



GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
1961-62



AHMEDABAD.
GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS,
1965

Price : Rs. 1-20 Ps.

CONTENTS

Particulars

Chapter.

I	GENERAL PROGRESS		
II	EDUCATIONAL, PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION		14
III	PRIMARY EDUCATION	..	16
IV	BASIC EDUCATION	..	28
V	SECONDARY EDUCATION	..	32
VI	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	..	42
VII	TRAINING OF TEACHERS	..	50
VIII	PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION	.	56
IX	SOCIAL EDUCATION	.	66
X	PHYSICAL EDUCATION	..	69
XI	EDUCATION OF GIRLS	..	73
XII	EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES	..	78
XIII	TYPICAL CHILDREN	.	84
XIV	OTHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES	..	90-106

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROGRESS

Area and Population

The total area of the Gujarat State, is 72,137 square miles. Administratively the State is divided into 17 districts viz. Ahmedabad, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Dangs, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Amreli and Kutch. The population of the State according to 1961 Census of population is 206.12 lacks approximately. This population lives in 249 town groups and 18,777 villages of the 17 Districts of the State.

The statistical data presented in this chapter give over all educational situation in the state as on 31st March, 1962.

1.1. Educational Institutions

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

The total number of educational institutions of all categories have increased by 738 from 27,837 in 1960-61 to 28,575 in 1961-62 [of which 801 is the increase in recognised institutions and 63 is the decreased in un-recognised institutions.] The largest increase of 390 is noticed in the case of Primary Schools, 383 in boys' Schools and 7 in Girls' Schools. Other Schools show an increase of 51 in boys and 13 in girls' Schools.

Under Higher Education there is an increase of 1 Research Institution, 9 Arts and Science Colleges and of 10 in Professional and Special Colleges. Secondary Schools increased by 111 (105 for boys and 6 for Girls) during the year under report. It will be seen from the table on the facing page that the total No. of Educational Institutions for Boys and Girls has increased by 302 and 436 respectively, during the year under report.

1.2. Educational Institutions in rural Areas.

The Table No. 1-2 compares the number of educational institutions in rural areas in the two years 1960-61 and 1961-62.

It will be seen from the Table that the number of recognised Educational Institutions in rural areas increased by 1654 from 21,946 in 1960-61 to 23,600 in 1961-62. The number of institutions in rural areas represented about 82.8 per cent of the total number of educational institutions in the State as a whole. This is mainly due to the fact that there is a very large number of Primary Schools and Social Education Classes in the rural areas, about 85.7 and 87.9 per cent of the total number of Primary Schools and Social Education Classes respectively. A closer examination of the Table will show that post-Primary education has not adequately developed in rural areas as yet. For example, there was only one Rural University in the State, none out of the 8 Research Institutions was in rural areas, only 19 out of the 110 Colleges were situated in rural areas, and only 605 out of the 1,210 Secondary Schools were located in rural areas. But with the expansion of Educational facilities at the lower levels, the facilities at the higher levels will significantly increase in rural areas in coming years, especially as greater incentives are being held out to managements and pupils in this regard.

1.3. Educational Institutions by Management.

The Table No. 1-3 shows the classification of educational institutions by types of management.

It will be seen that the Central and the State Governments, conducted 927 or only 3.2 per cent of the total number of educational institutions in the State as a whole. A large number of these are in Kutch and in Saurashtra. In the remaining areas of the State Government may be said to play a fairly insignificant part in the management of Educational Institutions at the University level, except in the management of Professional Colleges, private enterprise sharing

the honours. The District School Boards and the Municipalities conducted 17,105 institutions or about 60 per cent of the total number of institutions. Most of these were Primary Schools. The remaining 10,446 institutions (or 36.6 per cent of the total number of institutions) were managed by private agencies. Of the institutions managed by private agencies, 9,963 or about 85.3 per cent were aided. Private agencies were in the lead in conducting Social Education Classes and Secondary Schools, while the District and Municipal School Boards ran the majority of Primary Schools.

1.4 *Scholars in all Educational Institutions*

The Table No. 1-4 shows the growth in the number of scholars in all types of educational institutions in the State during the year under report.

The above statistics show that the total number of scholars in all types of educational institutions increased by 3,36,172 from 28,84,000 in 1960-61 to 32,20,172 in 1961-62. The increase was shared by all types of educational institutions. The largest increase in the enrolment has naturally occurred at the Primary level, due mainly to the opening of Schools in School-less villages and to the enforcement of compulsion. While the increase noticed during 1960-61 was 1 lakh and 38 thousands of pupils. During the year under report, it was 2 lakhs and 76 thousands.

1.5. *Scholars from Rural Areas*

The Table No. 1-5 shows the total number of Scholars from rural areas enrolled in all types of educational institutions. Columns 2,3 and 4 give the Total enrolment in Institutions located in rural areas and, as urban children hardly ever go to rural institutions, this may all be regarded as that of rural children. Columns 5, 6, and 7 give the enrolment of rural children in institutions located in urban areas and columns 8, 9 and 10 give the total enrolment of rural children in all types of educational institutions both urban and rural.

These statistics show that the total number of scholars from rural areas enrolled in all types of recognised educational institutions, both urban and rural was 20,24,518 in 1961-62. This works out at 88.9 per cent of the total enrolment in all recognised institutions of the State. This high percentage of 88.9 per cent is mainly due to the large number of Primary Schools and Social Education Classes that are located in rural areas as against a comparatively fewer number in urban areas. The percentages of rural scholars to the total enrolment in the different types of institutions are as below :—

Universities	61.2
Research Institutions	23.3
Arts & Science Colleges	40.1
Professional & Special Colleges	38.8
Secondary Schools	41.5
Primary Schools	65.7
Social Education Classes	86.5
Other Schools	44.3

The enrolment from rural areas is low at the collegiate level (21,299 out of a total of 53,519 or 39.7 per cent) and it is equally small even at the Secondary Stage (1,70,000 out of a total enrolment of 4,09,554 or 41.5 per cent). Owing to the comparative paucity of higher educational institutions located in rural areas, some children from the villages actually migrate to urban areas in order to receive Secondary and Collegiate Education. Further, it will also be seen that the enrolment of girls is very meagre in rural areas and is smaller than that in urban areas. It is, therefore, clear that rural education has a very considerable leeway to make in the post-Primary field as well as in respect of the education of girls.

1.6. *Enrolment of Scholars according to Age-Groups*

The enrolment figures dealt with above do not in themselves indicate the intensity of utilisation of the facilities available at the different educational levels. For a more realistic and correct assessment of the number of scholars in schools, they have to be related to the total No. of children of the different age-groups in the estimated general population. As the age-groups

approximately correspond to the different stages of education, the intensity of utilisation of educational facilities can only be judged from the percentage of children (out of the total) of a particular age-group attending the corresponding stage of education.

The following Table shows the total number of children in the age-groups 6-11, 11-14 and 14-17 in the estimated general population for the year under report 1961-62.

TABLE NO. 1 (6)
Children of School going Age by Age Groups
(1961-62)

Age Group	Estimated No. of Children			Percentage to Population.
	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
6-11	1358000	1279000	2637000	12.8
11-14	724000	681000	1405000	6.82
14-17	673000	633000	1306000	6.34

TABLE NO. 1 (7)
Children in the Age Group 6-11
(1961-62)

1	Estimated population of Children in the Age Group of 6-11	No. of children enrolled in Schools in			Total
		Nursery Schools	Classes I-V	Classes VI-XI	
2	3	4	5	6	
Boys	1358000	16494	1226568	12245	1255307
Girls	1279000	13481	650361	6671	670513
Total	2637000	29975	1876929	18916	1925820

The following Table shows the enrolment of children in the age-group of 11-14 in all educational institutions during the year 1961-62.

TABLE NO. 1 (8)
Children in the Age-Group 11-14
(1961-62)

1	Estimated populations of childrens in the Age group 11-14 years.	No. of children enrolled in			Total
		Schools in below Std. VI	Schools in Std. VI to VIII	Schools in Std. IX-XI	
2	3	4	5	6	
Boys	724000	319721	141836	8885	470442
Girls	681000	158445	61727	4478	224650
Total	1405000	478166	203563	13363	695092

The following Table gives the enrolment of pupils in the age-group 14-17 in educational institutions during 1961-62.

TABLE NO. 1 (9)

Children in the Age-group 14-17 years

(1961-62)

Estimated population of children in the age group 14-17 years		No. of children enrolled in					
		Schools in be- low Std. IX	Schools in Std. IX—XI	Total			
Boys	673000	..	..	..	176742	70188	246930
Girls	633000	..	..	..	65474	24503	89977
Total...	1306000	..	..	..	242216	94691	336907

1.7. *Progress of Education in the Districts.*

Different parts of the State exhibit varying levels of educational progress. Urban and highly industrialised areas like Ahmedabad, Baroda show a high level of educational progress; richer agricultural areas, especially those that produce money crops, or are largely irrigated like Kaira, Surat, come next; and poor agricultural and forest areas like Kutch, Banaskantha, come last. There are, again fairly large tracts in some of the Districts, for example in Dangs, Broach, Baroda, Surat, inhabited by aboriginal and hilltribes, which are classified as 'Scheduled Areas' whose educational progress is comparatively backward in relation to the more fortunate districts.

TABLE NO. 1 (10)

Civil condition of scholars

Type of Institution	No. of Males above the age of 18 who are married	Percentage to total Male enrolment	No. of female above the age of 14 who are married	Percentage to total female enrol- ment.
1	2	3	4	5
Universities ..	90	19.4	9	8.9
Research Institutions ..	96	36.9	9	11.5
Arts and Science College ..	2913	11.0	410	5.00
Professional and Special Colleges ..	2269	13.0	90	5.0
Secondary Schools ..	9643	3.0	1591	1.0
Primary Schools ..	1674	0.1	1859	0.2
Social Education Classes ..	73595	51.0	11282	21.1
Other Schools ..	6249	29.0	4397	18.5
Total Recognised ..	96529	4.5	19647	1.7
Unrecognised ..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total...	96529	4.5	19647	1.7

1.8. *Teachers in Educational Institutions*

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

TABLE NO. 1 (11)

Teachers in Educational Institutions

(1961-62)

Type of Institutions 1	1960-61			1961-62			Increased (Plus) or Decrease (-)		
	Men 2	Women 3	Total 4	Men 5	Women 6	Total 7	Men 8	Women 9	Total 10
Universities	45	3	48	52	5	57 (Pl.)	7 (Pl.)	2 (Pl.)	9
Research Institutions	35	5	40	54	4	58 (Pl.)	19 (-)	1 (Pl.)	18
Arts and Science Colleges	1337	178	1515	1584	252	1836 (Pl.)	247 (Pl.)	74 (Pl.)	321
Professional and special Colleges	1217	76	1293	1225	74	1299 (Pl.)	8 (-)	2 (Pl.)	6
Secondary Schools	11969	2239	14208	13185	2562	15747 (Pl.)	1216 (Pl.)	323 (Pl.)	1539
Primary Schools	43408	15399	58807	46014	16393	62407 (Pl.)	2606 (Pl.)	994 (Pl.)	3600
Special Schools	6014	1595	7609	7870	2307	10177 (Pl.)	1856 (Pl.)	712 (Pl.)	2568
Total ..	64025	19495	83520	69984	21597	91581 (Pl.)	5969 (Pl.)	2102 (Pl.)	8061

It will be seen from the above Table that the number of teachers in educational institutions increased by 8,061 from 83,520 in 1960-61 to 91,581. The increase is shared by almost every type of institution, the largest increase being in special and Primary Schools.

In the University Departments and in the Professional and Special Colleges, the proportion of women teachers on the staff is very low, being only 8.7 and 5.6 per cent respectively. The Research Institutions also have a low percentage of women teachers, the number of women teachers being 4, out of a total of 58 teachers of about 6.9 per cent of the total number of teachers. The proportion of women teachers is a fairly satisfactory in other types of institutions, viz. 13.7 per cent in the Arts and Science Colleges; 16.2 per cent in Secondary Schools; 26.2 per cent in Primary Schools and 22.6 per cent in Special Schools.

Out of the 16,393 women teachers in Primary Schools, as many as 8638 or 55.0 per cent were trained. The corresponding percentage for men teachers was 45.00 per cent. Only 57.2 per cent of the women teachers in Secondary Schools were trained, as against 60.2 per cent trained men teachers.

1.9. *Educational Expenditure*

The following Table shows the direct expenditure on education according to sources during 1961-62.

TABLE NO. 1 (12)

Direct Expenditure on Education by Sources

(1961-62)

Source	Amount	Percentage
Central Government Fund	80,46,451	49
State Government fund	9,93,25,331	60.5
District School Board Fund	56,91,858	3.5
Municipal School Board Fund	62,58,849	3.8
Fees	3,34,24,364	20.4
Other sources	1,12,37,414	6.9
Total	16,39,84,067	100.00

It will be seen from the Table No. 1 (13) that the total direct expenditure increased from Rs. 15,23,11,588 in 1960-61 to Rs. 16,39,84,067 in 1961-62 of which about 60.5 per cent of the total was met from State Government Funds alone.

The table on facing page gives the classification of direct expenditure by types of educational institutions for two consecutive years.

It will be seen from the above Table that the direct expenditure on educational institutions increased by 1,16,72,509 and that the increase was shared by all types of educational institutions. The largest increases have naturally occurred under Primary, Secondary and Research Education.

1.10. *Educational Expenditure in rural Areas.*

The following Table shows the total educational expenditure incurred in rural areas during 1961-62.

TABLE NO. 1 (14)

Expenditure on Educational Institutions in Rural Areas

(1961-62)

Type of institution	1961-62
Universities	.. 36,53,414
Research Institutions	.. ..
Arts and Science Colleges	.. 38,46,447
Professional and Special Colleges	.. 15,34,158
Secondary Schools	.. 1,32,41,133
Primary Schools	.. 5,42,05,175
Social Education Classes	.. 37,75,827
Other Professional and Special Schools	.. 36,02,108
	<hr/>
	Total.. 8,38,58,262

The total direct expenditure incurred in rural areas in 1961-62 was Rs. 8,38,58,262.

1.11 *Primary Education*

The year under review was characterised by a substantial progress in the field of Primary Education. The number of Primary Schools increased from 18,512 in 1960-61 to 18,902 in 1961-62 while the number of pupils in Primary Schools increased from 22,47,113 on 31st March, 1961 to 25,23,394 on 31st March, 1962 and represented about 12.00 per cent of the total population in the State. The number of teachers in Primary Schools increased from 58,807 in 1960-61 to 62,407 in 1961-62. The direct expenditure on Primary education was about Rs. 7.78 crores or 47.47 per cent of the total direct expenditure on education:

Out of the 19,026 places (249 towns and 18,777 villages) in Gujarat State, as many as 15,316 places had schools. Out of the remaining 3,710 Villages, educational facilities of 2,532 villages were met by Schools in a neighbouring village leaving 1,178 villages without schooling facilities. Most of the villages without schools were situated in the backward districts of the State and the district of Kutch.

The total number of basic schools in the State increased from 4,905 in 1960-61 to 5,114 in 1961-62 giving an increase of 209 schools during the year under report.

The number of pupils in basic Schools increased from 9,42,530 on 31st March, 1961, to 10,81,179 on 31st March, 1962. It may be pointed out, however, that Basic instruction is extended in Schools progressively by standards, and the number of pupils actually under Basic instruction was only 5,89,661. The total number of teachers working in basic schools was 30,114 of whom 11,383 were basic trained and 6,564 ordinary trained.

The direct expenditure on Basic Education increased from Rs. 3,24,80,369 in 1960-61 to Rs. 3,58,98,489 in 1961-62. About 84.5 per cent of the expenditure on basic Schools during the year under report was met from State funds.

The total realisation of articles produced in basic schools was about Rs. 1.93 lakhs.

1.12 *Secondary Education*

The number of Secondary Schools increased from 1,099 in 1960-61 to 1,210 in 1961-62. About 82.1 per cent of the Schools were conducted by private agencies. The total enrolment showed an increase of 44,701 pupils, from 3,64,853 in 1960-61 to 4,09,554 in 1961-62. The total number of teachers increased by 1,539 from 14,208 in 1960-61 to 15,747 in 1961-62. The percentage of trained teachers was 59.2 in 1960-61 and 59.8 in 1961-62. The direct expenditure on Secondary Education increased from Rs. 3.53 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 4.08 crores in 1961-62. Major portion of the expenditure was met from School fees and Government grants.

1.13 *University Education*

The number of Statutory Universities in the State remained constant at 3 during the year. Government spent about Rs. 186.68 lakhs on the payment of grants in addition to matching grants to these Universities.

The total number of institutions, including those not affiliated to any University, imparting Higher Education in the various fields of knowledge was 121. The number of students in these institutions as on 31st March, 1962, was 53,519. Corresponding figures for 1960-61 were 101 and 49,831 respectively. In addition, there were 2 Secondary Teachers' Certificate Institutions with 105 students in them on 31st March 1962.

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

1.14 *Conclusion*

The key-note of the year under review was an all-round development, involving a sizeable increase both in the number of institutions and of pupils attending them. The year 1961-62 was the 1st year of the III Five Year Plan and expenditure incurred from the plan budget during the period 1961-62 was Rs. 172.33 (in lacks)

The tempo of education development is likely to rise during the Second and year subsequent years of the III Plan. The pace set during the year under review would not only be maintained but accelerated to add increasingly to the record of achievements already made in the education field.

TABLE No. 1 (1)
Educational Institutions by Type
 (1961-62)

Type of Institution	1960-61 Institutions			1961-62 Institutions			Increased (Pl) or Decreased (-)		
	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Universities	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
Research Institutions	7	..	7	8	..	8	(pl.)1	..	(pl.)1
Arts and Science Colleges	40	7	47	49	7	56	(pl.)9	..	(pl.)9
Professional and Special Colleges	42	2	44	52	2	54	(pl.)10	..	(pl.)10
Secondary Schools	998	101	1099	1103	107	1210	(pl.)105	(pl.)6	(pl.)111
Primary Schools	17539	973	18512	17922	980	18902	(pl.)383	(pl.)7	(pl.)390
Social Education Class	6205	1006	7211	6002	1425	7427	(-.)203	(pl.)419	(pl.)216
Other Schools	651	103	754	702	116	818	(pl.)51	(pl.)13	(pl.)64
Total	25485	2192	27677	25841	2637	28478	(pl.)356	(pl.)445	(pl.)801
Unrecognised	128	32	160	74	23	97	(-.)54	(-.)9	(-.)63
Grand Total	25613	2224	27837	25915	2660	28575	(pl.)302	(pl.)436	(pl.)738

TABLE NO. 1 (2)
Educational Institution in rural Areas

Type of Institutions	1960-61 Institutions			1961-62 Institutions			Increase (Plus) or Decrease (—)		
	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Universities	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	—	—
Research Institution .. .. .	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	—	—
Arts and Science Colleges	6	1	7	12	..	12	(pl.)6	(—)1	(pl.)5
Professional and special Colleges	6	..	6	7	..	7	(pl.)1	—	(pl.)1
Secondary Schools	584	6	590	602	3	605	(pl.)18	(—)3	(pl.)15
Primary Schools	16047	512	16559	15737	467	16204	(—)310	(—)45	(—)355
Social Education Class	4099	524	4623	5473	1074	6547	(pl.)1374	(pl.)550	(pl.)1924
Other Schools	156	4	160	212	12	224	(pl.)56	(pl.)8	(pl.)64
Total	20899	1047	21946	22044	1556	23600	(pl.)1145	(pl.)509	(pl.)1654

TABLE No. 1 (3)
Educational Statistics by Management
 (1961-62)

Type of Institutions	Management							Total			
	Central Govt	State Govt.	D. S. B.	M. S. B	Private						
					Aided	Un aided					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
Universities	3	..	3			
Research Institution	1	6	..	8			
Arts and Science Colleges	48	..	56			
Professional and Special Colleges	35	8	54			
Secondary Schools	1	114	27	74	969	25	1210
Primary Schools	5	627	16156	797	919	398	18902
Social Education classes	7427	..	7427
Other Schools	1	159	23	27	556	52	818
Total	8	919	16206	899	9963	483	28478

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

TABLE NO. (4)

Scholars in All Educational Institutions

Type of Institutions	1960-61			1961-62			Increase Plus or Decrease (—)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Universities	593	140	733	462	101	563	(—)131	(—)39	(—)170
Research Institutions	192	49	241	260	78	338	(pl)68	(pl)29	(pl)97
Arts and Science Colleges	23499	6939	30438	25902	7981	33883	(pl)2403	(pl)1042	(pl)3445
Professional and Special Colleges	16481	1578	18419	16991	1744	18735	(pl)150	(pl)166	(pl)316
Secondary Schools	272495	92358	364853	302980	106574	409554	(pl)30485	(pl)14216	(pl)44701
Primary Schools	1460015	787098	2247113	1623846	900182	2524028	(pl)163831	(pl)113084	(pl)276915
Social Education Classes	119928	26025	145953	144317	35341	179658	(pl)24389	(pl)9316	(pl)33705
Other Schools	42536	20063	62599	21483	23697	45180	(—)21053	(pl)3634	(—)17419
Total (Recognised)	1936099	934250	2870349	2136241	1075698	3211939	(pl)200142	(pl)141448	(pl)341590
Unrecognised	8324	5127	13651	5087	3146	8233	(—)3437	(—)1981	(—)5418
Grand Total .	1944623	939377	2884000	2141328	1078844	3220172	(pl)196705	(pl)130467	(pl)336172

TABLE NO. 1 (5)
Scholars from Rural Areas
 (1961-62)

Type of Institutions				Scholars enrolled in Educational Institutions located in rural areas			Scholars from Rural Areas attending Educational Institutions in Urban Areas			Total No. of Scholars from Rural Areas enrolled in all Educational Institutions		
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Universities	224	21	245	96	4	100	320	25	345			
Research Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	54	26	80	54	26	80
Arts and Science Colleges	3270	344	3614	8826	1153	9979	12096	1497	13593			
Professional and Special Colleges	1351	72	1423	5787	71	5858	7138	143	7281			
Secondary	100151	22486	122637	43421	3942	47363	143572	26428	170000			
Primary Schools	1117536	537411	1654947	1918	1847	3765	1119454	539258	1658712			
Social Education Classes	129919	24559	154478	..	..	..	129919	24559	154478
Other Schools	10176	5390	15566	4042	421	4463	14218	5811	20029			
Total (recognised)	1362627	590283	1952910	64144	7464	71608	1426771	597747	2024518			

TABLE NO. (13)

Educational Expenditure

(1961-62)

Type of Institution	for Boys	for Girls	Total	Total expenditure for the year 1960-61	Increase (Plus) or Decrease (-)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Universities .. .	10637153	..	10637153	10997477	(-)360324
Research Institution .. .	2605959	.	2605959	708356	(pl) 1897603
Arts & Science Colleges .. .	10417611	703907	11121518	10589928	(pl) 531590
Professional & Special Colleges .	10681114	150376	10831490	10020498	(pl) 810992
Secondary Schools	35008051	5786539	40794590	35314614	(pl) 5479976
Primary Schools	67353589	10432264	77785853	74281460	(pl) 3501303
Social Education Classes .. .	346449	70534	416983	378122	(pl) 38861
Other Special and professional Classes .. .	8110953	1679568	9790521	10018103	(-)227582
Total (Direct)	145160879	18823188	163984067	152311558	(pl) 11672509

CHAPTER II

EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION

The following statement gives figures as regards the strength of the various educational Services during the year 1961-62

G. E. S. Class I

	No. of Posts
(A) Administrative Branch	
(i) Direction	7
(ii) Inspection	15
(iii) Training Institutions and other Posts ..	3
	Total : 25
(B) Collegiate Branch	17
	Total G.E.S. Class I 42

G. E. S. Class II

(A) Administrative Branch	
(i) Teaching	61
(ii) Inspecting	38
(iii) General	11
	Total : 110
(B) Collegiate Branch	109
	Total G.E.S. Class II 219

G. E. S. Class III

(i) Inspecting	311
(ii) Teaching Colleges	301
(iii) Teaching Secondary Schools & Primary training Colleges	423
(iv) Clerical	629
(v) Others	27
	Total G.E.S. Class III 1691

Miscellaneous Appointments outside the Regular Service

(i) Gazetted appointments	11
(ii) Non-Gazetted appointments	29
	Total : 40
	Grand Total all Services 1992

2.1 During the year under report Shri M. D. Rajpal, I.A.S., held the post of Director of Education till about September 1961 when he was deputed to Mussoorie for training. During the remaining period of the year, Shri D. L. Sharma held the post of Director of Education. Consequent upon the promotion of Shri D. L. Sharma to the post of Director, the post of Joint Director of Education held by him was held in abeyance. The Director of Education was helped by sarvshri M. M. Shukla, I. U. Vasavda, Dr. Y. R. Desai and H. N. Shah who held the posts of Dy. Director.

2.2 During the year under report one section for organisation and Methods was started with the Officer for O & M as its head who was assisted by a senior Clerk.

2.3 The Planning Unit of this Directorate was strengthened by appointment of one Officer for Planning in G.E.S.Cl. II.

2.4 As a result of Government decision on the recommendations of the Integration Committee for secondary Education the Payscales given to Non-Government secondary schools were also given to teachers serving in Government Secondary Schools in Primary Training Colleges, as also to A.D.E.Is, and D.E.Is, and A.Os. of Municipal School Boards in Class III as per G.R.E. & L.D.No. INS-1061-C of 16th November 1961. The following payscales were given with effect from 1st October 1961.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) Untrained Graduates | Rs. 100 P.M. fixed pay |
| (ii) Trained Graduates (B.A./B.Sc./B.Ag./B.Com. & B.T./B.Ed./D.Ed.) | Rs. 120-5-170-EB-8-250-EB-10-300 |
| (iii) M.A./M.Sc./M.Ag. & M Com (Class I or Class II) and B.T./B.Ed./D.Ed. | Rs. 150-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -240-EB-10-350 |
| (iv) Kandivali trained (B.A./B.Sc./M.A./M.Sc./M.Ag. M.Com. & Diploma in Physical Education.) | (a) Rs. 120-5-170-EB-8-250-EB-10-300
(for B.A./B.Sc./M.A./M.Sc./M.Ag./M.Com.) |
| | (b) Rs. 150-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -240-EB-10-350 (for M.A. II Class, M.Sc. II Class, M.A.G. II Class, M.Com. II Class) |

The additional pay for higher qualifications ranging from Rs. 5 P.M. to Rs. 15 P.M. was also sanctioned.

CHAPTER III

PRIMARY EDUCATION

3.1 *Primary Schools*

The table No. III (.) compares the number of Primary schools in the State according to management during two successive years. It will be seen that the total number of Primary schools increased from 18512 in 1960-61 to 18902 in 1961-62. The increase in the boys schools was 383 (or 2.2%) and in the Girls' Primary Schools was 7.

There were 5 Primary schools managed by the Central Government. All of these were railway schools.

The number of schools managed by the State Government increased from 581 in 1960-61 to 627 in 1961-62.

Number of schools were opened by the District School Boards because of the extension of the Compulsory Education. The net result of all these measures of expansion was that the number of schools managed by the District School Boards in the State increased from 15897 in 1960-61 to 16156 in 1961-62. As in case of the schools managed by the Municipal School Boards this number was 797 in 1961-62 as against 776 in 1960-61.

The medium of instruction in Primary schools is generally the mother tongue of the child. There were 18500 (or 97.8%) schools teaching through Gujarati. The table below gives the distribution of Primary schools by languages as on 31st March, 1962.

TABLE III (2)

*Language wise distribution of Primary Schools
(1961-62)*

<i>Language</i>	<i>No. of Primary Schools</i>
Gujarati	18500
Marathi	224
Urdu	70
Hindi	34
Sindhi	62
Others	12
	18902
Total :	18902

3.2 *Villages with and without schools*

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

The following table shows the total No. of towns and villages with and Villages without schools or schooling facilities :—

TABLE III (3)

*Villages with and without schools
(1961-62)*

Total No. of Towns	249
Total No. of Villages	18777
No. of Towns places with schools	249
No. of Villages with schools	15067
No. of Villages having no schools but having educational facilities	2532
No. of Villages having no school and no educational facilities	1178
	1178

It may be pointed out that some of the Villages with schools shown in the Table are thickly populated with the result that the provision of a single Primary school in the village would be inadequate to meet the educational needs of all the children in the village and therefore, contain more than one school. Similarly, there are a number of deserted villages particularly in Kutch. There is no point in opening schools in such villages.

The opening of new schools in villages should, therefore, depend mainly on the population of the village. The State Government, in collaboration with the Government of India, had, therefore, undertaken a thorough study of the existing educational facilities available in every village of the State and had proposed the most favourable locations of future schools.

3.3 Enrolment in primary schools

The Table No. III (4) presents the enrolment of pupils, boys and girls, in Primary schools during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62.

It will be seen that the number of pupils in Primary schools increased from 22,47,113 on 31st March, 1961, to 25,24,028 on 31st March, 1962, giving an over all increase of 276915 Pupils which gives a percentage increase of 12.3. The largest increase is naturally observed in Primary schools managed by the District School Boards.

3.4 Compulsory Primary Education

The compulsion was introduced by stages in the districts of old Bombay State except in Dangs District and by the end of the year 1951-52, children in the age group 7-11 in these districts were brought under compulsion. This scheme was however not introduced in the districts of Saurashtra and Kutch. As a result that of a scheme for introduction of Compulsory Primary Education in the districts of Saurashtra and Kutch in the age group 6-11 has been included in the Third Five Year Plan. Provision for normal expansion has also been made in the scheme. During the year under report compulsion has been introduced in the age group 7-8 in all the districts of the State, except in Dangs district.

As a result of compulsion in the age group 7-8, 256000 additional children were brought to schools during the year under report which necessitated appointment of 7261 additional primary teachers.

The following Table gives information regarding progress of Compulsory Education during the year under report. Further details will be found in Table IX of Government of India Tables Form A.

TABLE III (5)

Progress of Compulsory Education

(1961-62)

Total No. of Towns & Villages	No of towns & Villages under compulsion	Total Estimated Population of the children of school going age under compulsion	No. of pupils on rolls in areas under compulsion	Percentage of enrolment (Col 5) to total population of school going age	Total Expenditure incurred for implementing compulsion
19,026	13,500	19,84,024	12,20,241	61.5	3,53,89,048

3.5 Stages of instruction

The Table No. III (6) shows the distribution of pupils as on 31st March 1962 in the different standards of Primary schools.

It will be seen from the table that as many as 82.5 percentage of the boys in the primary schools were studying in standards below V. In case of girls this percentage was still higher. The low percentage of pupils studying in upper primary classes is due to several reasons, among which the following may be mentioned :—

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

3.6 Stagnation and wastage

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

It will be seen from Table No. III (7) that just over half the number of pupils appearing for the Standard I Examination are promoted to Standard II. It is thus clear that stagnation in Standard I, particularly in the case of girls, is very heavy.

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

Separate statistics for wastage are not collected, but a combined measure of the evil results of stagnation and wastage is obtained by comparing the number of pupils reading in Standard IV with those that were enrolled in Standard I four years earlier.

3.7 Public Examinations in primary schools

There is no public examination at the end of the Primary course in Kutch, although pupils in Kutch are allowed to appear for the *Shalant* Examination. The Primary School Certificate Examination, which marks the conclusion of the seven years' primary school course in the areas of the old Bombay State, is the minimum requirement qualifying for appointment as a teacher in a Primary School, for admission to Primary Training Institutions and for certain lower grade appointments under Government. The *Shalant* Examination marks the end of the Primary Course in Saurashtra and corresponds to the Primary School Certificate Examination of the old Bombay State. The following Table compares the results of these examinations for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62.

TABLE III (8)

Public Examination in Primary Schools

(1961-62)

		Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage of Passes
<i>P.S.C. & Shalant Examination</i>				
1960-61	Boys	51610	2314	44.8
	Girls	26879	9673	35.9
1961-62	Boys	49389	23094	46.7
	Girls	24507	10054	41.0

Compared to the P.S.C. & *Shalant* Examinations of 1960-61 there was decrease of 2221 boys and 2372 of girls who appeared for the examination in 1961-62. The result percent in the case of boys as well as of girls however, shows an increase 4.8 to 46.7 in the case of boys and 35.9 to 41.0 in the case of girls.

3.8 Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on Primary Education increased from Rs. 74,284,460 in 1960-61 to Rs. 77,785,853 in 1961-62 i.e. an increase of about 35.01 lakhs. A little over 72 percent of the expenditure was met by State Government from its funds.

The following Table gives the sourcewise distribution of the expenditure on Primary Education for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62.

TABLE III (9)

Total direct expenditure of Primary Education

(1961-62)

	1960-61	1961-62
Central Government Funds	69,73,776	57,80,983
State Government Funds	5,26,74,066	5,59,69,831
District School Board Funds	41,09,678	50,69,703
Municipal School Board Funds	64,33,269	60,45,220
Fees	17,18,385	25,55,046
Other Sources	23,75,286	23,65,070
TOTAL	7,42,84,460	7,77,85,853

The *per-capita* expenditure on Primary Education works out to Rs. 30.8 in 1961-62.

3.9 Teachers

The Table No. III (10) comparative figures in respect of trained and untrained teachers in Primary schools during two consecutive years.

The total number of teachers increased from 58,807 in 1960-61 to 62407 in 1961-62. The percentage of trained teachers increased from 48.1 in 1960-61 to 49.5 in 1961-62. The girls in Primary Schools were 35.7 percent of the total enrolment.

The percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers is not uniform in the different components of the State.

About 55.0 percent of the women teachers were trained, while the corresponding percentage for men was 48.3 only.

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

TABLE III(11)

Percentage of trained teachers

(1961-62)

Percentage of Trained Men Teachers	Percentage of Trained Women teachers	Percentage of Trained Teachers to total teachers	Average Number of pupils per teachers.
48.3	55.0	50.0	40

The following Table shows the proportion of Primary teachers who possess higher educational qualification :—

TABLE III (12)

Primary teachers with higher qualification

(1961-62)

	Men		Women	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Graduates	232	221	183	178
Number of Matriculates and Under graduate ..	16440	14201	2809	4626
Total	16672	14422	2992	4804
Percentage to total number of teachers ..	38.4	31.4	19.4	30.6

Old Age Provision

Primary school teachers who form the major bulk of the school Board employees could be classified into four categories as shown below so far as pre-1956 Bombay State was concerned.

- (i) Guaranteed teachers who have been continued on pension scheme throughout.
- (ii) Guaranteed teachers who opted for Provident Fund in 1941 and who were on pension scheme upto that date.
- (iii) Primary school teachers who have been throughout on provident fund scheme.
- (iv) Primary school teachers under the District School Board, Kaira and those who have been absorbed from the ex-Baroda Service but are on pension fund basis.

Primary schools in Kutch District are under the control of the Government and teachers posted in these schools are on a pensionable basis. Such of the staff in Government service as has been transferred to district school Boards in old Saurashtra State is also on pensionable basis. It will be thus be seen that Primary teachers in categories (ii) and (iii) in districts of Baroda division are on the provident fund basis and for them it is proposed to introduce pension scheme. Teachers under the remaining categories are on a pensionable basis and are able to derive benefit of pension scheme.

3.10 Primary School Building

Primary Schools are housed in three types of building owned, rented and rent-free.

The Table opposite shows how the Primary schools were housed during the year under report.

It will be seen from the Table No. III (13) that the 18,902 Primary schools were accommodated in 21,732 school buildings and of these only 11833 (or 54.4 per cent.) were owned. The percentage of rented buildings was about 26.2 and as many as 4,202 were rent-free buildings.

3.11 Miscellaneous

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

1. Single Teacher School

Out of 18,902 Primary schools in the State in 1961-62, 9,127 (or about 48.30 percent) were single teacher schools.

The average number of pupils per single-Teacher School was 38.

The following Table gives details about these schools ;—

TABLE NO. III (14)

Single Teacher Schools

(1961-62)

Total No. of Primary Schools	No. of single teacher schools	Percentage of single teacher schools to total No. of Primary schools	Average number of pupils per school
18,902	9,127	48.2	38

2. School Co-operative Societies

There were 700 School Co-operative Societies in the State during the year under report.

The societies are conducted by pupils under the supervision and guidance of teachers and afforded opportunities to pupils to acquire practical experience, in a limited sphere, of conducting business on a co-operative basis.

3. School Libraries

Most of the first grade Primary schools are equipped with pupils libraries. Central and circulating libraries for the school children are also maintained by some of the District school Boards.

The total number of Primary schools having libraries was 9,920 during the year under report.

3.12 Conclusion

It will be seen from the foregoing account that Gujarat State has made considerable progress in the field of Primary Education during the year under report. The number of Primary Schools have increased from 18,512 in 1960-61 to 18,902 in 1961-62. The enrolment of pupils has also increased from 22.47 lakhs in 1960-61 to 25.24 lakhs in 1961-62, and stood on 31st March 1962, at about 10.9 percent of the total population. The number of trained teachers has also increased from 28,324 in 1960-61 to 30,881 in 1961-62, an increase of 2,557 during the year. The direct expenditure on Primary Education was a little over 7.77 crores of rupees, and represented 72.0 percent of the total direct expenditure on Education.

The above account also reveals that the different components of the new State are at different levels of educational development. The different components of the State have different systems of administration of Primary Education. Government is aware of this break lack of uniformity in educational development and in the machinery for the administration of Primary Education, and is actively considering the recommendations of the Integration Committee for Primary Education for initiating measures for the unification and integration of Primary Education in all its aspects-academic-administrative, financial and other concomitants.

TABLE NO. III (1)

Primary Schools According to management

Management	1960-61 No of Primary Schools			1961-62 No. of Primary Schools			Increase (+) or Decrease(-) in		
	for Boys	for Girls	Total	for Boys	for Girls	Total	Boys School	Girls School	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central Government	5	..	5	5	.	5	.		.
State Government	548	33	581	596	31	627	+48	-2	+46
District School Board	15290	607	15897	15539	617	16156	+549	+10	+559
Municipal School Board	532	244	776	548	249	797	+16	+5	+21
Private Aided	806	51	857	868	51	919	+62	..	+62
Private unaided	358	38	396	366	32	398	+8	-6	+2
Total	17539	973	18512	17922	980	18902	+383	-+7	+390

TABLE NO. III (4)

Enrolment in Primary Schools

(1961-62)

Management	1960-61			1961 62			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in						
	No. of students in			No. of students in									
	Boys Schools	Girls Schools	Total	Boys Schools	Girls Schools	Total	Boys Schools	Girls Schools	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
Central Government	1045	.	1045	1055	..	1055	+10	—	+10
State Government	38762	5543	44295	47249	6557	53806	+8497	+1014	+9511
District School Board	.				1495191	155445	1650636	1698299	173925	1872224	+203108	+18480	+221688
Municipal School Board	257911	124219	382130	278116	128300	406416	+20205	+4081	+24286
Private Aided	99381	10733	110114	110346	12376	122721	+10965	+1042	+12007
Private Unaided	53851	5042	58893	64013	3793	67806	+10102	—1249	+8913
Total	1946131	300982	2247113	2199078	324950	2524028	252947	23908	276915

TABLE NO. III (6)
Enrolment by Standards in Primary Schools
 (1961-62)

Standards	Enrolment			Percentage to total enrolment		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Infant	19865	8401	28266	1.2	1.0	1.0
I	577349	379372	956721	30.6	42.1	37.9
II	284572	160223	444795	17.5	17.8	17.6
III	229739	121193	350932	14.2	13.5	13.9
IV	203118	100011	303129	12.5	11.1	12.0
V	138503	58797	197300	8.5	6.5	7.8
VI	100787	40927	141714	6.2	4.5	5.8
VII	69913	31258	101171	9.3	3.5	4.0
Total	1623846	900182	2524028	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE NO. III (7)
Examinations in Primary Schools.

Standards	Boys				Girls			
	No of pu- pils on rolls on 31- 3-1962	No of pu- pils on rolls at the time of Exam.	No of pu- pils Promoted to the next standard	Percentages of passes (Col 4 to Col. 3)	No of pu- pils on rolls on 31- 3-1962	No of pu- pils on rolls at the time of the Exam.	No. of pu- pils Promoted to the next standard	Percentages of passes (Col 8 to Col. 7)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Infant	19865	19017	16318	85.8	8401	8575	6905	80.5
I	577349	559530	302491	54.1	379372	358104	189859	53.3
II	284372	268213	198379	73.9	160223	147665	111970	75.1
III	229739	215644	167880	77.8	121193	116022	90951	78.3
IV	203118	197355	160534	81.3	100011	95249	74375	78.1
V	138503	132072	101355	76.7	58797	58136	45271	77.8
VI	100787	94297	80927	85.8	40927	39088	33461	85.6
VII	69913	68656	57318	83.5	31258	28306	25903	91.5

TABLE NO. III (10)
Teachers in Primary Schools.
(1961-62)

Management	Trained teachers			Untrained teachers			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central Government Schools	22	4	26	2	1	3	24	5	29
State Government Schools	1162	430	1592	1166	427	1593	2328	857	3185
District School Board School	17338	4353	21691	18954	4290	23244	36292	8648	44935
Municipal School Board Schools	3100	3290	6390	1420	1700	3120	4520	4990	9510
Private aided Schools	815	356	1171	1270	583	1853	2085	939	3024
Private unsided Schools	307	261	568	458	698	1156	765	959	1724
Total	22744	8694	31438	23270	7699	30969	46014	16393	62407
1960-61	19880	8444	28324	23528	6955	30483	43408	15399	58807

TABLE NO III (13)
Accommodation in Primary Schools.
 (1961-62)

Management	No. of Pri- mary Schools on 31-3-62	No. of Pupil on 31-3-62	Owned Buildings		Rented Building		Rented free Building		Total Buildings			
			No.	No. of pupils accommo- dated in	No.	No of pupils accommo- dated in	No.	No of pupils accommo- dated in	No.	No of pupils accommo- dated in		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Central Government	5	1055	5	1055	..	..	..	..	5	1055
State Government	627	53806	519	47584	24	4333	84	1889	627	53806
District School Boards	16516	2045304	10699	1236502	4762	521324	3819	287478	19280	2045304
Municipal School Boards	437	233336	166	102470	293	129114	6	1762	465	233336
Private Agencies	.	..	1317	190527	444	66941	618	110448	293	13138	1355	190527
		Total	18902	2524028	11833	1454552	5697	765219	4202	304257	21732	2524028

CHAPTER IV

BASIC EDUCATION

4.1 *Basic Schools*

The number of basic schools increased from 4,905 on 31st March 1961 to 5,114 on 31st March 1962.

The following table gives the craft-wise classification of basic schools as on 31st March, 1962:—

TABLE NO IV (1)

Craftwise Classification of Basic Schools

(1961-62)

Crafts used	Number of Basic Schools.
Purely spinning	2,568
Spinning and Weaving	1,920
Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture	494
Purely Card-Board Modelling	77
Card-Board Modelling and Wood-work	55
Total	<u>5,114</u>

From the above Table it will be seen that the craft used in about 87.7 per cent, of the basic schools was either Spinning or Spinning and Weaving. Only about 9.6 per cent, of the schools had Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture as craft. The remaining 2.6 per cent of schools had Card-Board Modelling and Wood-work as craft.

4.2 *Pupils in Basic Schools*

The following table gives the number of pupils in basic schools for the two consecutive years.

TABLE NO IV (2)

Pupils in Basic Schools

	Number of pupils	Average number of pupils per school
1960-61	9,42,530	192
1961-62	10,81,179	211

It is seen that the number of pupils increased from 9,42,530 in 1960-61 to 10,81,179 in 1961-62. The average number of pupils per school increased from 192 to 211 during the same period.

Basic instruction is extended in schools progressively by standards and the number of pupils actually under basic instruction was 5,89,661.

The following table gives the distribution of these pupils by Craft :—

TABLE NO IV (3)

Distribution of Pupils Actually under Basic Instruction.

(as on 31-3-1962)

Craft	Number of pupils.
Purely Spinning	1,82,818
Spinning and Weaving	3,17,580
Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture	64,575
Purely-Card-Board Modelling	7,503
Card-Board Modelling and Wood-work	17,185
Total	<u>5,89,661</u>

4.3 *Teachers*

The following table gives details of teachers in Basic Schools during the year under report.

TABLE NO. IV (4)

Teachers in Basic Schools

(1961-62)

Craft	Basic & Craft Trained teachers	Ordinary Trained Teachers	Untrained teachers	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Purely Spinning	1651	3762	5459	10872
Spinning and Weaving	8325	2113	5396	15834
Kitchen Gardening & Agriculture.	1073	552	911	2536
Purely Card-Board Modelling.	53	51	237	341
Card-Board Modelling and wood-wrok.	281	86	164	531
Total ..	11383	6564	12167	30114

From the above Table it will be seen that only 11,383 teachers out of a total of 30,114 (or 37.8 per cent) were trained in Basic Education. This deficiency is partly made up by giving orientation courses in Basic Education to the ordinary trained teachers working in basic schools.

The percentage of Basic trained teachers in Basic Schools (21.8 per cent ordinary trained and 40.4 per cent untrained) compares favourably with the overall ratio of trained teachers in all schools, Basic and non-Basic.

4.4 *Expenditure*

The total direct expenditure on Basic Education increased from Rs. 3,24,369 in 1960-61 to Rs. 3,58,98,489 in 1961-62. About 84.5 per cent of the total expenditure was met from State funds, as against 82.5 per cent in 1960-61. The figures quoted above refer to the over-all direct expenditure on basic schools including expenditure on account of crafts. Since the differentiation between Basic and non-Basic schools is mainly on the basis of introduction of crafts in the former, the additional expenditure on crafts only would give a clearer indication of the cost on the craft side of Basic Schools. Grants amounting to Rs. 1,95,800 were sanctioned for the construction of 44 craft sheds for Basic Schools during 1961-62.

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

TABLE NO. IV (5)

Expenditure on Basic Education

(1961-62)

Source	1960-61	1961-62
Central Government Funds	17,63,936	13,68,886
State Government Funds	2,67,82,967	3,03,43,115
District School Board Funds ..	15,52,684	19,34,835
Municipal School Board Funds ..	18,34,088	18,06,067
Fees ..	49,158	28,063
Other Sources ..	4,97,535	4,17,523
Total ..	3,24,80,369	3,58,98,489

4.5 Economic Aspect of Craft Work.

The details of craft-wise realisations of articles produced in basic schools during the year under report is given in the Table below :—

TABLE NO. IV (6)

Craft-wise Realisations of Articles Produced in Basic Schools

(1961-62)

Craft	Craft-wise realisation of Articles produced in Basic Schools in Gujarat
Purely Spinning	16,686
Spinning and Weaving	1,10,447
Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture	57,181
Purely Card-Board Modelling	2,735
Card-board Modelling and Wood-work	5,974
Total Gujarat State	1,93,023
Figures for 1960-61	1,66,863

It will be seen from the above Table that the amount realised from the articles produced in basic schools was Rs. 1,93,023

A scrutiny of Table No. IV (7) yields the following per centages of realisation of the total realisation by crafts.

	Percent.
Purely Spinning	8.64
Spinning and Weaving	57.22
Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture	29.62
Purely Card-Board Modelling	1.42
Card-Board Modelling and Wood-work	3.09

Assessed on the criterion of returns, Spinning and Weaving yields 57.22 per cent of the total realisation, Kitchen-Gardening and Agriculture coming next with 29.62 per cent. The lowest returns are from purely Card-Board Modelling (1.42 per cent.), Card-Board Modelling and Wood-work next lowest with 3.09 per cent.

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

Purely Spinning	50.2
Spinning and Weaving	37.5
Kitchen Gardening & Agriculture	9.7
Purely Card-Board Modelling	1.5
Card-Board Modelling and Wood-work	1.1

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

Reading Table No. IV (7) with Table No. (4) Realisation and pupils actually under craft instruction the following per capita realisation is made by each of the pupils under instruction in the respective crafts (in nP.)

