



Government of Gujarat

**Annual Administration Report
of Education Department
1965-66**

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CHAPTER--1

GENERAL PROGRESS.

Area and Population :—

The total area of Gujarat State is 1,87,115 Sq. Kms. The estimated population of the State during 1965-66 was 236.64 lakhs. According to 1961 census the State had 181 towns and 19,017 villages. There were 18 districts in the State during the year 1965-66.

This chapter gives an overall progress of education in the State during the year.

Educational Institutions:—

1.1. Table No. 1(1) shows the increase in number of Educational Institutions in the State during the year under report. It is seen from the above table, that there has been increase in all the types of Educational Institutions. The number of Educational Institutions rose from 23,570 in 1964-65 to 27,091 in 1965-66.

Educational Institutions in rural areas. :—

1.2. Table No. 1(2) gives the details of institutions in rural areas. The number of institutions increased from 20,971 in 1964-65 to 22,184 in 1965-66, which shows an increase of 5.78 %. In the year 1965-66 out of 27,091 institutions, 22,184 i.e. about 81.89 % institutions were in rural areas.

Educational Institutions management wise :—

1.3. Table No. 1(3) shows the classification of Educational institutions by type of management. It is seen from the table that out of the total number of institutes in the State only 242 institutions i.e. 0.89% were managed by the State Government. The District Educational Committee and the Municipalities managed 22,938 institutions, most of these being Primary Schools. In all there were 3,896 private institutions. It is seen from this table that most of the Secondary Schools were under private management.

Students in the Educational institutions:—

1.4. Table No. 1(4) gives the data regarding the students studying in all types of educational institutions during the year. The number of students increased from 36,32,919 in 1964-65 to 38,28,926 in 1965-66 i. e. an increase of 5.40 % was registered. This increase was shared mainly by the primary and secondary schools which was due to opening of schools in villages where there were no schools as also due to the expansion of facilities for secondary education.

Students in rural areas:—

1.5. Table No. 1(5) shows the total number of students in rural areas enrolled in all types of educational institutes. The number of students studying in institutions in rural areas was 23,89,283 in 1964-65 which rose to 24,98,691 in 1965-66.

Teachers in educational institutions :—

1.6. Table No. 1(6) shows the number of teachers in educational institutions during the last two years. It will be seen from the above figures that the numbers of teachers in educational institutions increased from 1,05,489 in 1964-65 to 1,12,542 in 1965-66. The number of women teachers increased by 1378. The proportion in primary and secondary schools records a fair increase as compared to other institutions.

Educational Expenditure:—

1.7. Table No. 1(7) shows the direct expenditure on education according to sources during 1965-66. It will be seen from the above table that the total expenditure incurred during 1965-66 was Rs. 26.03 crores; the contribution by Government being Rs. 15.79 crores i. e. 60.66 %.

1.8. Table No. 1(8) shows the total expenditure on education incurred by the institutions in rural areas during the year 1965-66.

Important achievements of the Third Five Year Plan :—

1961-62, being the first year and 1965-66, being the last year of the Third Five-Year-Plan, attempts have been made in this chapter to give a summary of the important achievements made in the education field during the Third Five-Year-Plan.

The following figures give an idea of the development in general education at different stages.

	<u>1960-61</u>	<u>1965-66</u>
<i>Primary Education:—</i>		
Schools	18,512	20,242
Students (1 to 7)	23.45 lakh.	31.00 lakh.
Total-teachers	0.63 lakh.	0.81 lakh.
Trained teachers	0.30 lakh.	0.56 lakh.
<i>Secondary Education:—</i>		
Schools	1,099	1,590
Students (8 to 11)	2.66 lakh.	4.78 lakh.
Total-teachers	0.10 lakh.	0.18 lakh.
Trained teachers	0.06 lakh	0.13 lakh.
<i>Higher Education:—</i>		
Institutions.	90	165
Students	0.46 lakh.	0.87 lakh.
The total expenditure of the State Government	1035.07 lakh.	2000.67 lakh.
The number of students taking advantage of E. B. C. scheme	1,22,713	1,87,437
Expenditure on account of E. B. C. scheme	70,28,495	1,43,46,605

Most important scheme in the Third Five-Year-Plan was regarding compulsory and free education of all children of 7-11 age-group. As a result of this scheme, the number of children in Primary Schools which was 23.45 lakh at the end of the Second Five-Year-Plan, rose to 31.00 lakh at the end of Third Five-Year-Plan and due to this about 2000 Primary Schools were started in the State and 18000 additional primary teachers were appointed. The total expenditure on the scheme was of Rs. 547.07 lakh.

At the end of Second-Five-Year-Plan, there was shortage of Primary Schools buildings in the State and due to enrolment of additional children in Primary Schools, during the Third-Five-Year-Plan, acute shortage was felt for primary school buildings. To remove this difficulty, State Government had given a loan Rs. 90,86,010 to the educational committees, for constructing buildings for primary schools.

At the end of Second Five-Year-Plan, percentage of trained primary teachers in the State was 48. All teachers of the primary schools should be trained teachers. To achieve this target, 14 new training colleges were opened during the Third Five Year Plan. Thus the number of training colleges which was 64, at the end of the Second Five Year Plan, increased to 78 at the end of the Third Five-Year-Plan, as a result of which, the percentage of trained teachers was 69 at the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

In the field of secondary education, the number of schools at the end of the Second Five Year Plan was 1,099 which rapidly increased during every year of the Third Five Year Plan and rose to 1,590 by the end of the last year of the Third Five Year Plan. During the five years of the Third Five Year Plan the number of students studying in these schools, increased from 2.66 lakh to 4.78 lakhs by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

Considerable progress is seen in percentage of trained teachers in Secondary Schools. The percentage which was 60 at the end of the Second Five Year Plan rose to 72 at the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

The total number of teachers at the secondary stage increased to 18,000 in 1965-66 as compared to 10,000 in 1960-61.

In order to make available trained secondary teachers in sufficient numbers, 11 new training Institutions were opened during the third plan. Number of such colleges was 17 at the end of Third Five Year Plan. With a view to convert the secondary schools into multipurpose schools, courses like Agriculture, Home Science, Fine arts, Commerce as well as technical subjects are introduced in some of the schools. 163 such courses were introduced in 117 Secondary Schools during the Third Five Year Plan, out of which, 25 related to Agriculture, 24 + 11 to Home-Science and Science, 21 to fine arts, 42 to Commerce and 40 courses were on technical subjects.

Sainik School at Balachadi, Jamnagar:—

In Gujarat State, Sainik School at Balachadi, Jamnagar district was started from June 1961. An entrance examination, is taken for admission to this school, and generally children between 9 and 10 years are admitted. Along with higher Secondary Education, hostel, N. C. C. and horse-riding facilities are also provided in this school. In this school, students are coached for the Indian School Certificate Examination and for the entrance examination of National Defence Academy, Khadak Vasla.

*Higher Education:—*In the Third Five Year Plan, considerable progress was achieved in the field of higher education along with the development of Primary and Secondary education. During the Third Five Year Plan, the number of Arts, Commerce, Science, Law and other colleges which was 90, increased to 165 and number of students increased to 87,000 from 46,000.

In the field of higher education, the significant achievement in the Third Five Year Plan, in the State was the establishment of two new Universities viz, the Saurashtra University, Rajkot for Saurashtra and the South Gujarat University, Surat. Thus the number of the universities in the State which was 2 at the end of the Second Five Year Plan, increased to 5 at the end of the Third Five Year Plan. During the Third Five Year, N. C. C. was made compulsory for healthy students of all colleges in the State. As a result, expansion of N. C. C. activity was considerable. The number of students in Senior Division was 15,466 at the end of the Second Five Year Plan, this increased to 51,517 at end of the Third Five Year Plan. At the end of Second Five Year Plan, Government incurred an expenditure Rs. 1035.07 lakhs on education which reached Rs. 2000.67 lakhs at the end of the Third Five Year Plan. With a view to raise the standard of other Primary and Secondary education, State Institution of Education has been established in the State, with the help of Government of India.

*Physical Education:—*Gujarat State Sports Council was established in the State, to give fillip to the activities of physical education and to ensure that the people take interest in sports and games. Five State-level sports-festivals were organised by this Committee during the Third Five Year Plan. The noteworthy achievement of the State Sports Council is the establishment of a Mountaineering Training Institute at Mount Abu. This institute provides training in mountaineering.

Hindi:—With the aim of securing sufficient number of Hindi teachers in the State during the Third Five Year Plan, Hindi teachers training Institute was started at Ahmedabad, by the Gujarat Vidyapith with full co-operation of Government of India during the Third Five Year Plan. About 500 teachers were trained by this institution during the Third Plan.

Other Education Facilities:—During the Third Plan, State Government awarded a number of scholarships to deserving and brilliant students to enable them to overcome their financial difficulties for prosecuting their studies. Various scholarships such as (1) National Scholarship (2) National Loan Scholarship (3) Scholarship to the Children of Political Sufferers (4) Scholarship to the teacher's children etc. were also awarded with the aid of Government of India, the details of which are given below:—

Type of financial assistance	The number of students taking advantage of the assistance during the Third Five Year Plan	Total Expenditure Rs.
1. National loan Scholarship for higher education.	3,396	34,889
2. Higher education Scholarship.	1,108	8,03,562
3. Scholarship to teacher's children.	122	60,000
4. Inter-State Scholarship.	40	49,950
5. Educational concessions given to the children of political sufferers.	594	2,10,580
6. National Scholarship.	574	9,14,267

Educational Survey:—

1.10. The work of educational survey concerning Primary and Secondary education was undertaken during the year by the Central Government. Prior to this, the first survey was undertaken in 1957. Data in respect of many important matters was collected during this second survey.

TABLE No. 1 (1)
Educational Institutions by type

Type of Institutions .	1964 - 65		Total	1965 - 66		Total	Increase or decrease		Total	
	For boys	For girls		For boys	For girls		For boys	For girls		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Universities	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
Research Institutions	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...
Arts and Science Colleges.		81	10	91	90	11	101	+ 9	+ 1	+ 10
*Professional and Speical Colleges.		50	4	54	52	...	52	+ 2	- 4	- 2
Secondary Schools.	...	1344	132	1476	1443	147	1590	+ 99	+ 15	+ 114
Primary Schools.	...	18925	954	19879	19246	996	20242	+821	+ 42	+ 363
Social Education Classes		694	494	1188	2652	1450	4102	+1958	+ 956	+ 2914
@Other Schools.	...	753	117	870	864	128	992	+111	+ 11	+ 122
Total		21859	1711	23570	24359	2732	27091	+2500	+1021	+ 8521

*Includes Commerce, Basic Training Colleges, Law, Physical Education, Social Education Music and Dancing, other Fine Arts, Oriental studies and other Institution viz Lok Bharti Sanosra, Faculty of Home Science. @Includes Schools under D.E's control viz. Commerce, Physical Education, Primary & Pre-Primary Training schools, Music and Dancing, other Fine Arts, Oriental Studies and Nursing school.

TABLE No. 1 (2)

Educational Institutions in Rural areas.

Type of Institution.	1965-66.		Total
	For Boys	For Girls	
1	2	3	4
Universities	1	...	1
Research Institution.	1	...	1
Arts and Science Colleges.	10	...	10
Professional and Special Colleges.	6	...	6
Secondary Schools.	823	29	852
Primary Schools.	17452	676	18128
Social Education Classes.	2271	580	2851
Other Schools.	320	15	335
Total.	20884	1300	22184.

TABLE No. 1 (3)

Education Institutions by managements.

Type of Institutions.	State Govern- ment.	Local bodies.	Univers- ity.	Private		Total	
				Aided.	Unaided		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Universities.	3	...	...	3	
Research Institutions	...	1	1	...	6	1	9
Arts and Science Colleges	...	10	...	6	85	...	101
Professional and Special Colleges.	...	7	...	6	29	10	52
Secondary Schools.	...	89	182	...	1294	25	1690
Primary Schools.	...	48	18909	...	786	499	20242
Social Education Classes.	3716	...	386	...	4102
Other Schools.	...	87	130	...	557	218	992
Total	242	22938	15	3143	753	27091	

TABLE No.
Scholars in all

Type of Institution.	1964-65		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
Universities ...	755	180	935
Research Institutions ...	187	71	258
Arts and Science Colleges ...	40824	14188	55012
Professional and Special Colleges	19175	2092	21267
Secondary Schools ...	396411	161241	557652
Primary Schools ...	1852133	103666	2888802
Social Education Classes ...	18933	11203	30136
Other Schools ...	49595	29262	78857
Total ...	2378013	1254906	3632919

1 (4)

Educational Institutions.

