

With a view to increase the know how of industrial
workers, part-time classes of two years term have been started
at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Rajkot, Surat and Jamnagar. Those
who can read, write and understand or hear are deemed to be
educationally qualified for admission to these classes.
The examination is held at the end of two years' training and
successful apprentices are awarded certificates. Under
this scheme training is also imparted in the courses such
as Fitter, Turner, Motor mechanic etc.

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