Purely Spinning	0.09
Spinning and Weaving	0.35
Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture	0.88
Purely Card-board Modelling.	0.36
Card-board Modelling and Wood-work	0.35

The craft that pays the best per capita returns 0.88 is Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture and the least (0.09) Purely Spinning. The over-all per capita realisation on all crafts is 0.33

In addition to the total amount of Rs. 1,93,023 obtained by sale of articles produced in Basic Schools, the estimated value of stock on 31st March, 1962 of raw materials and finished products was Rs. 5,96,257 as against Rs. 4,98,965 in 1960-61 as can be seen from the following Table:—

TABLE NO. IV (7)
Economic aspect of Craftwork in Basic Schools
(1961-62)

Item	Item	Purely Spinning	Spinning & Weaving	Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture	Purely Card-Board Modelling	Card-Board Modelling and wood work	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Value of stock on 1st April 1961 (of raw materials and finished products).	124549	331024	12190	3067	28135	498965	
2	Value of raw material added during the year 1961-62	29066	103472	16130	1270	3785	153723	
3	Expenditure on contingencies for craft	10566	67158	13021	646	1342	92733	
4	Land rent paid	..	..	1987	..	..	1987
5	Total expenditure (Items 1 to 4)	164181	501654	43328	4983	33262	747408	
6	Amount realised by sale	..	16686	110447	57181	2735	5974	193023
7	Amount earned by rebate	..	2452	20963	3	23418
8	Value of stock on 31st March 1962 (of raw materials and finished products)	..	148276	398498	11373	3472	34638	596257
9	Total of Item 6 to 8	..	167414	529908	68554	6207	40815	812698
10	Profit or loss (Item 9 minus 5)	..	+3233	+28254	+25226	+1224	+7353	+65290

4.6 The over all progress of Basic Education vis-a-vis non-Basic Education is summarised by the following figures.

TABLE NO. IV (8)

Schools (Primary)	1960-61	1961-62	Increase
Basic	4,905	5,114	209
Non-Basic	13,607	13,788	181
Total	18,512	18,902	390

Expenditure	1960-61	1961-62	Increase
Basic	3,24,80,369	3,58,98,489	34,18,120
Non-Basic	4,18,04,091	4,18,87,364	83,273
Total	7,42,84,460	7,77,85,853	3,501,393

CHAPTER V

SECONDARY EDUCATION

5.1 *Secondary Schools*

The table No. V (1) compares the number of secondary schools classified according to the management, for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62. It will be seen that the total no. of secondary schools increased by 111 from 1099 in 1960-61 to 1210 in 1961-62.

5.2 *Pupils in Secondary Schools*

The table No. V (2) compares the number of pupils enrolled in Secondary Schools as on 31st March of the year under report and the preceding year. It will be seen that total enrolment in Secondary schools showed an increase of 44701 from 3,64853 in 1960-61 to 409554 in 1961-62. This gives a percentage increase of 12.3% as against the corresponding increase of 11.4 percent in 1960-61. The decrease in the number of pupils in State Schools is only apparent as some State Schools have been transferred to the control of other bodies.

5.3 *Secondary Schools in Rural Areas*

Out of the 1210 Secondary schools 605 were in urban areas and 605 were in rural areas. Under the incentives of higher rate of maintenance grants and loans for school buildings offered by Government, more rural Secondary Schools are springing up in the country-side thus bringing this facility within reach of a greater number of villages than before. Increase of Schools in urban areas, however, is restricted due to limitations of accommodation and building sites.

The number of pupils attending Secondary schools in rural areas was only 122637 (*i. e.* 29.9% of the total) while the number of pupils attending Secondary schools in urban areas was 286917. Thus, the average number of pupils attending a Secondary school in the rural area was 202 while the corresponding figure for the urban area was 474. It may, however, be pointed out that some pupils from rural areas attend Secondary schools in the near by towns since the facilities available for Secondary Education in rural areas are still limited. Besides, rural schools usually have Stds. VIII onwards and single division per Standard while urban schools range from Std. V onwards and have many divisions per Standard.

5.4 *Secondary Schools Conducted by Central Government*

There was 1 Railway school conducted by Central Government during the year under report. The enrolment of this school was 204 boys during 1961-62. The total direct expenditure incurred by this school was Rs. 15896 of which Rs. 5606 was borne from Government funds.

5.5 *Secondary Schools Conducted by State Government*

The total number of secondary Schools conducted by the State Government decreased from 121 in 1960-61 to 114 in 1961-62, as it is the policy of Government to transfer Government Schools to private bodies as far as possible.

The table No. V (4) shows the number of Secondary schools conducted by the State Government number of pupils therein and also the direct expenditure incurred on these schools for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62.

5.6 *Secondary Schools Conducted By Municipalities*

The Secondary schools conducted by the Municipalities increased from 65 in 1960-61 to 74 in 1961-62. The total number of pupils in these schools on 31st March, 1962 was 19453. The total expenditure on these schools during 1961-62 was Rs. 18,00,061 giving a per capita expenditure of Rs. 92.5. The following table gives further details about these schools.

TABLE NO. V (5)

Secondary schools conducted by Municipalities
(1961-62)

Items	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Schools		
for Boys	55	63
for Girls	10	11
Total	65	74
Number of pupils in schools.		
for Boys	15174	16141
for Girls	2780	3312
Total	17954	19453
Direct Expenditure from State funds.	627091	8,13,171
Total	1766048	18,00,061
Cost to State Government.		
(Per pupil)	34.9	41.8
Total Cost (Per pupil)	98.3	92.5

5.7 Secondary schools Conducted by private Agencies

The table V(6) gives the details of Secondary schools conducted by private agencies for the preceding two years. It may be seen that the number of private Secondary Schools increased from 892 in 1960-61 to 994 in 1961-62. Of the 994 Secondary Schools, 969 were aided and 25 unaided. Secondary schools for boys numbered 916 and those for girls 78. The number of pupils in Secondary schools conducted by private agencies increased from 292377 on 31st March, 1961 to 334932 on 31st March 1962. The per capita cost to the State was Rs. 100.1 during 1961-62.

5.8 Teachers in Secondary Schools

(11) The Table V(7) gives information about teachers in Secondary Schools.

It will be seen that the total number of teachers increased by 1539 from 14208 in 1960-61 to 15747 in 1961-62. The average number of pupils per teacher was 26 during the year. Out of 15747 teachers as many as 9410 were trained. This gives a percentage of 59.8 as against the corresponding percentage of 59.2 in 1960-61. 57.2 percentage of the women teachers were trained while the percentage of trained men teachers was 60.2

The number of women teachers in Secondary Schools was 2562 or 16.2 percent of the total number of teachers.

5.9 Revised Scales of Pay

The Payscales of Teachers in non-Government Secondary Schools were revised earlier. With a view to extending the same benefits to the Assistant Masters working in Government Secondary Schools it was decided to revise the payscales of Assistant Masters and Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors with effect from 1st October 1961. The Payscales are the same as those for teachers in non-Government Secondary schools.

5.10 *Expenditure on Secondary Education*

The following table shows the expenditure on Secondary Education by sources during the year 1961-62.

Source	Expenditure	Percentage to the total Expenditure
1	2	3
Central Government Funds	15,022	0.04
State Government Funds	2,04,41,706	50.11
Local Board Funds	3,84,418	0.94
Fees	1,57,99,630	38.73
Other Sources	41,53,814	10.18
Total	4,07,94,590	100.00

5.11 *Scholarships and stipends to pupils in Secondary Schools (1961-62).*

The Table below gives the details of scholarships and stipends and other Financial concessions awarded to pupils in Secondary schools during the year under report.

Scholarships and stipends awarded by	Number	Value
1	2	3
Central Government	14	2010
State Government	4906	2,80,498
Local Bodies .. .. .	..	..
Others (including those of institutions)	832	51,694
Total	5752	3,34,157
Other financial concessions actually paid	139,687	83,51,732

5.12. *Examinations*

During the year under review, the public examination at the end of the Secondary School course was held by the S. S. C. Examination Board, Baroda as in the last year. The results of the March 1961 and October 1961 examinations are given in the Table below:—

TABLE NO. V(8)

Examinations

(1961—62)

1	Number appeared			Number Passed		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>March 1962</i>						
<i>S. S. C. Examination Board, Baroda</i>						
Boys	45918	9646	55564	20596	2287	22883
Girls	12835	2417	15252	6003	647	6650
Total	58753	12063	70816	26599	2934	29533
<i>October 1961</i>						
Boys	16872	8505	25377	5984	2404	8388
Girls	4950	2018	6968	1582	648	2230
Total	20922	10523	31445	7566	3052	10618

5.13 School Buildings.

The 1210 Secondary Schools were accommodated in 1210 school buildings. Of these 217 (17.9) were, owned, 918 (75.9) were rented and the remaining 75 (6.2) were rent-free.

Building grants at the rate of 50% and 25% are paid to the management of non-Government Secondary Schools, in Saurashtra and Gujarat area, expecting for construction of buildings etc. An amount of Rs. 1,32,250 was paid as grants during the year under report for construction of 24 school buildings. Also a scheme for payment of loans to the private bodies for constructions of school building and hostels has been included in the Third Five Year Plan of the state. An amount of Rs. 4,49,000 was paid as loans during the year under report for construction of 30 buildings hostels.

5.14 Miscellaneous

The following brief comments are offered regarding other general developments in secondary Education:—

1. Departments of extension Services in Secondary Training Colleges.

During the year under report two Departments of Extension Services were in Operation in the State. These were attached to the following Colleges:—

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

The activities of these Department covered the following type of services:—

- Advisory and Guidance Service.
- Seminars and Workshops
- Library Service.
- Audio Visual Aids Service.
- Study Groups and Conferences.
- Science Club Activities.
- Publications.
- Excursions, Visits, Exhibitions.
- Social and Cultural Activities.

The seminars and Workshops conducted by the Departments covered all the curricular subjects of Secondary schools. Particular mentioned needs to be made about the part played by these Departments in acquainting the Secondary teachers in the procedures and techniques of evaluation and framing the new type tests in school subjects. Methods in Teaching English use of audio-Visual aids, dynamic methods in the teaching of Mathematics Science and Social Studies and project methods in teaching received specific emphasis in the activities of these Departments. The Departments circularised the results of the seminars, workshops discussions conferences through Brochures and News letters to all the Secondary Schools and within their zone of operation.

5.15 Conclusion

Secondary Education, during the year under report made further strides in expansion. The number of Secondary Schools increased from 1099 in 1960-61 to 1210 in 1961-62 an increase of (111) schools. The number of pupils in Secondary Schools increased from 364853 on 31st March 1961 to 40,9554 on the corresponding date in 1962. The teachers in secondary Schools increased from 14208 in 1960-61 to 15747 in 1961-62 an increase of 1539. Trained teachers increased by 994 from 8416 to 9410 during the corresponding period. The direct expenditure on Secondary Education increased from Rs. 3.53 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 4.08 crores in 1961-62.

TABLE NO. V (1)

Secondary Schools

(1961-62)

Management	No. of Secondary Schools (1960-61)			No. of Secondary Schools (1961-62)			No. of Secondary Schools Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	For Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central Government	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
State Government	104	17	121	98	16	114	-6	-1	-7
District School Board	20	..	20	27	..	27	+7	..	+7
Municipal School Board	55	10	65	63	11	74	+8	+1	+9
Private aided	803	73	876	890	79	969	+87	+6	+93
Private unaided	15	1	16	24	1	25	+9	..	+9
Total	98	101	1099	1103	107	1210	+105	+6	+111

TABLE NO.V (2)
Pupils In Secondary Schools
 (1961-62)

Management	No of Pupils in Secondary Schools (1960-61)			No. of Pupils in Secondary Schools (1961-62)			No Pupils of in Secondary Schools Increase (+) or Decrease (-)						
	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
Central Government	211	..	211	204	..	204	-7	..	-7
State Government	43069	9617	52686	30834	9828	40662	-3235	-211	-3024
District School Board	1625	..	1625	5303	..	5303	+3678	..	+3678
Municipal School Board	15174	2780	17954	16141	3312	19453	+967	+532	+1499
Private Aided	258488	31509	289997	295719	36381	332100	+37231	+4872	+42103
Private unaided	1928	452	2380	2322	510	2832	+304	+58	+452
Total	320459	44358	364853	359523	50031	409554	+39064	+5673	+44701

TABLE NO. V (3)

Secondary Schools Conducted By Central Government

(1961-62)

Year	No. of Schools			No. of Pupils in Schools			Direct Expenditure from		Cost of Government (per pupil)	Total Cost (Per pupil)
	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total	State Funds	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1960-61	.. 1	..	1	211	..	211	3535	13716	16.7	65.0
1961-62	.. 1	..	1	204	..	204	5606	15896	27.5	77.9

TABLE NO. V (4)

Secondary School conducted by State Government (1961-62)

Item	1960-61	1961-62
1	2	3
Number of Schools		
for Boys	104	98
for Girls	17	16
Total	121	114
..Number of pupils in Schools		
for Boys	43,069	39,831
for Girls	9,617	9,828
Total	52,686	49,662
Direct Expenditure from		
State funds	37,56,950	27,96,525
Total	47,59,385	40,67,312
(Per Pupil)	71.3	56.3
Total Cost (Per pupil)	90.2	81.9

TABLE NO. V (6)
Secondary Schools Conducted By Private Agencies
 (1961-62)

Year	No. of Schools			No. of Pupils in Schools			Direct Expenditure from		Cost to Government (Per Pupil)	Total Cost (Per Pupil)	
	For Boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	For Girls	Total	State Funds	Total			
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1960-61											
Aided	..	803	73	876	258488	31509	289997	14107895	28160526	46.6	97.1
Unaided	..	15	1	16	1928	452	2380	7882	456468	3.3	191.7
1961-62	Total	818	74	892	260416	31961	292377	14115777	28616994	48.2	97.8
Aided	..	892	77	969	295719	36381	332100	16097420	32872369	48.5	98.9
Unaided	..	24	1	25	2322	510	2832	..	656426	..	231.8
	Total	916	78	994	298041	36891	334932	16097420	33528795	48.1	100.1

TABLE No. V (7)
Teacher in Secondary Schools
 (1961-62)

Management	Total No. of Teachers			Total No. of Trained Teachers			Average number of pupils per Teacher
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government Schools ..	1581	333	1914	828	138	966	51
Local Board Schools ..	805	126	931	375	65	440	50
Private Aided Schools ..	10672	2049	12721	6692	1240	7932	41
Private unaided Schools	127	54	181	48	24	72	39
Grand Total 1961-62..	13185	2562	15747	7943	1467	9410	26
Grand Total 1960-61..	11969	2239	14208	7145	1271	8416	25.6
Increase(+) or Decrease(-)	.. +1216	+323	+1539	+798	+196	+994	..

CHAPTER VI

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

6.1 *Institutions and Students*

The table No. VI (1) furnishes comparative figures of the number of Institutions for Higher Educations and the number of students studying in them during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62.

The number of Research institutions increased by one.

The Colleges for general Education now number 56 with the addition of 9 new Colleges.

Institutions for the 'Training of Teachers' are also included in the Table VII (i), though the subject dealt with in Chapter VII.

6.2 *Universities*

The three statutory Universities *Viz.* (1) M. S. University, Baroda (2) Gujarat University, Ahmedabad and (3) Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth Vallabhvidyanagar, were functioning during the year under report. The S. N. D. T. Women University has also been recognised by the state for purpose of affiliating of Mahila Colleges.

N. C. C. & A. C. C.

Right from beginning both N. C. C. and A. C. C. have been regarded as important activities in the University Campas. The activities are supervised by regularly N. C. C. Officers and the Teachers of constituent Colleges, who are specially trained for the purposes.

An amount of Rs. 1,86,68,464 was paid as grant to Universities during the year under report. The break up of this amount is given below :—

	Amount paid		
	Recurring grant	Non Recurring Grant	Total
1. M. S. University, Baroda.	84,67,253	27,47,927	1,12,15,180
2. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.	32,99,070	7,30,751	40,29,821
3. S. V. Vidyapeeth, Vallabhvidyanagar.	14,13,354	20,10,109	34,23,463
Total	1,31,79,677	54,88,787	1,86,68,464

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

6.3 *Affiliated Institutions*

It has to be noted that not all colleges are affiliated to and research institutions recognised by the Universities. Such of those as are affiliated to recognised by any of the Universities, and are in receipt of grants from the State Government, are left out of statistical recording as they cater only to departmental personnel. The Table VI (2) gives the details of institutions affiliated to Universities in the State and their enrolment during 1961-62.

N. B.—1. Each Statutory University, whatever the number of its teaching departments is shown as one unit for statistical recording.

2. All Faculties of Universities and constituent colleges have been classified as colleges for General, Professional or Special Education.

3. There are a number of Research Institution which are recognised and aided by the Department but they are neither affiliated to a University nor do they do any regular teaching work. Such institutions are not recorded in the above Table.

4. There were six institutions of higher education not affiliated to any University. Of these one was Research Institution for higher education, two were Graduates' Basic Training Centres, two were Medical Colleges and one Rural Institution at Sanosra.

6.4 Expenditure

The following Table gives the total expenditure of the Statutory Universities, according to sources, for the year under report and the preceding year.

TABLE NO. VI (3)

Direct Expenditure of Statutory Universities

(1961-62)

Source	1960-61	1961-62
Central Government Funds	.. 14,25,828 (12 98)	11,99,267 (11 27)
State Government Funds	.. 36,68,179 (33 36)	44,90,394 (42.21)
Fees	.. 44,10,070 (40.10)	33,90,099 (31.87)
Other Sources	.. 14,93,400 (13.56)	15,57,393 (14.65)
Total	.. 1,09,97,477 (100 00)	1,06,37,153 (100.00)

It will be seen that the direct expenditure on Universities decreased by over Rs. 3.60 lakhs from Rs. 109.97 lakhs in 1960-61 to Rs. 106.37 lakhs in 1961-62. During 1961-62 about 31.87 percent of the direct expenditure was met from fees as against 40.10 percent in the preceding year.

2. Research Institutions

6.5 Research Institutions

The total number of research institutions was 8 and the number of students in these institutions on 31st March, 1962 was 338 (260 men and 78 women) as against 241 (192 men and 49 women) in 1960-61.

Majority of these institutions are under the administrative control of the Director of Education, but some are under the control of the Central Government and other Heads of Departments of the State Government.

6.6 Expenditure

The expenditure of research institutions by sources during the year under report is given in the Table below :—

TABLE NO. VI (4)

Expenditure of Research Institutions

(1961-62)

Source		1961-62
1. Central Government Funds	..	5,60,331
2. State Government Funds	..	2,25,133
3. Board Funds	..	7,93,381
4. Fees	..	7,63,460
5. Other Sources	..	2,63,654
	TOTAL ..	<u>26,05,959</u>

For April 1960 (estimated)

For the period ending 30th April 1960.

*Colleges for General Education.***6 7** *Arts and Science Colleges.*

The total number of Arts and Science Colleges increased from 45 (with 30,438 students in them on 31st March 1961) to 53 Colleges with 33,883 students in them on 31st March 1962, giving 605 as the average number of students per College as against the corresponding figure of 647 for the preceding year. The number of girls in these Colleges was 7,981 which represented about 23.6 percent of the total enrolment.

6 8 *Expenditure.*

The expenditure figures on Arts and Science Colleges by sources for the year under report are given below:—

Expenditure on arts and Science Colleges

(1961-62)

Source		Expenditure (1961-62)
Government Funds		44,81,264
Fees	..	65,74,252
Other sources	..	66,002
	Total ..	<u>1,11,21,518</u>

Fees contributed 59.1 Percent of the total expenditure.

6 9 *Professional Colleges*

The number of professional Colleges increased from 38 in 1960-61 to 45 in 1961-62 *i. e.* by 7 Colleges. The number of students on roll has however decreased by 32 (15 boys and 17 Girls). The decrease in the number of students is due to lesser number of admissions in some institutions as compared to the previous year. Moreover it is due to the small number of students in the institution started during the year under report.

According to new classification of Professional institutions suggested by the Ministry of Education, Secondary Teachers Certificate (S. T. C.) classes have now been included under Professional Institutions.

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

The table No. VI (5) gives particulars of these 45 colleges.

6.10 Expenditure

The following Table presents the expenditure figures on all Professional Colleges during the year under report.

TABLE VI (6)

Expenditure on Professional Colleges

(1961-62)

Source	1961-62
1. Central Government Funds	64,769
2. State Government Funds	60,14,370
3. Fees	30,16,764
4. Other Sources	7,16,181
Total ..	<u>98,12,084</u>

The average per college being about Rs. 2.63 lakhs in 1960-61 and about Rs. 2.18 lakhs in 1961-62.

5. Colleges for Special Education

6.11. Special Colleges

The number of Colleges for special education increased from 6 on 31st March 1961 to 9 on 31st March 1962. The No. of students on rolls in the corresponding period also increased from 1,309 No. in 1960-61 to 1957 in 1961-62. The number of girls increased by 183 during the year. This number was 761 in 1961-62 as against 578 in 1960-61.

The institution wise is shown in the table below.

TABLE NO. VI (7)

Enrolment in Colleges for Special Education

Serial. No.	College	Enrolment in 1961-62
1.	College of Sangeet and Nritya Rajkot.	.. 20
2.	College of Indian Music Dance and Dramatics, Baroda.	.. 507
3.	Faculty of fine Arts, Baroda.	.. 196
4.	Faculty of Social Work, Baroda.	.. 76
5.	Baroda Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya	.. 72
6.	Lokbharti Rural institute, Sanosara.	.. 192
7.	Institute of Indology D'a'ka.	.. 100
8.	Dairy Science College. Anand.	.. 58
9.	Faculty of Home Science, Baroda.	.. 436
Total ..		<u>16,57</u>

6.12 *Expenditure*

The expenditure, by sources incurred on these Colleges during the year under report is given below :—

TABLE NO VI—(8)

Expenditure on Colleges for Special Education.

(1961-62)

Sources	1961—62
Central Government Funds	22,096
State Government Funds	6,85,747
Fees	1,66,699
Other Sources	1,44,864
Total	<u>10,19,406</u>

The total expenditure during the previous year was Rs. 4,52,225 as against Rs. 10,19,406. during the year 1961-62. Thus there was an increase of Rs. 56,71,81.

TABLE No. VI (1)
Institutions of Higher Education
 (1961-62)

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions			Number of Students						Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	1960-61	1961-62	Increase + or Dec rease (-)	1960-61			1961-62					
	2	3	4	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Universities	3	3	.	593	140	733	462	101	563	-131	-39	-170
2. Research Institution ..	7	8	+1	192	49	241	260	78	338	+68	+29	+97
3. Colleges for General Education ..	47	56	+9	23499	6939	30438	25902	7981	33883	+2403	+1042	+3445
4. Colleges for Professional Education	38	45	+7	16110	1000	17110	16095	983	17078	-15	-17	-32
5. Colleges for special Education	6	9	+3	731	578	1309	896	761	1657	+165	+183	+348
Total ..	101	121	+20	41125	8706	49831	43615	9904	53519	+2490	+1198	+3688

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

TABLE No. VI (2)
Affiliated Institutions
 (1961-62)

Type of Institution	Baroda		Gujarat		S. V. Vid		S. N. D. T.		Total	
	Institu- tions	Students	Institu- tions	Students	Instituti- tions	Students	Institu- tions	Students	Institu- tions	Students
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. University Departments	1	..	3	318	1	245	..	..	5	563
2. Research Institutions	1	49	7	280	..	.	..	..	8	338
3. Colleges for General Education	3	3292	42	25902	6	3695	5	994	56	33883
4. Professional Colleges	5	3838	23	8853	5	3582	..	..	33	16273
5. Special Colleges	5	1287	2	120	1	58	..	..	8	1465
Total	15	8466	77	35482	13	7580	5	994	110	52522

TABLE No. VI (5)
Professional Colleges in State
 (1961-62)

Area	Colleges for Education		Engineering & Technological Colleges		Medical & Veterinary Colleges		Agricultural Colleges		Colleges of Commerce		Law Colleges		Colleges for Applied Art		Other Professional Colleges		Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students
Gujarat State	6	708	6	5250	12	2611	2	905	9	5505	7	1919	..	..	3	120	45	17078

CHAPTER VII

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

7.1 This Chapter is divided into three Sections :

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

A--Training of Secondary Teachers.

7.2. *Secondary Training Colleges.*

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

TABLE No. VII (1)
Secondary Training Colleges
(1961--62)

Management	No. of Institutions	No. of teachers under training		
		Men	Women	Total
Government	3	146	18	164
Aided	3	427	177	604
Total ..	6	573	195	768

It will be seen from the above Table that the number of S. T. Colleges was 6 on 31st March, 1962 and the enrolment in those Colleges was 768.

The Table below gives details of the Graduate Basic Training Institutions as on 31st March, 1962.

TABLE No. VII (2)
Graduate Basic Training Institution
(1961--1962)

Item	Graduate Basic Training Centres		
	Rajpipla	Mangrol	Total
Year of Establishment.	1948	1960	
On 31st March, 1962.			
No. of students on Roll.			
Men	30	25	55
Women	9	2	11
Total	39	27	66
No. of students in attached hostels.			
Men	30	25	55
Women	9	2	11
Total	39	27	66
No. of students passed during 1961--62.			
Men	26	24	40
Women	9	2	11
Total	35	26	51

7.3. Higher Examinations in the Professional Training of Teachers

In addition to the B.T./B.ED., all Universities have instituted the M. Ed. Examination which can be taken entirely by papers, partly by papers and partly by Research, or entirely by research. The Ph. D. in Education is an exclusively research degree. During the year under report 35 students (30 men and 5 women) were registered for the M.Ed. Degree and 48 students (11 men and 4 women) were registered for the Ph. D. Degree in the Secondary Training Colleges or research institutions. 28 students (25 men and 3 women) were awarded the M.Ed. degree and 47 students (44 men and 3 women) the Ph. D. (Education) Degree by the Universities during 1961-62.

7.4. Diploma in Teaching

There were T. D. Classes attached to A. G. Teachers, College, Ahmedabad and Faculty of Education, M. S. University of Baroda. The number of students in these classes as on 31st March, 1962, was 98 (75 men and 23 women).

7.5. Secondary Teachers, Certificate (S. T.C.) Examination.

In Chapter VI under Professional Colleges and in Table VI (1), S. T. C. Classes have been included as belonging to the category of Professional Institutions. As they differ from other professional Colleges (*vide* 6.19), the S. T. C. Classes are dealt with in this Chapter with other similar institutions under "Training of Teachers". To encourage teachers and specially under-graduate teachers in Secondary Schools to improve their professional qualifications, the Department holds, once a year an examination for the award of the Secondary Teachers Certificate.

The Table below shows the number of such Institutions and also the No. of students studying there in for the two successive years.

TABLE No. VII (3)

S. T. C. Institutions (1961-62)

Year	No. of Institutions	Number of students		
		Men	Women	Total
1960-61	2	34	94	128
1961-62	2	38	67	105

B--Training of Primary Teachers

7.6 The number of Primary Training Colleges in the State remained constant at 64 in 1960-61 and 1961-62, 39 Colleges were managed by Government and 25 by private agencies.

The total number of students in these Colleges increased from 8019 on 31st March 1961 to 8880 in 1961-62. The average number of students per College was 139. The following Table shows the number of Primary Training Colleges by management and the number of pupils in them during the year under report :

TABLE No. VII (4)

Training institutions for Primary Teachers

(1961-62)

Management	No of Institution			No. of students in Institutions		
	for Men	for Women	Total	for Men	for Women	Total
Government	32	7	39	5284	773	6057
Private aided	13	12	25	1376	1447	2823
Total	45	19	64	6660	2220	8880

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

Training of Primary Teachers (Men)

7.7. Institutions and Students

The total number of Training Colleges for men remained constant at 45 during 1960-61 and 1961-62.

The following Table gives the details of Primary Training Colleges for men for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62:-

TABLE No. VII (5)
Training Institutions for Men Primary Teachers (1961-62)

Year	No. of Institutions	No. of Students	Average No. of students per Institution
1960-61	45	6073	135
1961-62	45	6660	148

7.7. Training Institutions by Languages

All 45 Primary Training Colleges for men, were meant for teachers in Gujarati Schools. The number of Colleges managed by Government was 32; the remaining 13 were managed by private agencies. The number of students in Colleges was 6660.

Of the 6660 students, as many as 6378 or 95.7 per cent were residing in hostels attached to the Colleges. 95.1 per cent in hostels attached to Government Colleges and 98.5 per cent in hostels attached to non-Government Colleges.

The Table below gives the details of these Colleges as on 31st March, 1962.

TABLE No. VII (6)
Training Institutions for Primary Teachers For Men by Languages (1961-62)

Item	Gujarati
<i>No. of Institutions</i>	
Government	32
Non-Government	13
Total	45
<i>No. of Students in Institutions</i>	
Government	5284
Non-Government	1376
Total	6660
<i>No. of Students Residing in Hostels</i>	
Government	5023
Non-Government	1355
Total	6378

7.8. Expenditure

The expenditure on training institutions for men Primary Teachers increased from Rs. 16,35,436 in 1960-61 to Rs. 19,01,928 in 1961-62. The amount spent by Government on the Training Institutions for Men was Rs. 16,34,732 which represents about 85.95 per cent of the total expenditure on these institutions.

The following Table gives expenditure figures on Training Colleges for men for the two successive years :

TABLE No. VII (7)

Expenditure on the Training Institutions for Men Primary Teachers
(1961-62)

Year	Government Funds		Other sources.		Total
	On Government Institutions	On Non-Govt. Institutions	On Govt. Institutions	On Non-Govt. Institutions	
1960-61	9,82,484 (60 1)	1,63,306 (9 9)	1,72,157 (10 5)	3,17,489 (19.8)	16,35,436 (100.00)
1961-62	14,44,296 (75.94)	1,90,436 (10 01)	1,06,635 (5 60)	1,60,861 (8 45)	19,01,928 (100.00)

Training of Primary Teacher (Women)

7.10. *Institutions and Students*

The number of Primary Training Colleges for Women remained constant at 19 during 1960-61 and 1961-62.

The number of trainees in these institutions increased from 1946 on 31st March, 1961 to 2220 on 31st March, 1962.

The following Table gives the distribution of Women's Training Institutions for two successive years:-

TABLE No. VII (8)

Training Institutions for Women Primary Teachers
(1961-62)

Year	No. of Institutions	No. of students	Average No. of students per Institutions
1960-61	19	1946	102
1961-62	19	2220	116

7.11. *Training Institutions by Languages*

All the 19 institutions impart instruction through Gujarati. The number of colleges conducted by Government was 7. 773 students from Government Institutions were residing in the hostels attached to the institutions, thus giving a percentage of 100.00 to the total number of students studying in these institutions. The number of students residing in the hostels attached to non-Government Institutions was 1447 or 100.00 per cent of the total number of students in those institutions. The Table below gives the details of these institutions as on 31st March, 1962 by languages.

TABLE No. VII (9)

Training Institutions for Primary Teachers for Women by Languages
(1961-62)

Item 1	Gujarati 2
<i>No. of Institutions</i>	
Government	7
Non-Government	12
Total	19

1	2
<i>No. of Students in Institutions</i>	
Government	773
Non-Government	1447
Total	2220
<i>No. of Students residing in Hostels</i>	
Government	773
Non-Government	1447
Total	2220

7.12. Expenditure

The expenditure on training Institutions for Women increased by Rs.1,42,338 from Rs. 4,94,229 in 1960-61 to Rs. 6,56,567 in 1961-62. The expenditure from Government funds on these institutions was Rs. 4,26,725 which represented above 65.00 per cent of the total expenditure.

The following Table gives the details of expenditure on Women's Primary Training Institutions for two consecutive years:-

TABLE No. VII (10)

*Expenditure on the Training Institutions for Women Primary Teachers
(1961-62)*

Year	Government Funds		Others Sources		Total
	On Govt. Institutions	On Non-Govt. Institutions	On Govt. Institutions	On Non-Govt. Institutions	
1960-61	2,37,900 (48.2)	1,10,478 (22.3)	911 (0 02)	1,44,940 (29 3)	4,94,229 (100.00)
1961-62	2,63,397 (40 12)	1,63,328 (24.88)	288 (0 04)	2,29,554 (34.96)	6,56,567 (100 00)

C--Training of Other Teachers

7.13. Hindi Teachers

Arrangements have been made for training Hindi teachers for Primary Schools and for Secondary Schools. For the former, the Department conducts four months' short-term training courses in selected Primary Training Colleges in the State and selected School Board teachers who are deputed to this course. They are paid a deputation allowance of Rs. 25 per month. The Training of Hindi teachers for Secondary Schools is mostly done by private agencies which coach candidates for the Lower and/or the Higher Hindi Shikshak Sanad Examination. The Lower H. S. S. Examination is taken by students who undergo a Refresher Course of four months' duration, while the Higher H. S. S. Examination by those who undergo a Refresher Course of 9 months' duration.

During the year under report one Primary Training College was selected for conducting the short-term training course in Hindi. The total number of classes in this College was 2 and the total number of Primary teachers under training during the year was 80.

7.14. Pre-Primary Training Institutions

During the year under report, the number of pre-primary Training Colleges was 7. The number of trainees in these Colleges was 500 on 31st March, 1962. The expenditure on these colleges during the year under report was Rs. 89482 of which an amount of Rs. 30,778 was met by Government. Further details about these Colleges are given in the Table below:-

TABLE No. VII (11)
Pre-Primary Training Institution
 (1961-62)

Item	Total
No. of Institutions	7
<i>No. of Trainees</i>	
Men	131
Women	369
Total	500
<i>No. of Teachers</i>	
Men	17
Women	14
Total	31
<i>Direct Expenditure</i>	
State Funds	30,778
Fees	50,569
Other sources	8,135
Total	89,482

7.15. *Drawing Teachers*

During the year under report, there was 1 Drawing Teachers' Training Institution in the State, namely the Drawing Teachers' Training Class attached to the Sheth C. N. Vidyavihar, Ahmedabad. The duration of the course is one academic year. The total number of students in the institution as on 31st March, 1962 was 114.

The following Table shows the results of the Drawing Teacher's Examination for the year 1961.

TABLE No. VII (12)
 (1961-62)

<i>Name of the Examination</i>	<i>Number appeared</i>	<i>No. Passed</i>
Drawing Teachers' Examination.	114	69

7.16. *Physical Education Teachers*

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

CHAPTER VIII

PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

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

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

Most of the institutions shown above fall outside the purview of the Directorate of Education. As such the treatment of these type is an over-all assessment of their progress in the State. The Annual Reports of the respective Department may, however, be referred to for a fuller account.

8.2: *A-Agricultural Education*

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

8.3 *Agricultural Colleges*

The personnel for research and extension work in agriculture comes from the Agricultural Colleges. On 31st March 1962 there were 2 Agricultural Colleges. These Colleges also provide adequate facilities for post-graduate training.

The following Table shows the Statistics of Agricultural Colleges for the two successive years:-

TABLE No. VIII (1)
Agricultural Colleges
(1961-62)

No of Institutions		1960-61	1961-62
Government		1	1
Non-Government		1	1
Total		2	2
<i>No. of students in Institutions</i>			
Government		79	137
Non-Government		702	793
Total		781	930
<i>Expenditure</i>			
	From State Government funds	Total	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61 1961-62
Government Institution	2,53,340	3,23,949	2,73,140 3,23,949
Non-Government Institutions	2,74,550	2,40,150	4,33,611 4,43,287
Total	..	..	539890 564099 706751 767236

It will be seen from the above table that the number of Agricultural Colleges was 2 during 1961-62 as it was during the previous year. The number of students in these Colleges however increased from 782 in 1960-61 to 905 in 1961-62.

8.4 *Agricultural Schools*

The following table shows the information regarding Agricultural schools for the two successive years.

TABLE No. VIII-(2)

Agricultural Schools

(1961-62)

<i>No. of Institutions</i>			<i>1960—61</i>	<i>1961—</i>
Government			7	12
Non-Government			3	3
Total			10	15
<i>No. of students in Institution</i>				
Government			394	452
Non-Government			209	205
Total			603	657
<i>Expenditure (Direct)</i>				
	<i>from State Government funds</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>1960—61</i>	<i>1961—62</i>	<i>1960—61</i>	<i>1961— 62</i>
Government Institution	4,29,240	4,84,709	4,63,420	4,84,709
Non-Government Institution	81,461	90,281	95,958	91,303
Total	5,10,701	5,74,990	5,59,378	5,76,012

It will be seen from the above table that the number of schools increased by 5 from 10 on 31st March 1961 to 15 on 31st March, 1962. The No. of students also increased from 603 on 31st March 1961 to 1026 on 31st March 1962. Consequently the expenditure also increased from Rs. 4,02,132 in 1960-61 to Rs. 7,37,921 in 1961-62.

B-Commercial Education

8.5. *General set up*

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

8.6. *Colleges of Commerce*

During the year under report, the total number of Commerce Colleges in the State was 8. The number of students in these colleges increased from 5452 on 31st March 1961 to 5505 on 31st March 1962.

The following Table gives the statistics of these Colleges for two successive years :—

TABLE NO. VIII (3)

Colleges of Commerce

(1961-62)

<i>Number of Institution</i>		<i>1960-61</i>	<i>1961-62</i>
Government	..	1	1
Non-Government	..	7	7
Total	..	8	8
<i>Number of Students in Institutions</i>			
Government	..	408	455
Non-Government	..	5,044	5,050
Total	..	5,452	5,505
<i>Expenditure (Direct)</i>			
From State Government Funds			
Government Institutions		54,364	96,263
Non Government. Institutions	..	42,846	1,49,532
Total	..	97,210	2,45,795
Total Government Institutions	..	1,06,497	1,47,023
Non Government Institutions	..	9,37,095	10,81,839
Grand Total	..	10,43,592	12,28,862

8.7 The Commerce course has gained popularity as a multipurpose course in Secondary Schools, the course extending over four years, Std. VIII to Std. XI. Very few schools, however, can either afford to institute these special courses or, where instituted, the number of students opting for the course does not always justify either the heavy initial expenditure for equipment or the full-time services of trained instructors. Government, therefore, have established Commerce Centres in district towns or other large towns having a fairly large number of Secondary Schools. These Centres are fully equipped and well staffed and offer the course gratis to pupils of local Secondary Schools. In 1961-62 there were 16 such Centres in Gujarat.

TABLE NO. VIII (4)

Commercial Centres

(1961-62)

(1) Ahmedabad.	R. C. High School of Commerce
(2) Baroda	Training College for women,
(3) Bhavnagar	.. Bhavnagar Middle School, Near Crescent Building.
(4) Broach	.. R. S. Dalal High School
(5) Godhra	.. Telang High School of Commerce.
(6) Jamnagar	.. National Multipurpose High School.
(7) Patan	.. Shri Bhogilal Dolatchand Sarvajanic Vidyalaya, Fatipal gate.
(8) Porbandar	.. Bhavsinhji High School.
(9) Surat	.. Sorabji J. J. Primary Training College.
(10) Anand	.. Sharda High School.
(11) Bhuj	.. Alfred High School.
(12) Cambay	.. Cambay High School.
(13) Junagadh	.. Government High School.
(14) Navsari	.. Sir C. J. N. Z. Madresa, Sayaji Road.
(15) Palanpur	.. Government Technical High School.
(16) Rajkot	.. Alfred High School

8.8 Commercial Institutions

The number of Commercial institutions increased from 69 in 1960-61 to 87 in 1961-62 and their enrol from 10,417 on 31st March 1961 to 10,600 on 31st March 1962. The total expenditure on these institutions was Rs. 138,000 in 1961-62.

8.9 Commercial Examinations

The following Table shows the number of candidates who appeared and passed the Government Commercial Diploma (G. C. D.) and Government Commercial Certificate (G. C. C). Examinations held in May and October, 1962.

	<i>No. Appeared</i>		<i>No. passed</i>	
	April/May	Oct/Nov.	April/May	Oct/Nov.
Commerce Examination	2,154	2,206	858	1,185

8.10 C. Engineering, Technical and Industrial Education General Set up

With a view to supervise all institutions imparting Engineering, Technical and Industrial Education, a Directorate of Technical Education has been set up since 1948. The head of this branch of administration is designated as the Director of Technical Education. He is assisted by an adequate subordinate staff. There is also a State council of Technical Education to advise Government on matters pertaining to Technical Education.

8.11 Colleges of Engineering and Technology

The total number of Engineering and Technology Colleges increased from 5 in 1960-61 to 6 in 1961-62, including the L. M. College of Pharmacy. The enrolment in these Colleges increased from 4,699 in 1960-61 to 5,250 in 1961-62. Two Colleges were conducted by Government. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 34,79,116 incurred in 1961-62 as much as Rs. 20,28,542 (or about 55.2 per cent) was spent from State Government Funds.

8.12 Technical Centres

Technical courses at the Secondary level involve heavy investment on account of workshops, equipment and technically qualified personnel. Very few private Secondary Schools can, therefore, afford to introduce these courses and run them parallel to their academic courses. With a view to providing Technical courses to as many students as possible of local Secondary Schools and with no cost either to the institutions or to the students, Government have established Technical Centres at district towns and other large towns. These Centres serve pupils of Standard VIII to Standard XI and prepare them in the theory and practical of the course upto the S. S. C. Examination level.

8.13 Engineering Technical Industrial and Arts and Crafts Schools

The following Table shows the number of Engineering Technical and Industrial Schools during two successive years.

TABLE NO VIII (5)

Engineering Technical Industrial and Arts and Crafts Schools
(1961-62)

<i>Number of Institutions</i>	1960-61	1961-62
Government.	60	63
Non-Government	2	2
Total ..	62	65
 <i>Number of Students in Institutions</i>		
Government	5606	12976
Non-Government	627	491
Total	6233	13467

8.14 *Expenditure*

The total direct expenditure increased from Rs. 28,34,868 in 1960-61 to Rs. 37,34,555 in 1961-62. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 37,34,555 in 1961-62 an amount of Rs. 33,54,439 was met by the State Government.

D--Forestry Education

The Forest Department of the State has established educational institutions for training the personal required by the Department. One foresters training school is located at Ghelwati (Baroda District). The course is of 8 months duration and subjects like Silviculture, forest mensuration, forest engineering geometry, surveying, Accounts Procedures, Forest Law, Botany, Forest utilisation etc., are taught. Practical training is also imparted through excursions and camps in centres of forest activities.

There is also a Forest Guard Training Schools at Junagadh which admits students for a 6 months course.

The total number of trainees in these schools on 31st March 1962 was 68 and the expenditure incurred during the year under report on these schools was Rs. 68816.

*E--Legal Education*8.15 *Law Colleges*

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

The following Table gives the details of Law Colleges for the year 1960-61 and 1961-62.

TABLE No. VIII (6)

Law Colleges

(1961-62)

<i>Number of Institutions</i>	<i>1960-61</i>	<i>1961-62</i>
Government	1	1
Non- Government	4	6
Total	5	7
 <i>Number of students in institutions</i>		
Government	269	311
Non-Government	1697	1608
Total	1966	1919
 <i>Expenditure (Direct):</i>		
From State Government Funds		
Government institutions	..	38935
Non-Government institutions	..	..
Total	..	38935
Government institutions	44861	38935
Non-Government institutions	336968	370046
Grand Total	381829	408981

Of these, one *viz.* the Law College at Rajkot was managed by the State Government, while the remaining colleges were Non-Government institutions.

The total number of students in these Colleges decreased from 1966 in 1960-61 to 1919 in 1961-62 but the total expenditure increased by Rs. 27,152 to Rs. 4,08,981 during the same period.

F. Medical Education

8.16 General Set Up

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

8.17 Medical Colleges

The number of Medical Colleges at the end of the year was 12.

TABLE NO. VIII (7)

Medical Colleges

(1961-62)

<i>No. of Institutions</i>	1960-61	1961-62
Government	3	3
Non-Government	6	9
Total	9	12

<i>No. of students in Institutions</i>	1960-61	1961-62
Government	1276	1335
Non-Government	1165	1276
Total	2441	2611

<i>Expenditure (Direct)—</i>	From State Govt. funds		Total	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
Government Institutions	17,25,819	23,83,082	21,72,287	23,83,082
Non-Government Institutions	3,63,759	4,28,240	9,07,282	10,24,697
Total	20,89,573	28,11,322	30,79,569	34,07,779

TABLE NO. VIII (8)

Medical Institution

(1961-62)

<i>No. of Institution</i>	
Government	16
Non-Government	8
Total	24

<i>No. of students in Institution</i>	
Government Institutions	937
Non-Government Institutions	248
Total	1185

<i>Expenditure (Direct)</i>	From State Government funds	Total
Government Institutions	3,92,168	3,92,168
Non-Government Institutions	22,295	1,14,831
Total	4,14,463	5,06,999

Of the 24 Medical schools on 31st March 1962, 16 were managed by Government and the remaining 8 were managed by Non-Government agencies. All were schools for Nursing and Mid-wifery Classes.

The total number of students in these schools on 31st March, 1962 was 1185 (937 being in Government schools and the remaining 248 in non-Government schools). The number of students in Nursing and/or Mid-wifery classes was 40 boys and 1145 girls. The total expenditure on Medical schools increased from Rs. 3,02,976 in 1960-61 to Rs. 5,06,999 in 1961-62. An amount of Rs. 4,14,463 was borne by the State Government during the year under report as against Rs. 2,08,532 during 1960-61.

G. *Veterinary Education*

8.18 *General Set Up*

Veterinary Education is offered at two levels—the Collegiate leading to a bachelor's degree and later the post graduate degree and the School of about a years duration.

The State had no Veterinary College of its own. The Veterinary College, Bombay, a Government institution, served the needs of Gujarat during 1961-62.

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

8.19 *Music Education*

On 31st March, 1962, there were 2 institutions in Music and Dancing at the University level, viz, the College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics of the M. S. University of Baroda and Sangit Nritya, Natya Mahavidyalaya, Rajkot. The enrolment in these Colleges was 527 students (310 Boys+217 Girls). Total expenditure during the year under report, came to Rs. 2,24,947 as against Rs. 187,690 for the year 1960-61.

-During the year under report, there were 11 (9 Music + 2 Dancing) Music and Dancing Schools in the State.

All these were private institutions, but Government expenditure on account of grants to these institutions was Rs. 91,235. The total number of students in these schools on 31st March, 1962 was 971 (539 boys and 432 girls).

8.20 *Dramatic Art*

With a view to bring talented and renowned artists, critics and other together and get their advise and co-operation in formulating and implementing various cultural schemes, the State Government established the Gujarat Sangeet Nritya Natya Akademi in July, 1961. The State festivals such as Tagor Natya Mahostava, Music, Dance Festival Bhavai Festival and Inter State Exchange Cultural Troups etc. etc. were organised during the year under report for which an amount of Rs. 60,000 was spent. Grants were also distributed to 16 dramatic and cultural institutions to the tune of Rs. 12,500.

Financial assistance to 234 artists were given to the tune of Rs. 12,000. An amount of Rs. 14,000 was distributed amongst 13 music schools. Prizes were also awarded to the best written dramas in Gujarati Language both for Adult and Children (Rs. 2125). Grants were also given to Municipalities for construction of open air Theatres.

Art Education in the State is supervised and inspected by the Inspector of Drawing and Craft work. The main responsibilities of this Officer are to inspect Higher Art Institutes and the teaching of Drawing in Secondary and Primary Schools, the conduct of Government Drawing Grade Examinations, the award of Drawing grants to Secondary Schools, etc. He also acts as Secretary to the Higher Art Examination Committee.

8.21. *Drawing and Art Examinations*

The following Table gives the results of the Drawing and Art Examinations conducted by the Examination Committee, Government Drawing Grade and Higher Art Examinations, held in 1961-62.