1965-66			Increase (+) or decrease (-)		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
5	6	7	8	9	10
757	202	959	+ 2	+ 22	+ 24
203	83	286	+ 16	+ 12	+ 28
45844	17272	63116	+ 5020	+ 3084	+ 8104
21203	1516	22719	+ 2028	- 576	+ 1452
425426	177803	602728	+ 29014	+ 16062	+ 45076
1893562	1077050	2970612	+ 41429	+ 40381	+ 81810
51679	27479	79158	+ 32746	+ 16276	+ 49022
56064	33284	89348	+ 6469	+ 4022	+ 10491
2494737	1334189	3828926	+ 116724	+ 79283	+ 196007

TABLE No. 1 (5)

Scholars from Rural Areas.

Type of institutions	Total number of scholars from rural areas enrolled in all Educational Institutions.		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
Universities	390	45	435
Research Institutions	5	3	8
Arts and Science Colleges	19712	3627	23339
Professional and Special Colleges	7702	147	7849
Secondary Schools	144807	39098	183405
Primary Schools	1329751	659559	1989310
Social Education Classes	43394	11830	55224
Other Schools	15848	9503	25351
Total	1561109	723812	2284921

TABLE 1 (6)

Teachers in Educational Institutions.

Type of Institutions.	1964-65			1965-66			Increase or decrease					
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Universities ...	93	12	105	94	12	106	+	1	...	+	1	
Research Institutions ...	66	9	75	94	3	97	+	28	-	6	+	22
Arts and Science Colleges	2578	332	2910	3098	465	3563	+	520	+	133	+	653
Professional and Special Colleges ...	1124	109	1233	1185	74	1259	+	61	-	35	+	26
Secondary Schools ...	17014	4058	21072	17734	4454	22188	+	720	+	396	+	1116
Primary Schools ...	53794	22233	76027	56006	21910	77916	+	2212	-	323	+	1789
Social Education Classes...	645	207	852	2675	1183	3858	+	2030	+	976	+	3006
Other Schools ...	2003	1212	3215	2106	1449	3555	+	103	+	237	+	340
Total ...	77317	28172	105489	82992	29550	112542	+	5675	+	1378	+	7053

TABLE 1(7)

Direct expenditure on education according to financial sources.

Sources	1965-66
Government	15,78,97,757
District Education Committee Municipal School Board Fund	2,12,69,480
Fees	5,34,12,069
Other sources	2,77,05,502
Total Rs.	26,02,84,808

TABLE No. 1(8)

Expenditure on Educational Institutions in Rural Areas.

Type of Institutions	1965-66
	Rs.
Universities	18,17,205
Research Institutions	28,071
Arts and Science Colleges	29,13,811
* Professional and Special Colleges	15,11,044
Secondary Schools	3,12,85,898
Primary Schools	7,52,67,510
Social Education Classes	1,34,868
other Schools	25,18,328
Total	11,54,76,735

CHAPTER—2.

Teaching staff and Organisation

Statement showing the strength of various posts under Education Services during the year 1965-66.

<i>Gujarat Education Service Class-I.</i>	<i>Number of posts.</i>
1. Direction	11 Including two Accounts Officers in Common Accounts Cadre.
2. Inspection	16
3. Training Institutions and others posts	11
	38
4. Collegiate Branch	20
Total, Gujarat Education Service Class I	58

*Gujarat Education Service,
Class-II.*

Administrative Branch.

1. Direction	17
2. Teaching	99
3. Inspecting	35
4. General	25
	176
Collegiate branch	120
Total, Gujarat Education Service, Class-II.	296

Gujarat Education Service, Class-III.

1. Inspecting	113
2. Teaching Colleges	521
3. Teaching-Secondary Schools and Training Colleges	1835
4. Clerks	639
5. Other Posts	15
6. Colleges	149
	<hr/>
Total Gujarat Education Service, Class-III.	3272

Miscellaneous appointments out side the regular service.

1. Gazetted	9
2. Non-Gazetted appointments	11
	<hr/>
Grand total of all services	20
	3646

During the year 1965-66, Shri K. G. Badlani, I. A. S. held the post of Director of Education, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad. The Director of Education was assisted by Sarvashri V. H. Bhanot, Dr. Y. R. Desai, Shri H. N. Shah and Kum. K. G. Bam. The Director of Education was also assisted by the Accounts Officers (1) and (2) for the work pertaining to accounts and Budget etc. and by the Research Officer in connection with research work.

The question regarding confirmation of Class-III employees which was lingering for some years, was taken up during 1965-66 and confirmation orders of 71 Class-III employees were issued during the year. Moreover, the confirmation orders of 27 Junior Lecturers in collegiate branch were also issued.

CHAPTER—3.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Primary Schools :—

3.1. Table No. 3(1) shows the number of Primary Schools in the State according to managements during the two years 1964-65 and 1965-1966.

It will be seen from this table that the total number of Primary Schools increased from 19,879 in 1964-65 to 20,242 in 1965-66 i.e. the increase in total number of schools was 363. The number of private schools receiving grant have decreased. The reason of this is that the new schools are opened by the District Panchayat Education Committee in the specified area where these schools were functioning.

The number of schools of Local Bodies has considerably increased on account of spread of compulsory education. This can be seen from the increase in number of schools from 18,522 in 1964-65 to 18,909 in 1965-66.

The medium of instruction in the Primary Schools of the state is the mother tongue of the child.

The number of Primary Schools imparting education through Gujarati medium was 19,890 in 1965-66. Table No. 3(2) gives distribution of schools according to media of instruction as on 31st March, 1966.

3.2. Table No. 3(3) gives information regarding the enrolment of boys and girls in Primary Schools during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66.

It will be seen from this table that the number of students in Primary Schools which was 28,88,802 on 31st March, 1965 increased to 29,70,612 on 31st March, 1966. This increase is particularly significant in the Primary Schools managed by the District Education Committees.

3.3. Table No. 3(4) presents the number of class-wise pupils during 1965-66.

Compulsory Primary Education :—

3.4. Compulsory education was introduced by stages in all the districts of old Bombay State except Dangs and the children in the age group of 7-11 years in these districts were covered under compulsory primary education. The scheme to introduce compulsory education for children in age group of 6-11 years in the districts of Saurashtra and Kutch was included in the Third Five Year Plan. Due to paucity of funds, the children in age group of 7-11 years were covered under compulsory education scheme instead of children in age group of 6-11 years, by the end of 1965-66. Additional 2,240 posts of primary schools teachers were sanctioned under this scheme in 1965-66.

3.5. Public Examination in Primary Schools :—

The Primary Schools Certificate Examination is conducted on voluntary basis for the children who have completed seven years' course in the primary school.

Total Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools :—

3.6. The total direct expenditure on Primary education was Rs. 12,63,61,288 in 1965-66 as against Rs. 10,72,73,010 in 1964-65. A little over 80 per cent of the total expenditure was met by State Government from its funds. This information is given in table No. 3(5).

*Teachers :—*This table gives comparative figures in respect of trained and untrained teachers in the Primary Schools during two consecutive years. Total number of teachers increased from 76,027 in 1964-65 to 77,916 in 1965-66. The number of trained teachers increased from 44,165 in 1964-65 to 53,467 in 1965-66. The percentage of trained teachers increased from 57.8 per cent in 1964-65 to 68 per cent in 1965-66.

Table No. 3 (6) gives information in respect of trained and untrained teachers.

TABLE No. 3 (1)

Primary Schools by management (1965-66).

Management	1964-65			1965-66			Increase or decrease.		
	Number of Primary Schools			Number of Primary Schools			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
Government	32	2	34	46	2	48	+ 14	—	+ 14
Local Boards	17658	864	18522	18009	900	18909	+531	+ 36	+ 387
Private Aided	785	51	836	728	58	786	-57	+ 7	- 50
Private Unaided	450	37	487	463	36	499	+ 13	- 1	+ 12
Total...	18925	954	19879	19246	996	20242	+321	+ 42	+ 363

TABLE No. 3 (2)

Distribution of Primary Schools according to Languages (1965-66)

Language	Number of Primary Schools
Gujarati	19890
Marathi	73
Urdu	122
Hindi	52
Sindhi	69
Other	36
Total :	<u>20242</u>

TABLE No. 3 (3)

Enrolment in Primary Schools (1965-66)

Management	1964-65			1965-66			Increase or decrease		
	Number of students in			Number of students in			Boys	Girls	Total
	Boys Schools	Girls Schools	Total	Boys Schools	Girls Schools	Total	Schools	Schools	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Government	5154	767	5921	8145	714	8859	+ 2991	- 53	+ 2938
Local Boards	2240425	342540	2682965	2396273	335493	2731766	+55848	- 7047	+ 48801
Private Aided	98553	17253	115806	119750	16793	136543	+21197	- 460	+ 20737
Private Unaided	78657	5453	84110	87322	6122	93444	+ 8685	+ 669	+ 9334
Total	2522789	366013	2888802	2611490	359122	2970612	+ 88701	- 6891	+ 81810

TABLE No. 3 (4)

Enrolment by standards in Primary Schools (1965-66)

Standards	Enrolment			Percentage of total enrolment		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	643701	410970	1054678	34.0	38.2	35.5
2	337015	198513	535528	17.8	18.4	18.0
3	275445	153628	429073	14.5	14.3	14.4
4	237619	126467	364086	12.6	11.7	12.3
5	168908	74613	243521	8.9	6.9	8.2
6	131431	64448	195879	6.9	6.0	6.6
7	99443	48404	147847	5.3	4.5	5.0
Total ...	1893562	1077050	2970612	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE No. 3 (5)

Total Direct Expenditure on Primary Education.

Source	1964-65	1965-66
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Government Funds	8,91,91,294	10 12,76,311
2. Local Board Funds	1 24,04 181	1,83,99,288
3. Fees	38,62,187	37,39,564
4. - Other Sources	23,15,398	29,46,125
Total...	10,72,73,010	12,63,61,288

TABLE No. 3 (6)

Teachers in Primary Schools

Year	Trained Teachers			Untrained Teachers			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1964-65	31536	12629	44165	22258	9604	31862	58794	22233	76027
1965-66	39238	14229	53467	16768	7681	24449	56006	21910	77916

Basic Education :—

There were 20,242 Primary Schools in 1965-66. Out of these, 5,459 were Basic Schools. 12,89,367 pupils were studying in these Basic Schools. The expenditure to the tune of Rs. 5,77,88,110 was incurred on these Basic Schools during the year under report. The various courses based on different crafts such spinning, weaving, gardening, agriculture, card-board modelling, woodwork etc. have been introduced in Basic Schools. During the first two years of the Five Year Plan, a scheme to convert ordinary Primary Schools into Basic Schools was introduced but during the remaining three years, this scheme was discontinued for want of fund.

CHAPTER 4
SECONDARY EDUCATION.

4.0. Uptill now, Secondary Schools included Stds. V to XI but from 1965-66 Stds. VIII to XI are considered as secondary level classes and Stds. V to VII are considered as primary level classes. But figures of secondary schools shown in this report, include standards V to VII which were conducted by the Secondary Schools.

Secondary Schools :—

4.1. The following table compares the number of secondary schools, classified according to types of managements for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66.

TABLE No. 4(1)
Secondary Schools

Management	Number of Secondary Schools 1964 65			No. of Secondary Schools 1965-66			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
Government	82	13	95	77	12	89	-5	-1	-6
Local Bodies.	167	15	182	165	17	182	-2	+2	—
Private Aided	1078	98	1176	1181	113	1294	+103	+15	+118
Private Unaided.	17	6	23	20	5	25	+3	-1	+2
Total :—	1344	132	1476	1443	147	1590	+99	+15	+114

It will be seen from the above table that the total number of secondary schools increased by 114 from 1,476 in 1964-65, to 1,590 in 1965-66. There is a decrease of 6 Government Schools.

The Pupils in Secondary Schools:—

4.2. The following table compares the number of pupils in the secondary schools on 31st March, 1966 and the preceding year.

TABLE No. 4 (2)

Pupils in Secondary Schools 1965-66

Management	No. of the pupils in Secondary School 1964-65			No. of pupils in Secondary Schools 1965-66			Increase 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
Government	31,529	8,909	40,438	32,716	8,882	41,598	+ 1187	- 27	+ 1160
Local Bodies	34,320	4,536	38,856	37,708	5,800	43,508	+ 3388	+ 1264	+ 4652
Private-Aided	4,18,803	55,557	4,74,360	4,52,402	60,879	5,13,281	+ 33599	+ 5322	+ 39921
Private Unaided	2,815	1,183	3,998	3,033	1,308	4,341	+ 218	+ 125	+ 343
Total	4,87,467	70,185	5,57,652	5,25,859	76,869	6,02,728	+ 38392	+ 6684	+ 45076

It will be seen that the total number of pupils in Secondary Schools increased 45,076 from 5,57,652 in 1964-65 to 6,02,728 in 1965-66.

Secondary Schools in Rural Areas :—

4.3. The Table No. 4(3) gives particulars of Secondary Schools in rural areas.

TABLE No. 4(3)
Secondary Schools in Rural Areas
1965-66

No. of Secondary Schools			No of pupils in Secondary Schools			Number of pupils per School	
Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
738	852	1590	4,19,323	1,83,405	6,02,728	568	215

Out of the 1,590 Secondary Schools, 738 were in Urban areas. The number of pupils attending Secondary Schools in rural areas was 1,83,405 i.e. 30.43 percent of the total number, whereas the number of pupils attending Secondary Schools in urban areas was 4,19,323. Thus the average number of pupils attending Secondary Schools in rural areas was 215, while the corresponding figure for urban areas was 568. It may, however, be pointed out that some pupils from rural areas attend Secondary Schools in nearby town since the facilities available for Secondary Education in rural areas are still limited.

Teachers in Secondary Schools :—

4.4. The following table no. 4(4) gives information about teachers in Secondary Schools,

TABLE No. 4 (4)

Teachers in Secondary Schools.

Management	Total No. of teachers			Total No. of trained teachers			Average No of pupils per teacher
	Man	Women	Total	Man	Women	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government	1825	307	1632	933	207	1140	25.4
Local Bodies	1462	223	1685	799	125	924	25.8
Private-Aided	14797	3889	18636	10709	2752	13461	27.5
Private-Unaided	150	85	235	99	41	140	12.9
Total 65-66.	17734	4454	22188	12540	3125	15665	27.2
Total 64-65.	17014	4058	21072	11835	2799	14634	26.5
Increase or Decrease	+ 720	+ 396	+ 1116	+ 705	+ 326	- 1031	

It will be seen from the above table that the total number of teachers increased by 116 from 21,072 in 1964-65 to 22,188 in 1965-66. The average number of pupils per teacher was 27 during the year. Out of 22,188 teachers, 15,665 were trained. This gives a percentage of 70.6 against the corresponding percentage of 69.48 in 1964-65.

Expenditure on Secondary Education:—

4.5 The following table 4(5) gives expenditure on secondary education by different sources during the year 1965-66.

TABLE No. 4(5)
Expenditure on Secondary Education
1965-66

Source	Expenditure	Percentage to
1	Rs.	total Expenditure
	2	3
Government	3,98,16,444	49.2
Local Bodies	16,76,654	2.0
Fee	2,62,38,773	32.4
Other Sources	1,32,58,017	16.4
Total	8,09,89,888	100.0

CHAPTER 5.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Institutes and Students:—

Table No. 5(1) shows the comparative figures of the number of institutes for higher education and the number of students studying in them during 1964-65 and 1965-66.

Institutes for higher education:—

The information given in the above table makes it clear that with the starting of 10 new colleges, the number of colleges for General Education, increased from 91 to 101. As a result of discontinuance of S. T. C. Classes, there is a decrease of 2 in the number of institutes of Professional Education. The total number of institutes, which was 151 in 1964-65, increased to 159 in 1965-66. The number of students increased from 72,224 to 81,063. Thus, there is an increase of 8,839 in the number of students in the year under report.

1. *Universities:—*

During the year under report three Statutory Universities i.e. (1) M. S. University, Baroda, (2) Gujarat University, Ahmedabad and (3) Sardar Patel University, Vallabha Vidyanagar, were functioning. S. N. D. T. Women's University has also been recognised by the State Government for the purpose of affiliating women's Colleges. In addition to these universities, the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad was functioning as an institution deemed to be a university.

An amount of Rs. 59,85,582 was paid as Block grant to the three universities, during the year under report. The break-up of the amount is given below :—

Name of University.	Grant Paid.
1. M. S. University, Baroda.	45,00,372
2. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.	5,38,023
3. Sardar Patel University, Vallabha- Vidyanagar.	9,47,187
Total ...	59,85,582

Moreover, matching grants, on recurring and non-recurring expenditure were also paid during the year under report to the Universities as shown below for development scheme approved by the University Grant Commission.

Name of University.	Grant Paid.
1. M. S. University, Baroda.	7,46,545
2. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.	61,037
3. Sardar Patel University, Vallabha-Vidyanagar.	3,34,367
Total ...	<u>11,41,949</u>

EXPENDITURE

The following table gives the total expenditure of the statutory universities for the year under report and the preceeding year :—

TABLE No. 5 (2)

Direct Expenditure of the Statutory Universities.

	<u>1964-65</u>	1965-66
Government	67,40,646	72,05,031
Fees	74,28,715	85,61,092
Other Sources	50,01,443	52,93,549

During 1965-66 about 40.65% of direct expenditure was met from Fee.

Research Institutes.

During 1965-66, there were in all 9 research institutes and the total number of the students was 286 (203 men and 83 women).

The expenditure of research institutes during the year under report is shown in the table below.

Expenditure of research institutes :—

	1964-65	1965-66
Sources	in Rs.	in Rs.
Government	7,09,200	7,12,078
Board Fund	12,55,000	4,23,593
Fees	9,71,399	1,41,188
Other Sources	2,84,091	2,92,821
Total ...	32,19,690	15,69,680

Colleges for General Education :—

*Arts and Science Colleges :—*The total number of arts and science colleges, which was 91 in the previous year, increased to 101 in the year under report. The number of the students increased from 55,012 to 63,116. Thus, the average number of the students per college was 625 in 1965-66 as compared to 605 for the preceding year. The total number of girls in these colleges was 17,272 which represents about 27.4 per cent of the total enrolment.

Expenditure

The expenditure figures of arts and science colleges for the year under report, are given below :—

Expenditure of Arts and Science colleges :—

<i>Sources</i>	1964-65	1965-66
	Rs.	Rs.
Government Fund	52,97,143	57,98,208
Fees	1,14,75,180	1,34,30,368
Other Sources	25,50,428	51,07,247
	1,93,22,751	2,43,35,823

It can be seen that fees contributed about 55.2% of total expenditure.

Professional and Special Colleges:—

With the decrease of two institutes during the year under report, the number of Professional and Special Colleges decreased to 52 from 54 in 1964-65. But the number of students increased by 1,452.

Particulars regarding Professional Colleges are given in the table 5(5) below:—

Colleges of Education		Colleges of Commerce.		Law Colleges.		Other Professional Colleges.		Total	
No. of Institutes.	Enrolment.	No. of Instituths.	Enrolment.	No. of Institutes.	Enrolment	No. of Institutes.	Enrolment	No. of Institutes.	Enrolment
14	1544	14	10585	9	3362	12	6792	49	22463

Expenditure figures of all Professional Colleges, during the year under report are given below:—

TABLE No. 5(6)
Expenditure of Professional Colleges

Sources	*1964-65	1965-66
	Rs.	Rs.
Government Fund	29,82,293	35,70,319
Fee	35,62,693	45,44,923
Other Sources		
Total:—	87,04,708	1,05,55,578

*In the annual report of 1964-65, 5 Colleges shown as special institutes, are not included in Professional Colleges at present, due to change in classification.

Special Institutes.

There were three institutes for special education in 1965-66 in which the number of students was 483. The details are given in table 5(7). The expenditure by sources on these institutes during the year under report is given in 5(8) below:—

TABLE 5(7)

Enrolment in the institutes of Special Education.

No.	College	Enrolment
1.	Oriental Institute, Baroda	227*
2.	Baroda Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Baroda	85
3.	Lokbharti, Sanosara	171

*These students are enrolled in Faculty of Arts, Baroda.

TABLE 5(8)

Expenditure on institutes for Special Education.

Sources	1964-65	1965-66
	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. Fund	68,200	97,660
Fees	2,100	...
Other Sources	62,434	1,93,843
Total	1,32,734	2,91,503

TABLE-
Institutes for Higher

Type of Institute.	No. of Institutes			Increase or Decrease	No. of		
	1964-65	1965-66	1964-65		Boys 5	Girls 6	Total 7
	2	3						4
1. Universities	3	3	...	755	180	935	
2. Research Institutes	9	9	...	187	71	258	
3. Colleges for General Education	91	101	+ 10	40824	14188	55012	
4. Institute of professional & Special Education	54	52	- 2*	19175	2092	21267	
Total: -	157	165	+ 8	60947	16531	77472	

*As a result of discontinuance of S. T. C Classes, there is a decrease in

No. 5(1)

Education 1965-66

Students			Increase or Decrease		
1965-66					
Boys 8	Girls 9	Total 10	Boys 11	Girls 12	Total 13
757	202	959	+ 2	+ 22	+ 24
203	83	286	+ 16	+ 12	+ 28
45844	17272	63116	+ 5020	+ 3084	+ 8104
21203	1516	22719	+ 2028	- 576	+ 1452
68007	19073	87080	+ 7066	+ 2542	+ 9608

the number of institutions.

CHAPTER—6

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

6.1. 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*

Secondary Teachers Training Institutions:—

6.2. The following table gives the number of Secondary Teachers Training institutions affiliated to the universities and the number of Teachers training by them during the period under report. The details of three Graduate Basic Training Institutions are also given in this table.

TABLE No. 6(1)

Training Institutions for Secondary Teachers during the year 1965-66.

Management	No. of institutions	No. of teachers under training		
		Men	Women	Total
Government	3	149	30	179
Government Aided	11	1088	369	1457
Total	14	1237	399	1636

The number of training institutions increased from 12 in 1964-65, to 14 in 1965-66. Out of these, three institutions were run by the Government and the remaining 11 were private aided institutions. The number of trainees in these institutions also increased from 1266 to 1636.

Higher examination in the professional Training of Teachers:—

6.3. Universities conduct M. Ed. Examination which can be taken partly by papers and partly by research work. Ph. D. degree in education can only be obtained through research work. During 1965-66, 182 students (149 men and 33 women) were registered for M. Ed. degree. 82 students were awarded the M. Ed. degree during the year.

Diploma in Teaching:—

6.4. T. D. Classes are conducted by M. S. University, Baroda. The number of students in these classes during the year 1965-66 was 39.

(B) Training Institutions for Primary Teachers :—

6.5. During the year 1964-65, the numbers of Government Basic training colleges in the State was 39, out of which, 31 were for Men and 8 for Women. There was no change in this number during the year 1965-66.

During the year under report, recognised training colleges managed by private institutions, were 38, out of which 13 were men and 8 for women, while one women training college was managed by Local Body. Thus in all there were 39 Government training colleges and 39 Non-Government training colleges during the year under report.

The number of trainees in these institutions increased from 10,821 in 1964-65 to 11,106 in 1965-66. The following table shows the number of training colleges and the trainees.

TABLE 6(2)

*Training colleges for Primary teachers
1965-66*

Management	Colleges for men	Colleges for women	Total	No. of trainees		Total
				Men	Women	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government	31	8	39	5089	1106	6195
Private-Aided	13	25	38	1737	3093	4830
Local Bodies	—	1	1	—	81	81
Total	44	34	78	6826	4280	11,106

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

Institutions and trainees (For men).

6.6. Table No. 6(3) gives comparative information pertaining to training colleges for men during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66.