TABLE No. VIII (9)
Drawing And Art Examination
(1961-62)

Name of the Examinations	Number appeared	Number passed
Elementary Drawing Grade	15,338	1,0453
Intermediate Drawing Grade ..	8,252	5 208

8.22. There are separate High Schools of Fine Arts, but Arts comprising Drawing, Music and Dance, form a diversified course with others like Commerce, Technical, Home Science.

J. Social Sciences

8.23. *Higher Institutions For Social Studies*

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

As a post graduate institution, the Faculty of Social work, M. S. University of Baroda offers degree of Master of Social Work. The curriculum consists of classroom work, field work and research. The chief emphasis continues to be on practical training and the application of academic knowledge to every day life situations.

During the year under report, the Faculty of Social Work had an enrolment of 76 (55 boys and 21 girls) in the institution in 1961-62

8.24 *Schools of Social Sciences*

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

Sr No.	Name of the Institution	Year of Establishment	Management	No. of students on 31st March 62		
				Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Training Institute in Social work, Rajkot	1956	Government	15	—	15
2.	Kasturba Gram Sevika Vidyalaya Koba, Ahmedabad	1918	Private	..	19	19
TOTAL				15	19	34

The duration of the course in the Rajkot Institute and in the Kasturba Gram Sevika Vidyalaya is of one year. The medium of instruction in both the institutes is Gujarati

The total number of students in the two institutions on 31st March, 1962 was 34(15 Boys and 19 Girls). The total expenditure on the institutions in 1961-62 was Rs. 37981 and the State Government's contribution towards the total expenditure was Rs. 24576.

8.25. Co-operative Training Schools

During the year under report, the following 4 Co-operative Training Schools were in existence—

Sr No.	Name of the School	Managed by	Year of Establishment
1.	The Gujarat Co-operative School, Surat	The Gujarat Co-op. Union	1947
2.	Gujarat Co-operative Training School, Mehsana	Do	1957
3.	Co-operative Training School, Bhavnagar	Do	1955
4.	Gujarat Co-operative School, Kaira	The Gujarat Co-operative Union	1959
Enrolment (of all schools) (567 pupils)		<i>Total Direct Expenditure</i> Rs. 87,855	

These schools provide training facilities to subordinate personnel of Co-operative Department and employees of the different types of co-operative institutions. The period of training is divided into 4.1/2 months theoretical training and 2 months' practical training. Expenditure on some of the items such as salary of the teaching staff, stipends, library etc. incurred by the private schools is shared by the Central and the State Governments.

The total number of students in these schools during the year under report was 567 as against 603 in 1960-61. The total expenditure incurred during 1961-62 was Rs. 87355.

8.26 Faculty of Home Science M. S. University of Baroda

The faculty provides a four years course leading the degree of B.Sc. (Home) and a further two years course leading to the degree of M. Sc. (Home) In the B. Sc. (Home) course the first two years consist of a core course, which acquaints all the students with different phases of Home Science. The last two years enable the students to specialise in their own field of interest. Four Home Science fields are offered as majors, *viz.*

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

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

The total number of women in the Faculty on 31st March 1962 was 436 as against 336 in 1960-61.

Home Science also firms a diversified course like Commerce, Technical, Fine Arts, at the Secondary stage. The Home Science course forms one of the courses with others and there is no separate High school of Home Science in the state. Secondary Schools with Home Science Courses are classified as High Schools and are dealt with under Secondary Education

8.27. *Rural Higher Institutes.*

There was 1 Rural Institute for Higher Education in the State, viz. Lok Bharati, Sanosara, established in 1953. This institution is affiliated to the National Council for Rural Higher Education of the Government of India. It prepares students for the three year Diploma course in Rural Services and two year certificate course in Agricultural Science. In addition to these courses, Lok Bharati is also running a Primary School, a Basic Teachers Training College, a Krishi-Vid Course, a scheme for subsidised farms as well as educational extension service in near by villages. The Institute has also an experimental and demonstration farm attached to it.

The total number of students in this institution as on 31st March 1962 was 192 (176 Boys and 16 girls). The total expenditure on this institute for the year 1961-62 was Rs. 98161 of which an amount of Rs. 81565 was contributed by the State Government.

8.28. *Schools For The Training Of Cadets For Merchants Navy*

There is one School under this category managed by the Ministry of Transport, Government of India, The Training Ship 'Nav Lakshi' provides a three month practical and elementary course in seamanship. The selection of boys is held every year at Surat, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Junagadh and Bhuj. During the course of their training, the boys are provided with free board and lodging and Weekly Pocket money at rupees 2.50. The boys after receiving the training are eligible to work in Engine Room Department or the Deck Department of the Merchant Navy. During the year under report 260 boys were under training. The total expenditure incurred on this institution during 1961-62 was Rs. 229441 and was met from Central Government funds.

CHAPTER IX
SOCIAL EDUCATION

9.1 The following Table shows the number of Social Education Classes which worked for the First Test and the number of adults made literate through them :—

TABLE NO. IX (1)

Social Education Classes (First test)

(1961-62)

	No. of classes	Enrolment	No. made literate
Men	.. 5,388	1,29,203	68,659
Women	.. 1,226	30,523	17,499
Total..	6,614	1,59,726	86,158

It will be seen that the enrolment per class was about 24 and the percentage of those made literate to the total enrolment was about 54.

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

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

TABLE NO. IX (2)

Social Education Classes (Second Test)

(1961-62)

	Number of Classes	Enrolment	No. passed in Second Test
Men	612	14,969	4,317
Women	.. 196	4,778	1,824
Total..	808	19,747	6,141

The duration of the post literacy classes is about six months.

TABLE NO. IX (3)

Expenditure on Social Education

(1961-62)

	Total expenditure Rs.
Government funds	.. 3,73,102
Boards funds	12,406
Other sources	.. 31,475
Total ..	4,16,983

9.2 Maintenance of Literacy

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

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

The Regional Social Education Committee continued to publish its monthly magazines in the regional languages. The Urdu fortnightly "Rehbar" was also published by a private agency subsidised by the Department.

The publication fund set up under each of the Regional Social Education Committee, in order to keep up the continuity in production of literature in Social Education is being utilised for bringing out suitable literature for neo-literates. During the year under report, grants amounting to Rs. 35,000 were sanctioned to the Regional Social Education Committee for Gujarat, to help it to publish literature for neo-literates.

(b) *Village Reading Rooms and Libraries.*

Village Reading Rooms and Libraries play a very important part in the maintenance of literacy and reading interest. The following table shows the working of these Reading Rooms and Libraries during the year under report :—

TABLE NO. IX (4)
Village Reading Rooms and Libraries
(1961-62)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Numbers
1.	Number of Libraries	.. 5,606
2.	Number of Reading rooms	.. 1,027
3.	Number of books in the libraries. at the beginning of the year.	28,39,971
4.	Number of books added during the year.	.. 2,94,191
5.	Number of books issued	.. 18,92,724
6.	Average daily attendance.	.. 3,72,906
7.	Total expenditure on libraries and reading rooms.	.. 8,54,896

Further information about libraries will be found in Chapter XIV.

During the year under report Government continued the scheme for training village school teachers for Social Education work in villages. The aim of the training is to orientate the teachers and make them plan-minded so as to be effective in their work in Social Education in particular and Community Development programmes in general. The teachers under the scheme are trained by a peripatetic team of the special officers specially appointed for the purpose. The courses are run by camps in districts according to a fixed programme. The duration of the course is 30 days. The special officers attached to the Divisional Commissioners look after the field work under the scheme.

A number of courses, shibirs and camps were also organised for the Social Education Workers in the Community Development Project and National Extension Service Blocks.

Besides these short-term courses, there are some institutions giving training to social workers covering over a longer period. The details of these institutions are given in Chapter VIII under "Social Services".

A Hand book for Social Education Workers viz. "Suggestions to teachers in Social Education" published in 1958-59 in English, Gujarati and Marathi was extensively used in promoting Social education activities.

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

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

9.4 *General Social Educational Programme*

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

CHAPTER X

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

10.1 The Inspectorate for Physical Education

The department maintains a special inspectionr for Physical Education who is in G. E. S. Class II and 20 Assistant Deputy Education Inspectors for Physical Education. During the year under report one of them was attached to the office of the State Inspector for Physical Education and remaining were distributed in the 17 districts of the State.

10.2 Secondary Institution

Physical Education is a curricular subject and also a compulsory examination subject in Secondary Schools of the State. At the Primary Education level every day one period is devoted to Physical Education. In Primary training colleges also Physical Education is introduced as one of the certificate subject and trainees are required to complete the prescribed course in Physical Education. During the year under report i.e. 1961-62, there were 1,210 Secondary Schools, 18,902 Primary Schools, 67 Primary training Colleges and 79 Private Gymnasias, Clubs and association in the State. There were 181 diploma holders in Physical Education, and 757 short term drill instructors and certificate holders during the year 1961-62, in the Secondary Schools and Training Colleges and 20 diploma holders were working as A. D. E. Is for Physical Education.

Inspection work

Inspection in Physical Education of the Secondary Schools and training Colleges was made by the A. D. E. Is for Physical Education of the respective districts.

Physical Ground and Equipment Facilities

Out of 1,210 Secondary institutions 450 have got adequate play grounds and other facilities for Physical Education work. There were in all 8 drill sheds and 2 swimming pools. So far as the quipment is concerned the condition was quite satisfactory.

Time Table

Physical Education work was allotted 2 to 3 periods per week in Schools and attempts were made to cover up the prescribed Physical Education syllabus during the course of the year.

Medical Examination

Medical Examination is a regular feature of Physical Education programme in Secondary Schools. In all 658 Secondary institutions carried out regular medical examination of the School going population as required under rules.

Tours and Excursions

During the year under report 1,533 picnics, and excursions were undertaken by 443 Secondary institutions in the State and 41,257 pupils joined these excursions.

Out of these 178 were long distance tours. These have been conducive to wholesome development of the growing generation.

Demonstration and Competition Etc.

Demonstration programmes and 185 competitions in games and sports were organised during the year under report. 18,329 School pupils participated in the Taluka district and State level competitions. 52 Secondary pupils participated in All India National School Games Winter Meet held at Bhopal during the year under report. This afforded a rich experience for our youth.

Training of Teachers

Physical Education teachers are turned out in two categories as shown below :—

Course of Diploma in Physical Education is conducted at Shri C. P. Vyayam Maha Vidyalay, Rajpipla for graduates.

2. Certificate course in P. E. for S.S.C. passed candidates at the C.P. Vyayam Mahavidyalaya, Rajpipla.

The following three Physical Training institutions are recognised on G.I. basis in the State.

- (1) C.P. Vyayam Mahavidyalaya, Rajpipla.
- (2) C.N. Vyayam Vidya Bhavan, Ahmedabad.
- (3) The College of Physical Education, Ahmedabad.

Physical Institutions

(1961-62)

No.	Men	Women	Total
1. C.P. Vyayam Mahavidyalaya, Rajpipla	84	20	104
2. C.N. Vyayam Vidya Bhavan, Ahmedabad (started during 1961-62)	29	..	29
3. The College of Physical Education, Ahmedabad	75	8	83
	188	28	216

During the year under report the total enrolment of the diploma course was 15. The total enrolment of the certificate course was 216. The total amount of grants paid to these institutions was Rs. 44,450.00.

10.3 N.C.C., A.C.C., N.D.S. and Scouting etc.

There were in all 56,448, 310 and 141 units of N.C.C., A.C.C., N.D.S., and Scouting respectively. During the year under report pupils trained under each activity were 2401, 17303, 93,000, and 7534, respectively.

Camp

In all 64 camps were organised for secondary school pupils and 4923 pupils participated in these camps. 5 camps were also organised for secondary Teachers and 160 teachers joined these camps. Central camping Unit were given to three districts *viz.* Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Baroda to encourage camp activities in Secondary Schools of the State. This has been helpful in encouraging open air life and outdoor activities.

Boyscouts and girlsguides

Scouting continued to be encouraged as during the last year. Due to the impact of youth activities like Junior N.C.C., A.C.C., & N.D.S. scouting and girls guidings has lost its popularity to a certain extent and the total No. of scouts and guides during the year under report was 3518 & 365 respectively. A grant of Rs. 17, 139 -21 was sanctioned to the Gujarat Bharat Scout and Guides Association and efforts were made to encourage the organisation.

There are very few Rever scouts in the State & very little provision was available for camping *site*. The Gujarat State Bharat Scout and Guides, association is planning to have a central training centre for training scout masters etc. The scouts and Guides week was celebrated throughout the State as usual and response to Khari Kami activity was quite encouraging.

During the year under review 124 Scout troops with 3518 scouts and 17 guides troops with 365 Guides were enrolled in Secondary schools. So far as primary schools are concerned there were 1259 boys scouts and 394 girls guides enrolled in the State.

National Discipline Scheme

Under this scheme physical training is imparted through drill and sports. This scheme lays considerable emphasis on moral training and instils in the younger generation a sense of patriotism, self reliance and discipline.

N.D.S. has been introduced in 234 Secondary schools of the State? In all there were 314 N. D.S. instructors in the State. Out of which 88 were of the State Government cadre, and 226 Central Government cadre. Out of these 88 State Government cadre P. T. Is. 10 were N. D.S. Instructors in Gr. I and 78 P. T. Is. Gr. II out of 226 Central Government N. D. S. instructors 82 are in Gr. I and rest. of these in Gr. II. Total no. of pupils under N. D. S. training in the year under review was 79528. Out of these, 60825 were boys & 18703 were girls. Over and above this there were 53 in service N. D. S. instructors working in 47 Secondary Schools of the State and these were paid a special pay of Rs. 15 for N. D. S. work.

60 State Cadre N. D. S. Instructors Gr. II were trained at N. D. S. training Centre, Khedbrahma during the year under review. The training team was deputed by Government of India, N. D. S. Directorate and the Centre was conducted under the supervision of the State Inspectorate of Physical Education during the year under review. Central Government appointed in each district one Sr. Instructor to supervise the work of N. D. S. instructors in the State. He has been attached to the office of the Educational Inspector of each District.

The State N. D. S. Committee visited the N. D. S. Training centre at Khedbrahma and met to discuss problems pertaining to N. D. S. in the State. N. D. S. was introduced in 75 new Secondary Schools and 76 new N. D. S. Instructors were appointed during the year under review.

10.4 State Council Of Sports

The State sports council was constituted this year with a view to advise Government on problems pertaining to games and sports. An amount of Rs. 86500/- was sanctioned to carry out the activities of the State Council of sports. The following activities were undertaken during the year under review.

(1) Coaching camps for Hockey, Kabbadi and Athletics were organised. In each camp 30 Secondary School teachers received training for 15 days.

(2) A refresher course for 90 Secondary School Physical Education teachers was also organised for a period of 10 days. Our State teams participated in Volley Ball, Hockey, Basket Ball and Athletics at the VII National School Camps championship meet at Bhopal under the sponsorship of the School Games Federation of India.

An amount of Rs. 10,000 was given as grants to different sports and games associations in the State.

10.5 National Physical Efficiency Drive Test:

National Physical Efficiency Drive tests were conducted on State wide basis during the year under review. About 21000 persons participated in this drive Tests campaign.

Three days training camp to train district organisers was organised at the State level and teachers received the training. As a follow up measure of this camp district level camps of one day's duration were organised in each district to train more persons to conduct these tests.

The results of these tests were as under:-

One star Holders	7446
Two star Holders	1777
Three star Holders	263

10.6 Gujarat State Second Sports Festival

The Gujarat State Second Sports Festival was organised at Ahmedabad during the last week of December, 1961. An amount of Rs. 1,01,500/- was sanctioned for this festival. About one lakh persons participated in the festival at the various Taluka, District and State level about 1000 participated at the state level. An organising Committee with Minister of Education as Chairman and State Inspector for Physical Education Gujarat State as its Secretary was appointed and with the help of various sub Committees the festival was organised with great success.

One camp for district organisers, a second one for referees and Officials and a third one for Volunteers were organised to establish good traditions right from the inceptions of the State and this was met with proper success.

10.7 *Gymnasia*

During the year under review there were in all 79 recognised Gymnasia, Clubs etc in the State. In all 1156 adults and 3281 pupils participated in them. Out of these about 40 Gymnasia have drill sheds. The rate of grant is 50% in the old Bombay State Area. A TOTAL grant of Rs. 19100-00 was paid to these Gymnasia. These institutions cater to the general public and conduct indigenous activities and also encourage Indian and Foreign games and sports. Some of them sent youths to National level competition and their work is quite encouraging.

10.8 *Association Conducting Tournaments*

There were 39 such associations in the State during the year under review. Under the Government of India scheme a total amount of Rs. 10,000/- was given to these associations by way of financial assistance.

10.9 *Physical Education in Primary School*

Physical Education continued to be an important subject in the Primary School of the State. There is standard -wise Syllabus for Physical Education prescribed for Primary Schools and it was implemented by the trained teachers and by teachers who have undergone short term course training for Primary School teachers. Primary Schools in rural area generally have free open space for the conduct of play activities and sports and games have gained popularity in rural area. During the year under review 14366 demonstrations and 152 competitions were organised in the Primary Schools with about 33,386 Primary School Children participating in them, about 3177 tournaments were organised with 75038 Primary children participating in them.

A total amount of Rs. 48,201/- was placed at the disposal of various Primary Schools Boards and it was seen that proper use of the same was made by various school Boards. The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation School Board had an effective medical unit of School medical service attached to the board with practical facilities provided at a childrens clinic at Municipal dispensaries and hospitals. Primary Schools children were also supplied nutritive diet in the form of milk during winter season in the Ahmedabad city. The Ahmedabad Municipal Vyayam Vidyalaya conducted short term course in Physical Education for Municipal Primary teachers.

On the whole it may be said the Physical Education has been making a good headway at the various levels in the newly formed State of Gujarat.

CHAPTER XI

EDUCATION OF GIRLS

11.1 *Supervisory staff for the Promotion of Girls Education.*

In the 11 districts of *Old Bombay State*, the Department has a common cadre of Inspecting staff without any discrimination on the ground of sex so far as Primary Schools are concerned. Separate schools for girls are, however, ordinarily inspected by women officers. There is an Inspectress of Girls Schools at Ahmedabad, who inspects Secondary Schools for girls, and womens Primary and Pre-Primary Training Colleges in the areas assigned to her. The administrative control of the institutions, however, rests with the District Educational Inspector of the respective districts.

The Inspectress of Girls Schools at Ahmedabad has under her an Assistant Inspectress of Girls School stationed at Rajkot, to assist her in her work.

11.2 *Institutions and Pupils*

The following Table compares the special institutions for the educations of girls and the total enrolment of girls in all kinds of educational institutions during the two years 1960-61 and 1961-62.

TABLE No. XI (1)

Education of Girls
(1961-62)

Type of Institutions	No. of Institutions specially ment for Girls.			No. of Girls in all institutions		
	1960-61	1961-62	Increased or Decrease	1960-61	1961-62	Increase or Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Universities.	..	..	..	140	101	— 39
2 Reaseach Institutions	..	..	..	49	78	+ 29
3 Arts and Science Colleges.	7	7	..	6939	7981	+ 1042
4 Professional and Special Colleges	2	2	..	1578	1744	+ 166
5 Secondary Schools.	101	107	+ 6	92358	106574	+ 14216
6 Primary Schools	973	980	+ 7	787098	900182	+113084
7 Social Education Classes.	1006	1425	+ 419	26026	35341	+ 9316
8 Other Schools.	103	116	+ 13	20063	23697	+ 3634
Total	2192	2637	+ 445	934250	1076698	141448

In the Table above the enrolment is of girls in all institutions, for boys and girls, while the institutions are those specially meant for girls.

The institutions exclusively meant for girls show, on the whole, significant increase in almost all of the institutions.

The enrolment of girls in all institutions, however, shows in increase under all categories the highest being 113084 under Primary and, the next highest, 14216 under Secondary.

11.3 *Co-Education*

The number of special institutions for girls is comparatively small and large number of girls are found attending mixed schools. The following table shows the extent to which the girls attend mixed schools or separate institutions at different stages of education.

TABLE NO. XI (2)

Co-Education

(31-3-1962)

Type of Institution	No. of girls under instruction in Institutions for girls	No. of girls under instruction in Institutions for Boys	Total No. of girls under instruction
1	2	3	4
Universities Research Institutions & Arts & Science Colleges	2223	5937	8160
Professional & Special Colleges	501	1243	1744
Secondary Schools	50050	56524	106574
Primary Schools	312284	587898	900182
Social Education classes	35341	..	35341
Other Schools	7322	16375	23697
Total	407721	667977	1075698

It will be seen from the above Table that about 62.0 percent of the girls enrolled in all educational institutions attend Boys schools.

Social Education classes for women are exclusively attended by women only as in this field separate education is the rule.

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

(i) *Pre-Primary Education*

In previous years Pre-Primary institutions were classified as boys' or girls' depending on the majority of children in each of these institutions. As, however, none of these institutions is exclusively for girls, they are all treated, in 1961-62, as boys' institutions as in 1960-61.

Pre-Primary institutions increased by 57 from 358 in 1960-61 to 415 in 1961-62. There were in all 29975 pupils in these 415 institutions of whom 13481 (55.1) were boys and 10459 (44.9 per cent) were girls.

(ii) *Primary Education*

There were in all 2524028 pupils in the Primary Schools of the State, of whom 900182 (35.6) were girls. Of the total girls 900182 on roll, 40 percent were in urban schools and 60 percent in rural schools. The girls in urban areas form 40 percent of total urban enrolment and the girls in rural areas form 60 percent of rural enrolment. There has been noticeable improvement in the enrolment of girls as indicated by the above percentages.

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

Of the total number of 62407 teachers working in Primary Schools, 16397 or 26.2 percent were women. The number of trained women teachers was 8638 which comes to 55 percent of the total women teachers in Primary Schools. Corresponding percentage for men teachers was 48.3 only.

(iii) *Secondary Education*

Of the total enrolment of 409554 pupils in all Secondary Schools, 106574 or 25.0 percent were girls. This is rather a small percentage. This is partly due to the fact that parents and guardians often prefer separate schools for girls at this stage. Unfortunately, the number of such schools is very small, being only 107 in a total of 1210 Secondary schools in the State. The number of girls in schools in rural areas was only 21.0 percent of the total enrolment of girls in Secondary Schools.

Out of a total of 15747 teachers working in Secondary Schools, 2562 or 16.2 percent were women. The staff of Secondary schools is mixed. Where a Secondary school for boys admits girls, the Department insists on the appointment of a sufficient number of women teachers on the staff. The trained women teachers in Secondary schools are 33.6 as against 59.1 percent trained men teachers.

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

(iv) *Higher Education*

Out of the total enrolment of 53519 in all institutions for Higher Education, 9904 (18.5 percent) were girls during the year under report as against 17.5 percent in 1960-61 an increase of 1.0 percent.

Out of the total of 3217 teachers working at this level, 331 or 10.3 percent were women. Although women have still a considerable leeway to make in this field the progress made so far is encouraging.

(v) *Professional Education*

The table XI (3) shows the details regarding the professions which women tried to enter. Columns 2, 3 and 4 give the total enrolment in all institutions of Professional Education. Columns 5, 6 and 7 give the total enrolment of girls in these institutions and columns 8, 9 and 10 give the percentage of women students in these institutions to the total enrolment.

The figures in the Table present interesting data about the trend in professional education. In Education, women are fairly well represented 30.00 percent in colleges. In Medicine the corresponding percentages are 19.9 in colleges and 96.6 in schools. In dancing and Arts and Crafts women monopolise with 41.2 percent and 44.5 percent respectively. Except Forestry which women have accepted, all other professions women have been accepted by in high or low percentages.

11.5 *Examinations*

Large number of women students appear at the various examinations conducted by the Universities and other bodies and several of them distinguish themselves. The details regarding the number of women students who appeared for these examinations and who have passed during the year under report will be found in columns 8 to 13 of General Table No. VIII which is printed at the end of this Report.

11.6 *Expenditure*

It is not possible to give an accurate idea of the total expenditure incurred on the education of girls and women. So far as the separate schools for girls are concerned, the following are the figures of direct expenditure :

TABLE NO. XI (4)

Direct Expenditure on Separate Schools for Girls by Types of Institutions

(1961—62)

Type of Institutions	Expenditure incurred in (1961-62)
Universities, Research Institutions & Arts & Science Colleges	7,03,907
Professional and Special Colleges	1,50,376
Secondary Schools	57,86,539
Primary Schools	1,04,32,264
Social Education Classes	70,534
Other Professional & Special Schools	16,79,568
Total ..	1,88,34,012

TABLE NO. XI (5)

Expenditure on Separate Schools for Girls by Sources

(1961—62)

Source	Expenditure in (1961-62)
Central Government Funds	5,15,115
State Government Funds	1,09,80,926
District Board Funds	4,89,482
Municipal Funds	18,87,784
Fees	36,33,464
Other Sources	13,27,241
Total. ...	1,88,34,012

TABLE NO. XI (3)
Professional Education of Women
 (1961-62)

Type of Institutions 1	Total No. enrolment in			No of Women students enrolled			Percentage of Women students enrolled in			
	Colleges 2	Schools 3	Total 4	Colleges 5	Schools 6	Total 7	Colleges 8	Schools 9	Total 10	
Education	873	..	873	262	..	262	30 0	..	30.0
Engineering	5250	525	5775	30	..	30	0 6	..	0.6
Medicine	2611	1185	3796	519	1145	1664	19.9	96 6	43.8
Veterinary	159	159	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	905	1026	1931	2	33	35	0 2	3.2	1.8
Forestry	68	68	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	5505	10600	16105	92	1060	1152	1 7	10 0	7.1
Law	1919	..	1919	77	..	77	4.0	..	4.0
Applied Arts
Physical Education	15	216	231	1	28	29	6 7	12 9	12.5
Music and Dancing	527	971	1498	217	432	649	41.2	44.5	43 3
Other Fine Arts	196	386	582	32	164	196	16 3	42 5	33.7
Oriental Studies	172	1127	1299	38	88	126	22.1	7.8	9.7
Industrial and Tech. and Arts and Crafts	6146	6146	..	2261	2261	..	36 8	36.8
Social Education	76	179658	179734	21	35341	35362	27 6	19.7	19 7
Certified Schools	471	471	..	47	47	..	10 0	10.0
Others	686	11574	12260	453	3422	3875	66 0	29 6	31 6
Total	18735	214112	232847	1744	44021	45765	9 3	20 5	19.7

CHAPTER XII

EDUCATION OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES

12.1 *Population of the Backward Classes*

The table 12 (1) below presents district wise distribution of Backward class population under the three categories-scheduled castes, scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes.

According to the 1961 Census in the whole of the State about 6.6 percent of the population classifies as scheduled castes, and 13.3 percent as Scheduled Tribes, 19.7 percent as other Backward Classes.

TABLE No. XII (1)

Population of the Backward Classes

Category	population	Percentage to the total population	Percentage to the total population of Backward Classes
1	2	3	4
Scheduled Castes	13,67,255	6.6	16.7
Scheduled Tribes	27,54,446	13.3	33.6
Other Backward Classes	40,61,730	19.7	49.6
Total	81,83,431	39.6	100.0

Statement showing the District wise Population figures in Respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat State According to 1961 Census.

Sr. No.	District	Population of	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1.	Jamnagar	50,295	3,410
2.	Rajkot	70,774	388
3.	Surendranagar	66,444	3,153
4.	Bhavnagar	50,534	75
5.	Amreli	46,045	187
6.	Junagadh	85,488	6,803
7.	Kutch	63,101	32,471
8.	Banaskantha	95,219	52,685
9.	Sabarkantha	78,486	1,28,085
10.	Mehsana	1,46,074	4,125
11.	Ahmedabad	2,26,963	12,215
12.	Kaira	1,16,072	17,480
13.	Panchmahals	51,846	5,03,214
14.	Baroda	90,519	3,27,992
15.	Broach	44,759	3,70,971
16.	Surat	84,375	12,24,959
17.	Dangs	261	66,233
	Total..	13,67,255	27,54,446

Scheduled Areas in Gujarat State

Sr. No.	District	Scheduled Areas (Mahals or Talukas)
1	Dangs	Dangs.
2	Surat	1. Navapur, 2. Umbergaon, 3. Vyara 4. Part of Mangrol (Vankar Tappa and Nanchal Areas only) 5. Dharmpur Taluka 6. Songadh Taluka 7. Bansda Taluka.
3	Broach	1. Nandod, 2. Jhgadia, 3. Dediapada, 4. Valiamahal, 5. Sagbara Mahal
4	Baroda	1. Part Napswadi (Old Gad Boriad Estate only) 2. Chhota-Udepur.
5	Panchamahals	1. Deogadhbaria 2. Lumkheda, 3. Santrampur 4. Part of Zhalod (Villages in the old Sanjeli State included in Jalod Taluka)
6	Sabarkantha	1. Vijaynagar, 2 Khedbrahma, 3. Bhiloda, 4. Meghraj.

12.2 Pupils from Backward Classes

The table 12 (2) below shows the enrolment of pupils from the Backward classes under three categories in educational institutions at different levels.

In 1961-62 the total enrolment of pupils of the non-Backward communities at all stages of education was 2435166. This works out at about 19.5 of the total non-backward population (1961 Census). As compared with this, the total enrolment of the Backward Class pupil in 1961-62 was 776773 which works out to be about 9.4 percent, of the total backward class population.

12.3 Educational Concessions

The gains, however meagre, in the advancement of education of these communities have been achieved often, against, unsurmountable handicaps, mainly of ignorance, rigid tradition and utter poverty. To break down these barriers Government have, therefore, formulated intensive and far-reaching measures for the economic improvement of these people as a whole and have offered a variety of concessions and inducements to the young for their educational advancement. Most of these measures are implemented by the Social Welfare Department which has specially been constituted for the purpose and attention is invited to the reports of that Department for a detailed account of the measures adopted in this field.

With the creation of the new class of Economically Backward Classes based on income during 1959-60, the year also witnessed a unification of the varying educational concessions awarded to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State. Under the unified scheme.

a. All the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students at all stages of education are exempted from the payment of tuition fees.

b. All the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students at all stages of education are also exempted from the payment of examination fees.

With the recognition of the new class of Other Backward Classes on the criterion of income, all concessions available to the old category of Other Backward Classes on cash basis were withdrawn. However, with a view to avoiding hardships to old recipients among this delimited category of Other Backward Classes, the old concessions of freeships, scholarships, lump-sum scholarships etc, were to be continued till those receiving such concessions completed their education in the stage of education for which they were first awarded to them.

12.4 The award of free education to the newly constituted Economically Backward Classes cost the Government an expenditure of Rs. 104.94 lakhs by way of reimbursement to non Government educational institutions on account of the pupils falling under this category.

Government of India Scholarships to Backward Classes in Gujarat State.

The disbursement of Government of India Scholarships to Backward Class pupils in the States has been entrusted to respective States since the year 1959-60. Accordingly, these scholarships were disbursed through the special staff appointed for the purpose in the office of the Director of Social Welfare.

12.5 The Table below shows the number of students of the Backward Classes getting scholarships, stipends and other financial concessions as well as the total value of all such financial assistance awarded to them.

TABLE NO. XII (3)

Number of Backward Class Students in Receipt of Educational Concessions and the Total Value of such Concessions per Annum

(1961-62)

Sr. No.	Stage	No. of students getting concessions			Total value of the concessions		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	University Departments Research Institutions and Arts & Science Colleges. ..	1376	96	1472	539015	43416	582431
2	Colleges for Professional & Special Education ..	442	11	453	314192	8117	322309
3	Primary Training Colleges ..	559	183	742	146263	30105	176368
4	Secondary Schools ..	25308	3574	28882	1733466	256545	1990011
5	Primary Schools ..	10724	4104	14828	400661	194388	595049
6	Other Professional and Special Schools ..	1492	86	1578	156133	18793	174926
	Total	39901	8054	47955	3289730	551364	3841094

12.6 The above Table read with Table No. XII (2) gives the following percentage of students of the Backward Classes who are receiving financial assistance.

Sr. No.	Stage	Enrolment	Beneficiaries	Percentage of Beneficiaries
1	University Department Research Institutes and Arts & Sc. Colleges. ..	1709	1472	86.13
2	Colleges for Professional and Special Education. ..	626	453	72.36
3	Primary Training Colleges. ..	2035	742	36.46
4	Secondary Schools ..	36995	28882	78.07
5	Primary Schools ..	668352	14828	2.22
6	Other Special and Professional Schools ..	87056	1578	2.35
	Total	776773	47955	6.13

Pupils prosecuting Higher education and Secondary education receiving financial benefits show the highest percentage of 86.13 and 78.07 respectively. At the Primary stage as the concessions pertain to items other than fees, the number receiving benefits percentage only 2.22. The percentage is also low in the case of 'Other Professional & Special Schools' as most of these schools are free. The over-all percentage of 6.13 indicates the extent to which financial concessions are availed of, excluding the cost on hostels, room rent concessions and messing allowances etc. It should be noted that Backward Class pupils studying in Government institutions at all levels receive free education and the cost on this account and the pupils benefited thereby are, therefore, not included in the above.

Backward Class Hostels :—One very important educational activity under taken by the Social Welfare Department is the provision of special hostels for the Backward Class pupils.

The number of students of the Backward classes who reside in such approved hostels is given below :—

TABLE NO. XII (4)
Backward Class Boarders in Approved Hostels
(1961—62)

Institutions	Number of Boarders		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1. University Departments, Research Institutions & Arts & Science Colleges.	143	11	154
2. Professional & Special Colleges	265	12	277
3. Primary Training Colleges.	1494	358	1852
4. Secondary Schools	2706	299	3005
5. Primary Schools	18093	9138	27231
6. Other Special Professional Schools	317	45	392
Total	23018	9863	32911

12.7 The figures in the above Table read with those in Table No. XII (2) give the following percentages of the boarders in approved hostels at the different levels of education.

	Enrolment	Boarders	Percentage of Boarders
Universities, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	1709	154	9.01
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	626	277	44.25
Primary Training Colleges	2035	1852	91.01
Secondary Schools	36995	3005	8.12
Primary Schools	668352	27231	4.07
Other Professional and Special Schools.	67056	392	0.58
Total..	776773	32911	4.24

The highest percentage of boarders 91.01 is in Primary Training Colleges as residence in the attached hostels is insisted upon. The next highest percentage is at the University stage 9.01. The Boarders at the Primary stage (4.07 percent) refer to those in Ashram Schools, hostels run by District School Boards and other approved hostels receiving grants. The over-all percentage 4.24 is low mainly because of the percentages at the Primary and 'Other Schools' in the former the enrolment being high and hostel facilities not very necessary and in the latter the facility not always available and most often not necessary

12.8 Ashram Schools

In order to solve effectively the problem of education of the Scheduled Tribes and the Children in Scheduled Area, Government have started Ashram Schools, through paying grants to well-reputed voluntary agencies. In such Ashram Schools children of Scheduled Tribes are provided with free lodge and board and are also given intensive basic training under the constant supervision and guidance of able teachers who are imbued with the spirit of missionary service and zeal. Only children belonging to the Scheduled Tribes are admitted to the hostel section of these Ashram Schools while other are allowed to join these schools as day scholars. Voluntary agencies

conducting these Ashram Schools are paid liberal grants at 100 percent of approved non recurring expenditure. Recurrent grants at 90 percent of the recurrent admissible expenditure were sanctioned to those Ashram Schools which have been started in addition to the old Ashram Schools run by the management. The No. of Ashram Schools at the end of the year under report was 58 as detailed below.

Ashram Schools for	Number of Ashram Schools
1. Scheduled Tribes	54
2. Vimukta Jatis	1
3. Nomadic Tribes	2
4. Denotified	1
Total	.. 58

ASHRAM SCHOOLS for	NO. OF INMATES			Days Scholar	Total
	Boys	Girls	Total		
Scheduled Tribes	2484	1558	4042	2243	6285
Vimukta Jatis	69	41	110	63	173
Nomadic Tribes	82	25	107	53	160
Denotified	15	15	30	..	30
Total	2650	1639	4289	2359	6648

The above various measures of educational concessions and inducements are gradually bringing in more and more pupils of the disadvantaged classes, especially of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, into educational institutions at all levels. The Backward Classes receive greater and more inducive advantages for speeding up their educational progress which, compared to non Backward Classes, has considerable lee-way to make up. The social and economic disadvantages of these people are slowly being levelled up to bring them to the same standard of social and economic status as the other sections of the people among which they are being assimilated.

TABLE No. XII (2)
Enrolment of Backward Classes
(1961-62)

Type of Institution	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Other Backward Classes			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
University Department Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges ..	1084	52	1136	149	9	158	387	28	415	1620	89	1709
Colleges for Professional and Special Education	183	4	187	42	1	43	380	16	396	605	21	626
Total Higher Education	1267	56	1323	191	10	201	767	44	811	2225	110	2335
Primary Training Colleges	523	148	671	403	217	710	542	112	654	1558	477	2035
Secondary Schools .. .	15381	1982	17363	7715	1162	8877	9378	1377	10755	32474	4521	36995
Primary Schools .. .	109065	60436	169501	152788	66704	219492	193065	85304	279369	456818	212534	668352
Adults Education Classes	11565	3192	14757	16954	2509	19463	23456	4410	27866	51975	10111	62086
Other special and Professional Schools .	932	404	1336	409	133	542	2238	854	3092	3579	1391	4970
Total (Grand) ..	138733	66218	204951	178550	70735	249285	230346	92191	322537	547629	229144	776773

CHAPTER XIII

TYPICAL CHILDREN

13.1 The weaker sections of the population, require, special facilities, for the education, protection and care. The categories included here are described as under :—

- (a) Socially Handicapped children (Including young offenders)
- (b) Physically Handicapped (Including orthopedically handicapped)
- (c) Mentally Handicapped children.

The first category of Social handicapped, include, care of destitute, neglected, victimised, deserted, uncontrollable and young offenders. The work of socially handicapped children is looked after by Juvenile Branch of Directorate of Social Welfare. The Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, assisted by Asstt. Director cum-Asstt Reclamation Officer, and one Inspector of Certified Schools and Woman Inspector are responsible for management of all institutions under Children Acts.

In the Gujarat State, 2 children Acts, viz Bombay children Act, 1948 and Saurashtra children Act, 1956 are in force. By the end of 1961-62, the Saurashtra children Act, 1956, was applied to all the five districts of former Saurashtra State and the Bombay children Act was enforced in the Districts of Surat, Broach, Baroda, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Mehsana and Amerli. The children Act is likely to be extended to the remaining districts of Gujarat State by the end of IIIrd Five Year Plan.

The main constituent aspects of the functioning of the work under the children Acts are:—

- (1) Establishments of Remand Homes and Observation Homes.
- (2) Establishment of Juvenile or Children's Courts.
- (3) Probation and case work services.
- (4) Starting of Certified Schools or special schools.
- (5) Recognising Fit person Institutions.
- (6) Operation of After-care services.

13.2 . 1 Juvenile Courts

In each district, where children Act is applied, one Juvenile Court, has been established under the Act. The Juvenile Court is presided over by a first Class Magistrate of the local court. Two Lady Social Workers who are interested in the children welfare are appointed as Hon. Lady Magistrates. On 31-3-1962, there were 14 Juvenile Courts in 12 districts of the Gujarat State.

Total No. of cases brought before the Juvenile Courts for year, 1961-62 were 2,728 boys and 296 girls.

2 Probation and case work services

The success of the working of the machinery under children Act largely depends upon the quality and efficiency of Probation and case work services, attached to the Juvenile Court and Remand Homes. By the end of the year the Probation Officers attached to the Juvenile Courts were as follows:—

Name of Juvenile Court	No. of Probation Officer
Ahmedabad.	4
Kaira (Nadiad)	1
Baroda	2
Broach	1
Rajpipla	1
Jumbusar	1
Surat	2
Rajkot	2
Jamnagar	1
Bhavnagar	1
Surendranagar	1
Mehsana	1
Amerli	1

The Probation Officer diagnosis each case, suggests treatment and plans for rehabilitation each child. The Probation Officer is friend and guide of inmate. The courts passes orders on the social investigation made by Probation Officer.

They are entrusted with various other duties, which are listed below:—

- (a) Supervision of Juvenile Court cases.
- (b) Supervision of licences.
- (c) Pre-licence inquiries.
- (d) Adoption inquiries.
- (e) Suitors inquiries.
- (f) Correspondence regarding children in the Remand Homes.

Besides the above work they are responsible for the management of Remand Home or Observation Home. They are residential Officers in charge of the institutions.

(3) Remand Homes/Observation Homes

The Remand Homes are 'Places of Safety' under the children Act and children intially taken charges of under this Act, are temporarily kept in these Homes till their cases are disposed of by the Juvenile (Children) Courts, During the period of Child's stay in the Remand Home, the Probation Officer conducts social investigation concerning the child and submit a detailed analysis of the case to the Juvenile Courts, to diagnosis the case, and suggest suitable plan of treatment.

By the end of the Year there were following Remand Homes and Observation Homes run by Government as were association:—

Name of District	Remand Homes of Observation Homes	Government/Association	Whether facility for Girls
1 Ahmedabad	1 Remand Home	Assn.	Yes, at local Vol agencies
2 Kaira	1 Remand Home	Assn	-do-
3 Baroda	1 Remand Home	Assn.	Separate amangement for girls
4 Broach	3 Remand Home Broach Jambusar Rajpipra	Assn.	—
5 Surat	1 Remand Home	Assn.	Arrangement for girls is made up
6 Rajkot	1 Observation Home		yes, at special Schools for girls
7 Surendranagar	1 Observation Home		yes, at Local vol. agencies.
8 Jamnagar	1 Observation Home		-do-
9 Junagadh	1 Observation Home		-do-
10 Bhavnagar	1 Remand Home		-do-
11 Mehsana	1 Remand Home		—
12 Amreli	1 Remand Home		—

At Observation Home, arrangements are available for psychological observations.

The total No. of children on 31-3-62 was as under.—

No. of Boys 378

No. of girls 48

(4) Certified Schools and fit person institutions

Children, whose home condition were not satisfactory and who were in need of institutional treatment were committed to certified schools and special schools or fit person institutions for their care and protection.

The certified schools provide following services to the children.

1. Lodging.
2. Boarding.
- 2A. Clothing.
3. Personal hygiene.
4. Medical care.
5. Educational training.
6. Vocational training.
7. Conselling.
8. Inmate personnel participation.
9. Vocational guidance.
10. Finding job for inmates.
11. Recreational facilities.
 - (a) Music.
 - (b) games indoor and out-door.
 - (c) Library.
 - (d) Reading room.
12. Charctor building.

The location of Government certified school with capacity and No. of inmate on 31st March, 1962 was as under:-

1. Certified School, Surat.	100	102
2. Certified School, Baroda.	100	95
3. Certified School, Broach.	125	101
4. Special School for boys, Rajkot.	125	126
5. Special School for girls Rajkot.	75	5+42 girls.

During the year under report No. of children admitted in Government Certified School was 135 boys and 13 girls.

(5) *Fit Person institution*

In addition to certified schools, managed by Government there are voluntary institutions which have residential facilities for women and children. These institutions have been declared as fit person institutions under the children Act. These institutions have solved problem of vacancies in Government certified Schools.

These institutions are paid Rs. 25 per inmate per month as maintenance grant, who is committed by Court.

There are 18 such institutions all over Gujarat State.

13.3 *After-care and Release on licence*

The children whose parents are traced, home conditions improved, are released on licence before the final date of their release.

2. During the year under report 24 boys and 13 girls were released on licence.

The inmate of certified School who have no place to go after release are not left without support, but referred to after-care, Reception Centre, District Shelter, and State Home in the State. The location of After-care facilities in Gujarat State are as under:-

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| (1) State Home, Junagadh | for males. |
| (2) State Home, Baroda | for females. |
| (3) Reception Centres | for females. |

- (i) Wadhwan
- (ii) Jamangar
- (iii) Surat
- (iv) Palanpur
- (4) District Shelter for males.-
 - (1) Bhavnagar
 - (2) Bhuj
 - (3) Himatnagar (Now at Ahmedabad)
 - (4) Godhra (Now at Baroda)

The number of children admitted in After-care homes were 1295.

In case of girls there is provision of giving grant of Rs. 150 to the committed girls, if their marriage is arranged by institution.

13.4 Gujarat State Probation & After-care Association

This is State association and looks to after-care and supervision work. The inmates released on personal bound or under licence are supervised by this Association.

Association has system of appointing voluntary Probation Officer who are paid as under for supervision work.

Rs. 3-00 for supervision for one case.

Rs. 5-00 for supervision for two case.

Rs. 7-00 p. m. for supervision for three or more cases.

In addition to this follow up work, of the inmates discharged from various institutions are also done by this Association.

During the year under report 24 boys and 13 girls inmates released on licence, were under supervision of this Association.

13.5 Institution for Physically Handicapped

The welfare of Physically handicapped has now become, one of the main activities of directorate of Social Welfare. Attempts are being made to train Physically Handicapped persons, to enable him to stand on his own legs. He can be equally made useful to society by giving him proper education and training.

During the year under report, there were following institutions for blind and deaf, run by Government and Voluntary agencies.

Institution for Blind

Name.	Capacity	No. of inmates on 31st March, 1962.
1. Government School for Blind, Baroda.	350	34
2. Government Blind School Vandhya, Kutch (Bhuj).	25	15
3. M. P. School for Blind, Junagadh.	100	34
4. Blind School Jamnagar.	30	3
5. Blind School Ahmedabad.	100	90
6. Andhajan Shala, Surat.	25	15

7. K. K. School for Blind Bhavnagar.	50	47
8. Andh Mahila Vikas Grah, Rajkot.	50	36
9. Home for Blind Visavadar.	35	31
10. Light House for Blind Girls.	50	47
11. Tata Agricultural & Rural Training for Blind Phansa.	50	36
12. Adult Training Centre for Blind Ahmedabad.	40	35

Total No. of Blind persons (Boys and Adults) in all Government and Private institutions was 457 on 31st March, 1962.

The blind inmates are taught following trades, in addition to Braille.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Canework. | 6. Agriculture. |
| 2. Weaving (Naval Pati). | 7. Animal husbandry. |
| 3. Knitting. | 8. Rural crafts. |
| 4. Music. | 9. Candle making. |
| 5. Gardening. | 10. Coir knitting. |

Inmates are given education upto VII Gujarati and Music upto Sangit, Visarad, Some blind students are prepared for the S. S. C. and college examination.

13.6 Institution for Deaf and Mute.

	Capacity	No. of inmates on 31st March, 1962.
1. Deaf and Dumb School, Junagadh.	50	56
2. Government School for Deaf and Dumb Mehsana.	60	45

Private institution

	Capacity	No. of inmates on 31st March, 1962.
3. Deaf and Dumb School, Ahmedabad.	200	188
4. Deaf and Dumb School Mandvi, Kutch.	25	24
5. Deaf and Dumb School, Bhavnagar. (Day School).	50	33
6. Deaf Dumb School, Rajkot.	25	18

The Schools for Deaf and Mute are imparting education upto VII Standard Gujarati. Inmates are taught following Subjects:-

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Drawing and Painting. | 4. Embroidiering etc. |
| 2. Tailoring | 5. Photography. |
| 3. Carpentry. | 6. Printing and composing. |

The total No. of inmates during the year under report in deaf and mutes Schools was 364.

B. 1. In addition to this there is one home for the crippled children at Baroda. with capacity of 50 inmates. This admits orthopadically handicapped children. Education upto VII Gujarati is given and inmates are taught following crafts.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Knitting. | 4. Port Folio making. |
| 2. Belts & bags. | 5. cane work. |
| 3. Door mats. | |

This institution has residential as well as day students.

B.2 Sheltered Workshop for Cripples

To give training in some crafts to Orthopaedically handicapped persons, Apang Mandal, Ahmedabad has started a Sheltered workshop for cripples. The Mandal was given grant as under:-

	Equipment grant	Maintenance grant
1960-61	2,500/-	..
1961-62	11,500/-	..

The Orthopaedically handicapped persons are given training-cum-work in book binding, printing, port folio making and tailoring in workshop.

C. Institution for mentally deficient Children.

13.7 Home for the mentally deficient children-(Boys) at Rajkot.

This is the only institution for Mentally Deficient Children. The capacity of this institution is 50 boys. The children are given training in Montesory and taught 1. Weaving 2. Tailoring 3. Bamboo work.

There are four teachers and one occupational Therapist in this institution, Superintendent is qualified officer in psychology.

During the year expenditure for the Mentally Deficient Children was 15,800/-

CHAPTER XIV

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

14.1 In this concluding Chapter of the Report, it is proposed to give a brief account of those educational activities of the Department which have not been described earlier. They are:-

- A. Pre-Primary Education
- B. School Medical Service and School Meals
- C. Institute of Vocational Guidance
- D. Oriental Studies
- E. Visual Education
- F. Libraries
- G. Patronage to Literature
- H. Text Books
- I. Museums
- J. N. C. C. & A. C. C.
- K. Drawing & Craft Education

A-PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

14.2 *Schools and Pupils*

The number of Pre-Primary schools increased from 358 with 25947 pupils on 31st March 1961 to 415 schools with 29,975 pupils on 31st March 1962 as shown in the following Table.

TABLE No. XIV (1)

Pre-Primary Education

(1961-62)

Year	Number of schools	Number of pupils		Total	Average number of pupils per schools
		Boys	Girls		
1960-61	358	14381	11566	25947	72
1961-62	415	16494	13481	29975	72

Out of the 415 Pre-Primary schools, 50 were conducted by local bodies and the remaining 365 by private agencies. As many as 389 private Pre-Primary schools were aided by the Department. This figure does not enclose Balwadis under Social Welfare Department. Of the total number of 29,975 pupils in Pre-Primary schools, 3235 pupils were reading in school-conducted by local bodies, 25184 were in aided schools and 1,556 were in undided schools. Pre-Primary Schools tended to concentrate in urban areas. The Community Development activities, however, have brought this facility even to rural areas so that as many as 173 out of 415 of these schools were in rural areas in 1961-62.

TABLE No. XIV (2)

Urban and Rural Pre-Primary Schools:

(31-3-62)

Number of schools

Urban	242
Rural	173
Total	415

Number of pupils

Urban	20938
Rural	9037
Total ..	<u>29975</u>

Average No. of pupils per school

Urban	86
Rural	52
Total ..	<u>72</u>

The demand for these schools is greater in urban areas of the 415 Pre-Primary Schools, only 173 (41.7 percent) are in rural areas and the remaining 242 (58.3 percent) are in urban areas. Of the pupils in them, 20938 (69.8 percent) are in urban schools and only 9037 (30.2 percent) are in rural schools. This gives widely differing average number of pupils per school, 86 in urban and 52 in rural.

14.3 Teachers

The following Table gives the details of teachers in Pre-Primary Schools.

TABLE No XIV (3)

Teachers in Pre-Primary Schools

(1961-62)

Trained Teachers

Men	123
Women	320
Total ..	<u>443</u>

Untrained Teachers

Men	50
Women	330
Total ..	<u>380</u>

Total

Men	173
Women	650
Total ...	<u>823</u>

It will be seen from the above Table that the number of teachers in Pre-Primary Schools was 823 as against 704 in 1960-61. The number of trained teachers was 443 or 53.8 percent of the total number of teachers. the percentage of women teachers was about 78.9

14.4 Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on Pre-Primary schools increased from Rs. 11,56,527 in 1960-61 to Rs. 13,49,101 in 1961-62. Its distribution according to sources is given in the Table Below.

TABLE No. XIV (4)

Expenditure on Pre-Primary Schools

(1961-62)

Source.	1960-61		1961-62	
	Expenditure	Percentage to the total	Expenditure	Percentage to the total
Central Government Funds.	83612	7.3	36488	2.7
State Government Funds.	80808	6.9	109496	8.1
District School Board Funds.	90847	7.8	142695	10.6
Municipal Funds.	153226	13.3	148891	17.0
Fees.	385732	33.3	428683	31.8
Other Sources.	362302	31.4	482948	35.8
Total ..	1156527	100.0	134901	100.0

It will be seen from the above that about 31.8 percent of the expenditure on Pre-Primary Schools was met from fees and that the contribution from Government Funds increased from 80808 in 1960-61 to Rs. 109496 in 1961-62.

14.5 Training Institutions

Information about Pre-Primary training institutions is given in CHAPTER VII (Training of Teachers) of this Report.

14.6 Pre-Primary Education Committee

A Committee Consisting of experts is about to be appointed to look in to the question of grant-in-aid etc., to Pre-Primary schools.

B-SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE AND SCHOOL MEALS*14.7 Medical Service and Health Education*

There is no regular School Medical Service constituted for the State as such. In certain big cities like Ahmedabad and Baroda, however, there are private agencies running School Medical Service on a voluntary basis.

Health Education in schools is imparted through the teaching of the subjects such as Physiology and Hygiene, sanitation etc. prescribed in the syllabus. This is supplemented from time to time by special lectures magic lantern talks and film shows.

(a) Medical Inspection

The orders of Government on Medical Inspection of students in Secondary Schools in the Gujarati districts of old Bombay State area are as follows.

i. The routine medical examination of pupils should be held on entry into a Secondary School and there after at or about the 14th year of their age and finally in the top standard before the pupils concerned leave the school.

ii. In the case of children who are found defective in health at the routine medical inspections re-inspection should be undertaken after a reasonable period and where possible medical treatment should also be given to them.

iii. In addition to the Medical Examination height and weight measurements should be taken at regular intervals of not less than six months and recorded in the form of graphs by the teacher, and any pupil showing material variation from normal progress should be brought to the notice of the Medical Officer concerned and his cases reported to the parent or guardian for necessary treatment.

v. A statement containing a record of the medical examination of a pupil should be attached to the Leaving Certificate when the pupil leaves the school.

v. A record of the Medical Examination of every pupil should be maintained according to the form prescribed by the Department.

No such elaborate rules were framed by the ex-Governments of the Saurashtra and Kutch regions, even so, medical inspection was held in some of the schools in these regions. The following Table gives details of the medical inspection conducted in Secondary Schools during the year under report :

TABLE No. XIV (5)

Medical Inspection in Secondary Schools

(1961-62)

Year	Total Number of Secondary Schools	Number of Secondary Schools where Medical Inspection was carried out	Total No. of students examined	Total Expenditure incurred
1960-61	1099	601	143015	32217
1961-62	1210	102	25560	5119

As explained above under (a)-I medical inspection in Secondary schools is not conducted every year. The number of schools holding medical inspections, therefore, does not necessarily increase from year to year. As regards Primary schools, orders were issued by Government that Local Authorities should prepare schemes for medical inspection of school children in consultation with the Director of Public Health and submit them to Government through the Public Health and Education Departments. The working of the schemes was to be supervised by the Public Health Department while the expenditure on grants payable to Local Authorities was to be controlled by the Director of Education. This year, no District Local Boards or Authorised Municipalities introduced schemes of Medical inspection in their primary schools with the previous approval of Government. Due to financial stringency, Government do not allow the Local Bodies either to revise the existing scheme or to introduce a new one for the present. The Local Bodies are allowed to introduce new schemes of medical inspection provided the entire extra expenditure is borne by the Local Bodies without any extra cost to Government on this account.

The total number of Primary Schools in which medical inspection was carried out during 1961-62 was 1252. The total number of pupils examined in these schools was 2,01,820.

(b) School Meals

There is no scheme initiated by Government for providing meals or light refreshments to school children except in the Dangs District, which is educationally backward. It is proposed to extend this in Uchhal Nizar area also.

The mid-day meal scheme, introduced in the Dangs District in 1951-52, was continued during the year under report. The present mid-day meal consists of a bread prepared and Dal or Vegetable ground nuts Jaggery, several fruits or Solads.

The scheme of free distribution of UNICEF SKIM MILK Powder to children in Public Primary Schools was introduced in a large number of schools situated in the Scheduled Areas, Community Project Areas, Community Development Projects- and the National Extension Service Block in the State.

Vocational Guidance

14 8 An independent institution of Vocational Guidance was set up at Ahmedabad while the Subbureau continued to function for the institute during the year under report.

Staff

The sanctioned staff for the Institute was as under:-

	Post
Vocational Guidance Officer (G. E. S. Cl.II)	1
Assistance Vocational Guidance Officer	1
Clerks	2
Peons	3

Personal Postal Guidance

857 persons visited this office personally to seek guidance. 493 letters were sent out in reply to queries seeking information/guidance.

This brings the total number of persons guided by the Institute, during the year 1961-62, to 1350.

Career Conferences

4 Career Conferences for University Students were organised by the Institutions with the financial and other assistance of the Institute :

3 Career Conferences for University Students were also organised by the Institutions with the active co-operation of Institutions entirely out of their own finances.

7 Career Conferences for School pupils and their Parents were organised, with the financial and other assistance of the Institute.

Thus in all 14 Career Conferences were organised.

Exhibition

6 exhibitions were organised with the co-operation and material of the Institute. Three exhibitions out of these were organised at the time of the Career Conferences at Mehsana, Dohad and Prakash Arts College, Ahmedabad respectively.

Two of the exhibitions were organised at the time of the opening of Vocational Guidance Centres at the Prakash Arts College, and Republic High School, both in Ahmedabad the former during the 1961 summer vacation and last but not the least important in any way, was the Stall put up by the Institute, at the Careers (Vocational Guidance) Cum-Educational Exhibition organised by the Lions Club of Ahmedabad at the Municipal Sanskar Kendra, from 3-2-1962 to 20-2-1962.

Psychological Testing for Selection of Employees

Psychological Testing for Selection of candidates in respect of two Government Recruitments was entrusted to the Institute.

Talks to Students

11 talks were given to School students attending Career Conferences of some other functions.

16 talks were given to University Students during or part from Career Conferences and 7 talks were delivered before teachers under training.

Seminars Discussions etc.

I. A discussion on the Usual Guidance Programmes in Secondary Schools was arranged for the Teachers attending Dohad Career Conference.

II. The Institute participated at the Seminar of Teachers and Head Masters at Vadi.

III. The Vocational Guidance Officer read a Paper on 'Technical Vocations for women at the State Seminar on Programmes and Policies regarding Girls' Education organised at Ahmedabad on 31st March, 1962.

Miscellaneous

I. Six talks on choosing a Career and on various specific fields of work were given before a group of parents at the invitation of the Methodist Church, Ahmedabad.

II. The institute held a talk with the Employment Officers undergoing a Brief Training Course at Ahmedabad during September 1961 on 'Vocational Guidance Concepts and Practices.'

III. Two Distinguished Visitors indicated below paid a visit to the institute.

Name	Designation	Date of visit
Dr. Robert Owens	Full bright American visitor attached for a brief period to the A. G. Teachers, College.	30th August, 1961.
Mr. John G. Odgers	T. C. M. Consultant Surveying State Guidance Programmes.	5-6th December, 1962.

IV. Considerable spado work has been done for starting 'Vocational Guidance Letter'

Concluding Remarks

The expenditure during the year 1961-62 on account of institute of Vocational Guidance came to about Rs. 27396.

D--Oriental Studies

14.9 Of the 70816 candidates who appeared from Gujarat State for March 1962 at the Secondary School Certificate Examination conducted by the Secondary school certificate Examination Board Baroda, 34076 offered a paper in an Oriental language. Of the latter 32134 took Sanskrit, 55 Ardhamagadhi, 1782 Persian, 8 Pali and 96 Arabic.

The following table will show the number of students who appeared at the S. S. C. Examinations for October 1961 and March 1962 and who had offered a paper in an Oriental language.

Oriental Studies

Subject	Offered		No. of Appeared		No of Passed	
	Oct. 1961	March 1962	Oct 1961	March 1962	Oct. 1961	March 1962
1 Sanskrit	12,244	32,134	11,167	30,893	6,904	17,717
2 Ardhamagadhi	33	55	29	53	16	33
3 Persian	606	1,782	281	1,722	186	1,146
4 Pali	5	8	3	2	2	2
5 Arabic	19	96	18	95	11	57
6 Avestapahlavi	2	1	2	1	Nil	1
7 Any Other	...	..	..	...	...	...

E-VISUAL EDUCATION

14-10 Inspector for Audio Visual Education

For the promotion of Audio Visual Education, the Department has a special Inspectorate under the Inspector for Visual Education. Below are some of the main activities of this inspectorate.

1. Purchase of Audio Visual Materials
2. Supervision and up keep of all audio Visual aids distributed among Government Institutions and Inspecting Officers in the State.
3. Arranging Exhibition, workshops, seminars talks, demonstrations model lessons films shows for schools Trg. Colleges, Social organisation and public.
4. Advising Heads of Non-Government Secondary Schools Trg. Colleges and Social Education organisations in the purchase of and use of teaching aids.
5. Maintaining a distribution service for all types of Visual aids.
6. Encouraging the use of Visual aids (Projected as well as non projected) for imparting education to pupils in Schools teachers under training, and adult population in rural areas.

Purchase of Audio Visual

During the year under report the following equipments were purchased by the office of the Inspector for Visual Education.

1. 16 M.M.Sound Projector	2
2. 35 M. M. Films Strip Projector	4
3. 16 M. M. Sound Films	36
4. 35 M. M. Filmstrips	63
5. 2x2 Slides	10 Sets of Unesce Art Slides.
6. Tape Recorder	1
7. Micro Projector	1
8. Screens	2
9. Flannel Graphs	11
10. Out line B. B.	10
11. Radio	1
12. P. A. System	1
13. Reference Books	68

14-11 *Films Shows*

The filmshows continued to remain popular as ever.

The films provided healthy entertainment Specially to pupils. The table below gives the variety of public institutions served by the Office of the Inspector for Visual Education, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.

Sr. No.	Name of the Institution	No. of Film shows
1. Balbhavan, Rajkot.	2
2. Balkanjibari.	5
3. Primary Schools (Urban).	5
4. Secondary Schools.	30
5. Training Colleges.	20
6. Police Head Quarters Ahmedabad.	15
7. Labour Welfare Organisation.	10
8. Other Organisation & Social Welfare Centres.	27
9. Film shows in rural areas by from mobilvans of Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Rajkot, Bhuj.	700
10. Industrial Fair, Rajkot.	10
11. Scout Camps.	4
12. Lessons given with the help of filmstrip.	26
13. Lessons given with the help of 16. m.m. films.	22
14. Talks with help of films (by I. V. E. G. S.)	15
15. Demonstration Lesson on production of non projected teaching aids (by I. V. E. G. S.)	5

14.12 *Audio Visual Education in Secondary Schools & Training Institution*

The use of the A. V. Aids in teaching Secondary Schools & Training Institutions is being made by member of Schools & Training Institutions as will be seen from the above figures.

F. LIBRARIES

14.13 *Office of the Curator of Libraries*

The newly created office of the Curator of Libraries due to bifurcation of Gujarat and Maharashtra continued to work as an allied office under the control of The Director of Education, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad. Shri N. M. Raval worked as the Curator of Libraries.

The Curator of Libraries is assisted by two Asstt. Curator of Libraries, one at Baroda and the other at Ahmedabad.

The Asstt. Curator of Libraries, Gujarat Region Baroda is in charge of the Central Library, Baroda and Taluka, Peta Bal and Mahila Libraries in Baroda, Broach, Surat, Panchmahals, and Dangs Districts, while the Asstt. Curator of Libraries, Ahmedabad is in charge of such Libraries, in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha and Amreli Districts.

Deposit Library

The Regional Library, Ahmedabad, managed by the Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad worked as the Deposit Library during the period under report and arranges books and publications received under the press and registration Act XXV of 1867 in one of the accepted systems of Library science and prepares bibliographies.

The printers of news papers are also required to send one copy of all the news papers printed by them to the Curator of Libraries, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad under the same act.

Owing to the bifurcation of Gujarat and Maharashtra the question of having the Central Library for Gujarat State arose and it was decided that the Central Library, Baroda should be declared as a Central Library of the Gujarat State. However it does not actually function as such for want of amendment in the act for which Government has already been approached.

District, Taluka and Peta Libraries

The number of District Libraries recognised under the Library Development scheme was 8 the number of readers in these library was 3313 during the year under report and the total No. books were 1,36,671. The number of taluka and peta libraries recognised under the scheme was 95 and the grant paid to the taluka and peta libraries was Rs. 90901.

Since the merger of the Baroda State, the Central Library, Baroda was run by the Government of Bombay before the bifurcation of the State and it continued to be run by the Gujarat Government also. It was run under supervision of the Asstt. Curator of Libraries, Baroda. This is the only public library run by Government in the Ahmedabad and Baroda Regions.

The Library has reading room, reference section lending section, children's section and ladies sections. It had a stock of 54514 English books, 47082 Gujarati books 35912 Marathi books 5693 Hindi books and 2911 Urdu books in the different sections at the end of the year under report.

Town Children & Mahila Libraries

54 Town Libraries, 21 Children Libraries and 16 Mahila Libraries have been recognised during the year under report. The grant paid to Town Libraries was Rs. 43,217, Bal Libraries was Rs. 2075 and that paid to Mahila Libraries was Rs. 5532 during the under report.

General Statistics

The following table gives the figures of grant, No. of readers and No. of books circulated for home reading in the Ahmedabad and Baroda Regions during the year under report.

Library.	No of Libraries	Amount of grants.	No of readers.	No of Books issued.
1 Central Library	1	46,652	1843	1,32,645
Regional Library	1	30,000	16,547	27,904
3 District Libraries	8	47,743	3313	2,56,734
4 Taluka & Peta Libraries	95	90,901	48422	4,21,761
5 Town Libraries	54	44,877	7195	1,77,765
6 Bal Libraries	21	2075	3427	60,707
7 Mahila Libraries	16	5522	6048	20,772
Total .	196	2,67,770	86,795	10,98,268

Trained staff for Libraries

One of the Pre-requisites for an efficient Library service is trained staff. So far only few libraries have fully qualified librarians. As usual the Gujarat Pustakalaya Mandal Ahmedabad organised the library training class from 1st May 1961 to 4th June 1961 in the year under report. 96 students appeared for the examination of whom 76 were declared successful

Library Association

There was only one Association in the Gujarat State viz Gujarat Pustakalaya Mandal during the year under report. An amount of Rs. 3,000 was paid as grant to it. The Association conducted the training class referred to above for Librarians.

Integrated Library Service

The Integrated Library service continued at Rajpipla during year under report. Under this scheme a No. of Circulating Library in the compact area consisting of 100 Villages of Rajpipla Taluka District, Broach was established. The work of circulation of boxes and of supervision is entrusted to the Principal, Graduates' Basic Training Centre, Rajpipla.

This does not include the information on account of Libraries in Saurashtra and Kutch as they are not under the Jurisdiction of this office.

14 12 G.1. *Patronage to Literature*

Every year a certain amount is provided in the budget or reappropriated from other sources for encouragement of Literature. This amount is utilised for the purchase by way of Government patronage to authors, of copies of books which are useful from an educational point of view. The purchase is generally restricted to books which are of such a technical or special character as to preclude a large number of buyers or so costly in production as to be prohibitive in price. The books thus purchased by way of Government patronage are distributed amongst Government institutions and in special cases among non-Government educational institutions, Libraries, research institutions etc. as well. During the year under report, however, no books were purchased by way of Government patronage, but the expenditure of Rs. 1965/- in connection with the books purchased during the year 1960-61 was debited during the year under report.

Other books and magazines etc. of an academic and educational interest were also brought to the notice of Government and non-Government educational institutions under the Department.

G.2. *Encouragement to Children Literatures*

For the encouragement of Children Literature Government have appointed central Committee for childrens Literature under the Chairmanship of Director of Education and a few members interested in child's Literature. A catalogue of existing books from 1952 to 1961 has been prepared distributed free to all educational institutions Libraries of the State. A book of birds was also published by the same Committee.

H TEXT BOOKS

14.14 *Text Books in Primary and Secondary Schools*

Under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, and the Rules made there under, the power of prescribing text books for primary schools has been vested with Government and no books other than those sanctioned by Government or the Director of Education can be used in any Government or the recognised primary school. Secondary schools in the areas of the old Bombay State are also required to use sanctioned text books. To assist the Director of Education in deciding questions relating to sanction of books to be used in schools, school Book Committee consisting of Official and non-Official members have been constituted for Gujarati & English. To maintain a uniform standard in the scrutiny of text books in different languages, a co-ordinating Committee with the Director of Education as the President and the Chairman and Educationists of the school Book Committees as members, have been formed. Provision has also been made for the submission of appeals to the Director of Education by authors and publishers against the rejection of their books by the School Book Committees.

The Departmental Readers in Gujarati written for Government by a special Committee consisting of educational and writers were in use in Standard I—IV. The Gujarati Languages Primers & Readers I—IV published by private agencies were also in use in primary schools under some of the School Boards in Gujarat.

The Ex-Saurashtra Government had appointed a Committee consisting of officials and non-Officials for selection of text books for primary and secondary schools in Saurashtra. The Director of Education Saurashtra was a member in the Committee. The Committee selected its own chairman and formulated its own procedure. Books were got reviewed by three persons from a confidential list of experts drawn from Head Master and Senior teachers directly connected with the teaching work. The final selection was made by the Committee on the basis of these reviews. Text Books prescribed by the Committee have been in use since 1955-56 and continued during the year under report.

The Ex-Saurashtra Government has also published Bharati Wachanmala series consisting of a Primer and four Books. These books are the only prescribed language text books for Standards I-IV in all primary schools in the Saurashtra region. The work of revising the series was entrusted to a Committee appointed by Government and it was in progress during the year.

The Text Book Committee appointed by Ex-Commissioner of Kutch prescribed books for primary and secondary schools and these books were used in all Government and non-Government schools in Kutch. Books prepared by the Committee were prescribed in June 1956 and are continued during the year under report. The Departmental Gujarati Primer and Readers I-IV published by the Government of Bombay were used in Standards I-IV of primary schools in Kutch prior to reorganisation of the State and the same position continued during the year under report.

During the year under report, the No. of books received for consideration and sanctioned by the Director of Education, was as follows.

TABLE NO. XIV(6)

*Books received for consideration and sanction**during 1960-61*

<i>Standards I—IV</i>	Language	
	Gujarati	English
No. of books received	Nil	Nil
No. of books sanctioned	Nil	Nil
<i>Standards V—VII</i>		
No. of books received	3	Nil
No. of books sanctioned	3	Nil
<i>Standards VIII—XI</i>		
No. of books received	2	22
No. of books sanctioned	1	12

I. MUSEUM

14.15 There are seven Government Museums in the State out of which the Museum & Picture Gallery at Baroda is the oldest as well as the biggest and also considered to be one of the leading Museums in India. The remaining 6 Museums are Lady Wilson Museum at Dharampur, Watson Museum, Rajkot, Jamnagar Museum, Junagadh Museum, Prabhaspatan Museum and the Kutch Museum at Bhuj. Out of Non Government Museums, three Museums get grant-in-aid from Government. These are Barton Museum, Bhavnagar, Childrens Museum Amreli, & Sardar Vallabhbai Museum at Surat. There are also a few smaller non Government Museum which have recently been started and are being developed.

Museum & Picture Gallery, Baroda

The Baroda Museum was founded by Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikawad in 1887 A. D. and the Picture Gallery was declared open in 1921 A.D. It is a Government institution and is administered by the Department of Education. The Museum & Picture Gallery Baroda can claim to be amongst the leading institutions of visual education in India.

The Collections Comprise

- (1) Indian Archaeology prehistoric and historic
- (2) Indian Art Ancient medieveal and Modern
- (3) Numismatic Collection
- (4) Modern Indian Paintings
- (5) Chinese, Japanese, Tibetan, Egyption and Indonesian art and civilization
- (6) Greek and Roman art and civilization
- (7) European art and civilization
- (8) A representative Collection of European
- (9) Ethorological Collection Oil Paintings of well known Masters
- (10) Zoological and Geological Collection

The collection in the Picture Gallery of European paintings is recognised as the best in Asia.

Two publications of the year deserve mention here. They are critical catalogue of miniature paintings, and Volume XIV of the Bulletin of the Museum.

The installation of a planetarium for the benefit of School. Children in the Museum building is an important new feature, providing additional facilities to school children and visitors, for improving their general & Scientific Knowledge.

More than 5 visitors including foreign visitors visited the Museum. Some 450 Education Insti-tution also visited the Museum.

The Museum & Picture Gallery, Baroda at present comprises the following sections :—

1. Arts & History Sections
2. Natural History Sections
3. European Arts & Civilization

The Picture Gallery contains the following sections :—

- (1) Occidental Art (Showing a representative collection of European Master pieces)
- (2) Brunners' Gallery
- (3) Roreich Gallery
- (4) Modern Indian Painting

The Museum has an up-to-date library a lecture theatre and a special Exhibition hall.

A large number of Educational film shows on different educatinal subjects are also arranged by the Director for school children and the public.

Lady Wilson Museum, Dharampur

This is now a Government Museum. The Lady Wilson Museum named after the wife of a former Governor of Bombay, (Lord Wilson) was opened in the year 1928 and owes its birth to the personal interest of the Late Maharaja of the ex-Dharampur State, Shri Vijaya devji Rana. It is a small Museum but developing fast with the help of Grant from the Government of India. It has great educational value as it is situated in the heart of a tribal area. About 40,000 people visit the Museum in a year. Educational film shows are also arranged by the Curator for school children and the public.

Department of Archaeology

The Archaeological Department of the State is under the Archaeologist, Gujarat State with Head Quarter at Rajkot, Besides doing archaeological work, the Archaeologist, looks after the administrative of the five Government Museums in Ex-Saurashtra Region.

His staff consisted of four branches viz. Administrative, Technical Conservation and Accounts and the district staff at Kutch, Rajkot, Junagadh, Jamnagar and Prabhaspatan Museum.

Exploration works were undertaken and new sites were also discovered during the year. Extensive survey work of monuments was under taken, wooden architecture was also surveyed at the same time.

As regards conservation and preservation of Monuments, conservation work of the old temple at Shamalaji in north Gujarat is in progress.

The list of new monuments worth of preservation under the Act was also prepared after due inspection.

The Departmental booklet named "Monumental Land Marks of Gujarat" a books named Indian Archaeology and a set of picture post cards showing architectural and scuptural wealth of Gujarat, has been printed. The script for another departmental publication. 'The embroidery and Bead work of Kutch and Saurashtra is also getting ready for the press.

The Department participated in the exhibitions held at various places.

J—JUNIOR N.C.C. & A.C.C.

14.16 *General*

The N.C.C./A.C.C. activity continued to function as before under the control of a separate Circle Cadet Corps known as 15 Circle Cadet Corps incharge of a Circle Commander at Ahmedabad, who is a Co-ordinator and a guide in prosecuting NCC/ACC activities in the State. The Circle Cadet Corps is in under direct control of Government of India, Ministry of Defence and the Circle Commander supervises the work of N.C.C. Units in the State and is responsible for the proper functioning of the activity and mainting its high level of discipline and spirit.

2. The Cadets in Colleges receiving N.C.C. Training are under Senior Division of N.C.C. (National Cadet Corps) and receive Training through Army personnel of the Government of India. The Cadets in Secondary Schools are under Junior Division of N.C.C. and receive Training in self discipline and social Service through Army Officers. In addition to this there are Girl Divisions.

3. During the year under report, there were 36 Senior Division Units consisting of 8 Battalions 2 Independent Coys, 1 Battery, 1 Armed Sqn. 2 Air Squadrons 2 Med Coys, 3 Engr. Pls, 3 EME Sections, 1 Sing Section and 13 Senior Division Girls Troops over and above these 36 Senior Division Units, there were 3 N.C.C. Group Head Quarters working with 45 Rifle Companies. There were also 77 Junior Division N.C.C. Troops [consisting of Army (Boys and Girls) and Naval].

In the year 1961-62 the following Unit/Troops were newly raised under the III Five Year Plan Scheme :—

1. 32 Gujarat Senior Division (Naval Wing) Unit, N.C.C., Ahmedabad.
2. 63 Gujarat Junior Division Army Troop (Mithapur High School) (Mithapur)

3. 64 Gujarat Junior Division Army Troop (Haripura Sarvajanic High School) Surat.
4. 1st Gujarat Junior Air Wing Troop N.C.C. (St. Xaviers High School), Ahmedabad.
5. 2nd Gujarat Junior Division Air Wing Troop N.C.C. (Rosary High School), Baroda.

An amount of Rs. 69,000/- was sanctioned by Government to implement the scheme.

The under mentioned Annual Training Camps were held by Units during the period under review :-

Name of Participating Units	Location	Duration/Dates
1. Gujarat BN N.C.C., AHMEDABAD	BARODA	From 23-12-61 to 5-1-62
5. Gujarat BN N.C.C., SURAT		
7. Gujarat BN N.C.C., VISNAGAR		
4. Guj. BN N.C.C., VALLABH VIDYANAGAR	JUNAGADH	From 23-12-61 to 5-1-62
8. Guj. BN N.C.C., JUNAGADH		
6. Guj. BN N.C.C., BHAVNAGAR Bhuj Indep Coy N.C.C., BHUJ		
2. Gujarat BN N.C.C., RAJKOT	NADIAD	From 23-12-61 to 5-1-62
3. Gujarat BN N.C.C., BARODA Nadiad Indep Coy N.C.C., NADIAD		
7. Gujarat Bty N.C.C., AHMEDABAD	DEOLALI	From 22-12-61 to 4-1-62
1. Gujarat EME Sec. N.C.C., AHMEDABAD	AHMEDABAD	From 23-12-61 to 5-1-62
11. Gujarat EME Sec. N.C.C., BHAVNAGAR		
14. Guj. EME Sec. N.C.C., VALLABH VIDYANAGAR		
14. Guj. Armed Sqn. N.C.C., AHMEDABAD	AHMEDABAD	From 23-12-61 to 5-1-62
20. Guj. Sig. Sec. N.C.C., BARODA		
20. Guj. Med. Coy N.C.C., BARODA	AHMEDABAD	From 25-12-61 to 7-1-62
26. Guj. Med. Coy N.C.C., AHMEDABAD		
3. Guj. (Tech) Air Sqn. N.C.C., BARODA	Jalahah (Bangalore)	From 24-12-61 to 6-1-62
17. Guj. Air Sqn. N.C.C., BARODA		

All Troops, Girls Division (Junior Wing) N.C.C. held their Annual Training Camp Combined at Anand from 27th October 1961 to 5th November 1961.

Annual Training Camps in respect of all the Junior Division Troops (Army wing) N.C.C. in the State were held in two batches at Baroda and Rajkot from 26th October 1961 to 4th November 1961 and from 22nd October 1961 to 31st October 1961 respectively.

The attendance in Camps by Cadets was satisfactory. The emphasis during Annual Training Camp was placed on Collective Training, demonstrations, practical map reading, camouflage, outdoor and indoor exercises since the camp period is the best time to impart this sort of training to Cadets as normal drill and Parades are done by the Cadets all round the training year in their Units. The Units had also the benefit or lessons on the latest arms and technical equipments used in the Services. Shri Babubhai Jashbhai Patel, *vice* Chancellor of Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth and Shri L. R. Desai, *vice* Chancellor, of Gujarat University, Ahmedabad visited the Annual Training Camp of Senior Division Units held at Nadiad from 23rd December 1961 to 5th January 1962.

20 College teachers were deputed for Pre-Commission N.C.C. Training to fill in with vacancies in existing Units. 23 Selected N.C.C. Officers also attended the Refresher Training Course during the year under report.

9 N.C.C. Officers were detailed to undergo special training course of 6 months duration at N.C.C. Academy, Purandhar.

A ceremonial parade exclusively of Cadet Corps was held on Republic Day, 26th January 1962 at Ahmedabad Shri Rasiklal Parikh, Home Minister of Gujarat State took the salute.

The State Advisory Committee for NCC was held at Sachivalaya, on 17th May 1962. Most of the decisions taken in the meeting have been fully implemented.

There was a considerable improvement in the recruitment of Cadets in Units. Troops.

An amount of Rs. 11,80,000 was sanctioned by Government for N.C.C. Under normal Budget.

A. C. C.

General

A.C.C. Activity is confined to Students in Standards VIII to XI. This activity is functioning from the year 1954 and is continued. During the year under report, the scheme was in vogue with a Total No. 33630 Cadets (Boys and Girls) during the year under report.

2. *Training*

The Cadets of A.C.C. receive Training through teachers under the guidance of Army personnel of the Government of India. Each Troop is commanded by an A.C.C. teacher from the same school in which the Troop exist. The training was imparted as per revised training syllabus of Government of India.

3. *Finances*

During the year under report, an amount of Rs. 70,000/- was provided by the State Government including Honorarium to A.C.C. teachers, teachers Training Camp etc. The Government of India have provided an amount of Rs. 24,800/- for holding of 2 ACC Labour and Social Service Camps during the year.

K-DRAWING & CRAFT EDUCATION

14.17 *Staff*

This office is created from 1st May 1960 with the following establishment :—

- (1) Inspector of Drawing and Craft Work, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.
- (2) Assistant Inspector of Drawing & Craftwork. Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.
- (3) Head Clerk
- (4) Two Junior Clerks
- (5) One Junior Clerk
- (6) Two Peons

Establishment of Lalit Kala Akademi

Out of various schemes such as (1) Establishment of all fullfledged College of Fine Arts and Crafts (2) Library and Museum of the College of Fine Arts, Music, Dance and Drama (3) Development of the Regional Schools of Art (4) Grant-in-aid to private institutions in the State (5) Establishment of Lalit Kala Akademi (6) Organising of Seminars on Art and Summer Classes (7) Loans and stipends for Artists (8) Expansion of Art activities in the State opening of Art Centres (9) Scholarships (Research Institutions on Art), only Gujarat Lalit Kala Akademi has been established this year as per G.R.E. & L.D. No. AED-2360/53096-F of 16th September 1961. The Inspector of Drawing and Craft work, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad is appointed as the Secretary of this Akademi as per G R E D. No. AED-2360/53096-F of 16th September 1961. The meetings of this Akademi were called frequently to frame the rules and the regulations for grant of recognition to art associations and of financial assistance to such recognised institutions etc. For the present no actual activities could be started this year as this Akademi is in its infancy and the whole budget and activities are yet to be got approved by Government next year. For this Akademy there is a separate office in Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi. There will be various types of works to be done on this account. Hence Government is already approached to increase the staff or to establish separate office for this work

GUJARAT STATE SECOND ART EXHIBITION

14.18 In pursuance of the policy to encourage Art in its various forms, the Government of Gujarat had organised its First State Art Exhibition at Ahmedabad. This year Surat was selected as venue for Gujarat State 2nd Art Exhibition. For the purpose of holding this exhibition a State Committee was appointed as per G.R.E. & L.D. No. AED-1561-C of 25th October 1961. This Committee consisted of 14 members, the Minister of Education, as the Chairman and Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad as the Secretary.

Only one meeting of the members of State Committee was called on 15th November 1961 at 3.00 P.M. in the Committee Room No. 1 Education and Labour Department, Sachivalaya, Ahmedabad. As there was no time left at the disposal of the Secretary for making all preliminary arrangements in connection with Gujarat State 2nd Art Exhibition, all the decisions were taken in the same meeting. The meeting of the Standing Committee was also called of the same day, immediately after the meeting of the State Committee was over. In view of the decision taken in the above mentioned meetings the prospectus, schedule-A, schedule-B etc were got printed at Government Press, Ahmedabad.

There were following four Categories of works in the Exhibition —

- (1) Works of Artists.
- (2) Work of Art Students Studying in Art Institutions .
- (3) Works of School Children from the Standard VIII and onwards.
- (4) Works of School Children from the Std. I to VII.

The four Categories were divided into the following Sections :—

Section	Category I	Category II	Category III	Category IV.
1	Drawing & Printing	+Drg. & Ptg.	No Section	No Section.
2	Sculpture	Sculpture	Works of School	Works of school
3	Architecture	Architecture	Children from the Std. VIII and on wards	Children from the Std. Ist to VII th.
4	Applied Art	Applied Art		
5	Arts & Crafts	Arts & Crafts		
6	Photography	Graphics		
7	Graphics	Exhibits from the Drawing Teachers under training.		

Number of judges were appointed on the various panels of judges for selecting the exhibits.

The following exhibits were received and selected in the exhibition.

	Exhibits received	Exhibits selected	Total amount of Prices sanctioned by
Category-I	564	271	15,750
Category-II	247	188	2,950
Category-III	146	101	1,100
Category-IV	76	75	1,200
Total	1033	635	21,000

Out of this amount the following prizes in Architecture were not awarded by Judges as sufficient number of deserving entries were not received in the section of Architecture.

Architecture

Category-I	Rs. 1,000	1st prize
	Rs. 500	3rd prize
Category-II	Rs. 100	3rd prize
Total	Rs. 1,600	Prizes not awarded

The amount of Rs. 33,250 was placed at the disposal of the Secretary, Gujarat State, 2nd Art Exhibition i.e., Inspector of Drawing and Craft work, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad in connection with the expenditure to be incurred with the exhibition in question.

Inauguration of the Exhibition

Shri Hitendrabhai Desai the Minister for Education and Labour Department, who was the Chairman of the State Committee welcomed the Chief Guest and thanked His Excellency the Governor of Gujarat for spacing his valuable time for the exhibition. In his speech he expressed his satisfaction about the works received for the exhibition and the response that the artists gave. It was hoped that the good purpose for which the exhibition was held at Surat would be served, and the Art would develop more speedily that it was wished.

The exhibition was inaugurated by His Excellency, Shri Mehdi Nawaj Jung, the Governor of Gujarat. In his inaugural speech he expressed the opinion that art is the creation of the soul. It comes from the sincerity of purpose and strong emotional feeling. An artist is born and not made. His excellency further stated that in order to maintain the creative activity of the artists, it was necessary that he was properly looked after by the Society and the State. All economic and other obstructions should be removed from his path in order that he might prosper as an Artist.

Lastly he congratulated the Government of Gujarat and the Minister of Education for the keen interest taken by him in Art.

Publicity

The Local press at Surat had given very good co-operation in giving wide publicity. The other papers in the State and also outside the State had taken notice of the exhibition. As a result of this publicity 47,000 visitors had taken the advantage of seeing the exhibition. The total numbers of visitors at the last exhibition held at Ahmedabad come to 15,000.

DRAWING GRADE EXAMINATIONS

14 19 In the year 1960, there were no previous records regarding the organisation of Government of Gujarat Drawing Grade Examinations. Hence the examinations were organised by the Government of Maharashtra. For this purpose the staff was deputed thrice to Bombay for obtaining necessary records pertaining to the above mentioned examinations. It was then decided by Government of Gujarat that these examinations should be organised from 1961 and onwards in this State. Accordingly an Examination Committee was appointed for this purpose as per G.R. No. AEX-1060-C, of 24th January 1961. Thus the Examination Committee started functioning in the year 1961-62.

The terms of reference of the Examination Committee are as enumerated in the above mentioned G.R. The functions of the Committee are confined to the conduct and supervision of the Drawing Grade and Higher Art Examinations which include all the important matters of policy and procedure. These examinations are held in accordance with the rules and syllabuses laid down in the Grant-in-aid Code Schedule I.

In all matters which involve questions of finance the Committee has to obtain a prior approval of Government to its proposals. Even in respect of important procedural matters, such as appointment of moderators, paper setters examiners etc, the Committee has to invoke Government sanction.

The total numbers of candidates that appeared for the Government Drawing Examinations 1960 and 1961 are given as under :—

	Number appeared	Number passed
1. Elementary Drawing Grade Examinations 1960	14,529	8,862
Elementary Drawing Grade Examinations 1961	15,338	10,453
2. Intermediate Drawing Examinations 1960	7,764	4,563
Intermediate Drawing Grade Examinations 1961	8,252	5,208

The above figures show that there is an increase of candidates every year.

General Remarks

For the first time the Government Drawing Grade Examinations were conducted by the Government of Gujarat. These examinations were conducted upto last year by the Maharashtra State after the bifurcation of the former Bombay State. None of the candidates who appeared for the above Examinations secured A Class. Standard of work produced by the candidates was of an average type. Candidates appearing from the schools require better training. It was noticed that the candidates who appeared as ex-students fared better in the examinations than the students who appeared from the schools.

Inspection

During the year under report no inspection of the teaching of drawing in the Secondary School was done by the Inspector of Drawing and Craft-work, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad as he could not leave the Head quarters owing to the organising of the 1st Gujarat State Elementary and Intermediate Drawing Grade Examinations. Beside this work, the work of organising the 2nd Gujarat State Art Exhibition was also done by the Inspector of Drawing and Craft-work who is also the Secretary of the State Art Exhibition. However. The 3 D. T. C. Centres were visited by the Inspector of Drawing and Craft-work in order to conduct test examinations for the entrance to these Teachers Training Classes. Two D.T.C. Centres one in Nargol and the other at C.N. Kala Vidyalaya were inspected by the Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork and the one at Wadhwan City by Assistant Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork. Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork is also the Secretary of the recently established Gujarat State Lalit Kala Akademi and the work in this connection is looked after by this office too.

The Assistant Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork during the year under report inspected, from time to time, the following no. of schools in the State.

19 Schools were visited and 20 schools inspected by the Asstt. I.D.C. and 1. D.T.C. was visited by the Assistant Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork.

Artists' Conference held at Calcutta

The Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork attended the Artists' Conference held at Calcutta from 17th March 1962 to 19th March 1962.



GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

**ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
ON EDUCATION
1962-63**



**AHMEDABAD.
GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS,
1967**

C O N T E N T S

	PAGE No.
I General Progress	1
II Educational Personnel and Organisation	12
III Primary Schools	15
IV Basic Schools	24
V Secondary Education	30
VI University Education	41
VII Training of Teachers	49
VIII Professional and Special Education	56
IX Social Education	67
X Physical Education	70
XI Education of Girls	73
XII Education of the Backward Classes	78
XIII Education of Handicapped Children	85
XIV Other Educational activities	92



CHAPTER-I

GENERAL PROGRESS

Area and Population

The total area of the Gujarat State, is 71,056 square miles. Administratively the State is divided into 17 Districts viz. Ahmedabad, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Mehasana, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat Dangs, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Amreli and Kutch. The Population of the State according to 1961 census is 2,0633,350 (1,06,33,902 males and 99,99,448 females). The State has 181 places classified as towns and 19,017 Villages, of which 18,584 are inhabited and 433 uninhabited.

The statistical data presented in this chapter gives an over all educational position in the State as on 31st March, 1963.

Educational Institutions

1.1. The Table on the facing page shows the growth in the number of educational institutions of all types in the State during the year under report.

The total number of educational Institutions of all categories have decreased by 4267 from 28478 in 1961-62 to 24211 in 1962-63. The decrease of 4700 is noticed in the case of social education classes since the literacy drive was not launched during the year under review.

Under Higher Education there is an increase of 4 Arts and Science Colleges and 5 in Professional and Special Colleges. Secondary Schools increased by 105 (96 for Boys and 9 for Girls) during the year under report. The increase in Primary Schools is of the order of 246 (Boys 234 and Girls 12) from 18,902 in 1961-62 to 19,148 in 1962-63.

Educational Institutions in Rural Areas.

1.2. The Table 1-2 compares the number of educational institutions in rural areas in the two years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

It will be seen from the Table that the number of recognised Educational Institutions in rural areas decreased by 4605 from 23600 in 1961-62 to 18995 in 1962-63. The number of institutions in rural areas represented about 78.5 percent of the total number of educational institutions in the State as a whole. This is mainly due to the fact that there is a very large number of Primary Schools and Social Education Classes in the rural areas (about 84.8 and 66.7 percent of the total number of Primary Schools and Social Education Classes respectively). A closer examination of the Table will show that post-Primary education has not adequately developed in rural areas as yet. For example, there was only one Rural University in the State, none out of the 8 Research Institutions was in rural areas, only 17 out of the 119 Colleges were situated in rural areas and only 622 out of the 1315 Secondary Schools were located in rural areas. But with the expansion of Educational facilities at the lower levels, the facilities at the higher levels will significantly increase in rural areas in coming years, especially as greater incentives are being held out to managements and pupils in this regard.

Educational Institutions by Management

1.3. The Table 1-3 shows the classification of educational institutions by types of management.

It will be seen that the Central and the State Governments conducted 921 or only 3.8 percent of the total number of educational institutions in the State as a whole. A large number of these are in Kutch and in Saurashtra. In the remaining areas of the State, Government may be said to play a fairly insignificant part in the management of Educational Institutions at the University level, except in the management of Professional Colleges, private enterprise sharing the honours. The District School Boards and the Municipalities conducted 17359
Na-3676-(1)-250-12-66.

institutions or about 71.7 per cent of the total number of institutions. Most of these were Primary Schools. The remaining 5931 institutions (or 24.5 per cent of the total number of Institutions) were managed by private agencies. Of the institutions managed by private agencies 5429 or about 91.5 per cent were aided. Private agencies were in the lead in conducting Social Educational Classes and Secondary Schools, while the District and Municipal School Boards ran the majority of primary Schools.

Scholars in all Educational Institutions

1.4. The Table 1.4 shows the growth in the number of scholars in all types of educational institutions in the State during the year under report.

The above statistics show that the total number of scholars in all types of educational institutions increased by 66142 from 32,11,939 in 1961-62 to 32,78,081 in 1962-63. The increase was shared by all type of educational institutions. The largest increase in the enrolment has naturally occurred at the Primary level, mainly due to the opening of Schools in School-less village and to the enforcement of compulsion. The increase in enrolment in Primary Schools was 1,12,267 during the year under report.

Scholars from rural areas

1.5. The Table 1-5 shows the total number of Scholars from rural areas enrolled in all types of educational institutions. Columns 2,3 and 4 give the total enrolment in Institutions located in rural areas and, as urban children hardly ever go to rural institutions, this may all be regarded as that of rural children. Columns 5,6 and 7 give the enrolment of rural children in institutions located in urban areas and columns 8,9 and 10 give the total enrolment of rural children in all types of educational institutions both urban and rural.

These statistics show that the total number of scholars from rural areas enrolled in all types of recognised educational institutions, both urban and rural was 20,73,591 in 1962-63. This works out at 63.3 per cent of the total enrolment in all recognised institutions of the State. This high percentage of 63.3 is mainly due to the large number of Primary Schools and Social Education Classes that are located in rural areas as against a comparatively fewer number in urban areas. The percentages of rural scholars to the total enrolment in the different types of institutions are as below :—

Universities	44.7
Research Institutions.	11.2
Arts and Science Colleges.	33.2
Professional and Special Colleges.	37.7
Secondary Schools.	38.9
Primary Schools	68.4
Social Education Classes	74.5
Other Schools	46.2

The enrolment from rural areas is low at the collegiate level (21463 out of a total of 61755 or 34.7%) and it is equally small even at the Secondary stage (180821 out of a total enrolment of 464350 or 38.2 per cent). Owing to the comparative paucity of higher educational institutions located in rural areas, some children from the villages actually migrate to urban areas in order to receive Secondary and Collegiate Education. Further, it will also be seen that the enrolment of girls is very meagre in rural areas and is smaller than in urban areas. It is, therefore, clear that rural education has a considerable leeway to make in the post-Primary field as well as in respect of the education of girls.

Enrolment of Scholars according to Age-groups

1.6 The enrolment figures mentioned above do not in themselves indicate the intensity of utilisation of the facilities available at the different educational levels. For a more realistic and correct assessment of the number of scholars in Schools, they have to be related to the

total No. of children of the different age-groups in the estimated general population. As the age-groups approximately correspond to the different stages of education, the intensity of utilisation of educational facilities can only be judged from the percentage of children (out of the total) of a particular age-group attending the corresponding stage of education.

The following Table shows the total number of children in the age-groups 6-11, 11-14 and 14-17 in the estimated general population for the year under report 1962-63.