TABLE No. 6(3)

Year	No. of institutions	No. of trainees.	Average number of trainees per institution.
1964-65	46	6,830	148
1965-66	44	6,826	155

Expenditure:—

6.7. The expenditure on training colleges for men increased to Rs. 20,06,029 in 1965-66 as compared with Rs. 18,74,887 in 1964-65. The amount spent by Government on training colleges for men was

Rs. 17,26,355 which represents about 86.06 % of the total expenditure on these institutions. The following table gives expenditure figures for the two successive years.

TABLE No. 6(4)
Expenditure on Training Colleges for men 1965-66.

Year	Govt. Funds.		Other Sources		Total
	Govt. institutions.	Non-Govt. Institutions.	Govt. Institutions.	Non-Govt. Institutions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1964-65	1365924 72.85%	52847 13.48%	29278 1.56%	226838 12.11%	1874887 100%
1965-66	146493 73.03%	21362 13.63%	47843 2.38%	231851 11.56%	2006029 100%

6.8. Institutions and Trainees (For women)

There were 34 training colleges for women in the year 1965-66. The number of trainees in these institutions was 4,280. Table No. 6(5) gives information pertaining to Training Colleges for Women for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66.

TABLE No. 6(5)

Year	No of institutions	No. of trainees.	Average No. of trainees per institution.
1964-65	32	3,991	125
1965-66	34	4,280	126

Expenditure:—

6.9. Total expenditure of Rs. 12,18,451 was incurred on women's training colleges during the year 1964-65, which increased to

Rs. 13,41,308 in the year 1965-66. The expenditure from Government Fund was Rs. 8,85,065 which represents about 65.98 percent of the total expenditure. Table 6(6) gives the details of expenditure for two successive years.

TABLE No. 6(6)

Year	Govt. Funds		Other Sources		Total
	Govt. Institutions	Non-Govt. institutions	Govt. Institutions.	Non-Govt. Institutions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1964-65	424598 34.85%	439652 36.08%	5407 0.44%	348794 28.63%	1218451 100%
1965-66	398200 29.69%	486775 36.29%	15722 1.17%	440521 32.85%	1341308 100%

(C) *Training of others Teachers.*

Hindi Teachers:—

6.10. The Department conducts four months short term classes for importing training to Hindi Teachers of Primary Schools. The teachers ducted for this training course are given stipend Rs. 25 per month. During the year under report, two such classes were conducted by the Government Basic Training College for men at Baroda and a total number of 66 Primary Teachers were imparted training.

Hindi Teachers' Training College was opened through Gujarat Vidya-pith, Ahmedabad in June 1962 under the scheme of Government of India for training of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi speaking States. During the year under report, classes for Hindi Shiksha Visharad and Hindi Shiksha Vinit were conducted in this college. The number of trainees in these two classes were 40 and 40 respectively.

Pre-Primary Training Institutions :—

6.11. During the year under report, the number of Pre-Primary training institutions was 8 and the number of trainees was 688 on

31st March, 1966. Total expenditure on these institutions during 1965-66 was Rs. 1,50,853 of which an amount of Rs. 63,012 was met by Government. Further details about these institutions are given in table 6(7).

T A B L E No. 6(7)

Pre-Primary Training Institutions.

Item	(1965-66)	Total
1. No. of institutions		8
2. No. of trainees	men	80
	women	608
	Total	688
3. No. of teachers	men	21
	women	22
	Total	43
4. Direct Expenditure.		
Govt. Funds		63,012
Fees		69,764
Oother Sources		18,077
	Total ...	1,50,853

Training of Drawing Teachers.

6.12. During the year under report, there were 7 drawing teachers training institutions in the State. The total number of students as on 31st March, 1966 was 307.

6.13. Details regarding the training of physical education teachers is given in Chapter-9.

CHAPTER-7.

PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

Commercial Education :—

7.1. Commercial Education in this State is provided through three types of institutions, i.e; Colleges of Commerce, Commercial High Schools and Commercial institutions. Colleges of Commerce are affiliated with the University and provide a four year degree course after the Secondary stage. The Commerce High Schools and Multipurpose Schools provide Pre-Vocational Courses of Commercial education along with general education. The Commercial institutions centres provide instructions in such courses as shorthand, type-writing, accountancy and secretarial practices.

Colleges of Commerce :—

7.2. During the year under report, the number of Colleges of Commerce in the State increased from 13 to 14. At the end of 1965-66, 10,585 students were receiving education in these institutions. The following table gives the statistics of these colleges for two successive years :—

TABLE No. 7(1)

<i>No. of Institutions</i>	1964-65	1965-66
Government	1	1
Non-Government	12	13
<i>No. of students in the Institutions.</i>		
Government	588	629
Non-Government	8646	9956
<i>Direct Expenditure from State Govt. Funds.</i>		
	1964-65	1965-66
Govt. institutions	Rs. 1,15,085	Rs. 1,79,844
Non-Govt. institutions	Rs. 2,27,655	Rs. 1,65,981

Commercial Schools.

7.3. During the year 1965-66, there were 22 centres imparting education on commercial subjects in the Secondary Schools.

Commercial Institutions.

7.4. During 1965-66, the number of commercial institutions was 85. The number of students increased to 12,709 in 1965-66 as compared to 11,105 in 1964-65.

Law Colleges.

7.5. Legal education in this State is provided in colleges affiliated to Universities. The following table gives the details of Law Colleges for the year 1964-65 and 1965-66.

TABLE No. 7 (2)

Law Colleges.

<i>No. of Institutions</i>	<i>1964-65</i>	<i>1965-66</i>
Government	—	—
Non-Government	9	9
Total	9	9

No. of Students in the Institutions.

Government	3439	3362
Non-Government	—	—
	3439	3362

Total expenditure on these colleges was Rs. 5,06,157 during the year 1965-66.

Music Education :—

7.6. During the year under report there were two institutions of Music and Dencing at the University level, viz. the college of India

Music, Dance and Dramatics at the M. S. University of Baroda, and Dance and Dramatics College, Rajkot. The total enrolment in these institutions increased from 410 in 1964-65 to 543 in 1965-66. The total expenditure during the year came to Rs. 2,92,993.

During the year under report, there were 13 Music and Dance Schools in the State. All these schools were private institutions but Government expenditure by way of grants to these institutions was Rs. 84,659. The total number of students in these schools was 1,152.

Social Sciences.

7.7. Higher institutions for Social Science :—

Provisions for the study of Social Sciences at an advanced level exists in the Faculty of Social Work, M. S. University of Baroda. As a post graduate institution, this faculty of Social Work offers Degree in Social Work. The curriculum consists of class-work, field-work and research. The main emphasis is on practical training and the application of academic knowledge to every day life situation.

During the year under report, the number of students in the Faculty of Social work increased from 76 to 87.

Schools of Social Science :—

In addition to the above mentioned institutions, there was one institution namely, "Kasturba Gram Sevika Vidyalaya, Koba, Ahmedabad," providing training to Social Worker, but the institution closed the classes during the year under report.

Faculty of Home-Science :—

Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda :—

7.9. This Faculty provides a four-year degree course in Home Science and a further two year course leading to Master Degree in Home Science. In the B.Sc. Degree Course, the first two years consist of a care course which acquaint all 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 major, viz. Food and Nutrition, Child Development, Home-management and Home-Science education. The total enrolment in this Faculty increased from 576 to 588 during the year under report. At the Secondary Stage, Home Science forms a subject in multipurpose schools. During the year under report, there were 24 multipurpose schools in the State with Home-Science as one of the subjects.

Rural Higher Institute :—

7.10. Lokbharati of Sanosara was the only rural institution in the State. This institute was 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 Service and two year certificate course in Agricultural Science. In addition to these course Lokbharati also runs a primary school, a basic teachers' training institution Krishi Vidyalaya Course, a scheme for subsidised farms as well as Educational Extension Service in nearby villages. The institution has also an experimental-cum-Demonstration farm attached to it. During the year under report, there were in all 471 students in this institution and the total expenditure on this institution was Rs. 97,660.

CHAPTER—8.

SOCIAL EDUCATION.

8.1. Adults are made literate through the Social Education Classes conducted in the State. The following table shows the details of Social Education Classes which prepared adults for the First Test.

TABLE No. 8 (1).

Social Education Classes (First Test) 1965-66.

Type of classes	No. of classes	enrolment	Number made literate
Men	2381	44624	34837
Women	1277	23582	10375
Total	3658	68206	45212

It will be seen from the above table that the enrolment of adults per class was about 18 and percentage of those literate adults, to the total enrolment was about 66. The duration of these classes for the First Test is four months. Those adults who pass the First Test are encouraged to continue their education further. They then undergo a course which improves their ability to read and write. At the end of the course, they are given another test which is known as Second Test in Social Education.

8.2. The following table shows the information concerning Social Education Classes for the Second Test in the State.

TABLE No. 8 (2)

Social Education Classes (Second Test)

1965-66.

Type of classes	No. of classes	Enrolment	Number of adults passed in Second Test
Men	271	7055	1639
Women	173	3897	1549
Total	444	10952	3188

The duration of this class of the Second Test is 6 months.

8.3. The following table gives the details of the total expenditure on Social Education Classes during the year under report.

TABLE 8 (3)

EXPENDITURE IN SOCIAL EDUCATION 1965-66

Source	Expenditure Rs.
Government Funds	76,726
Board's Funds	1,81,717
Other Sources	2,477
Total...	2,60,920

CHAPTER—9.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION 1965-66.

Office of the Inspector for Physical Education :—

9.1. Government has appointed one special Inspector in G. E. S. Class-II and 20 District level Inspectors for physical education. One of them was attached to the office of the State Inspector for Physical Education while the remaining District Inspectors for physical education were performing their duties in this regard in 18 districts of the State.

Secondary Schools:—

9.2. Physical Education is a curricular subject and also compulsory Examination subject in Secondary Schools of the State.

At primary level, one period is allotted to Physical Education everyday. Physical education has been accepted as one of the subjects for certificate examination even in Primary Teachers' Training Colleges and the trainees have to complete the prescribed course of physical education. In the Secondary Schools this subject has been given place in the course up to standard X and standard-wise allotment of physical education periods is shown below :—

Standard	Period
VIII	5
IX	4
X	4
XI	1

The work of physical education is carried out according to standard-wise allotment of physical education course.

Inspection-Work :—

9.3. Inspectors for the physical education of the districts concerned carry out the inspection of physical education in Secondary Schools and Training Colleges.

Play-ground and Equipment Facility :—

9.4. As many as 593 Secondary Schools in the State have got adequate play-ground and equipment facility that can be considered satisfactory. But the rest of the Secondary schools have adequate equipments but the play-ground facilities can not be called satisfactory.

Medical Inspection :—

9.5. In the Secondary Schools, medical inspection is conducted at three age-levels corresponding to Std. V, VIII & XI. This inspection is carried out in every Secondary Schools of the District as per rules.

State Sport Festival:—

9.6. Sports Festival is organised every year and accordingly it was organised at Taluka, District and State Level. State Sports Festival at State Level was organised at Visnagar in Mehsana District, in which 920 students participated. The said sports festival was the sixth of its kind in the State and the State Government had sanctioned Rs. 29,730 for the purpose.

In all 112 students participated in the Winter Sports Festival held every year at State Level, whereas Autumn Meet was postponed due to emergency.

Physical Training Institutions:—

9.7. There were 6 physical training institutes in the State offering training in certificate course in Physical Education and there were two institutions offering training in diploma course in Physical Education. Thus, there are eight institutions for physical education in the State.

Regional Coaching Centres :—

9.8. The State Government established a Regional Coaching Centre in the year 1963 to raise the Standard of Sport and games and to extend scope to students for developing their skills. Under the guidance of duly trained coaches, camps are organised for importing training in

activities like Football, Volleyball, Hockey, Mountaineering etc. and 9 such training camps for various activities were arranged. Moreover, Educational institutes are also offered the services of coaches.

National Physical Efficiency Drive:—

9.9. As is done every year during 1965-66 also a test was conducted in all the districts of the State under the National Physical Efficiency drive. The target fixed by the State was 75000 whereas achievement came to 95622. With a view to give impetus to National Physical Efficiency Drive in the State, refresher camps were organised and conducted at Rajpipla, Ahmedabad and Songadh at regional level, in which about 500 campers were given guidance for organising centres. Under this activity six permanent centres in the State were engaged in extension activities.