TABLE NO. I (6)

Children of school going-age by age-groups (1962-63)

Age-Group 1	Estimated No. of Children			Percentage to Population 5
	Boys 2	Girls 3	Total 4	
6-11	14,57,390	13,68,650	28,26,040	13.16
11-14	7,02,020	6,65,905	13,67,925	6.37
14-17	6,06,590	5,68,065	11,74,655	5.47

TABLE NO. I (7)

Children in the age-group 6-11 (1962-63)

Estimated population of children in the Age Group of 6-11. 1	No. of children enrolled in Schools in			
	Nursary schools. 2	Classes I-V 3	Classes VI-XI 4	Total 5
Boys 14,57,390	611	11,02,483	14,379	11,17,473
Girls 13,68,650	346	6,71,146	7,117	6,78,609
Total 28,26,040	957	17,73,629	21,496	17,96,082

The following Table shows the enrolment of children in the age-group of 11-14 in all educational institutions during the year-1962-63.

TABLE No. I (8)

Children in the age-group 11-14 (1962-63)

Estimated population of children in the Age group 11-14 year. 1	No. of children enrolled in			Total 5
	Schools in below Std. VI. 2	Schools in Stds. VI to VIII 3	Schools in Stds. IX-XI. 4	
Boys 7,02,020	3,32,195	1,60,002	10,013	5,02,210
Girls 6,65,905	1,63,612	76,639	4,439	2,44,690
Total 13,67,925	4,95,807	2,36,641	14,452	7,46,900

The following Table gives the enrolment of pupils in the age group 14-17 in educational institutions during 1962-63.

TABLE NO. I (9)

Children in the age-group 14-17 years (1962-63)

	Estimated population of children in the age group 14-17 years.	No of children enrolled in		Total
		Schools below Std. IX.	Schools in Std. IX—XI.	
	1	2	3	4
Boys	6,06,590	1,73,487	81,747	2,55,234
Girls	5,68,065	66,464	30,289	96,753
Total	11,74,655	2,39,951	1,12,036	3,51,987

Progress of Education in the District

1.7 Different parts of the State exhibit varying levels of educational progress. Urban and highly industrialised areas like Ahmedabad, Baroda show a high level of educational progress; richer agricultural areas, especially those that produce money crops, or are largely irrigated like Kaira, Surat come next; and poor agricultural and forest areas like Kutch, Banasakantha, come last. There are, again, fairly large tracts in some of the Districts, for example in Dangs, Broach, Baroda, Surat, inhabited by aboriginal and hill tribes, which are classified as "Scheduled Areas" whose educational progress is comparatively backward in relation to the more fortunate districts

TABLE NO. I (10)

Civil condition of scholars

Type of Institution.	No. of Males above the age of 18 who are married	Percentage to total Male enrolment.	No. of Female above the age of 14 who are married.	Percentage to total Female enrolment.
1	2	3	4	5
Universities ..	162	25.4	21	16.5
Research Institutions ..	40	13.9	12	13.8
Arts & Science Colleges ..	2853	9.6	511	5.3
Professional & Special Colleges.	3202	16.9	191	8.9
Secondary Schools.	10558	3.1	2360	1.9
Primary Schools.	1230	0.1	1695	0.2
Social Education Classes.	14317	36.9	2488	28.6
Other Schools.	7223	16.6	3706	15.1
Grand Total ..	39595	1.8	10984	1.0

Teachers in Educational Institutions

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

TABLE NO. I (11)

Teachers in Educational Institutions 1962-63.

Type of Institutions	1961-62			1962-63			Increased (Plus) or Decrease (--)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Universities. ..	52	5	57	84	9	93	+32	+ 4	+36
Research Institutions. ..	54	4	58	39	14	53	-15	+10	-- 5
Arts and Science Colleges. ..	1584	252	1836	1792	258	2050	+208	+ 6	+214
Professional and Special Colleges..	1225	74	1299	1382	108	1490	+157	+34	+191
Secondary Schools.	13185	2562	15747	14504	2874	17378	+1319	+ 312	+1631
Primary Schools ..	46014	16393	62407	48593	19122	67715	+2579	+2729	+5308
Special Schools. ..	7870	2307	10177	4625	1643	6268	-3245	-- 664	--3909
Total ..	69984	21597	91581	71019	24028	95047	+1035	+2431	+3466

It will be seen from the above Table that the number of teachers in educational institution increased by 3466 from 91581 in 1961-62 to 95047 in 1962-63. The increase is shared by almost every type of institution, the largest increase being in Primary and Secondary Schools.

In the University Departments and in the Professional and Special Colleges, the proportion of women teachers on the staff is very low, being only 9.7 and 10.3 respectively. In the Research Institutions the number of women teachers being 14 out of a total of 53 teachers or about 26.4 percent of the total number of teachers. The proportion of women teachers is fairly satisfactory in other types of institutions, viz 12.6% in the Arts and Science Colleges; 16.5% in Secondary school 28.2% in Primary Schools and 26.3% in Special Schools.

Out of the 19122 women teachers in Primary Schools, as many as 10295 or 53.8% were trained. The corresponding percentage for men teachers was 53.8%. But 59.8% of the women teachers in Secondary Schools were trained, as against 62.3% trained men teachers.

Educational expenditure

1.10 The following Table shows the direct expenditure on education according to sources during 1962-63.

TABLE NO. I (12)

Direct Expenditure on Education by Sources (1962-63)

Source	Amount	Percentage
Central Government Fund	88,02,139	4.4
State Government Fund	10,64,73,186	53.1
District School Board Fund	83,59,956	4.2
Muni. School Board Fund	92,42,508	4.6
Fees	5,18,22,853	25.8
Other Sources	1,57,92,973	7.9
Total	20,04,93,615	100.00

It will be seen from the above Table that the total direct expenditure increased from R . 16,39,84,067 in 1961-62 to Rs. 20,04,93,615 in 1962-63 of which above 53% was met from State Government Funds alone.

TABLE NO. I (13)
Educational Expenditure 1962-63

Type of Institution	for Boys	for Girls	Total	Total expenditure for the year 1961-62	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Universities. ..	1,35,42,000	..	1,35,42,000	1,06,37,153	+ 29,04,847
Research Institutions. ..	31,36,471	..	31,36,471	26,05,959	+ 5,30,512
Arts and Science Colleges. ..	1,21,60,408	7,78,352	1,29,38,760	1,11,21,518	+ 18,17,242
Professional and Special Colleges..	88,38,516	1,82,400	90,20,916	1,08,31,410	-- 18,10,574
Secondary Schools	5,03,21,508	69,07,379	5,72,28,887	4,67,54,510	+ 1,04,34,267
Primary Schools.	7,87,12,978	1,16,97,192	9,04,10,170	7,77,85,853	+ 1,26,24,317
Social Education Classes. ..	1,37,271	68,634	2,05,905	4,16,983	-- 2,11,078
Other Special and Professional Classes	1,21,05,632	19,04,874	1,40,10,506	97,90,521	+ 42,19,985
Total (Direct.)	17,89,54,784	2,15,38,831	20,04,93,615	16,39,84,067	+ 3,65,09,948

The Table on facing page gives the classification of direct expenditure by types of educational institutions for two consecutive years.

It will be seen from the above Table that the direct expenditure on educational institutions increased by 3,65,09,948 and that the increase was shared by all types of educational institutions. The largest increase have naturally occurred under Primary, Secondary and Research Education.

Educational Expenditure in Rural Areas

1.11 The following Table shows the total educational expenditure incurred in rural areas during 1962-63.

TABLE NO. I (14)
Expenditure on Educational Institutions in Rural areas (1962-63)

Type of Institution	1962-63
Universities.	10,94,608
Research Institutions.	—
Arts and Science Colleges.	20,96,357
Professional and Special Collages.	12,45,000
Secondary Schools.	1,87,67,736
Primary Schools.	6,02,44,440
Social Education classes.	1,35,389
Other Professional and special Schools.	31,67,894
Total ..	8,67,51,424

The total direct expenditure incurred in rural areas in 1962-63 was Rs. 8,67,51,424.

Primary Education

The year under review was characterised by a substantial progress in the field of Primary Education. The number of Primary Schools increased from 18902 in 1961-62 to 19148 in 1962-63 while the number of pupils in Primary Schools increased from 25,24,028 on 31st March 1962 to 26,36,295 on 31st March, 1963 and represented about 12.7 percent of the total population in State. The Number of teachers in Primary Schools increased from 62,407 in 1961-62 to 67,715 in 1962-63. The direct expenditure on Primary education was about Rs. 9.04 crores or 45.1 percent of the total direct expenditure on education.

Out of the 19189 places (181 towns and 19017 villages) in Gujarat State, as many as 15403 places had Schools. Out of the remaining 3795 villages, educational facilities for 2298 villages were provided by Schools in neighbouring villages leaving 1497 villages without schooling facilities. Most of these villages were situated in the backward districts of the State.

The total number of basic Schools in the State increased from 5114 in 1961-62 to 5247 in 1962-63 giving an increase of 133 schools during the year under report.

The number of pupils in basic Schools increased from 10,81,179 on 31st March 1962, to 11,47,848 on 31st March, 1963. It may be pointed out however, that Basic education is extended in schools progressively by standards, and the number of pupils actually receiving Basic education was only 6,27,304. The Total number of teachers working in Basic Schools was 27,804 of whom 10,983 were basic trained and 6,272 ordinary trained.

The direct expenditure on Basic Education increased from Rs. 3,58,98,489 in 1961-62 to Rs. 4,05,20,836 in 1962-63. About 84 per cent of the expenditure on Basic Schools during the year under report was met from State Funds.

The total realisation from the articles produced in basic Schools was about Rs. 1.81 lakhs.

Secondary Education

The number of Secondary Schools increased from 1210 in 1961-62 to 1315 in 1962-63. About 83.2 per cent of the Schools were conducted by private agencies. The Total enrolment showed an increase of pupils, from 4,09,554 in 1961-62 to 46,4350 in 1962-63. The total number of teachers increased by 1631 from 15,747 in 1961-62 to 17,378 in 1962-63. The percentage of trained teachers was 59.8 in 1961-62 and 61.9 in 1962-63. The direct expenditure on Secondary Education increased from Rs. 4.07 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 5.72 crores in 1962-63. Major portion of the expenditure was met from School fees and Government grants.

University Education

The number of Statutory Universities in the State remained constant at 3 during the year. Government spent about Rs. 32.85 lakhs on the payment of grants in addition to matching grants to these Universities.

The total number of institutions, including those not affiliated to any University, imparting Higher Education in the various fields of knowledge was 132. The number of students in these institutions as on 31st March, 1963, was 61755 where as the corresponding figures for 1961-62 were 123 and 49831 respectively.

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

Conclusion

The key-note of the year under review was an all round development, involving a sizable increase both in the number of institutions and of pupils attending them.

The total out lay provided under General Education sector to Rs. 1445.64 lacs out of which an amount of Rs. 174.31 has been spent during the year 1961-62 which is about 12 per cent of the total out lay. During the year 1962-63 an amount of Rs. 200.53 lacs was spent against the Budget provision of Rs. 181.84 which is about 12.6 of the total out lay.

The salient features of the activities contemplated in various important schemes under General Education Sector are as under;

Primary and pre-primary Education.

The main scheme under this head is introduction of compulsory Primary Education in the age group 6-11 and provision for normal expansion. An amount of Rs. 41.98 lacs was provided

in the budget for the year 1962-63 against which an amount of Rs. 49.86 has been spent. The compulsory primary education was further introduced in the age group 8-9 in the districts of Saurashtra and Kutch and also activities in other districts were expanded. As against the physical target of 80 per cent of the children in the age group 6-11 to be brought to school during the plan Period 63.9 & 68.5 per cent children of the age group 6-11 could be brought to school during the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively.

There is one more important scheme under this head i. e. Conversion of ordinary schools into Basic Schools. During 1961-62, 250 single teacher Primary Schools and 50 Multi purpose Teacher Primary Schools were converted. This activity was continued during the year 1962-63 at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.60 lacs.

Under the scheme of Basic Training of Primary teachers, primary teachers training Colleges were opened during 1960-61 two additional divisions were opened during the year 1961-62 at the cost of Rs. 4.97 lacs. This activity is continued during the year 1962-63 at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.56 lacs.

Taking into consideration the need for training of S. S. C. passed Sindhi teachers, a class for Sindhi was opened at B. T. C. (Basic Training College, Junagadh) Junagadh during 1961-62. This activity has been continued during the year 1962-63 at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.10 lacs. Similarly a class for teachers of Urdu has been opened at P. R. T. C. Ahmedabad during the year 1961-62 and the same is continued at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.32 lacs during the year 1962-63.

With a view to encourage women's education, a scheme for paying stipends to women intending to be teachers has been included in the Third Five Year Plan. This scheme has been started during the year 1961-62 and is continued during the year 1962-63 at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.15 lacs.

Secondary Education

A scheme for revision of pay scales of Assistant Masters in Government Secondary Schools and in Primary Training Colleges and A. D. E. Is. has been included in Third Five Year plan. An amount of Rs. 0.52 has been spent during the year 1962-63 under this scheme.

Under the scheme for strengthening of Science teaching in Secondary Schools, grants for laboratory and equipments etc. amounting to Rs. 0.27 lacs are paid during the year 1962-63.

Higher Education

The main scheme under this head is grants to Universities. Under this scheme maintenance grants are paid to all the three existing Universities in the State. During the year 1961-62 grants amounting to Rs. 10.72 lacs was paid to all the three existing Universities in the State. Similarly during the year 1962-63 an amount of Rs. 14.72 lacs was paid as grants to these Universities.

Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 9.22 lacs was paid to the non-Government Colleges during the year 1962-63.

Managements of non-Government Colleges desirous of opening additional divisions in their institutions are to be paid grants for purchase of laboratory equipments under the scheme of expansion of Science facilities. This activity was started during the year 1962-63 and is continued during the year 1962-63 at the cost of Rs. 3.44 lacs.

Miscellaneous

Scheme for expansion of Physical education and popularisation of scout movement have been included in Third Five Year Plan. Under these schemes it is proposed to expand the activities of states sports council, pay grants for Scout movement and also provide funds for development of play grounds. An amount of Rs. 0.79 lacs was spent during the year 1962-63 under this scheme.

Schemes like Promotion of Arts education development of Department of ARCHAEOLOGY, development of Museums, Encouragement of Cultural activities were also implemented during the year 1962-63.

Certain schemes such as scheme to relieve educated unemployment, Freeships to newly constituted classes based on income etc. which have not been included in the Third Five Year Plan have also been implemented during the year-1962-63.

TABLE NO. 1 (1)
Educational Institutions by Type (1962-63)

Type of Institutions	1961-62 Institutions			1962-63 Institutions			Increased (+) or Decreased (-)		
	For boys	for Girls	Total	for Boys	for Girls	Total	for Boys	for Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Universities.	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
Research Institutions.	8	..	8	8	..	8	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges.	49	7	56	52	8	60	+ 3	+1	+ 4
Professional and special Colleges	52	2	54	57	2	59	+ 5	..	+ 5
Secondary Schools	1103	107	1210	1199	116	1315	+ 96	+ 9	+105
Primary Schools.	17922	980	18902	18156	992	19148	+ 234	+ 12	+246
Social Education classes.	6002	1425	7427	1939	788	2727	- 4063	-637	- 4700
Others Schools.	702	116	918	758	133	891	+ 56	+ 17	+ 73
Total	25841	2637	28478	22172	2039	24211	- 3669	- 598	- 4267

TABLE NO. 1 (2)
Educational Institution in Rural areas

Type of Institutions	1961-62 Institutions			1962-63 Institutions			Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	for Boys	for Girls	Total	for Boys	for Girls	Total	for boys	for Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Universities.	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Research Institution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges.	12	..	12	12	..	12	..	..	..
Professional and special Colleges.	7	..	7	5	..	5	- 2	..	- 2
Secondary Schools	602	3	605	615	7	622	+ 13	+ 4	+ 17
Primary Schools.	15737	467	16204	15728	512	16240	- 9	+ 45	+ 36
Social Education Classes.	5473	1074	6547	1686	132	1818	-3787	- 942	- 4729
Other Schools.	212	12	224	250	47	297	+ 38	+ 35	+ 73
Total	22044	1556	23600	18297	698	18995	- 3747	- 858	- 4605

TABLE NO. 1 (3)
Educational Statistics by Management (1962-63)

Type of Institutions	Management						Total	
	Central Govt.	State Govt.	D. S. B.	M. S. B.	Private			
					Aided	Unaided.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Universities.	3	..	3
Research Institution.	..	1	..	..	1	6	..	8
Arts and Science Colleges	8	..	..	52	..	60
Professional and Special Colleges.	11	..	..	39	9	59
Secondary Schools.	..	1	108	28	83	1077	18	1315
Primary Schools.	..	5	627	16304	810	894	418	19148
Social Education Classes	2727	..	2727
Other Schools	..	1	159	23	20	631	57	891
Total.	..	8	913	16445	914	5429	502	24211

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

TABLE No. 1(4)
Scholars in all Educational Institutions

Type of Institutions.	1961-62			1962-63			Increase + or Decrease (-)			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Universities.	..	462	101	563	638	127	765	+ 176	+ 26	+ 202
Research Institutions.	..	260	78	338	287	87	374	+ 27	+ 9	+ 36
Arts and Science Colleges.	..	25002	7981	33883	29796	9720	39516	+ 3894	+ 1739	+ 5633
Professional and Special Colleges.	..	16991	1744	18735	18963	2137	21100	+ 1972	+ 393	+ 2365
Secondary Schools	..	302980	106574	409554	330230	125120	464350	+ 36250	+ 18546	+ 54796
Primary Schools.	..	1623846	900182	2524028	1686682	949613	2636295	+ 62836	+ 49431	+ 12267
Social Education Classes	..	144317	35341	179658	38826	8710	47536	-105491	-26631	-132122
Other Schools	..	21483	23697	45180	43608	24537	68145	+ 22125	-840	+ 22965
Total	..	2136241	1075698	3211939	2158030	1120051	3278081	+ 21789	+ 44353	+ 66142

TABLE NO. 1 (5)

Scholars from Rural Areas (1962-63)

Type of Institutions	Scholars enrolled in Educational Institutions located in rural areas			Scholars from Rural Areas attending Educational Institutions in Urban Areas.			Total No. of Scholars from Rural Areas enrolled in all educational Institutions		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Universities. ..	266	26	292	50	..	50	316	26	342
Research Institutions. ..	..	..	..	30	12	42	30	12	42
Arts and Science Colleges. ..	4617	779	5396	6826	893	7719	11443	1672	13115
Professional and Special Colleges..	2092	59	2151	5732	81	5813	7824	140	7964
Secondary Schools..	134960	29265	164225	14240	2356	16596	149290	31621	180821
Primary Schools..	1130979	558486	1689465	78451	36504	114955	1209430	594990	1804420
Social Education Classes. ..	33720	1716	35436	..	..	..	33720	1716	35436
Other Schools. ..	16712	10846	27558	3893	..	3893	20605	10846	31451
Total (recognised)	1323346	601177	1924523	109222	39846	149068	1432568	641023	2073591

CHAPTER II

EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION

The following statement gives figures as regards the strength of the various educational services during the year-1962-63.

			<i>No. of posts</i>
G. E. S. Class I			
<i>(A) Administrative Branch</i>			..
<i>(i)</i>	Direction	.. ..	7
<i>(ii)</i>	Inspection	.. ..	15
<i>(iii)</i>	Training Institutions and other posts	.. ..	3
Total			.. 25
<i>(B) Collegiate Branch</i>			18
Total G. E. S. Class I			.. 43
 G. E. S. Class II			
<i>(A) Administrative Branch</i>			.. ..
<i>(i)</i>	Teaching	.. ..	61
<i>(ii)</i>	Inspecting	.. ..	38
<i>(iii)</i>	General	.. ..	11
Total			110
<i>(B) Collegiate Branch</i>			108
Total G. E. S. Class II			.. 218
 G. E. S. Class III.			
<i>(i)</i>	Inspecting	.. ..	311
<i>(ii)</i>	Teaching Colleges	.. ..	301
<i>(iii)</i>	Teaching Secondary Schools and Primary Training Colleges		423
<i>(iv)</i>	Clerical	.. ..	632
<i>(v)</i>	Others.	.. ..	27
Total G. E. S. Class III			... 1694
 Miscellaneous appointments outside the regular service			
<i>(i)</i>	Gazetted appointments		11
<i>(ii)</i>	Non-Gazetted appointments		29
Total			40
Grand Total all services			... 1995

2.1 During the year under report Shri D. L. Sharma held the post of Director of Education. The post of joint Director of Education which was held in abeyance during 1961-62 Continued. to be held in abeyance during 1962-63 also. The Director of Education was helped by Sarvashri M. M. Shukla, I. U. Vasavda, Dr. Y R. Desai and Shri H. N. Shah who held the posts of Dy. Director of Education.

2.2. At the end of the year 1962-63 a State Evaluation Unit was established in this Directorate under the centrally sponsored scheme in the Third Five Year Plan and the same started functioning on a modest line. The following posts were sanctioned for the Unit.

- (1) Evaluation Officer in Class II.
- (2) Technical Assistant in Class III.
- (3) Stenotypist-cum-clerk.
- (4) Peon.

2.3. Prior to 1st May 1960, region-wise seniority list for the clerical staff was maintained and so one such list was maintained for clerks in the Baroda, Ahmedabad Division and one for clerks in the Rajkot Division. In November, 1962 Government decided to have a common cadre of clerks in the Directorate of Education and the offices and Institutions subordinate to Director of Education.

TABLE No. III (1)

Primary Schools according to Management

Management.	1961-62 No. of primary Schools			1962-63 No. of Primary Schools.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in		
	for Boys	for Girls	Total	for Boys	for Girls	Total	Boys Schools	Girls Schools.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central Government	5	..	5	5	..	5	..	..	..
State Government	598	31	627	596	31	627	..	..	..
District School Board	15530	617	16156	15772	622	16394	+233	+ 5	+238
Municipal School Board ..	548	249	797	556	254	810	+ 8	+ 5	+13
Private Aided ..	868	51	919	843	51	894	-25	..	-25
Private unaided ..	366	32	398	384	34	418	+ 18	+ 2	+20
Total ..	17922	980	18902	18156	992	19148	+ 234	+12	+ 246

CHAPTER III

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

3.1. The table No. III(i) compares the number of Primary Schools in the State according to management during two successive years. It will be seen that the total number of Primary Schools increased from 18,902 in 1961-62 to 19148 in 1962-63. The increase in the boys' schools was 234 and in the girls' Primary schools was 12.

There were 5 Primary Schools managed by the Central Government. All of these were railway schools.

The number of schools managed by the State Government were 627 in 1962-63.

Number of schools were opened by the District Schools Boards because of the extension of the Compulsory Education. The net result of all these measures of expansion was that the number of schools managed by the District School Boards in the State increased from 16156 in 1961-62 to 16394 in 1962-63. As in case of the schools managed by the Municipal School Boards this number was 810 in 1962-63 as against 797 in 1961-62.

3.2 The medium of instruction in Primary Schools is generally the mother tongue of the child. There were 18708 schools teaching through Gujarati. The table below gives the distribution of Primary Schools by languages as on 31st March 1963.

TABLE III (2)

Language wise distribution of primary schools (1962-63)

<i>Languages</i>					<i>No. of Primary Schools</i>
Gujarati	..	..	..	..	18713
Marathi	..	..	..	..	213
Urdu	..	..	..	..	109
Hindi	..	..	..	..	34
Sindhi	..	..	..	..	66
Others	..	..	..	..	13
				Total	19148

Villages with and without schools

3.3. Mere statistics of increase in the total number of primary schools do not give a correct picture of the extent of Primary Education unless these are compared with the total number of towns and Villages in the State.

The following table shows the total No. of towns and Villages with and Villages without schools or schooling facilities:—

TABLE III (3)

Villages with and without schools (1962-63)

Total No. of Towns	..	..	..	..	181
Total No. of Villages	..	..	..	..	19017
No. of Town places with Schools	..	..	..	..	181
No. of Villages with Schools	..	..	..	..	15222
No. of Villages having no Schools but having educational facilities.	..	..	..	..	2298
No. of Villages having no Schools and no educational facilities.	..	..	..	..	1497

It may be pointed out that some of the Villages with Schools shown in the Table are thickly populated with the result that the provision of a single Primary School in the Village would be inadequate to meet the educational needs of all the children in the village and therefore, contain more than one school. Similarly, there are a number of deserted villages particularly in Kutch. There is no point in opening schools in such Villages. The opening of new schools in villages should, therefore depend mainly on the population of the village. The State Government, in collaboration with the Government of India, had, therefore, undertaken a through study of the existing educational facilities available in every village of the State and had proposed the most favourable locations of future schools.

Enrolment in primary schools

3.4. The table no. III(4) presents the enrolment of pupils, boys and girls, in Primary Schools during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

It will be seen that the number of pupils in Primary Schools increased from 2524028 on 31st March, 1962 to 2636295 on 31st March, 1963 giving an over all increase of 112267, pupils which gives a percentage increase of 4.4. The largest increase is naturally observed in Primary Schools managed by the District School Boards.

Compulsory Primary Education

3.5. The compulsion was introduced by stages in the districts of old Bombay State except in Dangs District and by the end of the year 1951-52, children in the age group 7-11 in these district were brought under compulsion. This scheme was however not introduced in the districts of Saurashtra and Kutch. As a result that of a scheme for introduction of Compulsory Primary Education in the Districts of Saurashtra and Kutch in the age group 6-11 has been included in the Third Five Year Plan. Provision for normal expansion has also been made in the scheme. During the years under report compulsion has been introduced in the age group 7-8 in all the districts of the State, except in Dangs District.

As a result of compulsion in the age group 7-8, 21,0000, additional children were brought to schools during the year under report which necessitated appointment of 2714 additional primary teachers.

The following Table gives information regarding progress of Compulsory Education during the year under report. Further details will be found in Table IX of Government of India Tables Form A.

TABLE III (5)

Progress of Compulsory Education (1962-63).

Total No. of towns and Villages	No. of towns & Villages under compulsion	Total estimated population of the children of school going age under compulsion	No. of pupils or rolls in areas under compulsion	Percentage of enrolment to total population of school going age	Total expenditure incurred for implementing compulsion
1	2	3	4	5	6
19,198	13,642	20,21,868	13,32,129	65.8	4,00,47,135

Stages of Instruction

3.6 The Table no. III(6) shows the distribution of pupils as on 31st March 1963 in the different standards of Primary Schools.

It will be seen from the table that as many as 89.9 percentage of the boys in the primary schools were studying in standards below V. In case of girls this percentage was still higher. The low percentage of pupils studying in upper primary classes is due to several reasons, among which the following may be mentioned:—

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

Stagnation and Wastage:

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

It will be seen that just over half the number of pupils appearing for the I Standard Examination are promoted to Standard II. It is thus clear that stagnation in Standard I particularly in the case of girls, is very heavy.

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

Separate statistics for wastage are not collected, but a combined measure of the evil results of stagnation and wastage is obtained by comparing the number of pupils reading in Standard IV with those that were enrolled in Standard I four years earlier.

Public Examinations in Primary Schools

3.8 There is no public examination at the end of the Primary course in Kutch, all though pupils in Kutch are allowed to appear for the *Shalant* Examination. The Primary School Certificate Examination, which marks the conclusion of the seven years' primary school course in the areas of the old Bombay State, is the minimum requirement qualifying for appointment as a teacher in Primary School, or admission to Primary Training Institutions and for certain lower grade appointments under Government. The *Shalant* Examination marks the end of the Primary Course in Saurashtra and corresponds to the P. S. C. Examination of the old Bombay State. The following Table compares the results of these examinations for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

TABLE NO. III (8)
Public Examination in Primary Schools (1962-63)

		Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.
<i>P. S. C. Shalant Examination</i>				
1961-62	Boys.	49389	23094	46.7
	Girls	24507	10054	41.0
1962-63	Boys	56454	27516	48.7
	Girls	31264	13231	42.3

Compared to the P. S. C. and *Shalant* Examinations of 1961-62 there was an increase of 7070 boys and 6757 girls who appeared for the examination in 1962-63. The result percent in the case of boys as well as of girls shows an increase: 46.7 to 48.7 in the case of boys and 41.0 to 42.3 in the case of girls.

Expenditure

3.9. The total direct expenditure on Primary Education -increased from Rs. 7,77,85,853 in 1961-62 to Rs. 9,04,10,170 in 1962-63 *i. e.*, an increase of about 126.24 lakhs. A little over 71 percent of the expenditure was met by State Government from its fund.

The following Table gives the sourcewise distribution of the expenditure on Primary Education for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

TABLE NO. III (9)

Total Direct Expenditure on Primary Education. (1962-63).

	1961-62	1962-63
Central Government Funds.	57,80,983	53,23,318
State Government Funds.	5,59,69,831	6,44,03,023
District School Boards	50,69,703	77,50,382
Municipal School Boards	60,45,220	73,69,116
Fees.	25,55,046	30,14,710
Other Sources.	23,65,070	25,49,216
Total	7,77,85,853	9,04,10,170

The per capita expenditure on Primary Education works up to Rs. 34.3 in 1962-63.

Teachers

3.10. The table No. III (10) gives comparative figures in respect of trained and untrained teachers in Primary Schools during two consecutive years.

The total number of teachers increased from 62407 in 1961-62 to 67715 in 1962-63. The percentage of trained teachers increased from 50.4 in 1961-62 to 53.8 in 1962-63. The girls in Primary Schools were 36.2 percent of the total enrolment.

About 53.8 percent of the women teachers were trained, while the corresponding percentage for men was 53.0.

3.11. The following Table gives the percentage of trained Teachers for the year under report.

TABLE NO. III (11)

Percentage of Trained Teachers

(1962-63)

Percentage of Trained Men Teachers	Percentage of trained women teachers	Percentage of trained teachers to total teachers	Average Number of pupils per teacher
53.7	53.8	53.8	39

3.12. The following Table shows the proportion of primary teachers who passess high educational qualification:s—

TABLE III (12)
Primary Teachers with Higher Qualifications (1962-63)

	Men		Women	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Graduates	221	224	178	240
Number of Matriculate and under graduate	14201	19678	4626	6249
Total ..	14422	19902	4804	6489
Percentage to total number of teachers	31.4	40.9	30.6	33.9

Old Age Provision

Primary school teachers who form the major bulk of the school board employees could be classified into four categories as shown below so far as pre- 1956 Bombay State was concerned.

- (i) Guaranteed teachers who have been continued on pension scheme throughout:—
- (ii) Guaranteed teachers who opted for Provident Fund in 1941 and who were on pension scheme upto that date.
- (iii) Primary school teachers who have been throughout on provident fund scheme.
- (iv) Primary school teachers under the District School Board, Kaira and those who have been absorbed from the ex-Baroda Service but are on pension fund basis.

Primary schools in Kutch Districts are under the control of the Government and teachers posted in these schools are on a pensionable basis. Such of the staff in Government service as has been transferred to district school boards in old Saurashtra State is also on pensionable basis. It will thus be seen that Primary teachers in categories (ii) and (iii) in districts of Baroda division are on the provident fund basis and for them it is proposed to introduce pension scheme. Teachers under the remaining categories are on a pensionable basis and are able to derive benefit of pension scheme.

Primary School Building

3.13. Primary Schools are housed in three types of building owned, rented and rent-free

The Table no. III(13) shows how the Primary Schools were housed during the year under report.

It will be seen from the Table that the 19148 Primary Schools were accommodated in 23010 School buildings of which 12807 were owned (55.7%) 5785, were rented and 4418 were rent free.

Miscellaneous

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

Single Teacher School.— Out of 19148 Primary Schools in the State in 1962-63 8203 (or about 48.30 percent) were single teacher schools.

The average number of pupils per single Teachers School was 34.

The following Table gives details about these schools:—

TABLE NO. III (14)

Single Teacher Schools (1962-63)

Total No. of Primary Schools	No. of single teacher schools	Percentage of single teacher schools to total No. of Primary Schools	Average number of pupils for school
1	2	3	4
19148	8203	42.83	34

2. *School Co-operative Societies.*— There were 852 School Co-operative Societies in the State during the year under report.

The societies are conducted by pupils under the supervision and guidance of teachers and afford opportunities to pupils to acquire practical experience, in a limited sphere, of conducting business on a co-operative basis.

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

The total number of Primary Schools having libraries was 10010 during the year under report.

Conclusion

3.15. It will be seen from the foregoing account that Gujarat State has made considerable progress in the field of Primary Education during the year under report. The number of Primary Schools have increased from 18902 in 1961-62 to 19148 in 1962-63. The enrolment of pupils has also increased from 25.24 laes in 1961-62 to 26.36 laes in 1962-63 and stood on 31st March 1963, at about 12.7 percent of the total population. The number of trained teachers has also increased from 31438 in 1961-62 to 36418 in 1962-63, an increase of 4980 during the year. The direct expenditure on Primary Education was a little over 9.04 crores of rupees, and represented 44.3 percent of the total direct expenditure on Education.

The above account also reveals that the different components of the new State are at different levels of educational development. The different components of the State have different systems of administration of Primary Education. Government is aware of this break lack of uniformity in educational development and in the machinery for the administration of Primary Education, and is actively considering the recommendations of the Integration Committee for Primary Education for initiating measur for the unification and intergration of Primary Education in all its aspects academic, administrative, financial and other concomitants.

TABLE NO. III (4)
Enrolment in Primary Schools (1962-62)

Management	1961-62		Total	1962-63		Total	Increase (Plus) or Decrease					
	No. of students in			No. of students in			Boys Schools	Girls Schools	Total			
	Boys Schools	Girls Schools		Boys Schools	Girls Schools							
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	8	9	10			
Central Government ..	1055	..	1055	1097	..	1079	+	42	..	+	42	
State Government ..	47249	6557	53806	48325	7093	55418	+	1076	+	536	+	1612
District School Board	1698299	173925	1872224	1775921	181186	1957107	+	77622	+	7261	+	84883
Municipal School Board ..	278116	128300	406416	287661	136190	423851	+	9545	+	7890	+	17435
Private aided ..	110346	12375	122721	113508	11328	124836	+	3162	-	1047	+	2115
Private Un-aided ..	64013	3793	67806	69623	4363	73986	+	5610	+	570	+	6180
Total ..	2199078	324950	2524028	22,96,135	3,40,160	26,36,295	+	97057	+	15210	+	112267

TABLE NO. III (6)

Enrolment by Standards in Primary Schools (1962-63)

Standards	Enrolment			Percentage to total enrolment		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	615912	401392	1017304	36.5	42.3	38.6
II	307239	173805	481044	18.2	18.3	18.3
III	227193	123612	350805	13.5	13.0	13.3
IV	205617	101091	306708	12.2	10.6	11.6
V	158240	68275	216515	8.8	7.2	8.2
VI	105356	46159	151515	6.2	4.9	5.7
VII	77125	35279	112404	4.6	3.7	4.3
	1686682	949613	2636295	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE NO. III (7)

Examinations in Primary Schools

Standards	Boys			Percentages of passes (Col. 4 to Col. 3)	Girls			
	No. of pupils on rolls on 31-3-1963	No. of pupils on rolls at the time of Examination	No. of pupils pro- moted to the next standard		No. of pupils on rolls on 31-3-1963	No. of pupils on rolls at the time of the Exa- mination	No. of pupils pro- moted to the next standards	Percentages of passes Co. 8 to Col. 7)
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	615912	591686	337698	57.0	401392	378992	184083	48.5
II	307239	304189	221392	72.7	173805	170454	124066	72.7
III	227193	222027	167445	75.4	123612	121273	116284	95.8
IV	205617	199754	162108	81.1	101091	96132	79917	83.1
V	158240	145362	115000	79.1	68275	67568	52723	78.0
VI	105356	98866	86363	87.3	46159	45582	37302	81.8
VII	77125	74885	65759	87.8	35279	32327	30979	95.8

TABLE NO. III (10)
Teachers in Primary Schools (1962-63)

Management	Trained teachers			Untrained teachers			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central Government	23	4	27	2	1	3	25	5	30
State Government	578	274	852	686	281	967	1264	555	1819
District School Board ..	20947	5875	26822	18165	5044	23209	39112	10910	50031
Municipal School Board	3441	3542	6983	1511	1719	3230	4952	5261	10213
Private aided	795	376	1171	1495	751	2246	2290	1127	3417
Private unaided	339	224	563	611	1031	1642	950	1252	2205
1962-63	26123	10295	36418	22470	8627	31297	48593	19122	67715
1961-62	22744	8694	31438	23270	7699	30969	46014	16393	62407

TABLE NO. III (13)
Accommodation in Primary Schools

Management	No. of Primary Schools on 31-3-1963	No. of pupils on 31-3-1963	Owned Buildings		Rented Building		Rented free Building		Total Building	
			Number	No. of pupils accommodated in	Number	No. of pupils accommodated in	Number	No. of pupils accommodated in	Number	No. of pupils accommodated in
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central Government ..	5	1097	5	1097	..	..	..	..	5	1097
State Government	627	55418	522	47612	25	5403	84	2403	631	55418
District School Boards	16758	2136674	11588	1513204	4785	393878	4010	229502	20392	2136674
Municipal School Boards ..	446	244284	166	108470	299	134307	7	1507	472	244284
Private Agencies	1812	198822	526	72450	676	101955	308	24417	1510	198822
Total ..	19148	2636295	12807	1742923	5785	635543	4418	257829	23010	2636295

CHAPTER IV

Basic Schools

4.1 The number of basic schools increased from 5114 on 31st March, 1962 to 5247 on 31st March 1963.

The following table gives the Craft-wise classification of basic schools as on 31st March, 1963.

TABLE NO. IV (1).
Craft-wise classification of Basic Schools
(1962-63)

Crafts used	Number of Basic Schools.	
	1961-62	1962-63
Purely Spinning (Junior Basic-Classes I-IV).	2568	2,546
Spinning and Weaving.	1920	2,002
Kitchen, Gardening and Agriculture.	494	571
Purely Card-Board Modelling.	77	75
Card-Board and Wood work.	55	53
Total	5,114	5,247

From the above Table it will be seen that the Craft used in about 86.6 per cent of the basic schools was either spinning or spinning and weaving. Only about 10.8 per cent of the Schools had Kitchen, Gardening and Agriculture as Craft. The remaining 2.4 per cent of Schools had card Board Modelling and wood work as craft.

Pupils in Basic Schools

4.2 The following table gives the number of pupils in Basic Schools for the two consequent years.

TABLE NO. IV (2)
Pupils in Basic Schools (1962-63)

	Number of pupils	Average number of pupils per schools.
1961-62	1081179	211
1962-63	1147848	219

It is seen that the number of pupils increased from, 1081179 in 1961-62 to 1147848 in 1962-63. The average number of pupils per school increased from 211 to 219 during the same period.

Basic instruction is extended in Schools progressively by Standards and the number of pupils actually under basic instruction was 627304.

4.3 The following table gives the distribution of these pupils by Craft.

TABLE NO. IV (3)

Distribution of pupils actually under Basic instruction (as on 31st March 1963)

Craft	Number of pupils	
	1961-62	1962-63
Purely spinning	1,82,818	1,93,626
Spinning and Weaving	3,17,580	33,33,14
Kitchen, Gardening and Agriculture	64,575	79,939
Purely Card/Board Modelling	7,503	8,092
Card Board Modelling and Wood work	17,185	12,333
Total..	5,89,661	6,27,304

Teachers

4.4 The following table gives details of teachers in Basic Schools during the year under report.

TABLE NO. IV (4)

Teachers in Basic Schools (1961-62, 1962-63)

Craft	Basic and Craft trained teachers		Ordinary trained teachers		Untrained teachers.		Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		1961-62 1962-63	1961-62 1962-63	1961-62 1962-63	1961-62 1962-63	1961-62 1962-63	1961-62 1962-63	1961-62 1962-63
Purely Spinning		1651 1813	3762 3714	5459 4752	10872 10279			
Spinning and Weaving		8325 7382	2113 1921	5396 4397	15834 13700			
Kitchen, Gardening and Agriculture		1073 1420	552 510	911 968	2566 2898			
Purely Card Board Modelling		53 58	51 54	237 244	341 356			
Card-Board Modelling and Wood work		281 310	86 73	164 188	531 571			
Total..		11383 10983	6564 6272	12167 10549	30114 27804			

From the above Table it will be seen that only 10983 teachers out of a total of 27804 were trained in Basic Education. This deficiency is partly made up by giving orientation courses in Basic Education to the ordinary trained teachers working in Basic Schools.

39 % of Basic trained teachers in Basic Schools (23 % ordinary trained and 38 per cent untrained) compares favourably with the over all *ratio* of trained teachers in all Schools, Basic and non Basic.

Expenditure

4.5 The total direct expenditure on Basic Education increased from Rs. 3,58,98,489 in 1961-62 to Rs. 4,05,20,836 in 1962-63. In 1962-63 about 83.52 per cent of the total expenditure was met from State funds, as against 84.54 per cent in 1961-62. The figures quoted above refer to the over-all direct expenditure on basic schools including expenditures on account of Crafts. Since the differentiation between Basic and non-Basic Schools is mainly on the basis of introduction of Crafts in the former, the additional expenditure on Crafts only would give a clearer indication of the cost on the craft side of Basic Schools.

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

TABLE NO. IV (5)

Expenditure on Basic Education

Source	1961—62		1962—63	
		Rs.		Rs.
Central Government Funds		13,68,886		14,39,600
State Government Funds.		3,03,43,115		3,40,94,345
District School Board Funds.		19,34,835		23,68,122
Municipal School Board Funds.		18,06,067		21,68,971
Fees.		28,067		24,557
Other Sources.		4,17,523		4,25,241
Total		3,58,98,489		4,05,20,836

Economic Aspect of Craft Work

4.6 The details of Craft Wise realisation of articles produced in Basic Schools during the year under report is given in the Table below:—

TABLE NO. IV (6)

Craft wise realisations of articles produced in Basic Schools(1962-63)

Craft	Craft wise realisation of articles produced in Basic Schools in Gujarat	
	1961-62	1962-63
Purely Spinning	16,686	13,104
Spinning and Weaving	1,10,447	1,08,938
Kitchen, Gardening and Agriculture	57,181	55,593
Purely Card Board Modelling	2,735	617
Card Board Modelling and Wood wrok	5,974	3,031
Total	1,93,023	1,81,283

It will be seen from the above Table that the amount realised from the articles produced in Basic Schools was Rs. 181283.

A scrutiny of Table No. IV (6) yields the following percentage of realisation of total.

<i>Realisation by Craft</i>			
Purely Spinning	..	..	7.2
Spinning and Weaving	..	..	60.1
Kitchen, Gardening and Agriculture	..	..	30.7
Purely Card-Board Modelling.	..	..	0.3
Card Board Modelling and Wood-work.	..	..	1.6

Assessed on the criterion of returns spinning and weaving yields 67.3 per cent of the total realisation, Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture coming next with 30.7%. The lowest returns are from purely Card Board Modelling (0.3 per cent), Card-Board Modelling and Wood Work next lowest with 1.6%.

The above figures are to be read in the context of the situation regarding the number of Schools that have introduced different Crafts. The percentages of Basic Schools that have introduced different Crafts are:—

Purely Spinning	..	..	48.52
Spinning and Weaving.	..	..	38.15
Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture.	..	..	10.88
Purely Card-board Modelling.	..	..	1.43
Card board Modelling and Wood work.	..	..	1.02

These percentages, in magnitude, correspond in ranking to the percentages of realisation on each of the crafts except for "Purely Spinning". Where only Spinning is introduced as a Craft, the quality of the yarn tends to be of low grade as the Children are mostly from Standard I to IV and the realisation consequently is not high. The number of Schools with Spinning and Weaving is merely eight times the number with "Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture," but the realisation is not proportionate.

Reading Table No. IV (6) with Table No. (3) realisation and pupils actually under craft instruction the following per capita realisation is made by each of the pupils under instruction in the respective crafts (in Naya paise).

Purely Spinning	..	..	6
Spinning and Weaving.	..	..	33
Kitchen, Gardening and Agriculture.	..	..	69
Purely Card-Board Modelling.	..	..	8
Card-Board Modelling and Wood work.	..	..	25

The craft that pays the best *per capita* returns is Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture and the least purely spinning. The over all *per capita* realisation in all Crafts is 28 N. Ps

4.7 In addition to the total amount of Rs. 181283 obtained by sale of articles produced in Basic Schools, the estimated value of stock on 31st March, 1963 of raw materials and finished products was Rs. 578815 as against Rs. 563376 in 1961-62 as can be seen from the following Table:—

TABLE NO. IV (7)

Economics Aspects of Craft work in Basic Schools 1961-62 & 1962-63

Sr. No.	Items	1961-62						1962-1963					
		Purely Spinning	Spinning & Weaving	Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture	Purely Card-Board Modelling	Card-Board Modelling and Wood work	Total	Purely Spinning	Spinning & Weaving	Kitchen Gardening & Agriculture	Purely Card Board Modelling	Card-Board modelling wood works	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Value of stock on 1st April 1961 and 1st April 1962 (of raw materials and finished products.)	124549	331024	12190	3067	28135	498965	127874	392685	12605	3307	26005	563376
2.	Value of raw-material added during the year 1961-62. and 1962-63	29066	103472	16130	1270	3785	153723	15334	116896	13446	2498	6531	154705
3.	Expenditure on contingencies for Craft.	10566	67158	13021	646	1342	92733	6024	53379	22074	319	798	82594
4.	Land rent paid.	—	—	1987	—	—	1987	5	37	1469	—	—	1511
5.	Total expenditure (Item No. 1 to 4)	164181	501654	43328	4983	33262	747408	149237	562997	49594	6124	34234	802186
6.	Amount realised by Sale.	16686	110447	57181	2735	5974	193023	13104	106938	55593	617	3031	181283
7.	Amount earned by rebate.	2452	20963	—	—	3	23418	992	32082	30	—	—	33104
8.	Value of stock on 31st March 1962 and 31st March 1963 (of raw materials and finished Products.)	148276	398498	11373	3472	34638	596257	131381	392317	11952	4781	36384	578815
9.	Total of item 6 to 8.	167414	529908	68554	6207	40615	812698	145477	533337	67575	5398	41415	703202
10.	Profit or loss (item 9-5)	+3233	+28254	+25226	+1220	+7353	+65290	-3760	-29660	+17981	-726	+7181	-8934

4.8 The over all progress of Basic Education *vis-a-vis* non-Basic Education is summarised by the following figures.

TABLE NO. IV (8)

School (Primary)	1961-62	1962-63	increase.
Basic.	5114	5247	+133
Non-Basic. ..	13788	13901	+113
Total ..	18902	19148	+246
<i>Expenditure</i>			
Basic.	3,58,98,489	4,05,20,836	+46,22,347
Non-Basic. ..	4,18,87,364	4,98,89,334	+80,01,970
Total ..	7,77,85,853	90,41,0,170	+1,26,24,317

Due to national emergency no expenditure was incurred on account of the following activities pertaining to Basic Education:—

- (1) Construction of new Craft Sheds.
- (2) Conversion of ordinary schools into Basic Schools under plan Scheme No. 322.
- (3) Training of personnel under the plan Scheme No. 325.
- (4) Orientation of ordinary Schools towards Basic Pattern.

CHAPTER V SECONDARY EDUCATION

Secondary Schools

5.1. The table No. V (1) compares the number of secondary schools classified according to management for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63. It will be seen that the total number of Secondary Schools increased by 105 from 1210 in 1961-62 to 1315 in 1962-63.

Pupils in Secondary Schools

5.2. The table No. V (2) compares the number of pupils enrolled in Secondary Schools as on 31st March of the year under report and the preceding year. It will be seen that total enrolment in Secondary Schools showed an increase of 54796 from 409554 in 1961-62 to 464350 in 1962-63. This gives a percentage increase of 13.4 as against the corresponding increase of 12.3 percent observed in 1961-62. The decrease in the number of pupils in State managed Schools is due to the fact that some of the State Schools have been transferred to voluntary agencies for management.