The results of successful competitors, Junior & Senior, for 1965-66 is shown below:—

Junior	33288
Senior	6128
	<hr/>
	39416

National Discipline Scheme :—

9.10. National Discipline Scheme has been introduced since 1958. The strength of instructors under N. F. C. in Gujarat State was as under:—

Supervisor	1
Senior P. T. I. Grade-I	1
Junior P. T. I. Grade-I	10
Grade-2	73
	<hr/>
	85

P. T. I. Instructors under the National Discipline Scheme mentioned above were rendering services to 78 institutes in the State.

CHAPTER—10
EDUCATION OF GIRLS

Institutions and Pupils:—

10.1. The number of educational institutions for girls increased from 1,711 to 2,732 in 1965-66. The following table gives details regarding the number of institutions and girls.

1	Number of institutions for girls		Number of girls in all institutions.	
	1964-65	1965-66	1964-65	1965-66
	2	3	4	5
University	180	202
Research institution	71	83
Arts and Science Colleges.	...	10	14188	17272
Professional and Special Colleges	...	4	2092	1516
Secondary Schools	...	132	161241	177303
Primary Schools	...	954	1036669	1077050
Social Education classes	...	494	11203	27479
Other Schools	...	117	29262	33284
		1711	1254906	1334189

10.2. The following paras give information regarding girls' education different stages:—

(1) *Primary Education:*—During 1965-66, there were in all 29.71 lakh pupils studying in primary schools of whom 10.77 lakh i. e. 36.25 % were girls.

Out of 77916 primary teachers, the number of women-teachers was 23,152. The number of trained women-teachers was 14,229.

Secondary Education:—

Of the total enrolment of 602728 pupils in Secondary Schools in 1965-66, 1,77,303 were girls. Out of 22,188 teachers, 4,454 were women-teachers.

Higher Education:—

In 1965-66, 87,080 pupils were studying in institutions of higher education, out of which 19,073 were girls.

Expenditure:—

10.3. It is not possible to give accurate figures of the total expenditure incurred on the education of girls because majority of the girls were studying in mixed schools especially at primary level. The following table shows expenditure so far as the separate institutions for girls are concerned.

T A B L E No. 10(2)

University, Research institutions.	}	
Arts and Science Colleges		18,21,958
Professional and Special Colleges.		
Secondary Schools.		94,97,978
Primary Schools.		1,42,19,601
Social Education Class.		1,35,774
Other Schools.		19,84,298
	Total	2,76,59,009

CHAPTER—11

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

11.1. In this chapter of the report, it is proposed to give a brief account of educational activities of the department which have not been described earlier.

- A. Pre-Primary Education.
- B. Oriental Studies.
- C. Institute of Vocational Guidance.
- D. Research Unit.
- E. Visual Education.
- F. Libraries.
- G. Patronage to Literature.
- H. Text Books.
- I. N. C. C. and A. C. C.
- J. Evaluation Unit.
- K. Ashram Schools.
- L. Mid-day Meals.
- M. Scholarships.
- N. Drawing and Craft Education.
- O. English Unit.
- P. Science Unit.
- Q. State Institute of Education.

A—Pre-Primary Education

Schools and Pupils :—

11.2. The number of pre-primary schools increased to 627 with 47,287 pupils on 31st March, 1966, as compared to 515 with 40,411 pupils on 31st March, 1965, as shown in the following table:—

TABLE No.11(1)
Pre-Primary Education

Year	Number of Schools	Number of pupils		Total Rs.	Average number of pupils in Pre-Primary Schools
		Boys	Girls		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1964-65	515	21770	18641	40411	78
1965-66	627	25704	21583	47287	75

Out of 627 Pre-Primary Schools, 129 were conducted by local bodies and the remaining 498 by private agencies. As many as 404 Private Pre-Primary Schools were given grants by the department. This does not include the Balwadis under Social Welfare Department. Out of total number of 47,287 pupils in Pre-Primary Schools, 4,862 pupils were enrolled in schools conducted by local bodies, 31,118 were in private aided schools and 7,707 in unaided schools. The number of Pre-Primary Schools is found to have increased in rural areas. The rural areas have considerably benefited by the Community Development activities. It can be seen from the table 11(2) that as many as 312, i.e. 49.8 % of the total 627 schools were in rural areas in 1965-66.

TABLE No. 11(2)

Urban and rural Pre-Primary Schools 1965-66
Number of Schools:—

Urban	315
Rural	312
Total	627

Number of Pupils:—

Urban	29183
Rural	18104
Total	<u>47287</u>

Average number of Pupils per Schools :—

Urban	93
Rural	58
Total	<u>75</u>

As regards enrolment 18,104 pupils were in the schools of rural areas. In the rural area, the average number of pupils was 58, while in urban area it was 93.

Teachers:—

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

TABLE No. 11(3)

*Teachers in Pre-Primary Schools**Trained Teachers :... ..*

Men	144
Women	522
Total	<u>666</u>

Untrained Teachers :—

Men	52
Women	477
Total	<u>529</u>

Total :—

Men	196
Women	999
Total	<u>1195</u>

It will be seen from the above table that the number of teachers in Pre-Primary Schools was 1,195 as against 1,017 in 1964-65. The number of trained teachers was 666 or 55.7% of the total number of teachers. The percentage of women teachers to the total teachers was 87.5.

Expenditure :—

11.4. The total direct expenditure on Pre-Primary Schools increased from Rs. 18,45,605 in 1964-65 to Rs. 23,64,245 in 1965-66. Its distribution according to sources is given in the table below.

TABLE No. 11 (4)
Expenditure on Pre-Primary Schools.

Source	1964 -- 65		1965 -- 66	
	Expenditure (Rs.)	Percentage to total	Expenditure (Rs.)	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
Government Funds	16,66,049	9.03	2,01,693	8.54
District School Boards	4,50,809	24.43	4,60,638	19.48
Municipal Funds				
Fees	5,92,051	32.08	6,47,911	27.40
Other Sources	6,36,096	34.46	10,54,003	44.58
Total...	<u>18,45,605</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>23,64,245</u>	<u>100.00</u>

From the above details it can be seen that fees contributed 27.04 per cent of the expenditure on Pre-Primary Schools and the contribution from the Government increased from Rs. 1,66,694 in 1964-65 to Rs. 201693 in 1965-66.

Training Institutions :—

11.5. Information about Per-Primary Training Institutions is given in Chapter-6 (Training of teachers).

B-VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

11.6. After the formation of Gujarat State, Vocational Guidance Bureau came into existence. The Vocational Guidance Sub-Bureau which was in existence since 1957 also continued to function under the direct of control of this Bureau during the year under report.

From December 1964, the Vocational Guidance Bureau is functioning as a fully Centrally Sponsored scheme with 100 per cent central assistance

Postal and Personal Guidance :-

During the year under report, 1,540 students guardian visited the institute personally to seek vocational guidance, while 2,867 postal queries for vocational guidance were attended to by both of the offices. In Vocational Guidance issue of 'Gujarat' replies were given to the queries received and the staff of this office contributed articles on various occupations in different news-papers published in Gujarat State.

*Career Conferences:—*During the year, carrer conferences were organised for college students at Devgadh-Baria and Bilimora, for the students of schools and Colleges at Morvi and also in Ahmedabad, Palanpur, Baroda and Kaira Districts.

*Career Exhibitions :—*During the year under report, career exhibitions at Morvi, Surendranagar, Rapura, Bankola, Mehsana, Dhinod, Gorad, Kunwara, Unjha, Broach, Godhra, Bilodara, Pundhara, VallabhVidyanagar Camp, Meghraj, Ahmedabad City (at 4 different places), Bhuj, Palanpur, etc. were organised,

Psychological Testing and Counselling :—31 cases were individually guided on basis of psychological testing during the year under report. 19 old cases were also cleared up.

Carrer talks to students :—27 talks were organised by the Vocational Guidance Bureau at different places in the State.

Talks to Teachers :—About 20 trainees of B.Ed. course of the M. B. Patel College of Education of VallabhVidyanagar visited this institution with the vocational guidance group. They were given an idea about the workings of this offices and also the difficulties encountered and their solution.

Career Teacher Training Class :—

During the year under report, career Teacher Training classes were conducted at Mehsana, Broach and Ahmedabad for trained graduate (B. T.; B.Ed.) teachers of the Secondary Schools of different districts of Gujarat State and in all 73 career teachers were trained. The duration of this class was 21 days.

C—ORIENTAL STUDIES

11.7. In 1965-66, there were 30 Pathshalas for Oriental Studies. The total expenditure on there was 1,82,039 the State Governments' share in it being Rs. 75,715. In the State there were 2 institutions for the higher studies in Sanskrit, Viz: Oriental Institution, Baroda and Baroda Sanskrit Mahavidyalay, Baroda. There were 85 students in these institutions. The total expenditure on these institutions came to Rs. 2,00,287.

During the year under report, 43,183 candidates who appeared for March 1965 examination conducted by the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board, Baroda, 26,082 offered an Oriental Language. Of these, 40,963 offered Sanskrit and 2,135 Persian and Arabic.

D—RESEARCH

11.8. The Research Unit established in 1961 was continued during this year.

The branch undertook the following activities during the year under report :—

- (1) Survey of technical schools and preparation of report.
- (2) Carried out functions as the member secretary of the committee for preparing revised course of Science and Mathematics for Standards-I VII of the Primary Schools.
- (3) Carried out functions as liaison officer in respect of Foreign Volanteers Programme.
- (4) The functions of Hindi Syliabus Committee as well as giving programmes on AIR.
- (5) Priliminary preparations for the Second Educational Survey.
- (6) As a liaison officer of N. C. I. R. T, took part in Seminars, Reading Programmes, Summer Conference Course, Inservice Education, Education Quarterly, Service Extension Centre and Vitcon Questionnaire.

E—VISUAL EDUCATION

11.9. To encourage the use of audio-visual equipments, and for the appropriate use of it, there is a post of an Inspector of Visual Education.

The main activities of this officer include, maintenance of films and filmstrips library, distribution of the same amongst member institutes, arrangement of the audio-visual equipments for the institutes, training to the teachers for the use of audio-visual equipments, arrangement of programmes for Radio Schools Broadcast, arrangement for educational film shows in the rural areas where electricity is not available etc.

During the year under report, following Audio Visual Equipments were purchased :—

1. MM. Sound Projector-3.
2. Transformers with Vault Meter and Regulators-3.

3. 52"X70" Plastic Screen-3.
4. 16 mm. Sound Films-22.
5. 35 mm. Filmstrips-5.
6. Jeep-1.
7. Generating Sets-3.
8. Philips Tape Recorder-1.
9. Agfa Tapes-1200-6.
10. Tapes-200-3.
11. Tapes-1200-3.
12. Tapes-600-15.
13. Microscopes-1.

During the year under report, 22 Government institutions were inspected and 18 lectures arranged.

Film Shows:—Film shows were arranged in rural and backward areas. This office arranged an Audio Visual Training Class for the teachers. 20 teachers were trained.

Under the Rural Broadcasting Scheme, different High Schools in the State were provided Radio sets.

106 Educational institutes were given the films and filmstrips on loan.

F—LIBRARY MANAGEMENT

11.11. After the formation of Gujarat State, in 1960, the office of the Curator of Libraries came into existence and from then on continues to function under the Control of the Director of Education, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.

The Curator of Libraries is assisted by three Assistant Curators of Libraries. The offices of the Assistant Curators of Libraries are situated at Baroda, Ahmedabad and Rajkot.

The Assistant Curator of Libraries at Baroda is in charge of Town libraries, Category I and II, Mahila and Bal Libraries in six districts viz. Baroda, Broach, Bulsar, Surat, Panchmahals and Dangs. The Assistant Curator of Libraries, Ahmedabad is in charge of such libraries in five districts: viz. Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Karia, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha, while the Assistant Curator of Libraries at Rajkot is in charge of seven districts viz. Kutch, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh and Rajkot.

State Central Library, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad.

11.12. The Government of Gujarat has declared the Library managed by Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad as the State Central Library for Gujarat State from 4th November, 1963 and continued to work as the State Central Library for Gujarat State during the year under report. The following table gives an idea about progress of work in the said library:—

(a) *Number of Books:—*

Sr. No.	Language	Stock
1.	English	35,736
2.	Gujarati	22,910
3.	Hindi	12,080
4.	Sanskrit	3,395
5.	Marathi	1,917
6.	Other	3,823
Total:—		79,861

(b) Books received under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867:—

54,205

Total:— 1,34,066

This Library continues to receive two copies of the books printed in ujarat State under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

Circulation of Books

Sr. No.	Language	Number of books circulated
1.	Gujarati	38,106
2.	English	10,210
3.	Hindi	8,406
4.	Marathi	32
5.	Other	119
Total		56,873

Periodicals

Sr. No.	Language	Number of Magazines
1.	English	209
2.	Gujarati	66
3.	Hindi	71
4.	Marathi	8
5.	Other	1
Total:—		355

Members enrolled:—

11.13. During the year under report, the minimum and maximum number of members in this library were 2,426 and 2,916 respectively. The library was sanctioned annual grant of Rs. 51,431 (i. e. Rs. 30,000 + Rs. 21,431) during the year under report. In addition a special grant of Rs. 300 for exhibition of books and Rs. 250 for purchase of books for children were paid to the library during the year.

The Printers in Gujarat State are required to send one copy of all the news papers printed by them to the Curator of Libraries, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad under the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867 and most of the printers deliver copies of the newspaper regularly to this office.

Central Library, Baroda

11.14. The Central Library, Baroda has the following sections :—

(1) Reading room, (2) Lending Section, (3) Reference Section, (4) Children's Section, (5) Mahila Section, (6) Reading Circle, (7) An Office.

An amount of Rs. 77,563 was spent for the library, during the year under report.

The following tables give an idea about the progress of work, in the Central Library, Baroda.

(a) Books in Stock :—

No.	Language	Books in Stock on		
		31-3-65	31-3-66	Increase
1	English	56360	56300	246
2	Gujarati	51513	53452	1939
3	Marathi	38655	39651	996
4	Hindi	6823	7126	303
5	Urdu	3889	4268	388
Total:—		1,56,931	1,60,803	3,872

(b) Books received under the Press and Registration of Book Act, 1867:—

1,864

Grand Total:— 1,62,667

No.	Section	Total Number of books issued.	Average number of books issued daily.	Average number of readers per day.
1.	Lending Section	1,18,264	404	202
2.	Mahila Section	12,899	48	28
3.	Children's Section	43,275	158	79
4.	Reference Section	2,938	8	4
Total:—		1,77,376	618	313

Members enrolled

No	Section	Numbers enrolled		Increase or Decrease.
		31-3-65	31-3-66	
1.	General Section	2754	3158	+ 404
2.	Mahila Section	144	143	- 1
3.	Children's Section	668	756	+ 88
Total:—		3566	4057	+ 491

Central Library, Baroda, is entirely a public library run by the Government and the members have not to pay any subscription for borrowing books.

Periodicals

No.	Language	Magazines
1.	Gujarati	65
2.	Marathi	20
3.	Hindi	13
4.	Urdu	1
5.	Sindhi	3
6.	English	55

Total:— 157

On an average 600 readers visit the reading room daily. Under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 this library also receives a copy of each book published in the State.

Government of Gujarat has undertaken to publish the monthly bibliography of Gujarati books available in the Central Library, Calcutta. This work has been entrusted to the Central Library, Baroda. Twelve such lists were published by the said library during the year under report.

Government Libraries :—

11.15. Besides the Central Library at Baroda, other libraries run by the Government of Gujarat are as under:—

Type of the library.	Number
Government Public Libraries	10
Government Public Libraries (Mahila)	2
Integrated Libraries Service	2

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Books in Stock and Expenditure :— During the year under report, the expenditure of Rs. 67,911 was incurred on books and reading materials. The total book stock in these libraries, at the end of the year, was 2,71,089.

Circulation of books readers :—

Over 3,23,468 books were borrowed for reading by the readers of these libraries. On an average 5,388 readers daily visited these libraries.

Grant-in-aid libraries :—

The details regarding grant-in-aid libraries, other than village and Central libraries, are given in the Statement attached herewith.

Statement showing the particulars regarding libraries,

Type of the library.	Number of libraries.	Total grant paid during 1965-66				
		General Grant	Special Grant			
			Furniture grant	For children's libraries.	For Building repairs.	For Exhibition
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
City Libraries ...	18	75,607	...	3,250	...	450
City Branch Libraries ...	10	15,000	...	...	...	...
Town Libraries ... Grade-I.	105	1,20,860	8,900	...	13,500	...
Town Libraries ... Grade-II.	126	79,464	12,000	...	11,500	...
Mahila Libraries	35	10,623	...	...	...	...
Children's Libraries	29	3,875	...	6,500	...	...
Total	323	3,05,429	20,000	9,750	25,000	450

other than village and Central Libraries 1965-66.

Total Expenditure of the library during the year.	Books in Stock.	Expenditure on Reading Material	Library buildings owned by libraries concerned.	Number of Books and Magazines issued to members during the year	Average daily attendance in the library.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.		Rs.			
...	...	...	15	7,00,000	12,558
2,23,749	4,28,621	92,393	3		
3,77,614	9,92,064	2,35,470	86	7,21,067	11,758
2,56,810	...	...	94		
37,258	60,790	14,986	27	79,156	1,794
23,167	75,958	8,918	20	1,73,000	1,650
<u>9,18,598</u>	<u>15,51,433</u>	<u>3,51,767</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>16,78,223</u>	<u>27,760</u>

VILLAGE LIBRARIES

11.16. In addition to the above mentioned different categories of libraries, there were 3,718 village libraries which were paid a total grant of Rs. 1,18,235. District-Wise number of village libraries and amount of grants paid to them are as under :—

No.	Name of the District	Number of village libraries	Amount paid as grant
1.	2.	3.	4.
			Rs.
1.	Broach	402	8000
2.	Mehsana	822	45000
3.	Kaira	372	235
4.	Amreli	136	6000
5.	Kutch	9	—
6.	Panchmahals	280	—
7.	Banaskantha	122	4500
8.	Sabarkantha	125	9000
9.	Baroda	745	40000
10.	Ahmedabad	85	—
11.	Bhavnagar	40	500
12.	Surat	330	3000
13.	Jamnagar	7	—
14.	Bulsar	213	2000
15.	Surendranagar	—	—
16.	Rajkot	—	—
17.	Junagadh	1	—
18.	Dangs	—	—
19.	Gandhinagar	29	—
Total...		3718	118235

TRAINED STAFF

11.17. One of the pre-requisites of libraries is trained staff. So far only few libraries have trained librarians. As usual, the Gujarat Pustakalaya Mandal, Ahmedabad organised the library training class from 7th May, 1965 to 13th June, 1965. 270 students appeared for the examination conducted by the Curator of Libraries, Ahmedabad out of which 114 were declared successful.

Library Association.

11.18. Gujarat Pustakalaya Mandal (Gujarat Library Association) was recognised by the Government during the year under report. An amount of Rs. 7000 was paid as grant-in-aid to this Association during year under report. The Association conducted the training class for librarians and propagated for the library movement through their pracharaks and held some conferences at District and Taluka levels.

Gujarat Pustakalaya Parishad.

11.19. The fifth Gujarat Pustakalaya Parishad was held at Bhavnagar on 5th February 1966. The Parishad was organised by the Gujarat Pustakalaya Mandal. Librarians and Secretaries of the libraries from all over the state attended the Parishad in good number and participated in discussion various committees of the Parishad.

Grant for useful publications.

11.20. Public libraries, especially mahila libraries, childrens' libraries and village libraries experienced much difficulty in purchasing books in absence of catalogues of good books. In view of this, Government decided to publish catalogues of Gujarati books published between the year 1951 to 1965. This work was entrusted to the Gujarat Pustakalaya Mandal, Ahmedabad during the year under report.

G. Patronage to Literature

11.21. Every year, a certain amount is provided in the budget or reappropriated from other sources for encouragement of literature.

Copies of books, which are useful from educational point of view, are purchased from this amount to give Government patronage to its authors. The purchase of books under this scheme 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 institutions, libraries, research institutions etc. During the year under report, Rs. 27,100 were provided in the budget estimates for encouragement to literature under the head "Government Patronage to Literature." Out of this amount, Rs. 26,392 (twenty six thousand three hundred ninety two only) are utilised for the purchase of books by way of Government patronage. These books were distributed amongst Government and non-Government educational institutions. Other books and magazines etc. of educational interest were brought to the notice of Government and non-Government educational institutions under the department.

Encouragement to Children's Literature.

11.22. For the encouragement of children's literature, Government have appointed a Central Committee for children's literature under the chairmanship of the Director of Education and a few members interested in children's literature. The catalogues of existing books from 1958 to 1960, 1961 and 1962 were prepared and distributed free of cost to all educational institutions and libraries in the State. The work of preparing pictures of animals for publishing picture books was completed during the year under report. The committee prepared some nursery rhymes and the printing of the book was undertaken during the year under report.

H. Text Books

11.23. Text Books in Primary and Secondary Schools.

Under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947 and the Rules made thereunder, power of prescribing text books for primary schools has been vested in Government and no books other than those sanctioned by Government or the Director of Education can be used in any Government or recognised primary school. Secondary Schools in the Gujarat

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, Urdu and Sindhi. For fixing the price of books, a price fixation committee was constituted consisting of two officials and two non-officials and secretary under the Director of Education. The Director of Education acts as the Chairman of the said Committee. Provision has also been made for submission of appeals to the Director of Education by authors and publishers against the rejection of their books by the School Book Committee.

The Departmental Readers in Gujarati written by a Special Committee Consisting of educational writers are in use in Stds. I-IV. The Gujarati Primers and Readers I-IV published by private agencies are also in use in Primary Schools under the District Education Committees and School Boards.

The ex-Saurashtra Government had appointed a Committee consisting of Official and non-official members for selection of text books for Primary and Secondary Schools in Saurashtra. The Director of Education, Saurashtra was a member of this Committee. The Committee selected its own chairman and formulated its own procedure. Books were 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 were continued during the year under report. The ex-Saurashtra Government has also published Bharati Wachanmala Series consisting of four books. These books are the only prescribed language text books for Std. 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 the revised text books are now in use.

The Text Book Committee appointed by ex-Chief Commissioner of Kutch prescribed books for Primary and Secondary Schools and these books were in use in all Government and non-Government Schools in Kutch. Books prepared by the Committee were prescribed in June 1956 and were continued during the year under report. Departmental Gujarati No.—303—10.

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 State and the same position continued during the year under report.

During the year under report, the number of books received for consideration and sanction by the Director of Education was as follows:—

TABLE No. 11.

Books received for consideration and sanction during 1965-66.

1	Languages					
	Gujarati 2	English 3	Urdu 4	Sindhi 5	Persian 6	Hindi 7
<i>Std. I-IV</i>						
Number of books received.	...	5	...	1	...	1
Number of books sanctioned.	...	...	1	1	...	...
<i>Std. V-VII</i>						
Number of books received.	...	2	3	3	...	...
Number of books sanctioned.	...	1	3	...	...	...
<i>Standard VIII-XI</i>						
Number of books received.	7	4+3	Sulekha Pothi		1	...
Number of books sanctioned.	7	2+0	Sulekha Pothi		...	...
Number of books received.	7	9+5	Sulekha Pothi	4	4	1
Number of books sanctioned.	7	2+1	Sulekha Pothi	4	1	...

I. N. C. C. and A. C. C.

11.24. N. C. C. training was compulsory for all able-bodied male students in the colleges of the State during the year. The total number of cadets was 49,992. N. C. C. was a voluntary activity for girls students in the colleges and boys and girls in the school was 11,056 and 1,820 respectively.

During the year, 16 Senior and 27 Junior Units Troops were raised. Besides this, 7 N. C. C. Group Head Quarters were opened during the year to make organisation of N. C. C. activity more efficient.

Attendance in Annual Training Camps was satisfactory. 44 Annual Training Camps were held for 34,300 Officers and Cadets.