Secondary Schools in Rural Areas

5.3. Out of the 1315 Secondary Schools as many as 687 were in urban areas and 628 were in rural areas. Due to the incentive of higher rate of maintenance grant more Secondary Schools are springing up in the country-side thus bringing this facility within reach of a greater number of villages than before. Increase of schools in urban areas, however, is restricted due to limitations of accommodation and building sites.

The number of pupils attending Secondary Schools in rural areas was 164225 while the number of pupils attending Secondary Schools in urban areas was 300125. Thus, the average number of pupils attending a Secondary School in the rural area was 271 while the corresponding figure for the urban area was 422. It may, however, be pointed out that some pupils from rural areas attend secondary Schools in the nearby towns since the facilities available for Secondary Education in rural areas are still limited. Besides, rural schools usually have Std. VIII onwards and single division per Standards while urban schools range from Standard V onwards and have many division per Standard.

Secondary Schools conducted by Central Government

5.4. There was 1 Railway School conducted by Central Government during the year under report. The enrolment of this School was 222 boys during 1962-63. The total direct expenditure incurred by this school was Rs. 16446 of which Rs. 12396 was borne from Government funds.

Secondary Schools conducted by State Government

5.5 The total number of secondary schools conducted by the State Government decreased from 114 in 1961-62 to 108 in 1962-63, as it is the policy of Government to transfer Government Schools to private bodies as far as possible.

The table No. V (5) shows the number of Secondary Schools conducted by the State Government, number of pupils therein and also the direct expenditure incurred in these schools for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Secondary Schools conducted by Municipalities

5.6. The Secondary Schools conducted by the Municipalities increased from 74 in 1961-62 to 83 in 1962-63. The total number of pupils in these schools on 31st March, 1963 was 24871. The total expenditure on these schools during 1962-63 was Rs. 27,87,126 giving *per capita* expenditure of Rs. 112. The Table No. V (6) gives further details about these schools.

Secondary Schools conducted by Private Agencies

5.7. The table No. V (7) gives the details of Secondary Schools conducted by private agencies for the preceding two years. It may be seen that the number of private Secondary Schools increased from 994 in 1961-62 to 1095 in 1962-63. Of the 1095 Secondary Schools, 1077 were aided and 18 unaided. Secondary Schools for boys numbered 1006 and those for girls 89. The number of pupils in Secondary Schools conducted by private agencies increased from 3,34,932 on 31st March, 1962 to 389521 on 31st March 1963. The *per capita* cost in the State was Rs. 125.4 during 1962-63.

TABLE NO. V (5)
Secondary Schools conducted by State Government.
 1962-63.

Items 1	1961-62 2	1962-63 3
<i>Number of Schools</i>		
for Boys.	98	94
for Girls.	16	14
Total	114	108
<i>Number of pupils in Schools</i>		
for Boys.	39834	37981
for Girls.	9828	9479
Total	49662	47460
<i>Direct Expenditure from</i>		
State Funds.	2796525	3303480
Total	4067342	5286409
(per pupil)	56.3	69
Total Cost. (per pupil)	81.2	111

TABLE NO. V (6)
Secondary Schools conducted by Municipalities

Item 1	1961-62 2	1962-63 3
<i>Number of Schools.</i>		
for Boys.	63	70
for Girls.	11	13
Total.. .. .	74	83
<i>Number of pupils in Schools.</i>		
for Boys.	16141	20769
for Girls	3312	4102
Total.. .. .	19453	24871
<i>Direct Expenditure from</i>		
State Funds.	813171	1042777
Total.. .. .	1800061	2787126
Cost to State Government (per pupil)	41	41
Total cost. (per pupil)	92	112

Teachers in Secondary Schools

5.8 The table No. V (8) gives information about teachers in Secondary Schools.

It will be seen that the total number of teachers increased by 1631 from 15747 in 1961-62 to 17378 in 1962-63. The average number of pupils per teacher was 26 during the year. Out of 17378 teachers as many as 10757 were trained. This gives a percentage of 61.9 as against the corresponding percentage of 59.8 in 1961-62. 59.8 percent of the women teachers were trained while the percentage of trained men teachers was 62.3.

The number of women teachers in Secondary Schools was 2874 or 16.5 percent of the total number of teachers.

Expenditure on Secondary Education, 1962-63

5.9. The table No. V(9) shows the expenditure on Secondary Education by sources during the year 1962-63.

.. TABLE NO. V (9)

Expenditure on Secondary Education

1962-63

Source	Expenditure	Percentage to the total expenditure
1	2	3
Central Government Funds.	1,44,961	0.25
State Government Funds.	2,21,26,064	38.66
Local Board Funds.	5,89,683	1.03
Fees.	2,99,38,183	52.32
Other sources.	44,29,996	7.74
Total	5,72,28,887	100.00

Scholarship and stipends to pupils in Secondary Schools 1962-63

5.10. The table No. V (10) gives the details of scholarships and stipends and other financial concessions awarded to pupils in Secondary Schools during the year under report.

TABLE NO. V. (10)

Scholarships and Stipends to pupils in Secondary Schools (1962-63).

Scholarships and Stipends awarded by	Number	Value
1	2	3
Central Government.	18	13880
State Government.	4783	260949
Local Bodies.	19	1085
Others (including those of Institutions)	1140	49769
Total	5960	325683
Other financial concessions actually paid	193876	12500394

Examination

5.11. During the year under review, the public examination at the end of the Secondary School course was held by the S. S. C. Examination Board, Baroda as in the last years. The results of the March, 1963 and October 1962 examinations are given in the Table below :-

TABLE NO. V (11)

Examination 1962-63

1	Number appeared		Total 4	Number passed		
	Public 2	Private 3		Public 5	Private 6	Total 7
March 1963						
Boys	51229	2332	53561	25875	347	26222
Girls	15018	992	16010	8107	334	8441
Total	66247	3324	69571	33982	681	34663
October 1962.						
Boys	20186	2124	22310	7774	490	8264
Girls	5495	764	6259	2214	166	2380
Total	25681	2888	28569	9988	656	10644

School Building

5.12. 1315 Secondary Schools were accommodated in 1348 school buildings. of these 223 (16.5%) were owned, 1038 (77.0%) were rented and the remaining 87 (6.5%) were rent-free.

Building grants at the rate of 50% are paid to the management of non-Government Secondary Schools for construction of buildings etc. An amount of Rs. 57850 was paid as grants during the year under report for construction of 4 school buildings.

Miscellaneous

5.13. The following brief comments are offered regarding other general developmes in Secondary Education :—

1. *Departments of Extension Services in Secondary Schools—Training Colleges.*—During the year under report, 6 Departments of Extesion Services were in operation in the State.

These were attached to the following Colleges :—

1. Faculty of Education & Phsychology, Baroda.
2. A. G. Teachers College, Ahmedabad.
3. R. G. T. College, Porbandar.
4. S. T. C. College, Vallabh Vidhyanagar.

Extension Service.

5. Sarvajanik College of G. D, Surat.
6. G. B. T. C., Rajpipla.

The activities of these Departments covered the follwoing type of services.

Advisory and Guidance Service
Seminars and Workshops
Library Service
Audio Vissual Aids Service.
Study Groups and Conferences.
Science Club Activities.
Publications.
Excursions, Visits, Exhibitors
Social and Cultural Activities.

The Seminars and Workshops conducted by the Departments covered all the curricular subjects of Secondary Schools., Particular mention needs to be made about the part played by these Departments in acquainting the Secondary teachers in the procedures and techniques of evaluation and framing the new type of 8 tests in School subjects. Methods in teaching English use of audio Visual aids, dunamic methods in the teaching of Mathematics, Science and Social Studies and Project methods in teaching, received specific emphasis in the activities of thnse Departments. The Departments circularised the results of the Seminars, Workshops, discussions, Conferences through Brochures and News letters to all the Secondary Schools within their zone of Operations.

Multipurpose Schools

5.14 During the year 1961-62 there were 99 Multipurpose schools with 114 diversified courses viz. Agriculture, Fine Arts, Commerce, Science and Home Science etc. of which are as under.—

Science	..	..	..	..11
Agriculture	..	..	..	..21
Commerce	..	..	..	39
Fine Arts		..	..	21
Home Science	..	..	..	22

During the year 1962-63, due to National Emergency no new diversified courses were allotted to secondary schools.

Conclusion

5.15. Secondary Education, during the year under report, made further strides in expansion. The number of Secondary Schools increased from 1210 in 1961-62 to 1315 in 1962-63, an increase of 105 Schools. The number of pupils in Secondary Schools increased from 409554 on 31st March 1962 to 464350 on the corresponding date in 1963. The teachers in Secondary Schools increased from 15747 in 1961-62 to 17378 in 1962-63, an increase of 1631.

Trained teachers increased by 1347 from 9410 to 10757 during the corresponding period. The direct expenditure on Secondary Education increased from Rs. 4.08 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 5.72 crores in 1962-63.

TABLE NO. V (I)
Secondary Schools (1962-63)

Management	No. of Secondary Schools 1961-62			No. of Secondary Schools 1962-63.			No. of Secondary Schools.		
	For boys	For Girls	Total	For Boys	for Girls	Total	increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central Government	1	..	1	1	..	1	—	—	—
State Government	98	16	114	94	14	108	-4	-2	-6
District School Board	27	..	27	28	..	28	+1	..	+1
Municipal School Board	63	11	74	70	13	83	+7	+2	+9
Private aided	892	77	969	989	88	1077	+97	+11	+108
Private unaided	24	1	25	17	1	18	-7	..	-7
Total	1105	105	1210	1199	116	1315	+94	+11	105

TABLE NO. V (2)
Pupils in Secondary Schools. (1962-63)

Management	No. of pupils in Secondary School (1961-62)			No. of pupils in Secondary Schools (1962-63)			No. of pupils in Secondary Schools increase (+) or 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
Central Government	204	..	204	222	..	222	+ 18	..	+ 18
State Government	39834	9828	49662	37981	9479	47460	- 1853	- 349	-2202
District School Board	5303	..	5303	2276	..	2276	- 3027	..	-3027
Municipal School Board	16141	3312	19453	20769	4102	24871	+ 4628	+ 790	+ 5418
Private Aided	295719	36381	332100	344734	42013	386747	+ 49015	+ 5632	+ 54647
Private un aided	2322	510	2832	2195	579	2774	- 127	+ 69	- 58
Total	359523	50031	409554	408177	56173	464350	+ 48564	+ 6142	+ 54790

TABLE NO. V (4)

Secondary Schools conducted by Central Government 1962-63.

Years	No of Schools			No. of pupils in Schools.			Direct expendi- ture from State funds.	Total	Cost of Govt. (per pupil)	Total cost per pupil.	
	for Boys	for Girls	Total	for Boys	for Girls	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1961-62	..	1	..	1	204	..	204	5606	15896	27	77
1962-63	..	1	..	1	222	..	222	12396	16446	55	74

TABLE NO. V (7)

Secondary Schools conducted by Private Agencies, 1962-63.

Year.	No of Schools.			No. of pupils in Schools.			Direct Expenditure		Cost to Govt		Total cost
	for Boys	for Girls.	Total	for Boys.	for Girls.	Total	From State Funds.	Total	(per pupil)	(per pupil)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1961-62											
Aided.	..	892	77	969	295719	36381	332100	16097420	32872369	48	98
Unaided.	..	24	1	25	2322	510	2832	..	656426	..	231
Total	..	916	78	994	298041	36891	334932	16097420	33528795	48	100
1962-63.											
Aided.	..	989	88	1077	344734	42013	386747	17669418	48233579	45	124
Unaided	..	17	1	18	2195	579	2774	..	605388	..	218
Total	..	1006	89	1095	346929	42592	389521	17669418	48838967	45	125

TABLE NO. V (8)

Teachers in Secondary Schools, 1962-63.

Management	Total No. of teachers.			Total No. of trained teachers.			Average number of pupils per teacher.
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government Schools ..	1513	343	1856	828	160	988	26
Local Board Schools	890	147	1037	421	77	498	26
Private Aided Schools	11980	2320	14300	7739	1452	9191	27
Private unaided Schools	121	64	185	51	29	80	15
Grand Total 1962-63	14504	2874	17378	9039	1718	10757	26
Grand Total 1961-62	13185	2562	15747	7943	1467	9410	26
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) ..	+ 1319	+ 312	+ 1631	+ 1096	+ 251	+ 1347	..

CHAPTER VI
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Institution and Students

6.1. The table No. VI (I) furnishes comparative figures of the number of Institutions for Higher Education and the number of students studying in these institutions during the year 1961-62 and 1962-63.

There has been no increase in the number of Research Institutions.

The Colleges for general education now numbered to 60 with the addition of 4 new colleges. Colleges for professional education are 51 as against 45 during the year 1961-62.

Institutions for the training of teachers are also included in the table No. VI (I) though the subject is dealt with in Chapter VII.

Universities

The three Statutory Universities viz., (1) The M. S. University, Baroda, (2) Gujarat University, Ahmedabad and (3) Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Vallabh Vidyanagar were functioning during the year under report.

N. C. C. & A. C. C.

Right from the beginning both N. C. C. and A. C. C. have been regarded as important activities in University Colleges, N. C. C. training has now been made compulsory for all College students. The activities are supervised by regular N. C. C. officers and teachers of constituent Colleges who are specially appointed and trained for this purpose.

An amount of Rs. 50.19 lacs was paid as grant to Universities during the year under report. The break up of this amount is given below (The total includes the matching grant paid by the University Grant Commission to the Universities in the State.

TABLE NO. VI (2)

(1962-63)

University	Recurring grant	Non-recurring grant	Total
1	2	3	4
1. M. S. University Baroda.	22.44	11.12 2.00 (Loan)	35.56
2. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.	3.00	0.33	3.33
3. Sardar Vallabh Vidyapeeth Vallabh Vidyanagar.	7.00	2.00 2.30 (Loan)	11.30
Total..	32.44	17.75	50.19

Affiliated Institutions

6.2 Table No. 2. provides information regarding the various affiliated institutions. The following points need to be borne in mind which examines the said table No. 2.

(1) Each Statutory University, irrespective of the number of its teaching departments, is shown as one Unit only, for Statistical recording.

(2) All Faculties of Universities as well as their constituent Colleges, have been classified as "Colleges" for General, Professional, or special education.

(3) There are a number of Research institutions which are recognised and aided by the Department but they are neither affiliated to a university nor do they do any regular teaching works, such institutions are *not* included in the above table.

(4) There were six institutions of higher education not affiliated to any University. Of these, one was a Research Institution for higher education; two were graduates Basic Training Centres; two were Medical Colleges and one was the Rural Institute at Sanosra (Saurashtra).

Expenditure

6.3 The table below gives the total expenditure of the statutory Universities according to sources for the year under report, as well as the preceding year.

TABLE NO. VI (3)

*Direct expenditure of Statutory Universities.
(1962-63)*

Source	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3
Central Government Funds.	11,99,267 (11.27)	20,66,252 (15.26)
State Government Funds	44,90,394 (42.21)	38,64,577 (28.54)
Fees	33,90,099 (31.87)	52,10,052 (38.47)
Other Sources	15,57,393 (14.65)	24,01,119 (17.73)
Total..	1,06,37,153 (100.00)	1,35,42,000 (100.00)

It will be seen that the direct expenditure on Universities increased by over Rs. 29.04 laos, from Rs. 1,06,37,153 in 1961-62 to Rs. 1,35,42,000 in 1962-63.

Research Institutions

6.4 The total number of Research Institutions was 8 and the number of students in these institutions on 31st March, 1963, was 354 (287 Men and 67 Women) as against 338 (260 Men and 78 Women) in 1961-62.

Most of these institutions are recognised by Government and receive maintenance grant every year. Some institutions are under the control of the Central Government.

Expenditure

The expenditure of research institutions during the year under report is given in the table below.

TABLE NO. VI (4)

*Expenditure on Research Institution
(1962-63)*

Source	1962-63
	Rs.
1. Central Government Funds.	6,94,181
2. State Government Funds.	2,37,207
3. Board Funds.	12,05,753
4. Fees.	8,54,384
5. Other Sources.	1,08,946
Total..	31,36,471

COLLEGES FOR GENERAL EDUCATION

Arts and Science Colleges

6.5 The total number of Arts and Science Colleges increased from 56 with 33,883 students on 31st March 1962 to 60 with 39516 students on 31st March, 1963, giving 658 as the average number of students per College as against the corresponding figure of 604 for the preceding year. The number of girls in these colleges was 9720 which represented about 24.6 percent of the total enrolment.

Expenditure

The expenditure figures on Arts and Science Colleges by sources for the year under report are given below:—

*Expenditure on Arts and Science Colleges
(1962-63.)*

Source	Expenditure (1962-63)
	Rs.
Government Funds.	31,52,643
Fees.	69,16,730
Other Sources.	28,69,387
Total..	1,29,38,760

Fees contributed 53.4 percent of the total expenditure.

Professional Colleges

6.6 The number of Professional Colleges increased from 45 in 1961-62 to 51 in 1962-63 i. e., by 6 Colleges. The number of students on roll has increased from 17078 in 1961-62 to 19,636 (18,272 Boys + 1364 Girls). There is an increase of 2558 students (2177 Boys + 381 Girls) as compared to the total strength in the previous year.

According to the new classification of Professional Institutions suggested by the Ministry of Education Secondary Teachers Certificate Classes (S. T. C.) have now been included under Professional Institution.

S. T. C. Classes or Institutions do not strictly conform to the standards of a College. They have no separate building, nor separate staff and equipment etc. Such classes are held usually in the morning or evening, the rented or borrowed accommodation, the staff being a part time one. The students enrolled are mostly in service, teachers whose practice lessons are given in their own schools, and are supervised by the other trained and approved staff members of the school, or the staff of the S. T. C. Institute. Thus such S. T. C. Classes or Institutions do not strictly belong to the category of "Colleges" like the Medical, Engineering Law and other Professional Colleges. For these reasons the S. T. C. Classes are dealt with in a different Chapter.

The table No. VI(6) gives particulars of these 51 Colleges

Expenditure

The following table presents the expenditure figures on all Professional Colleges during the year under report.

TABLE NO. 6

Expenditure on Professional Colleges (1962-63)

Source	1962-63
	Rs.
(1) Central Government Funds.	46,732
(2) State Government Funds.	30,37,134
(3) Fees.	35,15,835
(4) Other Sources.	14,99,161
Total..	80,98,862

The average per College being about Rs. 2.18 lacs in 1961-62 and Rs. 1.58 Lacs in 1962-63.

COLLEGES FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION

Special Colleges

6.7 The number of Colleges for education decreased from 9 on 31st March 1962 to 8 on 31st March 1963. The number of students on roll in the corresponding period also decreased from 1657 in 1961-62 to 1464 in 1962-63. The number of girls increased by 12 during the year. This number was 7773 in 1962-63 as against 761 in 1961-62.

TABLE NO. VI (7)

Enrolment of Students in Colleges for Special Education is as under

Sr. No.	College	Enrolment in 1962-63
1	2	3
1.	College of Sangeet and Nritya, Rajkot	16
2.	College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics, Baroda.	419
3.	Faculty of Fine Arts, Baroda.	180
4.	Faculty of Social Work, Baroda.	73
5.	Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya Baroda,	71
6.	Lok Bharti, Higher Education, Sanosra.	205
7.	Institute of Indology, Dwarka.	7
8.	Faculty of Home Science, Baroda.	506
	Total..	1477

Expenditure

6.8 The expenditure by sources incurred on these Colleges during the year under report is given below:—

TABLE No. VI (8)
Expenditure on Colleges for Special Education

Sources	1962-63
	Rs.
Central Government Funds.	23,165
State Government Funds.	96,127
Fees.	1,83,207
Other Sources.	6,19,555
Total ..	9,22,054

The total expenditure during the previous year was Rs. 10,19,406/- as against Rs. 9,22,054 during the year under report, thus there is a decrease of Rs. 97,352/-.

TABLE NO. VI (1)
Institutions of Higher Education 1962-63.

Type of Institutions	No. of Institutions			Number of Students						Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	1961-62	1962-63	Increase(+) or (-)	1961-62			1962-63			Boys	Girls	Total
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Universities ..	3	3	..	462	101	563	638	127	765	+ 1976	+ 26	+ 202
2. Research Institutions ..	8	8	..	260	78	338	287	67	354	+ 27	- 11	+ 16
3. Colleges for General Education	56	60	+ 4	25902	7981	33883	29796	9720	39516	+3894	+1739	+5633
4. Colleges for Professional Education.	45	51	+ 6	16095	983	17078	18272	1364	19636	+2177	+ 381	+2558
5. Colleges for Special Education	9	8	- 1	896	761	1657	691	773	1464	- 205	+ 12	- 193
Total ..	121	130	+ 9	43615	9904	53519	49684	12051	61735	+6069	+2147	+8216

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

TABLE NO. VI (1)
Affiliated Institutions (1962-63).

Type of Institution	Baroda		Gujarat		S. Vid.		S. N. D. T.		Total		
	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1 University Departments.	4	473	1	292	..	..	3	765	
2 Research Institutions.	..	1	32	287	..	..	..	..	7	319
3 Colleges for General Education.	3	3768	49	31643	3	2909	5	1196	60	39516	
4 Professional Colleges	..	5	4323	30	11872	5	2672	..	40	18867	
5 Special Colleges	..	5	1240	2	23	..	..	..	7	1272
Total	14	9372	91	44298	9	5873	5	1196	117	60739

TABLE NO. VI (6)
Professional colleges in State 1962-63

Area	Colleges for Education		Engineering & Technological Colleges		Medical & Veterinary Colleges		Agricultural Colleges		Colleges of Commerce		Law Colleges		Colleges for applied Art.		Other Professional Colleges		Total	
	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Gujarat State	8	918	5	4656	12	3142	2	931	11	6502	9	3255	..	..	4	232	51	18272

CHAPTER VII

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

Secondary Training Colleges

7.1 The following table shows the number of Secondary Training Colleges affiliated to Universities and the number of teachers trained by them during the year under report.

TABLE NO. VII (1)

Secondary Training Colleges in 1962-63.

Management	No. of Institutions	No. of teachers under training		Total
		Men	Women	
1	2	3	4	5
Government	3	133	29	162
Aided.	5	577	179	756
Total ..	8	710	208	918

It will be seen from the above table that the number of ST. Colleges was 8 on 31st March 1963 and the enrolment in those Colleges was 918.

7.2 The Table below gives details of the Graduate Basic Training Institutions as on 31st March 1963.

TABLE NO. VII (2)

*Graduate Basic Training Institution
(1962-63)*

Item	Graduate Basic Training Centre		
	Rajpipla	Mangrol	Total
1	2	3	4
Year of Establishment On 31st March 1963.	1948	1960	
No. of students on roll			
Men	25	23	48
Women.	15	3	18
Total	40	26	66
No. of students in attached hostels.			
Men	25	23	48
Women	15	3	18
Total	40	26	66
No. of students that passed during 1962-63.			
Men	25	22	47
Women	15	2	17
Total ..	40	24	64

Higher Examinations in the Professional Training of teachers

7.3 In addition to the B. T. / B. Ed, all Universities have instituted the M. Ed. Examination which can be taken entirely by papers, partly by papers and partly by research, or entirely by research. The Ph. D. in Education is an exclusively research degree. During the year under report 48 students (37 Men and 11 Women) were registered for the M. Ed. Degree and 15 students (14 men and 1 woman) were registered for the Ph. D. Degree in Secondary Training Colleges or Research Institutions. 46 students (35 Men and 11 Women) were awarded the M. Ed. Degree and 12 students Ph. D. (Education) Degree by the Universities during 1962-63.

Diploma in Teaching

7.4 There were T. D., Classes attached to A. G. Teacher's College, Ahmedabad and Faculty of Education, M. S. University of Baroda. The number of students in these classes as on 31st March, 1963, was 48 (30 Men and 18 Women).

Secondary Teachers Certificate (S. T. C.) Examination.

7.5. In Chapter VI under Professional Colleges and in Table VI (1) S. T. C. classes have been included as belonging to the Category of Professional Institutions. As they differ from other professional colleges (*Vide* 6-19), the S. T. C. classes are dealt with in this Chapter with other similar institutions under "Training of Teachers". To encourage teachers and specially under graduate teachers in Secondary Schools to improve their professional qualifications, the Department holds once a year an examination for the award of the Secondary Teachers' Certificate.

The Table below shows the number of such institutions and also the No. of students studying therein for the two successive years.

TABLE NO. VII (5)

S. T. C. Institutions

Year	No. of Institutions.	No. of students.		
		Men	Women	Total
1961--62	2	38	67	105
1962--63	2	49	87	136

Examination Results of S. T. C. Examination

No. Appeared			No. Passed.		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1029	364	1393	866	292	1158

B—TRAINING OF PRIMARY TEACHERS

7.6. The number of Primary Training Colleges in the State increased from 64 in 1961-1962 to 67 in 1962-63. 39 Colleges were managed by Government and 28 by private agencies. In the year 1962-63 three Training Colleges for Women were opened by Voluntary agencies.

The total number of students in these Colleges increased from 8880 on 31st March, 1962 to 9286 in 1962-63. The average number of students per College was 138. The following Table shows the number of Primary Training Colleges by management and the number of pupils in them during the year under report.

TABLE No. VII (6)

Training Institutions for Primary Teachers
(1962-63)

Management	No. of Institutions			No. of Students in Institutions		
	for Men	for Women	Total	for Men	for Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government	32	7	39	5309	854	6163
Private aided	13	15	28	1417	1706	3123
Total	45	22	67	6726	2560	9286

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

TRAINING OF PRIMARY TEACHERS (Men)

Institutions and Students

7.7. The total number of Training colleges for men remained constant at 45 during 1961-62 and 1962-63.

The following Table gives the details of Primary Training Colleges for Men for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

TABLE NO. VII (7)

Training Institutions for Men Primary Teachers
(1962-63).

Year	No. of Institutions	No. of students	Average No. of students per Institution
1	2	3	4
1961-62	45	6660	148
1962-63	45	6726	149

Training Institutions by Languages

7.8 All 45 Primary Training Colleges for men, were meant for teachers in Gujarati Schools. The number of Colleges managed by Government was 32; the remaining 13 were managed by private agencies. The number of students in Colleges was 6726.

Of the 6726 students, as many as 6598 were residing in hostels attached to the Colleges. 5226 were in hostels attached to Government Colleges and 1372 in hostels attached to non-Government Colleges.

The Table below gives the details of these Colleges as on 31st March, 1963.

TABLE NO. VII (8)

*Training Institutions for Primary Teachers
for Men—By Languages. (1962—63).*

Item	Gujarati
<i>No. of Institutions</i>	
Government	32
Non-Government	13
Total	45
<i>No. of students in Institutions.</i>	
Government	5309
Non-Government	1417
Total	6726
<i>No. of students residing in Hostels.</i>	
Government	5226
Non-Government.	1372
Total	6598

Expenditure

7.9 The expenditure on training institutions for men Primary Teachers increased from Rs. 19,01,928 in 1961-62 to Rs. 20,39,310 in 1962-63. The amount spent by Government on the Training Institutions for Men was Rs. 17,37,773 which represents about 86.6 per cent of the total expenditure on these Institutions.

The following Table gives expenditure figures on Training Colleges for men for the two successive years:

TABEL NO. VII (9)

Expenditure on the Training Institutions for Men Primary Teachers. (1962-63)

Year	Government Funds		Other sources		Total
	On Govern- ment Institutions	On Non-- Govt. Institutions	On Govt. Institutions	On Non- Government Institutions	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961—62	14,44,296 (75.94)	1,90,436 (10.01)	1,06,635 (5.60)	1,60,861 (8.45)	19,01,928 (100.00)
1962—63	15,20,561 (74.56)	2,17,212 (10.65)	1,24,159 (6.09)	1,77,378 (8.70)	20,39,310 (100)

TRAINING OF PRIMARY TEACHERS (WOMEN)

Institutions and students

7.10 The number of Primary Training Colleges for Women increased from 19 during 1961-62 to 22 during 1962-63.

The number of trainees in these institutions increased from 2220 on 31st March, 1962 to 2560 on 31st March 1963.

The following Table gives the distribution of Women's Training institutions for two successive years:—

TABLE NO. VII (10)

Training Institutions for Women Primary Teachers (1962-63)

Year	No. of Institutions	No of students	Average No. of students per Institution
1961—62	19	2220	116
1962—63	22	2560	116

Training institutions by Languages

7.11 All the 22 institutions impart instruction through Gujarati. The number of colleges conducted by Government was 7. 854 students from Government Institutions were residing in the hostels attached to the institutions, thus giving a percentage of 100.00 to the total number of students studying in these institutions. The number of students residing in the hostels attached to non-Government Institutions was 1535 or 89.9 percent of the total number of students in these institutions. The Table below gives the details of these institutions as on 31st March 1963 by languages.

TABLE NO. VII (11)

Training Institutions for Primary teachers for Women by languages (1962-63)

Item				Gujarati
<i>No. of Institutions</i>				
Government	..	..	..	7
Non-Government.	..	..	..	15
Total	..	..	..	<u>22</u>
<i>No. of Students in Institutions</i>				
Government	..	..	..	854
Non-Government	..	..	..	1706
Total ¹	..	..	..	<u>2560</u>
<i>No. of Students residing in Hostels</i>				
Government	..	..	..	854
Non-Government	..	..	..	1535
Total	..	..	..	<u>2389</u>

Expenditure

7.12 The expenditure on training institutions for Women increased from Rs. 6,56,567 in 1961-62. to Rs. 7,48,524 in 1962-63. The expenditure from Government funds on these institutions was Rs. 5,38,986 which represented above 72 percent of the total expenditure.

The following Table gives the details of expenditure on Women Primary Institutions for two consecutive years:

TABLE NO. VII (12)

Expenditure on the Training Institutions for Women Primary Teachers(1962-63)

Year	Government Funds		Others Sources		Total
	On Govt. Institutions	On Non-Government Institutions	On Govt. Institutions	On Non-Government Institutions	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961-62	2,63,397 (40.12)	1,63,328 (24.88)	288 (0.04)	2,29,554 (34.96)	6,56,567 (100.00)
1962-63	3,02,210	2,36,776	262,1	2,06,917	7,48,524

C-TRAINING OF OTHER TEACHERS

Hindi Teachers

7.13 Arrangements have been made for training Hindi teachers for Primary Schools and for Secondary Schools. For the former, the Department conducts four month's short-terms training courses in selected Primary Training Colleges in the State and selected School Board teachers who are deputed to this course. They are paid a deputation allowance of Rs. 25. per month. The training of Hindi teachers for Secondary Schools is mostly done by private agencies which coach candidates for the Lower and/or the Higher Hindi Shikshak Sarad Examination. The Lower H. S. S. Examination is taken by students who undergo a Refresher Course of four months' duration, while the Higher H. S. S. Examination by those who undergo a Refresher Course of 9 month's duration.

During the year under report one Government Basic Primary Training College was selected for conducting the short-term training course in Hindi. The total number of classes in this College was 2 and the total number of Primary teachers under training during the year was 58.

Pre-primary training institutions

7.14 During the year under report, the number of pre-primary Training Colleges was 7. The number of trainees in these Colleges was 536 on 31st March, 1963. The expenditure on these colleges during the year under report was Rs 1,01,142 of which, an amount of Rs. 35,562 was met by Government. Further details about these Colleges are given in the Table below:—

TABLE NO VII (14)

Pre-Primary Training Institution (1962-63)

Item	Total
No. of Institutions	7
No. of Trainees.	
Men	135
Women	401
Total	536

Item	Total
<i>No. of teachers.</i>	
Men	18
Women	12
Total	30
<i>Direct Expenditure</i>	
State Funds	35562
Fees	39789
Other sources.	25791
Total	101142

Drawing teachers

7.15 During the year under report, there were 2 Drawing Teacher's Training Institutions in the State, one at Ahmedabad and the other at Surendranagar. The duration of the course is one academic year. The total number of students in the institutions as on 31st March, 1963 was 90.

The following Table shows the results of the Drawing Teachers Examination for the year 1962-63.

TABLE NO. VII (15)

<i>Name of the Examination</i>	<i>Number appeared</i>	<i>No. passed</i>
Drawing Teacher's Examination.	114	68

Physical Education teachers

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

CHAPTER VIII

PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

8.1. Facilities provided for professional and special education in this State can be conveniently considered under the following heads:-

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

Most of these activities fall outside the purview of the Director of Education. As such this chapter contains only an overall assessment, and the Annual Report of the respective Departments can be referred to for a fuller account.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

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

8.3 Agricultural Colleges.

The personnel for Agricultural Education, research soil conservation and extension work in Agriculture comes from the Agricultural Colleges. On 31st March 1963 there were 2 Agricultural Colleges. These Colleges also provide facilities for post-graduate training.

The following table shows the statistics of Agricultural Colleges for the two successive years.

TABLE No. VIII (1)
Agricultural Colleges (1962-63)

No. of Institution.				1961-62	1962-63
Government	..	..	..	1	1
Non-Government	..	..	..	1	1
Total	..	..	..	2	2
No. of students in institutions.					
Government	..	..	..	137	214
Non-Government	..	..	..	793	697
Total	..	..	..	930	911
Expenditure (Direct)				From state Government Funds.	
Agricultural College				1961-62	1962-63
Government Institution					
Agriculture College (1)	}	G-I	..	239,012	211,242
		G-3(i)	..	84,744	135,256
Total	..	..	..	3,23,756	3,46,498
Non-Govt. Institution.					
Agriculture College Anand (1)	}	J-1(3)	..	2,40,000	2,62,080
Grand Total		5,63,756	6,08,578

It will be seen from the above table that the No. of Agricultural Colleges was 2 during 1962-63 as it was during the previous year. The No. of students in these Colleges however decreased slightly from 930 in 1961-62 to 911 in 1962-63.

Agricultural Schools

The following table shows the information regarding Agricultural schools for the two successive years.—

TABLE NO. VIII (2)

Agricultural Schools and Gramsevak Training Centre (1962-63)				1961-62	1962-63
No. of institutions					
Government				12	15
Non-Government				3	5
Total				15	20
No. of students in institution					
Government				452	1121
Non-Government				205	409
Total				657	1530
Expenditure (Direct)					
Agriculture Schools and G. T. C. S.	9 (2)			4,78,758	471,669
	9.3(2)			5,944	10,422
Govt.-Institution---	}	K-12(u)	..	..	5,54,134
		(a) (75)	G. T. C.		
Total (I)				4,84,702	10,36,225
Non-Government Institution					
	J.1(5)			47,885	49,805
	J.1(14)			27,155	33,000
	J.1(15)			15,241	16,800
Total (II)				90,281	99,605
Grand total (I & II)				5,74,983	11,35,830

It will be seen from the above table that the No. of schools increased by 5 from 15 on 31st March, 1962 to 20 on 31st March, 1963. The No. of students also increased from 657 on 31st March, 1962 to 1530 on 31st March, 1963. Consequently the State Government expenditure also increased from Rs. 5,74,983 in 1961-62 to Rs. 11,35,830 in 1962-63.

B. COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

8.5 General Set up.

Commercial Education in this State is provided through three types of institutions (i) Colleges of Commerce, (ii) Commercial High Schools and Multipurpose Schools with commerce as a course, and (iii) Commercial institutions. Colleges of Commerce are affiliated to Universities and provide a 4 year degree course after the secondary stage. The Commercial High Schools and Multipurpose schools provide a pre-vocational course of commercial education along with General Education. The Commercial institutions provide instruction in such courses as short-hand Typewriting, Accountancy and Secretarial Practice.

8.6. Colleges of Commerce.

During the year under report the total No. of commerce Colleges in the State was 11. the No. of students in these colleges increased from 5505 on 31st March, 1962 to 6502 on 31st March, 1963.

The following table gives the statistice of these Colleges for two successive years.

TABLE NO. VIII (3)

College of Commerce.

(1962-63).

No. of institution	1961-62	1962-63
Government	1	1
Non-Government	7	10
Total	8	11
<i>No. of students in institution.</i>		
Government	455	460
Non-Government	5050	6042
Total	5505	6502
Expenditure (Direct)		
From State Government funds.		
	1961-62	1962-63
Government Institution.	1,47,023	1,50,000
Non-Government Institution.	1,49,532	1,29,027
Total	2,96,555	2,79,027

8.7. The Commerce course has gained popularity as a multipurpose course in secondary schools, the course extending over four years from standard VIII to Standard XI. Very few Schools can however afford to institute these special courses because of the heavy initial expenditure for equipment or want of full time services of trained instructors. Government therefore have established Commerce Centres in District towns or other large towns having a fairly large No. of Secondary Schools. These centres are fully equipped and well staffed and offer the couras satis to pupils of local secondary schools. In 1961-62 there were 16 such centres in Gujarae

TABLE NO. VIII

Commerce Centres

(1962-63)

(1) Ahmedabad	..	..	R. C. High School of Commerce.
(2) Baroda	..	..	Training College for women.
(3) Bhavnagar.	..	..	Bhavnagar Middle School.
(4) Broach.	..	..	R. S. Dalal High School.
(5) Godhra	..	..	Telang High School of Commerce.
(6) Jamnagar.	..	..	National Multipurpose High School.
(7) Patan	..	..	Shri Bhogilal Dolatchand Sarvajanic Vidyalaya.
(8) Porbandar	..	..	Bhavasini High School
(9) Surat	..	..	Sorabji J. J. Primary Training School
(10) Anand	..	..	Sharda High School.
(11) Cambay	..	..	Cambay High School.
(12) Bhuj	..	..	Alfred High School.
(13) Junagadh	..	..	Government High School.
(14) Navasari	..	..	Sir C. J. N. T. Madresa.
(15) Palanpur	..	..	Government Technical High School.
(16) Rajkot	..	..	Alfred High School.

Commercial Institutions :

The number of commercial institutions decreased from 87 in 1961-62 to 79 in 1962-63 and their enrolment from 10600 on 31st March, 1962 to 9638 on 31st March, 1963. The total expenditure on these institutions was Rs. 1,23,396 in 1962-63.

Commercial Examination :

The following table shows the number of candidates who appeared and passed the Government Commercial Diploma (G. C. D.) and Government Commercial Certificate (GCC) examination held in May and October, 1963.

	No. appeared		No. passed	
	April/May	Oct/Nov.	April/May	Oct/Nov.
Commerce Examination. ..	3044	3120	1381	1454

C- ENGINEERING TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

3(11) General Set-up

A separate Directorate of Technical Education has been functioning since the formation of the Gujarat State with a view to supervising all institutions imparting Engineering, Technical and Industrial Education. It is in-charge of a fullfledge Director who is assisted by Deputy Directors and subordinate staff. A state Council of Technical Education to advise Government in matters pertaining to Technical Education, not falling within the purview of Universities in the State, has also been formed. The functions of the Council are to advise Government and make recommendations regarding:-

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

The Directorate had an annual budget of about Rs. 1.30 crores during 1962-63 and it was exercising administrative control over 47 Government institutions (including Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics, Industrial Training Institutions etc.)

Technical Education in this State is being provided at the following levels:-

- (1) Post graduate.
- (2) Engineering degrees
- (3) Engineering Diplomas.
- (4) Training in the I. T. Is. in vocational Engineering and Non-Engineering trades.
- (5) Multipurpose, Industrial and Technical courses catering for S. S. C. in technical subjects.
- (6) Electrician; Wiremen apprentice Tailoring etc. certificate courses.

Post graduates course in Electrical Machine Design has been started at L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad and post Graduate course in Structural Engineering and Civil Engineering, Textile Chemistry are running at B. V. Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar and M. S. University, Baroda.

8.(12) College of Engineering

The No. of Engineering Technology Colleges was 6, two Government and four non-Government including L. M. College of Pharmacy, during the year 1962-63 with an enrolment of 5260 students.

POLYTECHNICS

The total number of Polytechnics catering for Diploma courses were 14, ten Government and four non-Government including one for Pharmacy. The Diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering are conducted at (i) L. E. College, Morvi (ii) Government Polytechnic, Ahmedabad (iii) Dr. S. & S. S. Gandhi College of Engineering and Technology, Surat (iv) Sir Bhavsinliji Polytechnic, Bhavnagar (v) B. & B. Polytechnic, Anand (vi) M. S. University Polytechnic, Baroda. Diploma Course in Civil Engineering are conducted at (i) Government Polytechnic, Porbandar (ii) K. D. Polytechnic, Patan (iii) Government Polytechnic, Dohad, (iv) K. J. Polytechnic, Broach. (v) Gandhidham Polytechnic, Adipur. Diploma courses in Textile Manufacturing and Textile Chemistry are conducted at R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad. Diploma courses in Radio and Sound Engineering are conducted at Shri A. V. Parekh Technical Institute, Rajkot During 1962-63, 3947 students were enrolled for diploma courses.

8(13) Multipurpose and Technical High Schools

The total No. of Technical High Schools or Multipurpose schools with Engineering as one of the subjects in 1962-63 were 36 and the number of students in them on 31st March, 1963 was 7861.

In certain places, Government conducted Technical Centres where students attending the local Secondary schools and opting for technical Education were given training in workshop process as well as elementary theoretical education in the principles of engineering through qualified staff.

One junior Technical school attached to B. & B. Polytechnic, was started at Anand from June 1962 with an intake capacity of 60 students.

Engineering Technical and Industrial Institutions.

The following tables shows the number of Engineering Technical and Industrial Institutions during the year 1962-63.

Number of Institutions.

Government	47
Non-Government	20
Total	67

Number of Students in Institutions

Government	9850
Non-Government	8357
Total	18207

Expenditure

Government Institution	76,19,567
Non-Government Institutions	6,67,013
Total	82,86,580

Craftsmen Training Scheme

There are ten Industrial Training Institutions in the State at (i) Ahmedabad (ii) Adipur (iii) Baroda (iv) Bhavnagar (v) Dohad (vi) Godhra (vii) Jamnagar (viii) Rajkot (ix) Surat (x) Surendranagar. The trainees under the scheme are given an intensive training for period of one and half year in the Institutions/Centres followed by six months in-plant training. The total admission capacity in the ten Industrial Training Institutions was 1972.

The Apprenticeship Training Scheme was started in the State during 1962-63 and 61 trainees were taken up for short term courses.

D. FORESTRY EDUCATION

The forest Department of the state has established educational institutions for training the personnel required by the Department. One forester's training school is located at Chhota-Udepur (Baroda District). The course is of 8 months duration and subjects like silviculture, forest mensuration, forest engineering geometry, surveying, accounts, procedure, Forest Law, Botany, Forest utilisation etc. are taught. Practical training is also imparted through excursions and camps in centres of forest activities.

There is also a Forest Guard Training School at Junagadh which admits forty students for a six months course.

E-LEGAL EDUCATION

Legal Education in this state is provided in Colleges affiliated to Universities. The following table gives the details of Law Colleges for the year 1961-62 and 1962-63.

TABLE No. VIII (6)

Law Colleges.
(1962-63)

No. of Institutions				1961-62	1962-63
Government.	..	..	..	1	1
Non-Government	....	..	..	6	8
Total	..	..	..	7	9
No. of students in Institution					
Government	..	..	..	311	233
Non-Government	..	..	..	1608	3022
Total	..	..	..	1919	3255
<i>Expenditure (Direct)</i>				<i>From State Government Funds</i>	
				1961-62	1962-63
Government Institution	..	..	..	38,935	47,755
Non-Government Institution	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	38,935	47,755

Of these, one viz. the Law College at Rajkot was managed by the State Government, while the remaining Colleges were non-Government Institutions.

The total No. of students in these colleges increased from 1919 in 1961-62 to 3255 in 1962-63. The State Government expenditure increased from Rs. 38,935 to Rs. 47,755 during the same period.

F- MEDICAL EDUCATION

8.16. General Set up

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

8.17. Medical College

The number of Medical Colleges at the end of the year was 3 viz (1) B. J. Medical College Ahmedabad, (2) Medical College, Baroda, and (3) M. P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar.

The number of Ayurved Colleges was 9 as shown below.

All these are non-Government Colleges :—

- (1) O. H. Nazar Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Surat.
- (2) J. S. M. G. Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nadiad.
- (3) Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Baroda.
- (4) Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Porbandar.
- (5) Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad.
- (6) J. P. Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Bhavnagar.
- (7) Post-Graduate Training Centre in Ayurved, Jamnagar.
- (8) Gulabkunverba Ayurvedic Society, Jamnagar.
- (9) M. L. B. Ayurvedic Medical College, Uttarsanda.

TABLE No. VIII (7)

Medical College

(1962-63)

No. of Institution				1961-62	1962-63
Government	..	..	..	3	3
Non-Government	..	..	..	9	9
Total	..	..	..	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
No. of students in Institution					
Government	..	..	..	1335	1631
Non-Government	..	..	..	1276	1511
Total	..	..	..	<u>2611</u>	<u>3142</u>
Expenditure (Direct)					
				<i>From State Government Funds</i>	
				<i>1961-62</i>	<i>1962-63</i>
Government.	..	..	..	23,83,082	25,42,399
Non-Government.	..	..	..	4,28,240	4,81,710
Institution	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	<u>28,11,322</u>	<u>30,24,109</u>

TABLE No. VIII (8)

Medical Schools

				<i>(1962-63)</i>		<i>1961-62</i>	<i>1962-63</i>
No. of Institutions							
Government			16	16
Non-Government						8	13
Total			<u>24</u>	<u>29</u>
No. of Students in Institutions							
Government Institutions			937	982
Non-Government Institutions			248	455
Total			<u>1185</u>	<u>1437</u>
Expenditure (Direct)							
						<i>from State Government funds.</i>	
						<i>1961-62</i>	<i>1962-63</i>
Government Institutions			3,92,168	4,03,935
Non-Government Institutions			22,295	23,878
Total			<u>4,14,463</u>	<u>4,27,813</u>

Of the 29 Medical schools on 31st March 1963, 16 were managed by Government and the remaining 13 by Non-Government agencies. All were schools for Nursing and midwifery classes.

The Total number of students in these schools on 31st March 1963 was 1437 (982 being in Government schools and remaining 455 in Non-Government schools). The State Government expenditure on Medical Schools increased from Rs. 4,14,463 in 1961-62 to Rs. 4,27,813 in 1962-63.

G. VETERINARY EDUCATION**8.19 General Set up :**

Veterinary Education is offered at two levels the Collegiate level leading to a Bachelor's degree of 4 years duration and the other at school level of one year duration.

The State had no Veterinary College of its own. The Students one selected and the other deputed to Veterinary Colleges at Nagpur and Bangalore where one seat each was got reserved through the Government of India.

There are also 2 institutions which provided one year course consisting of 9 months theoretical training and 3 months practical training in the field in Veterinary Education at a lower level who are designated as "Stockman". The above 2 institutions are under the administrative control of the Director of Animal Husbandry, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.

H. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES OF THE GUJARAT SANGEET NRITYA NATYA AKADEMI

8.22. After the formation of the Gujarat State on 1st May, 1960 the State Government decided to continue its policy of encouraging dramatic and Cultural activities on the lines of those conducted in the former Bombay State.

The following mahotsaves etc. were organised during the year 1962-63.

(1) During the days of Navaratri, the Akademi had organised the Navaratri Garba Competition. In this competition 67 parties had taken the part. This competition was held at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and Rajkot.

(2) Sangeet Mahotsava was held at Ahmedabad for five days. In this festival well-known artists of India were invited to participate in the festival. 30 artists had taken part in this festival.

(3) Rasotasava was held at Dohad in which 10 parties has taken the part. About 5000 people had enjoyed this festival.

(4) At the outbreak of hostilities with China, the Akademi organised a programme of "Shaurya Geet" at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Nadiad, Broach and Surat to enthuse the people.

(5) A booklet of "Shaurya Geet" was also published.

(6) A drama competition on the National crisis was held at Baroda.

(7) The grant in aid of about Rs. 32,000 was given to the Cultural Institutions of the Gujarat State to encourage cultural activities.