During this year, cadets were trained according to syllabus framed for "Be prepared No. 2" and "Civil defence". In addition, cadets of "Special company" received intensive training prescribed for them.

Social Service Camps were held at Ugat and Sachin, during the year.

During the year under report, 39 persons were selected for the posts of N. C. C. Officer and they were deputed for Pre-Commission Training.

91 N. C. C. Officers were detailed for Refresher Courses.

The expenditure on N. C. C. during the year was Rs. 35,43,120.

A. C. C.

11.25. During year, A. C. C. Training was given to students in Standards VIII to XI of the Secondary School. The total enrolment in A. C. C. was approximately 14,072 boys and 3,202 girls.

An amount of Rs. 42,180 was paid to the A. C. C. Teachers as Honorarium during the year. This was the last year of A. C. C. activity. From the next year, it is to be included in National Discipline Scheme.

J. Evaluation

11.26. The State Evaluation Unit in this State came into existence from June, 1963.

During the year under review, the Evaluation Unit chalked out the programmes of activities of field programmes, development of test

materials, studies, research and investigations and publications. A brief account of the work done is given below:—

Type of work	Particulars
1. Orientation of teachers in the technique of Evaluation	1. Work shops for trainee teachers of 7 Secondary Teachers' Training Colleges of the State. 2. Work shops in Surat Girls Extension Senate. 3. Workshop for Teachers' under the auspices of the Head masters' Association of Rajkot. 4. Guidance to professors in the Professors' class of the State Institute of Education. 5. Guidance to teachers and trainees of Local Primary Education Institutes and to teachers of some Secondary Schools
2. Development of test materials.	6. Unit tests 150 test.
3. Investigation of test items.	12 test items.
4. Study and Research.	1. Investigation into the causes of failure in the S. S. C. Examination. 2. Investigation into changes in prices of text-books.
5. Publications.	The following booklets were translated for publication:— (1) Improving Examinations. (2) Evaluation in Geography

K. Ashram Schools

11.27. The scheme of Ashram Schools came into existence in 1954 in order to solve effectively the problem of education of children of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomedic Tribes and Denotified Tribes. Ashram Schools are residential institutions where children are provided with free residence and boarding and are given basic education. The institutions are managed by voluntary agencies and are paid grants

of 100 % of approved (non-recurring) expenditure and 90 % of the approved recurring expenditure. During the year under report, there were 82 Ashram Schools which exceed the number of the last year by 4. Details regarding these are given in the following table:—

Ss. No.	Type of Ashram Schools.	Total number	Pupils in the School			Expenditure in Rs.
			Boys	Girls	Total	
1.	Nomadic Tribes	4	232	76	308	77810
2.	Denotified Tribes	6	292	140	432	152520
3.	Scheduled Castes	70	4472	2740	7212	2527485
4.	Post Basic Ashram Schools	2	90	41	131	168965
Total		82	5086	2997	8083	2926780

L. Mid-day Meals

11.28. This scheme has been implemented from the last year of the Third Five Year Plan, i.e. 1965-66 with the collaboration of CARE of America under Government Resolution Education and Labour Department, No. 7060-K dated 6th May, 1965.

According to this scheme, it has been decided to give mid-day meals to children studying in selected primary schools of the Talukas selected by District Education Committees in all the districts of the State, and accordingly, the target to cover two lakh children has been fixed. In this way, 1,202 schools of 35 talukas of 17 districts of the State have been covered under this scheme.

Besides this, it has been decided to cover 1,50,000 children studying in Primary Schools run by Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation. As a part of it, the scheme of supplying milk to 30,000 children has been implemented in 1965-66.

With regard to the implementation of this scheme, necessary things like milk powder, flour or half smashed wheat and edible oil and other edible materials are sent by "CARE" as a donation upto Bombay Port. Accordingly, as the necessary materials have been received, this scheme was implemented from 14-11-65.

From the edible things received from America. 1 ounce milks powder 2 ounce flour, half smashed wheat and 1 ounce edible oil per child is provided to the respective institutions according to number of children in the school and according to the local condition and suitable to taste of children, fresh items like sour sweet 'Shiro' - 'Upit' - 'Upma' 'Bhajiya' 'Sev' etc. are prepared and given to the children with one glass of milk.

For the implementation and supervision of this scheme, necessary staff collected through popular co-operation and it has also been decided to collect Rs. 2-00 per child per annum as popular contribution. Out of this, expenditure in respect of primary requirements as shown above and cook is incurred.

For the implementation and supervision of this scheme, necessary staff has been appointed at the State and district level. Moreover the Central Office of "CARE" has been opened in the Capital of the State, according to the contract executed with "CARE" by the Government of India. Administrative Officer, "CARE" and his Administrative Officer as well as 3 Field Officers visit godowns and Schools connected with this scheme and if necessary gives suggestions and guidance for uniform and organised management. The entire expenditure for the office of "CARE" is borne by State Government.

During 1965-66, Rs. 10 lakhs were sanctioned for the implementation of this scheme, but the local expenditure came to Rs. 5,83,700 only as the scheme was implemented from the Second Term of the year. This includes the expenses on the staff at the State Level, the staff transferred to District Education Committees, rent of godowns, Transport-charges from Bombay Port to godowns, railway-freight, hiring of trucks, and the purchase of vessels etc. The Central Government has given grant at the rate of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the expenditure.

11.29. The main object of this scheme is to attract the children coming under the compulsory education for attending schools and thus

make the scheme a success. Moreover, the scheme aims at improving the health of children, maintaining good habits, and also inculcating in them the habits of discipline, community works as well as hygiene. Attendance of children also increased due to this scheme.

The mid-day-meals scheme implemented in Dangs District from 1951-52 and in Uchchhal and Nizar Talukas of Surat District from 1963-64, continued during the year 1965-66. Under the scheme, 10,500 children in 278 schools have been covered in Dangs districts and the total expenditure comes to Rs. 1,74,115. In Uchhal and Nizar Talukas of Surat District, 5,845 children in 140 schools have been covered and the total expenditure comes to Rs. 69,525.

M. SCHOLARSHIP AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

During the year under report the following schemes were undertaken :-

(1) *Free studentships to the students belonging to economically backward class—*

11.30. Under this scheme the students whose parents'/guardians' yearly income does not exceed Rs. 900 or Rs. 1,200 get full freeships in colleges and secondary schools respectively. In addition, half-freeships are awarded to those students whose parents'/guardians' yearly income does not exceed Rs. 1800 and who have four or more children, of whom more than one are receiving education either in Colleges or Secondary Schools.

The following table shows the details of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred on them :—

Year	Number of students in		Total No. of students	Expenditure incurred towards.		Total Expenditure
	Secondary Schools.	Colleges.		Secondary Schools	Colleges	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1965 66	1,55,753	31,684	1,87,437	98,07,527	45,39,080	1,43,46,605

(2) *Educational aid to the children of the political sufferers:—*

11.31. The children whose parents have participated in the National Independence Movement and have suffered for the same are given financial aid in form of scholarships, stipends and books for higher education from the year 1963-64. The particulars regarding the number of students benefited and the figures of expenditure are as follows:—

Year	Number of beneficiaries			Expenditure		Expenditure incurred	
	Stipend	Financial Assistance for books.	Scholarship.	Fee	Financial assistance for books.	Scholarship	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1965-66	308	342	342	42,000	15,254	602,47	1,17,501

(3) *Educational facilities to the children of goldsmiths:—*

11.32. The scheme to grant educational facilities like financial assistance for books, fees etc. to the children of goldsmiths was introduced from the year 1963-64. The following table gives the number of beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred during the year:—

Year	Number of students benefited.	Expenditure incurred.
1	2	3
1965-66	1,533	Rs. 37,851

(4)...*Open Merit Free studentships to the students studying in non-Government Colleges:—*

11.33. Under the scheme, the students whose parents'/guardians' yearly income does not exceed Rs. 3,600 are awarded the above mentioned Free studentship on merit. Every year, 833 Free studentships are awarded. This freeship is awarded for higher studies in Arts, Science and Commerce or Law Colleges and is awarded on merit by a Committee of the respective colleges appointed for this purpose. During the year under report, an expenditure of Rs. 2,22,302 was incurred on this scheme.

(5) *Inter-State Scholarships* :—

11.34. This scheme was introduced by the Government of Gujarat from the year 1963-64. Under the scheme, the students of the Gujarat State who are studying outside the State are awarded the scholarships. This scholarship is awarded on the basis of merit. The details of the year 1965-66 are as follows :—

Year	Number of students benefited.	Expenditure
1	2	3
1965-66	26	Rs. 24,400

(6) *Higher Education Scholarships* :—

11.35. This scheme has been introduced since 1962 and envisages the award of 277 scholarships every year. This scholarship is awarded to students for prosecuting higher education in the Gujarat State. The students whose parents'/guardians yearly income does not exceed Rs. 12,000 are selected for this scholarship on merit. The value of the scholarship varies from Rs. 30 P. M. to Rs. 50 P. M. depending on the course.

The details for the year 1965-66 are as follows :—

Year	Number of students benefited.	Expenditure
1	2	3
1965-66	265	Rs. 2,60,159

(7) *National Scholarships and National Loan Scholarships.*

11.36. The Schemes of (1) National Scholarships, (2) Merit Scholarships to the children of Primary and Secondary School, Teachers and (3) National Loan Scholarships etc. are included under this scheme.
Na.—363—11.

The details of number of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred under various scholarships under this scheme during the year are shown below. The said scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme and the Government of India bears 100 per cent expenditure.

Name of the Scholarship	Year	Number of students benefited	Expenditure incurred.
1	2	3	4
			Rs.
1. National Scholarships	1965-66	120	3,36,215
2. Merit Scholarships to the children of Teachers of Primary and Secondary Schools.	1965-66	25	69,425
3. National Loan Scholarships.	1965-66	1396	18 88,359

N—DRAWING AND CRAFT EDUCATION

11.37. *Drawing Grade Examinations:—*

As in the previous year, the Drawing Grade Examinations were organised by the Inspector of Drawing and Craft. The following table shows the number of candidates who appeared and of those who passed in the Drawing Grade Examinations in October 1964 and October 1965, i. e. in 1964-65 and 1965-66.

Examinations	Number appeared		Number passed	
	1964-65	1965-66	1964-65	1965-66
1	2	3	4	5
Elementary Drawing Grade Examination, October	21209	24326	13062	14295
Intermediate Drawing Grade Examination, October	10573	11807	6958	7535

It will be seen from the above table that there was an increase in the number of candidates during the year under report. The total number of During Grade Examination Centres increased by 6 from 74 to 80.

Higher Art Examinations.

11.38. The following Higher Art Examinations were held in the Gujarat State during the year 1965-66:—

- (1) Elementary Examination in Drawing and Painting.
- (2) Intermediate Examination in Drawing and Painting.
- (3) Advance Examination in Drawing and Painting.
- (4) Diploma Examination in Drawing and Painting.
- (5) Drawing Teachers' Certificate Examination.
- (6) Drawing Masters' Certificate Examination.
- (7) Art Masters' Certificate Examination.
- (8) Elementary Examination in Commercial Art. (Applied Art)
- (9) Intermediate Examination in Commercial Art. (Applied Art)
- (10) Advance Examination in Commercial Art. (Applied Art)
- (11) Elementary Examination in Ceramics and Sculpture.
- (12) Intermediate Examination in Ceramics and Sculpture.

Above-mentioned examinations were conducted by the Inspector of Drawing and Craft, Gujarat State, Ahmedabtd.

The following table gives the results of the Government Art Examinations conducted during the last two years.

The number and information regarding the candidates appeared and passed in the Higher Art Examinations in the year 1964-65 and 1965-66.

Name of the Examination 1	Appeared		Passed	
	1964-65 2	1965-66 3	1964-65 4	1965-66 5
1. Drawing Teachers' Certificate Exam.	335	360	249	299
2. Drawing Masters' Certificate Exam.	64	67	36	32
3. Art Masters' Certificate Exam.	53	71	27	25
4. Elementary Drawing and Painting.	143	186	73	74
5. Intermediate Drawing and Painting.	44	59	23	32
6. Advance Drawing and Painting.	19	24	12	16
7. Diploma Drawing and Painting.	16	13	12	17
8. Elementary Examination in Commercial Art.	49	51	24	16
9. Intermediate Examination in Commercial Art.	29	32	16	11
10. Advance Examination in Commercial Art.	13	19	10	11
11. Diploma Examination in Commercial Art.	...	10	...	3
12. Elementary Examination in Ceramics and Sculpture.	14	25	12	15
13. Intermediate Examination in Ceramics and Sculpture.	...	12	...	5

Inspection of Institutions.