Music Education

On 31st March 1963, there were 2 institutions in Music and Dancing at the University level, viz. the College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics of the M. S. University, Baroda and Sangit Nritya Natya Mahavidyalaya, Rajkot. The enrolment in those colleges was 435 students (235 Boys plus 200 Girls). Total expenditure during the year under report, came to Rs. 2,21,323 as against Rs. 2,24,947 for the year 1961-62.

During the year under report there were 11 Music and Dancing schools in the State. (9 Music plus 2 Dancing.)

All these were private institutions, but Government expenditure on account of grants to these institutions was Rs. 96,136. The total number of students in these schools on 31st March, 1963 was 1018 (565 Boys and 453 Girls).

I-8.26 Drawing and Art Examinations

The following table gives the results of the Drawing and Art Examinations conducted by the Examination Committee Government Drawing Grade and Higher Art Examination, held in 1962-63.

TABLE NO. VIII (9)

Drawing and Art Examinations -

Name of the Examinations	No. enrolled		No. Appeared	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
Elementary Drawing Grade	16643	18151	15338	16572
Intermediate Drawing Grade	8861	9756	8252	9012

In this State there is an institution of Fine Arts known as Sheth C. N. College of Fine Arts in Ahmedabad.

8.27 There are no separate High-Schools in the State teaching fine-Art exclusively, but Fine-Arts is one of the Streams in Multipurpose High-Schools, and under it, Music and Drawing are taught.

J. Social Science

8.28 Higher institutions for Social Studies.

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

As a postgraduate institution, the Faculty of Social Work, M. S. University Baroda offers the degree of Master of Social work. The curriculum consists of class-room work, field work and research. The chief emphasis continues to be on practical training and the application of academic knowledge to every day life situation.

During the year under report, the Faculty of Social work had an enrolment of 73 (54 boys and 19 Girls).

8.29 Schools of Social sciences.

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

Sr. No.	Name of the Institution	Year of Establish	Management	No. of Students on 31st March 1963		
				Boys	Girls	Total
1	Training Institute in Social Work, Rajkot.	.. 1956	Government	19	..	19
2	Kasturba Gram Sevika Vidyalaya, Koba, Ahmedabad	.. 1948	Private	..	25	25
	Total	..		19	25	44

The duration of the course at the Rajkot Institute and the Kasturba Gram Sevika Vidyalaya is of one year. The medium of the instruction in both the institutes is Gujarati.

The total number of students in the two institutions on 31st March 1963 was 44 (19 Boys and 25 Girls). The total expenditure on the institutions in 1962-63 was Rs. 38,838 and the State Government contribution towards the total expenditure was Rs. 26,113.

8.30. Co-operative training schools

During the year under report, the following 4 co-operative training schools were in existence

Sr. No.	Name of the School	Management	Year of establishment.
1.	The Gujarat Co-operative School, Surat.	The Gujarat Co-op. Union	1947.
2.	Gujarat Co-operative Training School, Mehsana.	-do-	1957.
3.	Co-operative Training School, Bhavnagar	-do-	1955.
4.	Gujarat Co-operative School Kaira.	-do-	1959.
	Enrolment (of all schools) (458 pupils)	Total Direct Expenditure	Rs. 1,91,598

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

The total number of students in these schools during the year under report was 458 as against 567 in 1961-62. The Total expenditure incurred during 1962-63 was Rs. 1,91,598.

6.31 Faculty of Home Science M. S. University of Baroda.

The faculty provides a four years course leading to the degree of M. Sc. (Home). In the B. Sc. (Home) course the first two years consist of a core course, which acquaints all the students with different phases of Home Science. The last two years enable the students to specialise in their own fields of interest. Four Home Science fields are offered as majors, viz.,

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

For M. Sc (home) two majors are provided, viz

- (a) Food and Nutrition and (b) Child Development.

The total number of women in the Faculty on 31st March, 1963 was 506 as against 436 in 1961-62.

Home Science also forms a diversified course like Commerce., Technical, Fine Arts, at the Secondary stage. The Home Science course forms one of the course with others and there is no separate High-School of Home-Science in the State. Secondary schools with Home Science courses are classified as High, Schools and are dealt with under Secondary Education.

8.33. Rural Higher Institutes.

There was 1 Rural Institute for Higher Education in the State, Lok-Bharati, Sanosara, established in 1953. The institution is affiliated to the National Council for Rural Higher Education of the Government of India. It prepares students for the three years Diploma Course in Rural services and two years certificate in Agricultural Science. In addition to these courses, Lok Bharati is also running a Primary School, a basic teacher training college, a Krishi-Vid Course, a scheme for subsidised farms as well as educational extension service in nearby villages. The Institute has also an experimental and demonstration farm attached to it.

The total number of students in this institution as on 31st March 1963 was 195 (177 Boys and 18 Girls). The total expenditure on this institution for the year 1962-63 was Rs. 56,700 of which an amount of Rs. 40,000 was contributed by the State Government.

8.33. Schools for the Training of Cadets for Merchant Navy.

There is one school under this category managed by Ministry of Transport, Government of India. The Training ship 'Nav Lakshi' provides a three months practical and elementary course in seamanship. The selection of boys is done every year at Surat, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Junagadh and Bhuj. During the course of their training, the boys are provided with free board and lodging and weekly pocket money at Rs. 2.50. The boys, after receiving the training are eligible to work in Engine-Room Department of the Deck Department of the Merchant Navy. During the year under report 284 boys were under training. The total expenditure incurred on this institution during 1962-63 was Rs. 2,17,867/- and was met from Central Government funds.

CHAPTER IX
SOCIAL EDUCATION

9.1. The following Table shows the number of Social Education Classes which worked for the First Test and the number of adults made literate through them:

TABLE NO. IX (1)

Social Education Classes (First Test) 1962-63

	No. of classes	Enrolment	No. made literate
Men	1585	30387	12798
Women	668	6410	3811
Total..	2253	36797	16609

It will be seen that the enrolment per class was about 16 and the percentage of those made literate to the total enrolment was about 45.

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

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

TABLE NO. IX (2)

Social Education Classes (Second Test) (1962-63)

	Number of classes	Enrolment	No. passed in Second Test
Men	449	8439	2061
Women	120	2300	926
Total..	569	10739	2987

The duration of the post literacy classes is about six months.

9.3 The following table shows the expenditure on Social Education during the year under report.

TABLE NO. IX (3)

Expenditure on Social Education (1962-63)

	Total expenditure
Government funds.	69493
Board funds.	118216
Other sources.	18196
Total	205905

Maintenance of Literacy

9.4. An important aspect of the Social Education Programme is to maintain and develop the literacy and reading interests acquired during the social Education classes. This is attempted through :

- (a) The publication of literature suitable for neo-literates.
- (b) Purchase of special literature for the use of neo-literates and provision of slates etc.

The Regional Social Education Committee at Surat continued to contribute monthly magazines in the regional languages.

The publication fund set up under each of the Regional Social Education Committees, in order to keep up the continuity in production of literature in Social Education is being utilised for bringing out suitable literature for neo-literates. During the year under report, grants amounting to Rs. 35,000 were sanctioned to the Regional Social Education Committee for Gujarat to purchase literature for neo-literates and equipments for classes.

Village Reading Rooms and Libraries

9.5, Village Reading Rooms and Libraries play a very important part in the maintenance of literacy and reading interests.

The following table shows the working of these Reading Rooms and Libraries during the year under report:

TABLE NO. IX (5)

Village Reading Rooms and Libraries (1962-63)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Number
1.	Number of Libraries.	4834
2.	No. of Reading Rooms.	1081
3.	No. of books in the libraries at the beginning of the year.	2823639
4.	No. of books issued.	2354088
5.	No. of books added during the year.	1330543
6.	Average daily attendance.	359198
7.	Total expenditure on libraries and reading rooms.	718633

Further information about libraries will be found in Chapter XIV.

A number of courses, shibirs and camps were also organised for the Social Education Workers in the Community Development Project and National Extension Service Blocks.

Besides these short-term courses, there are some institutions giving training to social workers covering over a longer period. The details of these institutions are given in Chapter VIII under "Social Services".

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

9.6. Concentrated efforts to encourage Social Education Activities are made in the Community Development/National Extension Service are as with the provision of funds made available under the Community Development Project Administration for the implementation of

special schemes. Social Education forms an important part of developmental activities carried on in the Blocks. Each Block is provided with two Social Education Organisers specially selected for the Social Education work among men and women. Extensive Social Education work, such as Youth Clubs, Farmers' Clubs, Mahila Mandals, Bhajan Mandals, Children's Welfare Centres, Shibir and Camps etc., is undertaken in these blocks. Necessary help and guidance is extended by the Inspecting Officers of the Department in the conduct of these activities. Seminars and Conferences arranged under the C. D. Programme have given great impetus to Social Education movement in the State.

General Social Education programme

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

CHAPTER X

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

10.1 At the state level, there is a State Inspector for Physical Education in G. E. S. Class II who assists the Director of Education in matters pertaining to Physical Education. One A. D. E. I for Physical Education attached to this office assists him. At the District level there are A. D. E. Is for physical Education in Class III who assist Educational Inspectors in matters pertaining to Physical Education. The State Inspector for Physical Education also works as Secretary of the State Board of Physical Education, Recreation and Youth Welfare and Secretary State Committee for National Discipline Scheme. There are 3 lady A. D. E. Is for Physical Education looking after the Physical Education of Girls.

Place of Physical Education in Curriculam

10.2 Physical Education is a curricular subject in the State and at a primary level one period is allotted to physical Education, every day. In Stds. V to VII 5 periods are allotted to Physical Education per week whereas in Stds. VIII to X 3 periods per week are generally Alloted. In Std-XI one period per week is allotted to Physical Education.

There is a prescribed graded syllabus for Physical Education for Primary as well as Secondary standards Physical Education is an examination subject and this has gone a long way in raising the standard of the subject in Education institutions. At the Primary Training Colleges, Physical Education is a certificate subject and there is a syllabus in Physical Education required to be completed during the Training period.

Gymnasia movement in the State

So far as the general public is concerned there are private gymnasia, clubs and associations in the State which cater to the needs of Physical Education of the general masses. About 120 Motilal Nehru Vyayamshalas that came into existence the year under report under auspices of Rural Development Department have also subsequently strengthened as the number existing gymansia in the State.

There was one D. P. Eds. Instituion for Graduates and there were 3 C. P. Ed. institutions for S. S. C. Students run on Grant in aid on basis in the State and the number of D. P. Eds., and C. P. Eds., turned out by these institutions have been working in the various Education Institutions for Physical Education work.

		Enrolment	Appeared	Passed
Examination results of C. P. Ed. + D. P. Ed.	C. P. Ed.	268	268	256
	D. P. Ed.	31	30	30

Junior N. C. C., A. C. C. Scouting and N. D. S. are allied activities introduced in the Secondary Schools of the State and these activities cater to the varied interests of the pupils.

Inspections of Physical Education

10.3 Secondary and Training Institutions are inspected in Physical Education by the Inspecting staff appointed for the purpose in the respective districts and a separate Inspection Report form is maintained. The Physical Training Institutions in the State are inspected by the State Inspector for Physical Education and are given a grant of 50% under the normal budget and an additional grant of 16-2/3 % under Plan Budget.

Facilities for Physical Education

10.4 Playground facilities for Educational Institutions are specified under rules but they are not adequately available in Urban areas and adjustments are required to be made suiting local conditions in such cases. So far as provision for equipment is concerned conditions are satisfactory.

A directive has been issued by the Department to Schools to establish independent units of Physical Education Department and some progressive institutions have responded in the matter. It is however necessary to see that all Institutions set up such Departments to provide requisite facilities for development of this important subject. Very few schools maintain their own camping kits but beginning has been made in this direction by providing Central camping kits. to Ahmedabad, Baroda and Rajkot Districts. Schools generally undertake tours and excursions organise Play-days, Annual Sports, celebrate Physical Education days and participate in Inter-murals and Inter school competitions presenting an encouraging picture of activated environment Demonstrations in Physical Education are also put up and participation by the State in the All India Schools Games Federation of India has also contributed a great deal in enlivening and activating the games and sports atmosphere in Schools.

National Discipline Scheme

10.5 The Scheme is gradually expanding in the State. There is one supervisor looking after the scheme assisted by one Senior P. T. Instructor Grade I. They are attached to the office of the State Inspector for Physical Education and they work under the guidance and control of State Inspector for Physical Education who is also a Secretary, State N. D. S. Committee. The number of P. T. Is working under the Scheme during the year under review was as follows:

(A)	Govt. of India.	P. T. Is	276	including 30 lady P. T. Is.
(B)	State Cadre	P. T. Is.	83	Including 21 lady P. T. Is.
(C)	Inservice	P. T. Is.	52	Including 2 lady P. T. Is.
		Total ..	411	Including 53 lady P. T. Is.

They were working in 287 Secondary Institutions in the State and a total number of 75959 pupils were covered in the Scheme including 18389 girls.

National Physical Efficiency Drive Tests

10.6 These tests were conducted in the State where in total number of participants was 38274. Three days training camps at Regional level were organised to train workers and organisers in charge of testing centres. The Gujarat youths participated for the second time at National Awards Competitions in National Physical Efficiency Drive tests at Gwalior.

Chinese aggression and Physical Education under Emergency

During November 1962 the sudden Chinese aggression on the nation came and steps were taken to arouse the interest of the masses and school going population in Physical prowess. School time was extended by half an hour and a tough Programme in Physical Education was implemented. This brought great awakening and confidence in the school going population and guardians. Nagrik Shiksha Talim camps were organised and the Education Department extended full co-operation by training hundreds of Physical Education teacher men and women as Instructors and workers.

Gujarat State Council of Sports

10.7 The State Council of Sports had a total Budget of Rs. 1,09,200/- as against Rs. 86500 during the preceding year. The practice of giving grants to Games and Sports Associations in the State was continued on usual lines. The Deputy Director of Education looking after Physical Education worked as Secretary of the State Council of Sports.

Under the auspices of the State Council of Sports one coaching camp in swimming was organised at Sunagar, Ahmedabad. The Gujarat State contingent of secondary pupils was sent for Inter States participation for the Autumn meet at Imphal and our pupils put up a good show in Swimming, Table Tennis and kho-kho. This has created good confidence in the hearts of secondary pupils.

Due to emergency, other projects of the council could not be undertaken. Government however thought it necessary to continue the practice of celebrating the Gujarat State Sports Festival on usual lines and the festival was celebrated at Surat with great success.

A total amount of Rs. 107300 was sanctioned for the festival and as the festivity part was eliminated under emergency situation, saving of about 22% was effected in the sanctioned budget.

The Festival was organised at Taluka and District level on usual lines and co-ordination camps for District level organisers State level referees and officials and State Festival volunteers were organised on usual lines for co-ordinating technical and administrative requirements. This naturally helped a great deal in making the festival a grand success.

Medical Inspection in Schools

10.8 Medical inspection in Schools is conducted at three stages at age level corresponding with Standard V, VIII & XI in Educational Institutions. The Grant-in-Aid code has prescribed a specific form for the purpose and Medical Inspection is conducted accordingly.

So far as Primary Schools are concerned there is no arrangement for conducting Medical Inspection of pupils except at Ahmedabad where the Municipal school Board has made arrangement of School Medical Service.

(There is also need of follow up work to the Medical Inspections).

Physical Education in Primary Schools

10.9 The number of Primary teachers and Primary schools is rapidly increasing in the State and there is need for providing qualified personnel in Physical Education for our primary schools. Physical Education is not an examination subject for the Primary teachers certificate examination but there is a course prescribed for physical Education which each trainee has to undergo and the Principal of the Training Institution concerned has to certify that the prescribed course has been gone through. Better results will however be obtained if Physical Education is made an exam. subject for P. T. C. Exam. This is necessary especially as under the present emergency more and more emphasis is being laid on Physical well being of our pupils.

(There is a vast number of untrained teachers also who would take about 4 or 5 years to be selected for deputation for training. In the erstwhile State of Bombay, short-term course in Physical Education for 2 months duration were organised. But similar courses have not been sanctioned by the Gujarat Government and no such courses could be held during the year under report.)

[There is a prescribed syllabus for Primary schools but it is necessary to supply schools copies of the syllabus a fresh and also to compile a hand-book for the primary syllabus and make it available for Primary Schools.]

On the whole it may be said that Physical Education in the state is being imparted effectively on established lines and the response from schools and pupils is quite encouraging.

CHAPTER XI

EDUCATION OF GIRLS

Supervisory staff for the promotion of girls Education

11.1 In the 11 districts of OLD BOMBAY STATE, the Department has a common cadre of Inspecting staff without any discrimination on the ground of sex so far as Primary Schools are concerned. Separate schools for girls are, however, ordinarily inspected by women officers. There is an Inspectress of Girls Schools at Ahmedabad, who inspects Secondary Schools for girls, and women's Primary and Pre-Primary Training Colleges in the areas assigned to her. The administrative control of the institutions, however, rests with the District Educational Inspector of the respective districts.

The Inspectress of Girls Schools at Ahmedabad has under her an Asstt. Inspectress of Girls Schools stationed at Rajkot to assist her in her work.

Institutions and Pupils

11.2 The following Table compares the special institutions for the education of girls and the total enrolment of girls in all kinds of educational Institutions during the two years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

TABLE NO. XI (2)

Education of Girls (1962-63)

Type of Institutions	No. of Institutions Specially meant for Girls		Increased(+) or Decreased (-)		No. of Girls in All Institutions		All Increase(+) or Decrease (-)	
	1961-62	1962-63			1961-62	1962-63		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1 Universities .. ..	..	..	..	..	101	127	+	26
2 Research Institutions .. ..	..	..	..	..	78	87	+	9
3 Arts and Science Colleges. ..	7	8	+		7981	9720	+	1739
4 Professional special Colleges. ..	2	2	..		1744	2137	+	393
5 Secondary Schools. ..	107	116	+	9	106574	126120	+	18546
6 Primary Schools. ..	980	992	+	12	900182	949013	+	48831
7 Social Education Classes. ..	1425	788	-	637	35341	8710	+	26631
8 Other Schools. ..	116	133	+	17	23697	24537	-	840
Total ..	2637	2039	-	598	1075698	1120051	+	44353

In the Table above the enrolment is of girls in all institutions, for boys and girls, while the institutions are those specially meant for girls.

The institutions exclusively meant for girls show, on the whole, significant increase in all most all of the institutions.

The enrolment of girls in all institutions, however, shows an increase under all categories the highest being 49257 under Primary and, to next highest, 18546 under Secondary.

Co-Education

11.3 The number of special institutions for girls is comparatively small and large number of girls are found attending mixed schools. The following Table shows the extent to which the girls attend mixed schools or separate institutions at different stages of education.

TABLE NO. XI (3)

Co-Education (31-3-1963)

Type of Institution	No. of girls under instruction in Institutions for girls	No. of girls under instruction in institutions for Boys	Total No. of Girls under instruction
1	2	3	4
Universities Research Institutions and Arts & Science Colleges.	2530	7404	9934
Professional and special Colleges.	587	1550	2137
Secondary Schools.	55760	69360	125120
Primary Schools.	328476	621137	949613
Social Education Classes.	8710	—	8710
Other Schools.	5421	19116	24537
Total ..	401484	718567	1120051

It will be seen from the above Table that about 64.1 percent of the girls enrolled in all educational institutions, attend Boys schools.

Social Education classes for women are exclusively attended by women only as in this filed—separate education is the rule.

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

(i) *Pre-Primary Education.*—In previous years Pre-Primary Institutions were classified as boys' or girls' depending on the majority of children in each of these institutions. As, however, none of these institutions is exclusively for girls, they are all treated, in 1962-63, as boys' institutions as in 1961-62.

Pre-primary Institutions increased by 30 from 415 in 1961-62 to 445 in 1962-63. There were in all 31971 pupils in these 445 institutions of whom 17553 (54.9%) were boys and 14418 (45.1) per cent were girls.

(ii) *Primary Education.*—There were in all 2636295 pupils in the Primary Schools of the State, of whom 949613 (36.8%) were girls. Of the total girls 949613 on roll, 39.3 percent were in urban schools and 60.7 percent in rural schools. The girls in urban areas form 41.3 percent of total urban enrolment and the girls in rural areas form 33.1 percent of rural enrolment. There has been noticeable improvement in the enrolment of girls as indicated by the above percentages.

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

Of the total number of 67715 teachers working in Primary Schools, 19122 or 28.2 percent were women. The number of trained women teachers was 10295 which comes to 53.8 percent of the total women teachers in Primary Schools. Corresponding percentage for men teachers was 53.7 percent only.

(iii) *Secondary Education.*—Of the total enrolment of 464350 pupils in all Secondary Schools, 125120 or 26.8 percent were girls. This is rather a small percentage. This is partly due to the fact that parents and guardians often prefer separate schools for girls at this stage. Unfortunately, the number of such schools is very small—being only 116 in a total of 1315 Secondary Schools in the State. The number of girls in schools in rural areas increased from 23201 in 1961-62 to 29265 in 1962-63 in Secondary Schools.

Out of a total of 17378 teachers working in Secondary Schools 2874 or 16.4 percent were women. The staff of Secondary Schools is mixed. Where a secondary School for boys admits girls, the Department insists on the appointment of a sufficient number of women teachers on the staff. Out of the total No. of 2874 women teachers 1718 were trained women teachers.

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

(iv) *Higher Education.*—Out of the total enrolment of 61735 in all institutions for Higher Education, 12051 (19.5 percent) were girls during the year under report as against 18.5 percent in 1961-62 an increase of 1.0 percent.

Out of the total 3686 teachers working at this level, 389 or 10.55 percent were women, although women have still a considerable leeway to make in this field the progress made so far is encouraging.

(v) *Professional Education.*—The table No. XI (9) shows the details regarding the professions which women tried to enter. Columns 2, 3 and 4 give the total enrolment in all Institutions of Professional Education. Columns 5, 6 and 7 give the total enrolment of girls in these institutions and columns 8, 9 and 10 give the percentage of women students in these institutions to the total enrolment.

TABLE NO. XI (4)
Professional Education of women (1962-63)

Type of Institutions	Total No. of enrolment in			No. of Women students enrolled			Percentage of women students enrolled in		
	Colleges	Schools	Total	Colleges	Schools	Total	Colleges	Schools	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Education	1054	..	1054	295	..	295	28.0	..	28.0
Engineering	4656	540	5196	36	..	36	0.8	..	0.7
Medicine	3142	1437	4579	633	1390	2023	21.1	96.7	44.2
Veterinary .. .. .	..	84	84	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	717	1228	1945	..	75	75	..	6.1	3.9
Forestry .. .. .	..	103	103	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	6502	9638	16140	165	975	1140	2.5	10.1	7.1
Law	3255	..	3255	232	..	232	7.1	..	7.1
Applied Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physical Education	30	225	255	3	45	48	10.0	20.0	18.8
Music & Dancing	435	1018	1453	200	453	653	46.0	44.5	44.9
Other Fine Arts	180	614	794	27	432	460	15.0	70.5	57.9
Oriental studies	78	1120	1198	6	99	105	7.7	8.8	8.8
Industrial & Tech. & Arts & Craft .. .. .	..	4503	4503	..	3039	3039	..	67.5	67.5
Social Education	73	47536	47609	19	8710	8729	26.0	18.3	18.3
Certified Schools .. .. .	..	426	426	..	60	60	..	14.1	14.1
Others	978	19741	20719	521	3550	4071	68.2	18.0	19.6
Total	21100	88213	109313	2137	18829	20966	10.1	21.3	19.1

The figures in the Table present interesting data about the trend in professional education. In Education, Women are fairly well represented, 28.0 percent in Colleges. In Medicine the corresponding percentages are 0.12 in colleges and 96.7 in schools. In Dancing and Arts and Crafts women monopolise with 46.0 percent and 44.5 percent respectively. Except Forestry which women have accepted, all other professions, women have been accepted by in high or low percentages.

Expenditure.

11.5 It is not possible to give an accurate idea of the total expenditure incurred on the education of girls and women only as many of our institutions are co-educational. So far as the separate institutions for girls are concerned, the following are the figures of direct expenditure.

TABLE NO. XI (5)

Direct expenditure on separate schools for Girls by Types of institutions (1962-63).

Type of Institutions	Expenditure incurred in 1962-63
Universities, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges	7,78,352
Professional and special Colleges	1,82,400
Secondary Schools	69,07,379
Primary Schools	1,16,97,192
Social Education Classes	68,634
Other Professional and special Schools	19,04,874
Total	2,15,38,831

TABLE NO. XI (6)

Expenditure of separate schools for girls by sources (1962-63)

Source	Expenditure in (1962-63)
Central Government Funds	5,34,448
State Government Funds	1,21,12,215
District Board Funds	6,28,623
Municipal Funds	21,90,223
Fees	46,51,138
Other Sources	14,22,184
Total	2,15,38,831

CHAPTER XII

EDUCATION OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES

Population of the Backward classes

12.1 The table 12.1 below presents 43 and districtwise distributions of Backward class population under two Categories Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes.

According to the 1961 Census in the whole of the State about 6.6 percent of the population is classified as Scheduled Castes, and 13.3 percent as Scheduled Tribes.

Pupils from Backward Classes

12.2 The table 12.2 below shows the enrolment of pupils from the Backward classes under three categories in educational institutions at different levels.

Statement showing the Districtwise population figures in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat State according to 1961 Census

Sr. No.	District	Population of	
		Scheduled Castes 3	Scheduled Tribes 4
1.	Jamnagar	50,295	3,410
2.	Rajkot	70,774	388
3.	Surendranagar	66,444	3,153
4.	Bhavnagar	50,534	75
5.	Amreli	46,045	187
6.	Junagadh	85,488	6,803
7.	Kutch	63,101	32,471
8.	Banaskantha	95,219	52,685
9.	Sabarkantha	78,486	1,28,085
10.	Mehsana	1,46,074	4,125
11.	Ahmedabad	2,26,963	12,215
12.	Kaira	1,16,072	17,480
13.	Panchmahals	51,846	5,03,214
14.	Baroda	90,519	3,27,992
15.	Broach	44,759	3,70,971
16.	Surat	84,375	12,24,959
17.	Danga	261	66,233
Total		13,67,255	27,54,446

Scheduled areas in Gujarat State

Sr. No.	District	Scheduled areas (Mahals or Talukas)
1.	Dangs	Dangs.— whole District.
2.	Surat	1. Navapur, 2. Umbergaon, 3. Vyara, 4. Part of Mangrol (Vankal Tappa and Nanchal areas only), 5. Dharmpur Taluka, 6. Songadh Taluka, 7. Binsda Taluka.
3.	Broach	1. Nandod, 2. Jhagadia, 3. Dediapada, 4. Valia Mahal, 5. Sagbara Mahal.
4.	Baroda	1. Part of Naswadi (old Gad Bored line) 2. Chhota Udepur.
5.	Panchmahals	1. Deogadhbaria, 2. Limkheda, 3. Santrampur, 4. Part of Jhalod (Villages in the old Sandely state included in Jhalod).
6.	Sabarkantha	1. Vijaynagar. 2. Khedbrahma, 3. Bhiloda, 4. Meghraj.

TABLE NO. XII (1)

Population of the Backward Classes

Category	Population	Percentage to the total population
1	2	3
Scheduled Castes	13,67,255	6.6
Scheduled Tribes	27,54,446	13.3
Total	41,21,701	19.9

TABLE NO. XII (2)
Enrolment of backward classes (1962-63)

Type of Instruction	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Other Backward Classes			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
University Department Research Institutions Arts & Science Colleges	1056	71	1127	237	17	254	600	26	626	1893	114	2007
Colleges for Professional and Special Education	293	6	299	57	8	65	450	17	467	800	31	831
Total Higher Education	1349	77	1426	294	25	319	1050	43	1093	2693	145	2838
Primary Training Colleges	602	190	792	575	191	766	641	90	731	1818	471	2289
Secondary Schools	16607	2217	18824	9539	1615	11154	13421	1673	15094	39567	25505	45072
Primary Schools	108955	52033	160988	171456	79122	250578	198107	87239	285346	478518	218394	696912
Adult Education Classes	2790	1012	3802	4159	594	4753	5704	1426	7130	12653	2032	15685
Other special and Professional Schools	978	424	1402	429	139	568	2349	896	3245	3756	1459	5215
Total (Grand)	131281	55953	187234	186452	81686	268138	221272	91367	312639	539005	229006	768011

In 1961-62 the total enrolment of pupils of the non-Backward communities at all stages of education was 24,42,765, 1961 Census. As compared with this, the total enrolment of the Backward Class pupil in 1961-62 was 7,76,773 which works out to be about 9.4 per cent, of the total backward class population.

Educational Concessions

12.3. The gains, in the advancement of education of backward communities have been achieved often, against, unsurmountable handicaps, mainly of ignorance, rigid tradition and utter poverty. To break down these barriers Government have, therefore, formulated intensive and far-reaching measure for the economic improvement of these people as a whole and have offered a variety of concessions and inducements to the young for their educational advancement. Most of these measures are implemented by the Social Welfare Department which has specially been constituted for the purpose and attention is invited to the reports of that Department for a detailed account of the measures adopted in this field.

12.4. A new class of Economically Backward Class based on income was created during 1959-60. The year also witnessed a unification of the varying educational concessions awarded to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State under the unified scheme.

(a) All the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students at all stages of education are exempted from the payment of tuition fees.

(b) All the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students at all stages of education are also exempted from the payment of examination fees.

12.5. With the recognition of the new class of Economical Backward Class on the criterion of income, all concessions available to the old Category of Other Backward Classes were withdrawn. However, with a view to avoiding hardships to old recipients among this Category of other Backward Classes, it was decided to continue the old concessions of free-ships, scholarships, lump-sum scholarships etc., to those already receiving such concessions till they completed their education in the stage for which the concessions were first awarded to them.

12.6. The award of free education to the newly constituted Economically Backward Classes cost the Government an expenditure of Rs. 104.94 Lacs by way of reimbursement to non Government educational institutions on account of the pupils coming under this category.

Government of India Scholarships to Backward Classes in Gujarat State

The disbursement of Government of India Scholarships to Backward Class pupils in the States has been entrusted to respective States since the year 1959-60. Accordingly, these scholarships were disbursed through the special staff appointed for the purpose in the office of the Director of Social Welfare.

12.7 The Table below shows the number of students of the Backward Classes getting scholarships, stipends and other financial concessions as well as the total value of all such financial assistance awarded to them.

TABLE NO. XII (7)

Number of Backward class students in receipt of Educational Concessions and the total value of such concessions per annum (1962-63)

Sr. No.	Stage	No. of students getting concessions			Total value of the concessions.		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	University Departments Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	1583	98	1681	716189	49884	766073
2	Colleges for Professional and Special Education	468	22	490	256234	14510	270744
3	Primary Training Colleges	968	263	1231	331642	60689	392331
4	Secondary Schools	33086	3768	36854	2123726	270133	2393859
5	Primary Schools	8284	2837	11121	409150	178346	587496
6	Other Professional and Special Schools.	1566	90	1656	163939	19732	183671
	Total	45955	7078	53033	4000880	593294	4594174

12.8 The above Table read with Table No. XII (2) gives the following percentage of students of the Backward Classes who are receiving financial assistance.

Sr. No	Stage	Enrolment	Beneficiaries	Percentage of Beneficiaries.
1	2	3	4	5
1	University Department Research Institutes and Arts and Science Colleges.	2007	1681	83.76
2	Colleges for Professional and special Education	831	490	58.97
3	Primary Training Colleges.	2289	1231	53.77
4	Secondary Schools.	45072	36854	81.76
5	Primary Schools	696912	11121	1.59
6	Other Special and Professional Schools.	20900	1656	27.12
	Total	768011	53033	6.90

Pupils prosecuting Higher education and Secondary education receiving financial benefits show the highest percentage of 86.13 and 78.07 respectively. Primary Education is free, Compulsory and Universal hence very few pupils are required to be provided with financial concessions to meet their normal expenses on States Books etc., so the percentage of beneficiaries is very low viz 1.59. The percentage is also low in the case of 'Other Professional and Special Schools' as most of this schools are free. The over all percentage of 6.90 indicates the extent to which financial concessions are available of, excluding the cost on hostels, room rent concessions and messing

allowances, etc., It should be noted that Backward Class pupils studying in Government Institutions at all levels receive free education and the cost on this account and the pupils benefits thereby are, therefore, not included in the above.

Backward class hostels

12.9 On every important educational activity undertaken by the Social Welfare Department is the provision of special hostels for the Backward class pupils.

The Number of the students of the Backward classes who reside in such approved hostels is given below:-

TABLE NO. XII (9)

*Backward Class Students in Approved Hostels
(1962-63)*

Institutions	Number of Boarders		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1. University Departments, Research Institutions & Arts and Science Colleges	450	13	463
2. Professional & Special Colleges	241	16	257
3. Primary Training Colleges.	1768	464	2232
4. Secondary Schools	2122	304	2426
5. Primary Schools	18068	9035	27103
6. Other Special Professional Schools	363	46	409
Total	23012	9878	32890

Out of 27103 scholars belonging to Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes in Primary schools 15250 belonging to Scheduled Castes, 1847 to Scheduled Tribes.

The figures in the above Table read with those in Table No. XII(2) give the following percentages of the boarders in approved hostels at the different levels of education.

	Enrolment	Boarders	Percentage of Boarders.
Universities, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges	2007	463	23.07
Colleges for Professional and Special Education	831	257	30.93
Primary Training Colleges	2289	2232	97.50
Secondary Schools	45072	2426	5.38
Primary Schools	696912	27103	3.88
Other Professional and Special Schools	20900	409	1.95
Total	768011	32890	4.28

The highest percentage of boarders 91.01 is in Primary Training Colleges as residence in the attached hostels is insisted upon. The next highest percentage is at the University stage 9.01. The Boarders

at the Primary stage (4.07 Percent) refer to those in Ashram Schools, hostel run by District School Boards and other approved hostels receiving grants. The over all percentage 4.24 is low mainly because of the percentages at the Primary and Other Schools in the former the enrolment being high and hostel facilities not very necessary and in the latter the facility not always available and most often not necessary.

Ashram Schools

12.10. In order to solve effectively the problem of education of the Schedule Tribes and the Children in Scheduled Area, Government have started Ashram Schools, through paying grants to well reputed voluntary agencies. In such Ashram Schools children of Scheduled Tribes are provided with free lodge and board and are also given intensive basic training under the constant supervision and guidance of able teachers who are imbued with the spirit of missionary service and zeal. Only children belonging to the Scheduled Tribes are admitted to the hostel section of these Ashram Schools while others are allowed to join these schools as day scholars. Voluntary agencies conducting these Ashram Schools are paid liberal grants at 100 percent of approved non-recurring expenditure 90 of recurring admissible expenditure. The No. of Ashram Schools at the end of the year under report was 60 as detailed below.--

Ashram Schools for	Number of Ashram Schools
1 Scheduled Tribes	56
2 Denotified	2
3 Nomadic Tribes	2
4 Post Basic Ashram School	—
Total.	60

Ashram Schools for	No. of Inmates			Day Scholar	Total
	Boys	Girls	Total		
Scheduled Tribes	2988	1826	4814	1384	6198
Denotified.	125	52	177	152	329
Nomadic Tribes	117	39	156	91	247
Total	3230	1917	5147	1627	6774

The above various measures of educational concessions and inducements are gradually bringing in more and more pupils of the disadvantaged classes, especially of Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes, into educational Institutions at all levels. The Backward Classes receive greater and more inductive advantages for speeding up their educational progress which, compared to non Backward Classes, has considerable lee-way to make up. The social and economic disadvantages of these people are slowly being levelled up to bring them to the same standard of social and economic status as the other sections of the people among which they are being assimilated.

CHAPTER XIII

EDUCATION OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

The weaker sections of the population, require, special facilities, for their education, protection and care. The categories included here are described as under:—

- (a) Socially Handicapped children (Including young Offenders)
- (b) Physically Handicapped Children (Including orthopedically Handicapped)
- (c) Mentally Handicapped children.

The first category of Socially handicapped, include, care of destitute, neglected, victimised, deserted uncontrollable children and young offenders. The work of socially handicapped children is looked after by juvenile Branch of the Directorate of Social Welfare. The Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, assisted by Assistant Director-cum-Assistant Reclamation Officer, and one Inspector of Certified Schools and Woman Inspector are responsible for management of all institutions under the Children Acts.

In the Gujarat State, 2 Children Acts, viz, Bombay Children Act, 1948 and the Saurashtra Children Act, 1956 are in force. By the end of 1962-63 the Saurashtra Children Act, 1956, was applied to all the five Districts of former Saurashtra State and the Bombay Children Act was in force in the Districts of Surat, Broach, Baroda, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Amreli, Banaskantha and Panchmahals.

The main constituent aspects of the functioning of the work under the children Acts are:-

- (1) Establishment of Remand Homes and Observation Homes.
- (2) Establishment of Juvenile or Children's Courts.
- (3) Probation and case work services.
- (4) Starting of Certified Schools or special Schools.
- (5) Recognising Fit person Institutions.
- (6) Operation of After-care services.

Juvenile Courts

13.1 In each district, where children Act is applied, one Juvenile Court, has been established under the Act. The Juvenile Court is presided over by a First Class Magistrate of the local court. Two Lady Social Workers who are interested in child welfare are appointed as Hon. Lady Magistrates. On 31st March 1963 there were 16 Juvenile Courts in 14 Districts of the Gujarat State.

Total number of cases brought before the Juvenile Courts for the year 1962-63 were 2248 boys and 264 girls.

Probation and case work services

13.2 The success of the working of the machinery under Children Act largely depends upon the quality and efficiency of Probation and case work services attached to the Juvenile Court and Remand Homes. By the end of the year the Probation Officers attached to the Juvenile Courts, were as follows:-

Name of Juvenile Court.	No. of Probation Officers.
Ahmedabad	5
Kaira (Nadiad)	1
Baroda	2
Broach	1
Rajpipla	1
Jambusar.	1
Surat	2
Rajkot.	2
Jamnagar.	1
Bhavnagar	1

Name of Juvenile Court.	No of Probation Officers.
Surendranagar.	1
Mehsana	1
Amreli	1
Panchmahals.	1
Banaskantha.	1

The Probation Officer diagnoses each case, suggests treatment and plans for rehabilitation of each child. The Probation Officer is a friend and guide of the inmates. The courts pass orders on the Social investigation made by the Probation Officer.

They are entrusted with various other duties which are listed below:-

- (a) Supervision of Juvenile Court cases.
- (b) Supervision of licences.
- (c) Pre-licence inquiries.
- (d) Adoption inquiries.
- (e) Suitors inquiries.
- (f) Correspondence regarding children in the Remand Homes.

Besides the above work they are responsible for the management of Remand Home or Observation Home. They are residential Officers in charge of the institution.

Remand Homes/Observation Homes

13.3 The Remand Homes are 'Places of Safety' under the children Act and children initially taken charges of under this Act, are temporarily kept in these Homes, till their cases are disposed of by the Juvenile (Children) Courts. During the period of Child's stay in the Remand Home, the Probation Officer conducts social investigation concerning the child and submits a detailed analysis of the case to the Juvenile Courts, to diagnose the case and suggest suitable plan of treatment.

At the end of the year there were following Remand Homes and Observation Homes run by Government or associations:—

Name of District.	Remand Homes or Observation Homes.	Government / Association.	Whether facility for girls.
1. Ahmedabad.	1. Remand Home.	By Assn.	Yes, at local vol. agencies
2. Kaira.	1. Remand Home.	By Assn.	-do-
3. Baroda.	1. Remand Home.	By Assn.	Separate arrangement for girls.
4. Broach.	3. Remand Homes (Broach, Jambusar Rajpipla).	By Assn.	—
5. Surat.	1. Remand Home.	By Assn.	Arrangement for girls is made.
6. Rajkot.	1. Observation Home.		Yes, at Special School for girls.
7. Surendranagar	1. Observation Home.		Yes, at local agencies.
8. Jamnagar	1 Observation Home.		Yes, at local Vol. agencies.
9. Junagadh	1 -do-		-do-
10. Bhavnagar	1 Observation.		-do-
11. Mehsana	1 Remand Home.		-do-
12. Amreli	1 Remand Home.		—
13. Palanpur	1 -do-		—
14. Godhra.	1 -do-		Yes, at local vol. agencies

At Observation Home, Rajkot, arrangements are available for psychological observation.

Certified Schools and fit person institutions:-

13.4 Children, whose home conditions were not satisfactory and who were in need of institutional treatment were committed to certified schools and special schools prfit person institution for their care and protection.

The certified schools provided following services to the children.

1. Lodging.
2. Boarding.
- 2.A. Clothing.
3. Personal hygiene.
4. Medical care.
5. Educational training.
6. Vocational training.
7. Counselling.
8. Inmate personnel participation.
9. Vocational guidance.
10. Finding Employment for inmates.
11. Recreational facilities.

- (a) Music.
- (b) Games indoor and out-door.
- (c) Library.
- (d) Reading room.

12. Charactor building.

The location of Government certified schools with capacity and number of inmate on 31-3-1963 was as under:

1. Certified School, Surat,	100	75
2. Certified School, Baroda.	100	104
3. Certified School, Broach.	125	87
4. Special School for boys, Rajkot.	125	122
5. Special School for girls, Rajkor.	75	38 girls

During the year under report number of children admitted in Government Certified School was 125 boys and 4 girls.

Fit Persons institution

13.5 In addition to certified schools, managed by Government there are voluntary institutions which have residential facilities for women and children. These institutions have been declared as fit person institutions under the Children Act. These institution have solved the problem of vacancies in Government certified Schools.

These institutions are paid Rs. 25 per inmate per month as maintenance grant.

There are 18 such institutions all over the Gujarat State.

After-Care and Release on licence

The children whose parents are traced or whose home conditions have improved are released on licence before the final date of their release.

During the year under report 12 boys and 12 girls were released on licence.

The inmates of Certified Schools who have no place to go after release are not left without support, but referred to After-care, Reception Centre, District Shelter and State Home in the State. The location of After-care facilities in Gujarat State are as under:-

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1. State Home, Junagadh | for males, |
| 2. State Home, Baroda | for females. |
| 3. Reception Centre. | for females:- |
| 1. Surat. | |
| 2. Palanpur. | |
| 3. Surendranagar. | |
| 4. Ahmedabad. | |
| 5. Amreli. | |

4 District Shelter for males:-

1. Bhavnagar.
2. Bhuj.
3. Ahmedabad.
4. Baroda.

The number of children admitted in After-care home was 1344. In case of girls there is provision of giving grant of Rs. 150 to the committed girls, if their marriage is arranged by institution.

Gujarat State Probation and After-care Association:-

This is State association and looks to after-care and supervision work. The inmates released on personal bond or under licence are supervised by this Association.

Association has system of appointing voluntary Probation Officers who are paid as under for supervision work.

Rs. 3-00 for supervision for one case.

Rs. 5-00 for supervision for two cases.

Rs. 7-00 p. m. for supervision for three or more cases.

In addition to this follow up work of the inmates discharged from various institutions are also done by this Association.

During the year under report 12 boys and 12 girls inmates released on licence, were under supervision of this Association.

Welfare of Physically Handicapped:—

13.6 During the last few years, India has witnessed the gradual growth of services for various categories of physically handicapped persons. Before that the main force for the activities of the Welfare of Physically Handicapped was the philanthropic impulse. Following the advent of Independence, the services for the Welfare of Physically Handicapped have been strengthened both by the Government and voluntary agencies. Consequent upon the interest taken by Government of India and State Government and voluntary agencies several institutions have been started for the education, training and rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped persons.

It is now recognised that the handicapped persons can be useful persons in society like other normal persons provided they are given equal opportunities of education and training and some constructive help towards rehabilitation as other persons get. To make the Physically Handicapped persons useful citizens, the service programme should be so geared up as to help them to become self-dependent. With this point in view the various activities on the education, training and rehabilitation have been undertaken in this state by both Government and Voluntary institutions.

Before the year under report the following institutions were working for the welfare of the physically handicapped at Government as well as voluntary level.

Category of Institutions.	Government	Private.
1	2	3
Schools for Blind	4	8
Schools for Deaf-mutes	2	6
Home for Crippled Children	1	Nil
Home for Mentally Deficient Children	1	Nil

During the year under report following new Institutions were started to give benefits of education, training and rehabilitation to more physically handicapped persons.

School for Deaf. Kachholi -District Surat.

13.7 The Gram Seva Samiti Kachholi, District Surat sponsored and started one school for the deaf children. This School has made a good progress during the year under report. There were 49 children in this school. This is the only school for the deaf which is located in the rural area. The deaf children in this school are given free residential accommodation and education.

School for Deaf, Baroda.

13.8 A School for the education of deaf children has been started at Baroda by a Voluntary Agency. This School is a day school. The deaf children staying with their parents can avail the facilities of education in this school. The school has made good progress by enrolling 80 children on the roll by the end of the year under report.

Blind School, Surendranagar.

13.9 A School for Blind has been started at Surendranagar on voluntary basis to give facilities of education to blind children of the surrounding areas. This school could not reach the maximum number of students required for recognition. It will be recognised when it has 25 children on its roll.

It is now considered that the Physically Handicapped children should be given education with normal children so that they can have their socio psychlogical adjustment with normal persons in society. With this point in view, a scheme was prepared for Integrated education of Blind Children along with normal sighted children and was submitted to Government. Similarly a scheme for the education of deaf children in normal school was also submitted to Government.

Sheltered workshops

13.10 .On completion of education and training in craft in the schools, it is necessary that they should be helped to settle down by giving them some employment or vocation. Normal Physically Handicapped persons should be employed in open industries along with other normal persons. But there are some handicapped persons who cannot go in open industry. Such handicapped persons should be provided with employment in sheltered environments. For this, some sheltered workshops for Blind, Deaf and Orthopaedically handicapped have been started at the following places.

Sr. No.	Category of the Institution.	Government.	Private	Trades taught.
1.	Sheltered Workshop for Blind, Junagadh.	1	—	Cane-work, Candle making, Coir-knitting, Music, Weaving, etc.
2.	Sheltered Workshop for crippled, Ahmedabad (Apang Manav Mandal, Ahmedabad).	—	1	File making, Tailoring, Book binding, Straw Board file, Plastic work and powerlooms.
3.	Sheltered workshop for Deaf, Deaf Dum School, Ahmedabad.	—	1	Composing, Weaving, Tailoring, Book binding, etc.

These Sheltered Workshops impart advance training in the Crafts which they have learnt along with the work that they get in the Sheltered Workshops.

The Andh Mahila Vikas Griha, Rajkot is to start a Sheltered Workshop for the Blind Women for which they have constructed a building with the help of building grant from the Government of India. The work will be started after purchasing the necessary equipments for various crafts.

The existing Sheltered Workshop for the Physically Handicapped at Ahmedabad has been continued and a grant of Rs. 10,000/- has been given for its further development.

There are some handicapped persons who have not opportunities of education and training in their childhood. In order to make them useful citizens, they should be given opportunities of training in some vocations. With this point in view, a scheme of establishing a training Centre for Adult deaf is under consideration. The adult training centre for the Blind Ahmedabad imparts education and training to adult blind persons, and it is being given maintenance grant to run its activities.

Training of Teachers

13.11 The imparting of education to deaf and blind children demands a special teaching and training of teachers. With a view to train the teachers working in the Schools for the deaf, a training College for the teachers for the deaf had been started by the Deaf School, Ahmedabad. This College has trained 22 teachers. A scheme of establishing a training a College of the blind is under consideration of the Government. With the Establishment of this college it will be possible to man our institutions for blind and deaf with trained personnel. One candidate was trained at the training College of teachers at Lucknow during the year under report.

Awards of Scholarship

13.12 To give incentive to the blind, the deaf and the orthopaedically handicapped children, to come forward for education and training, Government of India awards Scholarships to the blind, the deaf, and the orthopaedically handicapped students. During the year under report 5 blind and 9 orthopaedically handicapped students were awarded scholarships by the Government of India.

The State also awards scholarships to the Blind and the deaf children studying in Schools and Colleges. 14 Blind 57 deaf students were awarded scholarship under the scheme to the tune of Rs. 18,375/- during the year under report.

Welfare of Old and Infirm

13.13 With a view to cater for the old and infirm persons requiring shelter due to undesirable circumstances in their families, 5 Homes for the Aged and the infirm have been started by voluntary agencies in Saurashtra. The details of which are as under:—

1. Home for the aged and infirm, Bhavnagar.	..	..	..	26
2. Home for the aged and infirm, Junagadh.	..	..	..	38
3. Indian Conference of Social Work, Jamnagar	..	..	..	5
4. Kishanchand Kothari Vanprastha Ashram, Surendranagar.	..	..	..	12
5. Nirmalaben R. Virani Ashkta Matru Ashram, Rajkot	..	..	..	50

Nearly 130 old and infirm persons are given shelter in the above homes and Government gives grant @ Rs. 30 p. m. per inmate.

The following institutions also admit old and aged.

1. Ashkta Ashram, Surat.
2. Vanprastha Anath Ashram, Ahmedabad.
3. Anathashram, Morvi and Palasana.
4. Ramnikkunvarba Anathashram, Rajkot.
5. Anathashram, Gondal.

The Grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies

13.14 Voluntary agencies running the schools for the physically handicapped are given maintenance grants at Rs. 30/- p. m. per inmate or 2/3rd of admissible expenditure whichever is less, and also equipment grant to an extent of 50% of the expenditure. The following voluntary agencies were given grants during the year.

1. Voluntary agencies for the Blind.	..	..	..	..	10
2. Voluntary agencies for the Deaf.	..	..	..	..	6
3. Voluntary agencies for the orthopaedically Handicapped.	..	..	..	..	1

Establishment of Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped

13.15 it is now recognised that the Physically Handicapped persons can be as productive as normal persons in open fields of employment. With a view to help the physically handicapped persons to go for employment in open, a scheme of establishing a special Employment Exchange is sanctioned in Government. On Establishment of this Employment Exchange, a way will be paved for helping the Physically Handicapped persons to be absorbed in open employment.

Conclusion

13.16 The year under report, therefore, saw an allsided development in the furtherance of the welfare services and strengthening of the plan programme in all the fields.

CHAPTER XIV

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

14.1 In this concluding Chapter of the Report, it is proposed to give a brief account of those educational activities of the Department which have not been described earlier. They are:

- A. Pre-Primary Education
- B. School Medical Service and School Meals
- C. Institute of Vocational Guidance.
- D. Oriental Studies.
- E. Visual Education
- F. Libraries
- G. Patronage to Literature
- H. Text Books
- I. Museums
- J. N. C. C. & A. C. C.
- K. Drawing and Craft Education

A—PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

Schools and Pupils

14.2 The number of Pre-Primary Schools increased from 415 with 29975 pupils on 31st March 1962 to 446 schools with 31971 pupils on 31st March 1963 as shown in the following Table :

TABLE NO. XIV (1)

Pre-Primary Education (1962—63)

Year	Number of Schools	Number of pupils			Average number of pupils per school
		Boys	Girls	Total	
1961-62	415	16494	13481	29975	72
1962-63	446	17553	14418	31971	71

out of the 446 pre-primary schools, 44 were conducted by local bodies and the remaining 402 by private agencies. 377 private Pre-primary schools were aided by the Department. This figure does not include Balwadis under Social Welfare Department. Of the total number of 31971 pupils in Pre-Primary Schools, 2651 pupils were in Schools conducted by local bodies, 27762 were in aided schools and 1558 were in unaided schools. Pre-Primary Schools tended to concentrate in urban areas. The Community Development activities, however have brought this facility even to rural areas so that as many as 189 out of 446 of these schools were in rural areas in 1962-63.

TABLE NO. XIV (2)
Urban and Rural Pre-Primary Schools
 (1962-63)

<i>Number of Schools</i>	
Urban	257
Rural	189
Total	<u>446</u>
<i>Number of pupils</i>	
Urban	21386
Rural	10585
Total	<u>31971</u>
<i>Average No. of pupils per School</i>	
Urban	83
Rural	55
Total	<u>71</u>

The demand for these schools is greater in urban areas of the 446 Pre-Primary Schools, only 189 (42.7 percent) are in rural areas and the remaining 257 (57.6 percent) are in urban areas. Of the pupils in them, 21386 (66.6 percent) are in urban schools and only 10585 (33.1 per cent) are in rural school. This gives widely differing average number of pupils per school, 83 in urban and 55 in rural areas.

Teachers

14.3 The following Table gives the details of teachers in Pre-Primary Schools.

TABLE NO. XIV (3)
Teachers in Pre-Primary School.
 (1962-63)

<i>Trained teachers</i>	
Men	168
Women	380
Total	<u>548</u>
<i>Untrained teachers</i>	
Men	59
Women	345
Total	<u>404</u>
<i>Total Men</i>	227
Women	725
Total	<u>952</u>

It will be seen from the above Table that the number of teachers in Pre-Primary Schools was 952 as against 823 in 1961-62. The number of trained teachers was 548 or 57.5 percent of the total number of teachers. The percentage of women teachers was about 76.1.

Expenditure

14.4 The total direct expenditure on Pre-Primary Schools increased from Rs. 13,49,101 in 1961-62., to Rs. 17,18,017 in 1962-63. Its distribution according to sources is given in the Table Below:

TABLE NO. XIV (4)

Expenditure on Pre-Primary Schools (1962--63)

Source	1961-62		1962-63	
	Expendi- ture	Percentage to the total	Expendi- ture	Percentage to the total
Central Government Funds.	36488	2.7	37225	2.2
State Government funds	109496	8.1	127450	7.4
District School Board Funds...	142695	10.6	185455	10.8
Municipal Funds.	148891	17.0	192749	11.2
Fees.	428483	31.8	630293	36.7
Other Sources...	482948	35.8	544845	31.7
Total	1349101	100.0	1718017	100.0

It will be seen from the above that about 36.7 percent of the expenditure on Pre-Primary Schools was met from fees and that the contribution from Government Funds increased from Rs. 109496 in 1961-62 to Rs. 127450 in 1962-63.

Training Institutions

14.5. Information about Pre-Primary training institutions is given in Chapter VII (Training of Teachers) of this Report.

B--SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE AND SCHOOL MEALS

Medical Service and Health Education

14.6 There is no regular School Medical Service Constituted for the State as such. In certain big cities like Ahmedabad and Baroda, however, there are private agencies running School Medical Services on a voluntary basis.

Health Education in schools is imparted through the teaching of the subjects such as physiology and Hygiene, sanitation etc., prescribed in the syllabus. This is supplemented from time to time by special lectures, magic lantern talks and film shows.

(a) *Medical Inspection.*—The orders of Government on Medical Inspection of students in Secondary Schools in the Gujarat Districts of old Bombay State area are as follows.

(i) The routine medical examination of pupils should be held on entry in to a Secondary School and thereafter at or about the 14th year of their age and finally in the top standard before the pupils concerned leave the school.

(ii) In the case of children who are found defective in health at the routine medical inspections re-inspection should be undertaken after a reasonable period and where possible medical treatment should also be given to them.

(iii) In addition to the Medical Examination height and weight measurement should be taken at regular intervals of not less than six months and recorded in the form of graphs by the teacher and any pupil showing material variation from normal progress should be brought to the notice of the Medical Officer concerned and his case reported to the parent or guardian for necessary treatment.

(iv) A statement containing a record of the medical examination of a pupil should be attached to the Leaving Certificate when the pupil leaves the School.

(v) A record of the Medical Examination of every pupil should be maintained according to the form prescribed by the Department.

No such elaborate rules were framed by the ex-Governments of the Saurashtra and Kutch regions; even so, medical inspection was held in some of the schools in these regions. The following Table gives details of the medical inspection conducted in Secondary Schools during the year under report:

TABLE NO. XIV (6)

Medical inspection in Secondary Schools (1962-63)

Year	Total Number of Secondary Schools	Number of Secondary Schools where Medical Inspection was carried out.	Total No. of students examined	Total Expenditure incurred
1	2	3	4	5
1961-62	1210	102	25500	5119
1962-63	1315	663	282512	29432

As explained above under (a)-1 medical inspection in Secondary Schools is not conducted every year. The number of schools holding medical inspections, therefore, does not necessarily increase from year to year. As regards Primary Schools, orders were issued by Government that Local Authorities should prepare schemes for medical inspection of schools children in consultation with the Director of Public Health and submit them to Government through the Public Health and Education Departments. The working of the scheme to be supervised by the Public Health Department while the expenditure on grants payable to Local Authorities was to be controlled by the Director of Education. This year, no District Local Boards or Authorised Municipalities introduced schemes of medical inspection in their primary schools with the previous approval of Government. Due to financial stringency, Government do not allow the Local Bodies either to revise the existing scheme or to introduce a new one for the present. The Local Bodies are allowed to introduce new schemes of medical inspection provided the entire extra expenditure is borne by the Local Bodies without any extra cost to Government on this account.

The total number of Primary Schools in which medical inspection was carried out during 1962-63 was 934. The total number of pupils examined in these schools was 201153.

(b) *School meals*.—There is no scheme initiated by Government for providing meals or light refreshments school children except in the Dangs District, which is educationally backward.

The mid-day meal scheme, introduced in the Dangs District in 1951-52, was continued during the year under report. The present mid-day meal consists of a bread prepared and Dal or Vegetable ground nuts Jaggery, several fruits or Solads.

The scheme of free distribution of UNICEF SKIM MILK powder to children in public Primary Schools was introduced in a large number of schools situated in the Scheduled Areas, Community Project Areas, Community Development Project and the National Extension service Block in the State.

C-VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

14.7 An independent Institute of Vocational Guidance set up at Ahmedabad in May 1960 as well as the Vocational Guidance Sub-bureau existing since 1957 continued to function during the year under report.

Staff

The sanctioned staff for the Institute and the sub-bureau remained as under:—

<i>Designation</i>	<i>No. of posts in the Institute</i>	<i>Sub-Bureau</i>
Vocational Guidance Officer (G. E. S. Cl. II)	1	—
Assistant V. G. Officer (G. E. S. Cl. II)	—	1
Assistant	1	1
Clerks	2	1
Peons.	3	1

Personal/Postal Guidance

1055 persons visited the Institute personally to seek guidance. 460 letters by the Institute and 1004 by the Sub-Bureau were sent out in reply to queries seeking information guidance.

Thus bringing the total number of persons guided during 62-63 to 2519, as against 2137 during the preceding year.

Career Conference

Eight Career Conference for University Students and School pupils were organised by the Institutions with the financial and other assistance of the Institute.

6 Career Exhibitions were organised by the Rotary Club of Visnagar, Lok Shikshan Samiti Kutch, City High School Ahmedabad, Shreyas Ahmedabad, A. G. High School Ahmedabad and Sarvodaya Vinay Mandir Ajarpura with the material and suggestions of the Institute.

Psychological Testing for Selection of Candidates for various Government recruitments by an individual Department and by another Specially Constituted Body was entrusted to this Institute.

Talks

6 talks to students attending Career Conferences and 5 talks to students studying/staying in Institutions were delivered.

9 talks were delivered to teachers undergoing training at four Training Colleges in Ahmedabad and Mangrol.

Miscellaneous

The Vocational Guidance Officer attended the All India Workshop on the Centrally Sponsored Scheme regarding Educational and Vocational Guidance, which met at Bangalore in May, 1962.

Fifteen Teachers studying the Special Paper in Educational and Vocational Guidance under the B. Ed. course at the A. G. Teachers College, Ahmedabad, were taken round the Institute and shown the working.

Three Monographs including one in Gujarati and one Note in addition, were prepared on various Courses/Careers.

Concluding Remarks

<i>Letters Handled</i>	<i>Institute</i>	<i>Sub-bureau</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Received	2539	3398	5937
Sent.	2287	1844	5131
Expenditure	16945-17	9073-31	26018-48

D—ORIENTAL STUDIES

14.8. Of the 70816 candidates who appeared from Gujarat State for March 1963 at the Secondary School Certificate Examination conducted by the Secondary School Certificate Board, Baroda 35463 offered a paper in an Oriental languages. Of the latter 33409 took Sanskrit 24 Ardhamagadhi, 1922 Persian, and 82 Arabic.

The following table will show the number of students who appeared at the S. S. C. Examinations for October 1962 and March 1963 and who had offered a paper in an Oriental languages.

Oriental Studies

Subject	Offered		No. appeared		No. passed	
	October 1962	March 1963	October 1962	March 1963	October 1962	March 1963
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Sanskrit	14668	34400	13626	33409	7614	20024
2. Ardhamagadhi	36	26	30	24	13	10
3. Persian	791	1964	748	1922	463	1465
4. Pali	2	1	2	Nil	1	Nil
5. Arabic	26	90	25	82	17	68
6. Avesta pehlavi	Nil	3	Nil	3	Nil	3
7. Any other	1	23	1	23	1	21

E. VISUAL EDUCATION

14.9 For the promotion of Audio Visual Education the Department has a special Inspectorate under the Inspector for Visual Education. Below are some of the main activities of this inspectorate.

1. Purchase of Audio Visual Materials.

2. Supervision and up keep of all Audio Visual Aids distributed among Government Institutions and Inspecting Officers in the State.

3. Arranging Exhibition, workshops, seminars, talks, demonstrations, model lessons, films shows for schools, Training Colleges, Social organisation and public.

4. Advising Heads of Non-Government Secondary Schools, Training Colleges and Social Education organisations in the purchase and the use of teaching aids.

5. Maintaining a distribution service for all types of Visual aids.

6. Encouraging the use of Visual aids (Projected as well as non-projected) for imparting education to pupils in schools teachers under training, and adult population in rural areas.

Purchase of Audio Visual Materials

During the year under report the following equipments were purchased by the office of the Inspector for Visual Education.

1.	16 m. m. Sound films	..	..	..	..	..	33
2.	35 m. m. film strips	..	..	..	..	..	22
3.	2 x 2 Slides	..	..	..	..	..	One set
4.	Reference Books	..	..	..	..	..	95

Film shows

The film shows continued to remain popular as ever. The films provided healthy entertainment specially to pupils. The table below gives the variety of public institutions served by the office of the Inspector for Visual Education, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.

Sr. No.	Name of the Institution	No. of film shows
1.	Balkanji Bari.	15
2.	Secondary Schools.	39
3.	Training Colleges.	22
4.	Police Heads Quarters, Ahmedabad.	18
5.	Labour Welfare Organisation.	11
6.	Other organisation and Social Welfare.	13
7.	Primary Schools.	10
8.	Film Shows in rural areas., Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Rajkot, Bhuj.	844
9.	Prohibition office.	10
10.	Colleges.	3
11.	Other Private shows.	50
12.	Scout Camps.	1

F. LIBRARIES

14.10 (1) The office of the Curator of Libraries was created in the year 1960 after the bifurcation of Gujarat and Maharashtra and continued to work as an allied office under the Control of the Director of Education, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad. Shri N. M. Raval worked as the Curator of Libraries during the period under report.

The Curator of Libraries is assisted by two Assistant Curators of Libraries one at Baroda and the other at Ahmedabad.

The Assistant Curator of Libraries, Baroda is in charge of Taluka, Peta, Bal and Mahila Libraries in Baroda, Broach, Surat, Panchmahals and Dang Districts, while the Assistant Curator of Libraries, Ahmedabad is in charge of such libraries, in Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Kaira, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha and Amreli Districts.

The post of Assistant Curator of Libraries, Gujarat Region, Ahmedabad remained vacant during the period under report. The Assistant Curator of Libraries, Gujarat Region Baroda was in charge of the office of the Assistant Curator of Libraries, Gujarat Region, Ahmedabad.

The Assistant Curator of Libraries, Gujarat region, Baroda was also in charge of the Central Library, Baroda till a gazetted post of state librarian, in Class II was newly created and Shri H. J. Upadhyay took over as a State Librarian, Central Library, Baroda from 19th February 1963.

Central Library, Baroda

(2) The Central Library, Baroda continued to be run by the Gujarat Government. It was run under supervision of the Assistant Curator of Libraries, Baroda till the new appointment of the State Librarian, was made on 19th February 1963. The Central Library is free public library open to all the citizens of Baroda.

The Central Library Baroda Comprises of the following sections (1) Reading Room (2) Lending section (3) Reference section (4) Childrens section (5) Mahila-section and (6) Reading Circle.

The following table gives an idea about the total stock of Books in all the sections of the Central Library.

Sr. No.	Language	Stock as on 31-3-1962	Stock as on 31-3-1963	Increase
1	2	3	4	5
1.	English	54514	54869	355
2.	Gujarati	47082	47443	361
3.	Marathi	35942	36064	122
4.	Hindi	5693	5848	155
5.	Urdu	2911	2983	72
Total ..		146142	147207	1065

The table reveals the fact that at the end of the year the stock of books showed an increase of 1065 over that of the preceding year. The total No. of books in the library are 1,47,207.

Moreover the following statement shows the total number of members enrolled on the various lending section of the Central Library by paying the prescribed deposit i. e., Rs. 10 per adults and Rs. 2 for children's section.

Sr. No.	Name of the Section	No. of members as on 31-3-1962	No. as on 31-3-1963	Increase
1	2	3	4	5
1.	General Section.	2007	2214	207
2.	Mahila Section.	117	141	24
3.	Children's Section.	387	447	62
Total ..		2511	2804	293

The above table shows an increase of 293 reader members over the number reported in the previous year.

The following Statement gives information about the total No. of books circulated during the year under report.

Sr. No.	Name of the Section	Total No. of Books circulated
1	2	3
1.	Lending Section.	1,03,443
2.	Mahila Section.	19,773
3.	Children Section.	26,368
4.	Reference Section.	2,660
Total ..		1,52,244

The Reading Room Section provide facilities to readers. The following statement gives actual information about magazines.

Sr. No.	Languages	Total Magazines.
1	2	3
1.	Gujarati	113
2.	Marathi.	45
3.	Hindi	40
4.	Urdu	4
5.	English.	94
Total ..		296

An average 500/600 readers visit the reading room each day.

After the bifurcation of Ex. Bombay State into Gujarat and Maharashtra the question of having the Central Library for Gujarat State arose and it was decided that the Central Library Baroda should be declared as a Central Library for the Gujarat State.

However it does not actually function as such for want of amendment in the press and Registration of book rules, non-availability of Technical persons etc.,

Regional Library— Deposit Library

(3) The Regional Library, Ahmedabad managed by the Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad, worked as Regional and the Deposit Library during the period under report. It used to receive all the books printed in Gujarati in the state under the Press and Registration of Book Act. XXV of 1867. 2979 Books are received in the deposit library under this act during the period under report and total number of books received till now in this section comes to 69827. The books are classified and catalogued according to one of the approved methods of Library Science.

The following Statement gives information about the total No. of books circulated the during the year under report.

Sr. No.	Language	Total No. of books circulated in 1961	Total No. of Books Circulated in 1962.
1	2	3	4
1.	Gujarati	18116	20947
2.	Hindi	4801	5990
3.	English	4791	5874
4.	Sanskrit	111	60
5.	Marathi	50	75
6.	Urdu	35	4
Total ..		27904	32890

The following table gives an idea about the total stock of books.

Sr. No.	Language	Stocks
1.	English	32236
2.	Gujarati	19017
3.	Hindi	9617
4.	Sanskrit	3310
5.	Marathi	1862
6.	Urdu	1160
7.	Bengali	971
8.	Pali	341
9.	Bakrut	338
10.	Jarman	273
11.	French	237
12.	Persian	139
13.	Arabic	67
14.	Misc.	259
Total ..		69827

The following Statement gives information about magazines.

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Languages</i>	<i>Total Magazines</i>
1.	English	120
2.	Hindi	45
3.	Gujarati	40
4.	Marathi	6
5.	Urdu	1
Total ..		212

The printers of newspapers are also required to send one copy of all the newspapers printed by them to the Curator of Libraries, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad, under the same act and most of the printers delivered copies of the newspapers regularly to this office.

District Taluka and Peta Libraries

(4) The number of District Libraries recognised under the libraries development scheme was 8, The total number of books in these libraries were 146,312 and books issued for the period from these Libraries were 2,30,495 during the year under report.

The number of Taluka and peta libraries recognised under the scheme were 98 and the grant paid to the taluka and peta libraries was Rs. 92.103.

Town Childern and Mahila Libraries

(5) 58 Town, 23 Childern and 27 Mahila Libraries are recognised and are paid Rs. 48,833, Rs. 2234 and 9284 respectively as grant in aid during the period under report.

Village Reading Rooms and Libraries

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

TABLE NO.

Village Reading Rooms and Libraries (1962-63)

<i>Sr No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number</i>
1.	Number of Libraries.	4834
2.	No. of Reading Rooms.	1081
3.	No. of books in the libraries at the begining of the year	2823639
4.	No. of books issued.	2354088
5.	No. of books added during the year.	1330543
6.	Average daily attendanco.	35918
7.	Total expenditure on libraries and reading rooms.	718633

General Statistics

(7) The No. XIV-(10) table gives the figures of Government grant paid, stock of Books, Books added, Books issued etc. to the various categories of libraries during the year under report.

Trained staff for Libraries

(8) One of the pre-requisites for an effecient, Library service is Trained staff. So far only few libraries have fully qualified librarians. As usual the Gujarat Pustakalaya Mandal,

Ahmedabad organised the Library Training Class from 7th May 1962 to 6th June 1962 in the year under report. 105 students appeared for the examination conducted by the Curator of Libraries Ahmedabad of whom 55 were declared successful.

Libraries Association

(9) Gujarat Pustakalaya Mandal recognised as Library Association and was given grant in aid of Rs. 3000 during the year under report. There were 3964 members of the Association and an amount of Rs. 8400 was collected as membership fees from them. Ten Districts, 55 Talukas and two City Library Association were established in the year. The Association also conduct refresher courses in Library science, circulates boxes of books and propagates for opening new libraries, where they are not existing.

Integrated Library Service.

(10) There are two centres of integrated library service in Gujarat State one at Rajjipla and another at Trapaj Rajjipla and Trapa. Centres are functioning under supervision of the Principal, G. B. T. C, Rajjipla and Principal, Janata College, Trapaj, respectively.

It catres service to the Villages in which it is introduced and has provided simple reading for Villagers in various subjects.

Sr. No.	Centre	Villages benefited	No. of books circulated
1.	Rajjipla	100	31632
2.	Trapaj	72	23278

The circulating libraries are very popular and have created a healthy taste for reading in the rural areas.

Statement for Library Service Trapaj

Annual income	Annual expenditure	No. of subscriber	Total No. of Books	Books issued	Total No. of reader per year	No. of periodicals	No. of readers for periodicals	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rs.	Rs.							
738	5477	Local 97 Circu 72	14923	20488 2790	180 72	16	2790	
		169		23278	252			

Libraries in Saurashtra

(11) There are 76 recognised Grant-in-aid libraries, in Saurashtra and Kutch. Amount of Rs. 71297 was sanctioned as grant-in-aid to these libraries in the year under report.

The following table shows the No. of libraries amount of Grant paid and number of books in the libraries of Saurashtra Division during the year under report.

Sr. No.	Name of the District.	No. of Libraries.	Amount of expenditure	Amount of grant	Total No. of Books.	No. of Books issued
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Rajkot	17	64137	31943	114065	16280
2.	Junagadh	7	13415	5142	53307	37365
3.	Amreli	8	11258	3718	20751	9466
4.	Surendranagar	5	18462	8732	29849	1135
5.	Bhavnagar	10	49559	13840	90681	40658
6.	Jamnagar	12	17943	7484	45465	31638
7.	Kutch	17	10001	438	60699	17373
	Total ..	76	185105	71297	1414817	233915

Government Libraries

(11) Except Central Library Paroda, Integrated Library Service Rajpipla in Broach District, and Integrated Library Service Trapaj in Bhavnagar District, there are other thirteen Government Libraries in Saurashtra and Kutch Division. An amount of Rs. 1,33,290 was sanctioned by the Government to run these libraries in the year under report. There were 7146 borrowers and 1,91,650 books in these libraries.

G. PATRONAGE TO LITERATURE

14.11 Every year a certain amount is spent on the encouragement of Literature. This amount is utilised for the purchase by way of Government patronage to authors of books which are useful from an educational point of view. The books thus purchased by way of Government patronage are distributed amongst Government institutions and in special cases among non Government educational institutions, libraries, research institutions etc. During the year under report an amount of Rs. 756 has been utilised for the purchase of 54 copies of two parts of volume I of the book as made for distributing amongst the Government Arts and Science and Primary Teachers Training Colleges in the State.

Other books and magazines etc. of an academic and educational interest were also brought to the notice of Government and non Government educational institutions under the Department.

G. 2. ENCOURAGEMENT TO CHILDREN LITERATURES

For the encouragement of Children's Literature Government have appointed a committee for children's Literature under the Chairmanship of Director of Education and a few members interested in child's Literature. A catalogue of existing books from 1832 to 1957 has been prepared and distributed free to all educational institutions and libraries of the State. A book of birds was also published by the same Committee.

H. TEXT BOOKS

Text book in Primary and Secondary Schools

14.12 Under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, and the Rules made there under, the power of prescribing text books for primary schools has been vested with Government.

and no books other than those sanctioned by Government or the Director of Education can be used in any Government or the recognised primary school. Secondary schools in the areas of the old Bombay State are also required to use sanctioned text books. To assist the Director of Education in deciding questions relating to sanction of books to be used in schools, School Book Committee consisting of official and non-official members have been constituted for Gujarati and English. To maintain a uniform standard in the scrutiny of text books in different languages, a co-ordinating Committee with the Director of Education as the President and the Chairmen and Educationists of the School Book Committees as members, have been formed. Provision has also been made for the submission of appeals to the Director of Education by authors and publishers against the rejection of their books by the School Book Committees.

The Departmental readers in Gujarati written for Government by a special Committee consisting of educationalists and writers were in use in Stds. I-IV. The Gujarati Language Primers and Readers I-IV published by private agencies were also in use in primary schools under some of the School Boards in Gujarat.

The Ex-Saurashtra Government had appointed a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials for selection of text books for primary and secondary schools in Saurashtra. The Director of Education, Saurashtra was a member in the Committee. The Committee selected its own Chairman and formulated its own procedure. Books were got reviewed by three persons from a confidential list of experts drawn from Head Masters and Senior teachers directly connected with the teaching work. The final selection was made by the Committee on the basis of these reviews. Text Books prescribed by the Committee have been in use since 1955-56 and continued during the year under report.

Ex-Saurashtra Government has also published Bharati Vachanmala series consisting of a Primer and four books. These books are the only prescribed language text books for Standards I-IV in all Primary Schools in the Saurashtra region. The work of revising the series was entrusted to a Committee appointed by Government and it was completed during the year.

The Text Books Committee appointed by Ex-Commissioner of Kutch prescribed books for primary and secondary schools and these books were used in all Government and non-Government Schools in Kutch. Books prepared by the Committee were prescribed in June 1956 and are continued during the year under report. The Departmental Gujarati Primer and Readers I-IV published by the Government of Bombay were used in Stds. I-IV of primary Schools in Kutch prior to reorganisation of the States and the same position continued during the year under report.

During the year under report, the number of books received from consideration and sanctioned by the Director of Education, was as follows:

TABLE NO. XIV (12)

Books received for consideration and sanction During 1962-63.

	Language		Total
	Gujarati	English	
<i>Standards I-IV</i>			
No. of Books received.	5	16	21
No. of Books sanctioned	5	16	21
<i>Standards V-VII</i>			
No. of books received.	12	7	19
No. of Books sanctioned	11	7	18
<i>Standards VIII-XI</i>			
No. of Books received.	7	17	24
No. of Books sanctioned	7	4	11

A large number of educational film shows on different educational subjects are also arranged by the Director of Museum for school children and the public.

Lady wilson Museum, Dharampur

This is a Government Museum known as the Lady Wilson Museum, named after the wife of a former Governor of Bombay (Lord Wilson). It was opened in the year 1928 and owes its birth to the personal interest of the Late Maharaja of the Ex-Dharampur State, Shri Vijay Devji Rana. It is a small Museum but developing fast with the help of financial assistance from the Government of India. It has great educational value as it is situated in the heart of a Tribal area. More than forty thousand people visit the Museum in a year. Many educational institutions also visit the Museum every year. Educational film shows are arranged by the Curator for school children and public.

Department of Archaeology

The Archaeological Department of the State is looked after by the Assistant Director of Archaeology, directly under the control of the Directorate of Education. The head quarters of the Department of Archaeology are at Rajkot. The Assistant Director of Archaeology, besides doing archaeological work, looks after the five Government Museums in the Ex-Saurashtra Region. The main activities undertaken by the Archaeological Department are large and small scale excavations, explorations of ancient sites and monuments and conservation and preservation of monuments.

During the year under report, an important excavation at Rozadi was undertaken. The excavation can be considered of great importance because it has proved to be a unique Harappan Site, having 3 stone ages which throw light on the introduction of early man in Gujarat. New important sites were also explored during this year. Very recently, certain finds have been dated by the Carbon dating method, and show that this site is co-eval with Lothal.

Other activities such as exhibition, series of lectures on archaeology, attending State level conferences, guiding research scholars for Post Graduate Studies etc. are also undertaken by the Department of Archaeology.

J. N. C. C. AND A. C. C.

N. C. C. (National Cadet Corps)

14.14 *General.*—During the year under report, normal Training was carried out as per Training syllabus prescribed for each Unit from 1st July 1962 to 28th February 1963. For this purpose the Cadets were classified according to their year of training. Every effort was made to improve attendance and in cases of continued absence the Principals of the Colleges concerned were informed/requested for suitable action against the Cadets. Attendance of Cadets on the whole was satisfactory.

Expansion of Units/Troops

During the year under review, the following NCC Units/Troops were raised under the III Five-Year Plan Scheme :—

1. 27th Gujarat	Sig Sec NCC, Vallabh Vidyanagar
2. 68th Gujarat	Jr. Army Troop NCC, Visnagar.
3. 69th Gujarat	Jr. Army Troop NCC, Vadnagar.
4. 70th Gujarat	Jr. Army Troop NCC, Baroda.
5. 71st Gujarat	Jr. Army Troop NCC, Baroda.
6. 72nd Gujarat	Jr. Army Troop NCC, Baroda.
7. 73rd Gujarat	Jr. Army Troop NCC, Sinor.
8. 74th Gujarat	Jr. Army Troop NCC, Surat.
9. 13th Gujarat	Jr. Army Troop NCC, Girls Troop NCC Dakor.

In addition to this the following Junior Division NCC Troops have been raised at Sainik School, Jamnagar :—

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| (1) | 65th Gujarat Jr. Army Troop NCC, | Sainik School, | Jamnagar. |
| (2) | 66th Gujarat Jr. Army Troop NCC, | Sainik School, | Jamnagar. |
| (3) | 67th Gujarat Jr. Army Troop NCC, | Sainik School, | Jamnagar. |

With the declaration of the State of emergency in the country, the Gujarat Government took keen interest in expanding the NCC activities in the State in support of the defence activities. The three existing NCC Rifles Groups have been reorganised as NCC Rifles Battalions and redesignated as follows as per Government orders.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| (1) | 51 Gujarat NCC Rifle BN, Ahmedabad. |
| (2) | 54 Gujarat NCC Rifle BN, Baroda. |
| (3) | 55 Gujarat NCC Rifle BN, Vallabh Vidyanagar. |

In addition to this additional Six Rifles Battalions have also been raised during the year under report which are shown as follows :—

- | | |
|----|---|
| 52 | Gujarat NCC Rifle BN, Ahmedabad. |
| 53 | Gujarat NCC Rifle BN, Ahmedabad. |
| 56 | Gujarat NCC Rifle BN, Vallabh Vidyanagar. |
| 57 | Gujarat NCC Rifle BN, Surat. |
| 58 | Gujarat NCC Rifle BN, Bhavnagar. |
| 59 | Gujarat NCC Rifle BN, Rajkot. |

Annual Training Camps

Annual Training Camps in respect of all Units had to be cancelled on account of National emergency and non-availability of tentage and requisite stores. However, Annual Training Camps of NCC Rifle Boys, Junior Division (Boys) Troops and Girls Division (Junior Wing). Troops were conducted during Dassera/Diwali Holidays at various places in the State :—

<i>Camp</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Dates</i>
(a) Annual Training Camp NCC Rifle (Boys)	Junagadh	13-10-62 to 26-10-62
(b) Combined Annual Training Camp Junior Division (Boys) Camp No. 1	Pij.	14-10-62 to 23-10-62
(c) Combined Annual Training Camp Junior Division (Boys) Camp No. 2	Dakor	14-10-62 to 23-10-62
(d) Combined Annual Training Camp Junior Division (Girls)	Vianagar	14-10-62 to 23-10-62

The above Camps were successfully conducted. Attendance on these Camps was highly encouraging since nearly 95% of the proposed strength participated in the Camps.

Social Service and Combined Cadre Camps for Boys and Girls were held at VASO and MEHE-MDABAD from 15 May 1962 to 28 May 1962 and from 16 May 62 to 27 May 62 respectively. Shri Utsavbhai Parikh, Hon. Minister for Agriculture, Gujarat State, visited the Boys Camp at VASO. Smt. Indumatiben Chimanlal Sheth, Hon. Minister for Education, Gujarat State visited the Girls Camp at Mehemdabad.

Pre-Commission and Refresher Training

47 selected persons were sent for Pre-Commission Training to receive NCC Training at Kamptee etc.

32 NCC Officers were detailed to undergo Refresher Training Course.

TABLE No. XIV-(10)

Categories of Libraries.	Number		Amount of Expenditure		Amount of Govt. grant		Total No. of Books		Books added.		No. of books issued		Remarks
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14
Central Library Baroda	1	1	44272	40404	46652	46774	147207	148272	984	1065	132645	152244	
Regional Library, Ahmedabad	1	1	61554	72471	30000	13000 (plus 17000 paid in 1963-64)	166977	120770	2986	3793	27904	32890	
District Libraries ..	8	8	81445	80426	41743	47581	138609	146312	7035	7703	256734	230495	
Taluka and Peta Libraries.	95	98	208545	237859	90901	92103	456217	457718	936	1501	121761	144298	
Town Libraries ..	54	53	118987	122337	44877	48833	194513	203900	7647	9387	177765	223968	
Bal Libraries ..	21	23	6956	9042	2075	2234	54996	60048	3002	5052	60707	56313	
Mahila Libraries. ..	16	27	23345	24521	5622	9284	39637	48699	8632	9062	20772	59936	
Grand total ..	190	214	545104	592860	261870	276809	1148156	1185719	31222	37563	798298	900144	

I. MUSEUMS

14.13 There are seven Government Museums in the State of Gujarat out of which the Museum and Picture Gallery at Baroda is the oldest as well as the biggest and also considered to be one of the leading Museums in India. The remaining six Museums are-Lady Wilson Museum, Dharampur, Watson Museum, Rajkot, Jamnagar Museum, Junagadh Museum, Prabhas Patan Museum and the Kutch Museum at Bhuj. Out of the Non-Government Museums, three Museums get regular grant-in-aid from Government. These are Barton Museum, Bhavnagar, Children's Museum, Amreli and Sardar Vallabhbhai Museum at Surat. There are also a few small non-Government Museums which have recently been started and are being developed. Some of these Museums receive special grant from Government.

Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda

The Baroda Museum was founded by Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwar in 1887 A. D. and the Picture Gallery was declared open in 1921 A. D. It is a Government Institution and is administered by the Department of Education. The Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda can claim to be amongst the leading institutions of visual education in India.

The Collections Comprise

- (1) Indian Archaeology : prehistoric and historic.
- (2) Indian Art Ancient, Medieval and Modern.
- (3) Numistic Collection.
- (4) Modern Indian Paintings.
- (5) Chinese, Japanese, Tibetan, Egyptian and Indonesian Art and Civilisation.
- (6) Greek and Roman Art and Civilization.
- (7) European Art and Civilization.
- (8) A representative collection of European Oil Paintings of well known masters.
- (9) Ethnological collection.
- (10) Zoological and Geological collection.

The collection and Picture Gallery of European Paintings is recognised as the best in Asia.

The publication of the year, "The Ceilings in the Temples of Gujarat" deserves special mentioned, and has been highly acclaimed by scholars in the country and abroad.

The installation of a planetarium for the benefit of school children in the Museum building is an important new feature providing additional facilities to school children and visitors for improving their general and scientific knowledge.

The Museum is visited by many foreign visitors and by pupils of a great many educational institutions.

The Museums and Picture Gallery, Baroda at present comprises the following sections:—

- (1) Art and History Section.
- (2) Natural History Section.
- (3) European Art and Civilization.

The Picture Gallery has the following sections:—

- (1) Occidental Art (showing a representative collection of European Master pieces)
- (2) Brunner's Gallery.
- (3) Roerich's Gallery.
- (4) Modern Indian Paintings.

The Museum has an upto-date library, a lecture theatre and a special exhibition hall.

State Advisory Committee for N. C. C.

State Advisory Committee for NCC was held on 17th May 1962 and the decisions taken in the Meeting have been fully implemented.

Visitors to Units

The following visitors visited the NCC Units during the year under review :—

Name and Designation	Date of visit	Units Inspected	Purpose of the visit
1	2	3	4
Maj. Gen. Virendra Singh Director General NCC.	11/13-2-1963	All Units at Vallabh Vidyanagar and Ahme- dabad.	Visit / Inspection.
Col. Gen. Nathu Singh (Retired.)	17-2-1963	All Units at Vallabh- Vidyanagar.	Visit.
Colonel J. H. Chibber, Direc- tor (ADM) Dte. General NCC.	2-2-1963	All Units in Ahmedabad.	Visit / Inspection.
Commander G. S. Gupta I. N. Deputy Director (Navy) Dte. General NCC.	9-3-1963	All Units in Bhavnagar and Ahmedabad.	Visit / Inspection.
Shri Chittaranjan R. Raja, M. P.	25-10-1962	All Units in Baroda.	Visit / Inspection.

Finances

An amount of Rs. 16,11,000 was sanctioned by the Government for NCC activities under Normal Budget.

An amount of Rs. 5,75,080 was sanctioned by the Government for the NCC Units/Jr. Troops/Rifle Bus raised under III Five year Plan Scheme.

A. C. C.

General.—A. C. C. Activity is confined to students in Standards VIII to XI. This activity is functioning from the year 1954 and is continued. During the year under report, the Activity was in vogue with a total No. 33000 Cadets (Boys and Girls).

Training

The of Cadets A. C. C. receive Training through teachers under the guidance of Army personnel of Government of India. Each troop is commanded by an 'ACC Teacher' from the same school in which the troop exists. The training is imparted as per revised syllabus of Government of India.

Uniforms

Progress on the provision of Uniforms to Cadets :—

(a) *Cadets.*— Number not in possession of Uniforms 33000.

The proposal is under consideration of Government for the supply of Uniforms.

Finances.-

During the year under report an amount of Rs. 1,00,000 was provided by the State Government for the Honorarium to A. C. C. teachers, Training Camps etc. The Government of India had provided an amount of Rs. 11,319 for holding of one ACC Labour and Social Service Camp held at Bhatpur in Baroda District during the year.

K. DRAWING AND CRAFT EDUCATION

14.15. *Staff.*- This office is created from 1st May 1960 and the establishment of office is as under:-

- (1) Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork.
- (2) Assistant Inspector of Drg. and Craftwork, Ahmedabad, Class II.
- (3) Head Clerk.
- (4) Two Junior Clerks.
- (5) One Junior Clerk.
- (6) Two Senior clerks posts created for Higher Art Examinations *vide* G. R. E. & S. W. D. No. AEX-1362-C of 25th September 1962.
- (7) One Junior clerk Scale 46-130 (This post is created for the Higher Art Examinations as per G. R. E. & S. W. D. No. AEX 1362-C of 25th Spetember 1962. Post is temporary.)
- (8) One post of Attendant post is Temporary
- (9) Two Peons.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LALIT KALA AKADEMI

Lalit Kalā Akademi has been established as per G. R. E. and L. D. No. AED/2360/53096-F of 16th September 1961, Shri Y. K. Shukla the Inspector of Drawing and Craft-work, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad is appointed as the Secretary of this Akademi as per G.R.E and L. D. No. AED/2360/52096-F of 16th September 1961 and following posts have been sanctioned for the Akademi as per G. R. E. & L. D. No. 2361-F of 4th April 1963.

- One Secretary.
- One Junior Clerk.
- One Peon.

Gujarat State 3rd Art Exhibition was organised by the Akademi at Alfred High School Rajkot, from 17th February 1963 to 23th February 1963. This decision was taken by Government as per G. R. E. and L. D. No. AED/1162-C of 7th November 1962.

In view of the decision taken in the above mentioned G. R. there were four categories of works in the Exhibition.

- (1) Works of Artists, (2) Work of Art Students studying in Art Institutions (3) Works of School Children from the Std. VIII and onwards (4) Works of School Children from the Std. I to VII.

The four categories were divided into the following Sections:—

Section	Category I	Category II	Category III	Category IV
1.	Drawing & Painting	Drawing & Painting	No. Section	No. Section.
2.	Sculpture	Sculpture	Works of School.	Works of School
3.	Architecture	Architecture	Children	Children from the Std. I to VII.
4.	Applied Art	Applied Art	from the Std. VIII	
5.	Arts & Crafts	Arts & Crafts	and onwards.	
6.	Photography	Graphics		
7.	Graphics	Exhibits from the Drawing teachers under training.		

Various panels of judges were appointed for the above stated subjects for which the sanction of Government was obtained. The following table will show the number of exhibits received exhibit displayed and the amount of prizes distributed to the artists, art Students and School children.

	Exhibits received		Exhibits selected		Total amount of Prizes sanctioned by Government.	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
Category I	564	515	271	293	10500 3000 } sp. 2250 } prize.	15750
" II	247	294	188	229	2950	2950.
" III	146	134	101	93	1100	1100.
" IV	76	76	75	68	1200	1200
	1033	1019	635	623	21000	21000

Out of the total amount of prizes sanctioned by Government the following prizes were not awarded by judges as sufficient number of deserving entries were not received in the subjects cited below:—

1962		1963			
Category I.	Architecture	1st prize	Rs. 1000	750	Sp. prize Category I Drg. Painting for war effort.
		3rd Prize	Rs. 500	750	
		3rd prize	Rs. 500	750	1st prize Category I Architecture
Category II.	"	3rd prize	Rs. 100	750	1st prize Category Arts and Crafts.

The total amount placed at the disposal of the Secretary, Gujarat State Art Exhibitions for the year 1962 and 1963 comes to Rs. 33250 and 40220 respectively.

Inaugurations of the Exhibitions

Smt. Indumatiben Ohimandal, the Minister for Education and Labour Department who is the Chairman of the Lalit Kala Akadami, Gujarat State welcomed the Chief Guest and thanked His Excellency, the Governor of Gujarat for sparing his valuable times for the exhibitions. He was highly impressed by the exhibits exhibited at the exhibition. He also appreciated the action of the Government for awarding special prizes for war efforts. It was also remarked by him that it was gratifying to note that in the exhibition arranged by the Central Lalit Kala Akadami the majority of prizes winners were from the State of Gujarat.

Publicity

The local press at Rajkot had given wide publicity and Co-operation. The other papers in the State and outside the State had also taken the note of the exhibition in question.

Drawing Grade Examinations

After the bifurcation of the former Bombay State into Gujarat State and Maharashtra State it was decided by the Government of Gujarat to organise Drawing Grade Examinations. In view

of this, the Examination Committee was appointed for this purpose (in January 1961 as per G. R. No. AEX-1060-C-of 24th January 1961). Thus the Examination Committee started functioning in the year 1961.

The total number of candidates that appeared at Government Drawing Grade Examinations, 1961 and 1962 are given as under :—

		<i>Number appeared</i>	<i>Number passed</i>
1. Elementary Drawing Grade Examination	1961	15,338	10,453
	1962	16,572	10,930
2. Intermediate Drawing Grade Examination	1961	8,252	5,208
	1962	9,012	6,258

The total number of Drawing Grade Examination Centres in the State are given below :-

1961	59
1962	60
1963	73

From the above figures it will be seen that the Drawing Grade Examinations are becoming popular day by day with the result that the number of candidates are increasing every year.

HIGHER ART EXAMINATIONS, 1963

In the meeting of the Examination Committee of the Drawing Grade and Higher Art Examinations held on 10th April, 1962 in the office of the Director of Education, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad, it was decided that the following Higher Art Examinations should be organised in the Gujarat State.

1. Elementary Examination in Drawing and Painting.
2. Intermediate Examination in Drawing and Painting.
3. Advanced Examination in Drawing and Painting.
4. Diploma Examination in Drawing and Painting.
5. Drawing Teachers' Certificate Examination.
6. Drawing Master's Certificate Examination.
7. Art Master's Certificate Examination.

It was also decided by Government that the Examinations viz. of Applied Art should be organised by the Inspector of Drawing and Craft work, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad progressively as under :—

1. Elementary Examination-Applied art	1962-63
2. Intermediate Examination-Applied Art	1963-64
3. Advance Examination-Applied Art	1964-65
4. Diploma Examination-Applied Art	1965-66

As there is no Government Fine Art College in this State this work of organising the above-mentioned examination was given to the Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.

114
CHECKED
2006-07

The following is the numbers of candidates who appeared at the Higher Art Examination, 1963.

No.	Name of the Examination	Applied	Appeared	Total Passed	Pass Class	1st Class	IIud Class
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Elementary Examination in Drawing and Painting	130	100	38	35	..	3
2.	Intermediate Examination in Drawing and Painting	29	24	13	11	..	2
3.	Advanced Examination in Drawing and Painting	24	23	12	10	..	2
4.	Diploma Examination in Drawing and Painting	8	7	4	2	..	2
5.	D. T. C. Examination Ahmedabad	64	63	52	51	..	1
	Wadhwan	69	69	42	42	..	..
	Nargol	68	67	50	50	..	..
6.	Drawing Masters' Certificate Examination.	44	41	12	12	..	..
7.	Art Master's Certificate Examination	39	37	6	6	..	..
8.	Elementary Examination in Commercial Art (Applied Art) ..	35	29	17	16	..	1

INSPECTION

During the year under report no inspection of the Teaching of Drawing in the Secondary Schools was done by the Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad as he could not leave the Head Quarters owing to the Higher Art Examinations and third (3rd) Gujarat State Art Exhibition work. The Higher Art Examinations were instituted in the State for the first time and the Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork was appointed to organise these. The 3rd Gujarat State Art Exhibition was organised by the Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork who is also the Secretary of the Gujarat State Lalit Kala Akadami. However, three D. T. C. Centres were visited by the Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork in order to conduct the test examinations for the entrance to these Teachers' Training Classes. As the Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork is also, the Secretary of the Gujarat State Lalit Kala Akadami the work in this connection is also done by this office too.

The Assistant Inspector of Drawing and Craft work took charge of the post of I. D. C. from 9th July 1962 to 9th September 1962 Shri Y. K. Shukla Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement. During the month of July 1962 Smt. Z. J. Acharya in charge Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork inspected four Schools of Surat District. As it was decided by the Government to hold the Higher Art Examination of 1963 by the Inspector of Drawing and Craftworks, Gujarat State. Smt. Z. J. Acharya in-charge Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork, visited Bombay for collecting the information of Higher Art Examination from the office of the Dean, Sir J. J. School of Art Bombay and Inspector of Drawing and Craft work, Maharashtra State. As Assistant Inspector of Drawing and Craft work was also busy with the Higher Art Examination work, she could not inspect any Secondary Schools during the year. But only three D. T. Class (1) C. N. Kala Vidyalaya, Ahmedabad (2) Nargol (3) Wadhwan were inspected by her.