11.39. The following Seven D. T. C. Colleges were inspected during the year 1965-66.

- (1) C. N. College of Fine Art, Ahmedabad.
- (2) Vikas Vidyalaya, Wadhvan.
- (3) D. T. C. College, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
- (4) D. T. C. College, Nrgol.
- (5) Kala Vidyalaya, Amalsad.
- (6) D. T. C. College, Dholka.
- (7) Sarvajanic D. T. C. College, Patan.

These colleges were paid grant of Rs. 27,785 during the year 1965-66. The Drawing Classes of 40 Secondary Schools were inspected and the Drawing Classes of 22 Schools were visited during the year 1965-66.

O—English Unit.

11.40. For the purpose of improving English education a small unit of English medium was established in the Directorate of Education in April 1965, as a Centre of English language Coaching Institute. During this short period, English Unit has planned and organised various programmes for improving English Language at every level of Education.

Some important basic matters were considered to give momentum to English education. As a main programme orientation classes for English language teachers were conducted.

To familiarise the English language teachers of Std. VIII-IX with the new methods, short term training classes in English were organised by the training colleges of the State, under the direction-organisation of English Unit. About 1,500 teachers took the advantage of these training classes. It was expected that at least one teacher from every school in the Gujarat State should join this class, and the same was mostly achieved.

The State Government allowed to teach English as an optional subject from Standard V. The work of preparing the syllabus of English for Standard V-VII was entrusted to this Unit. The work continued during the year and syllabus prepared by the unit has been published.

The next stage after preparing the Syllabus of English was to prepare text books and guides for teachers. The text books for standards V-VI and a guide for teachers of Standard V were prepared and published by the end of 1965-66.

P—Science Unit:—

11.41. The Science Unit came into existence from February, 1965. Secondary Schools are given grant through this unit under the fully centrally sponsored scheme of strengthening the science education.

Government of India has given the grant as mentioned below for purchase of equipment for strengthening the laboratories under the scheme of improvement of science education:—

Year	Grant sanctioned	Amount Distributed.	Number of Institutions
1965-66	Rs. 8,55,000	Rs. 8,46,901	372

Three classes for the training of science graduates were conducted at Vallabh Vidyanagar with the assistance from the Government of India, the details of which are as follows:—

- (1) Type of training Class — Training class for Science graduate teachers.
- (2) Duration of Class 8 weeks.
- (3) Number of Trainees 81
- (4) Expenditure on training Rs. 29,032.

The number of Science associations and grant given to them during 1965-66 is as follows:—

Scheme No.	Number of Science association.	Total amount of grant
338	50	Rs. 60,000

Vigyan Mandir, Valod, District Surat, and Shahpur, District Junagadh explains to the rural population new inventions of Science as well as the way in which Science can be helpful in day-to-day problems of life.

Three scientific advisors at three divisions of the State, i. e. Ahmedabad, Baroda and Rajkot are looking after the work of improvement in science education in Primary Schools of the State.

The information regarding the test for Scientific Talent Assessment held by N. C. E. R. T. Delhi are given to all schools in the State and students are encouraged to appear at the test.

This unit manages the library of useful science books in different schools. There are approximately 1000 books in these libraries. Moreover, nearly 30-35 science magazines, as also the magazines publishing new inventions and the progress achieved in the field of science have also been subscribed; all are taking due advantage of the same.

State Institute of Education.

11.42. The State Institute of Education has been established with a view to improving quality in the field of education in the State.

Seminars—Camps.

11.43. A Seminar was organised for the Chairmen of educational committees and the Administrative Officers during the year. This seminar discussed the future programmes of intensive education.

During the year under report, four workshops were organised at Rajpipla, Ahmedabad, Nadiad, etc. under the auspices of State Institute of Education for developing object oriented courses. 600 school group centres progressed satisfactorily under the intensive programme of school improvement. This scheme of school group centres attracted the attention of other states and this scheme was appreciated at the half yearly conventions held at Bangalore and in Kashmir. 37 pilot school group centres were established in Mehsana District during the year.

A girls education centre was established in Mehsana District to focus attention on girls education and to study the problems relating to girls education.

Seminars on improvement of schools in tribal areas was held for two days during the year under report.

Publications:—

11.44. The State Institute of Education publishes its activities through a monthly named "Jeevan Shikshan". The number of subscribers was 4,600. Booklets for extra-reading literature and Taleem Prustha etc. are also published by the Institute. Moreover, it also publishes White Booklet, Green Booklet, Vignan Prayog Pustika, education statistics, case studies of Primary Teachers' training colleges and other publications suggesting improvement in the field of education.

Educational Survey:—

11.45. The Institute undertook educational survey of Primary and secondary schools of Broach, Junagadh and Ahmedabad Districts on the recommendations of Education Commission during the year under report.

Extension Service Centres:—

11.46. The Central Government has allotted one extension service centre to the State Institute of Education. 44 extension centres have been established in the training colleges in the State. Each centre received a grant of Rs. 900 from the Government.

Summar coaching class for primary teachers:—

11.47. A summar coaching class for 30 primary teachers of the State was organised at Vallabh Vidyanagar during the year under report.

CHAPTER—12

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

(a)...Set-up.

12.1 Prior to the year 1948, Technical Education in the former Bombay State was jointly administered by the Director of Education and the Director of Industries. Considering the importance of technical education the Directorate was established in June 1948, for giving due prominence to technical education in view of the rapid industrialization of the country.

12.2 With the bifurcation of the former Bombay State, the Government of Gujarat started the Directorate of Technical Education at Ahmedabad, from 1st May, 1960 and undertook the activities of engineering, industrial and vocational education.

12.3 The administrative head of technical education has been designated as the Director. He is assisted by five officers in Gujarat Educational Service Class-I and by seven officers in G. E. S, Class II.

12.4 The following three councils have been formed by the Government to assist the Directorate of Technical Education:—

- (a) The State Technical Education Council.
- (b) The State vocational training council.
- (c) The State apprenticeship council.

12.5 The State Technical Education Council prescribes the diploma and certificate courses of the State, looks after examination and other subject-matters, and also advises the State Government in relevant matters.

12.6. The activities of the State Vocational Training Council and the State Apprenticeship Council are connected with the respective National Councils and they advise the State Government in the matters pertaining to training.

(b) Different kinds of Educational Courses.

12.7. The different kinds of technical educational courses are as follows:—

-
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Technical Colleges. | (A) Post Graduate |
| | (B) Graduate |
| 2. Polytechnics-Diploma Courses. | For boys & girls who have passed the S. S. C. Exam. |
| 3. Secondary Education Institutes. | (A) Technical Schools. |
| | (B) Junior Technical School. |
| 4. Craftsmen training institutes. | (A) Training classes for different types of trades. |
| | (B) Tailoring Classes for girls. |
| Certificate Courses | |
| 5. Training institutes for artisans required in industries. | (A) Industrial training Classes |
| | (B) Typing Classes for industrial workers |
| | (C) Apprenticeship schemes, under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961. |
| 6. Miscellaneous Activities. | (A) Grant of scholarships. |
| | (B) Grants to non-Government institutes etc. |
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*(c) Details of Institutes and Courses.**Post-Graduate Course*

12.8. Post-graduate courses are conducted at three engineering colleges in the State at Ahmedabad, Anand and Baroda. There are 17 different courses. The total intake capacity of these colleges is 120.

12.9. Graduate Course :—

Graduate courses are conducted at five different colleges in the State, at Ahmedabad, Anand, Morvi Baroda and Surat. Instruction in seven different courses viz. Civil, mechanical, electrical, chemical, textile technology, textile engineering and architecture has been provided. The intake capacity of these colleges is 1,360.

Moreover, there is a Pharmacy College at Ahmedabad, with an intake capacity of 75. A school of architecture is also functioning at Ahmedabad, with an intake capacity of 30.

12.10. Polytechnics.

The instruction in Diploma Courses has been provided at sixteen different institutes situated at Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Patan, Morvi, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Adipur, Dohad, Baroda, Surat, Broach, Bulsar and Vallabh Vidyanagar (Anand).

Instruction in eleven different courses viz. civil, mechanical, electrical, radio, sound, automobile, metallurgy, textile manufacture, textile chemistry, textile technology, pharmacy are provided at these polytechnics. The intake capacity of these institutes is 2,515.

Part-time courses for diploma in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering are conducted at Ahmedabad and Baroda, with the intake capacity of 200 students.

There are two Girls' Polytechnics at Ahmedabad and Surat in the State which provide for the courses of (1) Secretariat practice, Business correspondence and Stenography. (2) Electronics and Radio and (3) Architecture assistantship. These institutes have a total intake capacity of 180.

...12.11 Technical Schools.

The number of multipurpose and technical schools in the State (including those with technical courses) was 41 in 1965-66 with an intake capacity of 9,042. From June 1965 new technical schools were started at Dhoraji and Bulsar. In most of the technical schools run by the Government, students of local schools are coming to learn technical subjects for S. S. C.

Junior Technical Schools.

There is a junior technical school with an intake capacity of 60 students, at Vallabh Vidyanagar.

12.12. Crafts Training.

There are 169 institutes giving training in various subjects, in the State. These institutes impart training in different subjects to boys and girls.

In the year 1965-66 out of 169 institutes, in 48 institutes, 2,177 students, were under training, and in remaining 121 institutes. 2,281 girl-students were under training in tailoring classes.

12.13. Industrial Training Institutes.

There are 18 Industrial Training Institutes in the State located in the following cities :—

- (1) Ahmedabad (2) Adipur (3) Baroda (4) Bhavnagar (5) Dohad (6) Godhra (7) Jamnagar (8) Rajkot (9) Surat (10) Bhavnagar (11) Surendranagar (12) Palanpur (13) Amreli (14) Modasa (15) Visnagar (16) Bilimora (17) Ankleshwar (18) Gondal.

In the above institutes, the trainees were given one and a half years continuous training and six months in-plant training. The intake capacity of these 18 industrial training was 4,200 during the year 1965-66 and training in the following different trades was imparted.

- (1) Blacksmithy (2) Carpentry (3) Repairing of Clocks and Wrist Watch (4) Draughtsman (mechanical) (5) Draughtsman (Civil) (6) Electrician (7) Electro-plater (8) Fitter (9) Grinder (10) Mechanic-instruments (11) Mechanic I.C.E. (12) Motor Mechanic (13) Machinist (14) Moulder (15) Pattern maker (16) Painter (17) Plumber (18) Radio mechanic (19) Refrigeration mechanic (20) Surveyer (21) Sheet metal worker (22) Tool Maker (23) Turner (24) Welder (gas and electric) (25) Wireman (26) Footwear (27) Tailoring and Cutting (28) Knitting (with hand and on machine).

Besides this, with a view to increasing the technical knowledge of industrial worker, part-time classes of two years' duration are started at Ahmedabad for 100 workers

Under the provisions of the Apprenticeship Act, 1961, 746 trainees were under long and short term training in different factories. The above-training is arranged with the collaboration of the Government of India and the training on similar lines is being imparted at all places in the country,

12.14. Review.

The following figures for the year 1965-66 indicate the extent to which facilities are availed of at different levels of technical education :—

Category of the Institute	No.	Type and No. of the courses	Intake capacity
Engineering Colleges	3	Post graduate	17
	5	Graduate	6
Other institutes of graduate level.	2	Graduate	2
Polytechnics	16	Diploma	11
	2	Part-time Diploma	3
	2	Diploma for girls.	3
Secondary Technical Schools	41	Technical subjects of S. S. C.	9042
	1	Technical and other subjects	60
Craftsmen training institutes.	48	Different subjects	2177
For Certificate courses	121	Tailoring classes	2281
Industrial training institutes	18	Training in Trades	28
Part-time Classes for industrial works.		Industrial Training	5
Apprenticeship Scheme		Different Trades.	746