



सत्यमेव जयते

**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**

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**OUTLINE  
OF  
ACTIVITIES**

**For 1978-79**

**EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES  
DEPARTMENT**

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## EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT

### GENERAL EDUCATION

The Sector "General Education" includes various sub-sectors, viz., (i) Elementary education, (ii) Secondary education, (iii) Teachers' training, (iv) University education, (v) Adult education, (vi) Physical education and Sports and (vii) Other educational programmes. Besides these, programmes under Sectors, "Art and Culture", "Technical Education", and "Labour and Labour Welfare", (Craftsmen Training Programme) are also included and administered by this Department. A review of the programme under implementation during 1977-78 and those proposed to be undertaken during 1978-79 is given below :—

#### General Education

(i) *Pre-Primary Education*.—During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, about 2,600 pre-school centres have been opened and attached to the Zilla Parishad Primary Schools in various districts in the State, with a view to improving the enrolment and reducing the wastage in primary schools by creating interest among children to attend the schools regularly. Under this programme, children in the age group 4-5 are covered. Similar efforts have also been made in the tribal sub-plan areas by starting new activities like play and learn centres, Balwadis etc., during 1977-78 and these activities will be continued during 1978-79 as a part of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

(ii) *Elementary Education*.—Rapid strides have been made in the field of elementary education during the Fifth Five-Year Plan, as a result of which there are at present about 48,620 primary schools in the State with an enrolment of about 77.09 lacs and they are manned by approximately 2.20 lacs teachers. Primary Schools have been opened in almost all the villages barring a few small ones in the hilly, forest and tribal areas where population is mostly scattered. However, there is still a considerable leeway to be made in securing high enrolment and to reduce wastage and stagnation among children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and girls in general. For this purpose, some new schemes have been initiated particularly in the tribal sub-plan areas. These schemes cover construction of residential quarters for primary teachers, book banks for students in primary and secondary schools, free supply of uniforms, states etc., establishment of Vidvashrams, central schools etc. All these programmes will be continued during 1978-79 as a part of elementary education. The scheme of establishment of book-banks for the benefit of students belonging to Scheduled Castes,

Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society was introduced in the past, covering Standards I to IV. During 1977-78, the scheme was extended to Standards V to VII and during 1978-79 it is proposed to extend the same to Standards VIII and IX.

Many children of the age group of 11 to 14 have to work either at home or in the fields and as such they do not generally attend regular and full-time schools. For this purpose a programme of part-time classes for children in the age-group of 11 to 14 has been undertaken in the past and the same will be continued during 1978-79. The rate of grants to all 'C' class Municipalities (irrespective of their population) on their admissible expenditure on primary education has been raised from 90 per cent to 100 per cent w.e. f. 1st December 1977 and they will continue to get grants as per this revised rate during 1978-79. The programme of attaching classes of Standards V to VII of Primary Schools to the Secondary Schools in the same area has been revived with a view to improving the quality of education at the middle school stage. The scheme of payment of salary through Co-operative Banks has been extended to the teaching staff in aided non-Government Junior Colleges of Education including practising schools attached to them with effect from November 1977.

A majority of primary schools do not have proper buildings. Several classes are held in temples, chavdis etc. To overcome this problem, the programme of construction of primary school buildings has been undertaken and the same will be continued during 1978-79. The scheme of setting up residential primary schools in Etapalli Block in the tribal area of Chandrapur District has been implemented during 1977-78 and will be continued during 1978-79. In order to improve the enrolment of tribal children in single teacher schools and also in Standards III and IV some of the existing single teacher schools have been converted into Play and Learn centres during 1977-78. During 1978-79, it is proposed to strengthen a limited number of single teacher schools both in Tribal and non-Tribal areas by sanctioning about 1,450 additional teachers subject to fulfilment of prescribed condition regarding enrolment of 40 pupils and above. Similarly, the scheme of opening of Balwadis and attaching them to primary schools is being revitalised during 1978-79. About 2,500 pre-school centres are proposed to be established in rural areas during 1978-79.

(iii) *Secondary Education.*—Secondary Education in the State is mostly managed by private voluntary agencies. There are about 5,900 secondary schools in the State with an enrolment of 26.16 lacs and 98,000 teachers. Out of these, about 500 are ex-Government Secondary Schools in Vidarbha and Marathwada regions. A scheme for incentive grants to well managed non-Government aided secondary schools has been introduced from the year 1977-78 and the same will be continued during

1978-79. About 100 Secondary Schools would get the benefit of this scheme every year. The present policy of Government is not to allow the opening of new Secondary Schools except at places where it is not possible to absorb the available students in the existing schools as also in tribal and educationally backward areas where secondary school facilities are not available within a reasonable distance. Additional Divisions are, however, permitted to be opened in the existing secondary schools, wherever necessary. Till 1977-78, about 8,000 additional divisions were opened and they were continued further. During 1978-79, all such divisions attached to Secondary Schools will continue.

To revitalise the ex-Government Secondary Schools transferred to Zilla Parishads, various programmes including payment of additional recurring contingency, supply of equipment, conversion of 25 per cent of under graduate teachers into those of graduate teachers etc. were undertaken during 1977-78 and will continue during 1978-79.

*Vocational Courses at +2 stage.*—With the implementation of the +2 stage in accordance with the nationally accepted 10+2+3 pattern of education, introduction of suitable vocational courses on as large a scale as possible, at the post S. S. C. stage, has assumed a new urgency. Introduction of vocational courses, however, pre-supposes proper survey of existing vocational training facilities and a proper estimation of the man-power requirements in various sectors. With the assistance from the Government of India, a beginning in this direction is being made by establishment of a Vocationalisation Cell in this Department. During 1978-79, a beginning is proposed to be made of introduction in selected institutions in five Districts, namely, Greater Bombay, Amravati, Kolhapur and Nashik, of vocational courses at the +2 stage as approved by the State Board of Secondary and Higher Education.

(iv) *Junior Colleges (Higher Secondary Education).*—As per the 10+2+3 pattern, 1st year and 2nd year Junior College classes have been started in selected secondary schools and colleges. Uniform rates of fees, rules regarding grant-in-aid etc. have been laid down for Junior College classes attached to schools as well as colleges. They are about 2,400 F. Y. J. C. classes and 1,900 S. Y. J. C. classes with an enrolment of 1.48 lacs and 1.20 lacs respectively. 1,200 additional open merit scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 per month have also been introduced at the Junior Colleges level. The programme will continue during 1978-79.

(v) *Higher Education.*—As per the new 10+2+3 pattern, the new 3 year degree course has started from the academic year, 1977-78. There are about 390 Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges in the State. Most of the programmes under Higher Education are of a continuing nature. They include grants to universities for development schemes approved by the U.G.C., grants to Tilak Vidyapeeth, Pune, grants to research and cultural institutions, grants to Nagpur and Pune Universities towards the celebration of their Golden and Silver Jubilee respectively.

(vi) *Social Education*.—The non-formal education programme was introduced during the Fifth Five Year Plan as per the scheme drawn up by the Government of India, in Pune and Wardha Districts. Besides, continuing the centres in these two Districts it is proposed to extend the programme in Ratnagiri District during 1978-79. Similarly, the State Institute of Adult Education is being established during 1978-79 for more vigorous development and improvement of the Adult Education programme in the State.

(vii) *Other Educational Programmes*.—This sub-sector under "General Education" sector includes schemes for award of scholarships, educational concessions to students, development of school and college complexes, strengthening and development of State Level institutes like the State Institutes of Education, Science Education, English Audio Visual Education, Vocational guidance, Bureau of Government Examinations etc. All the activities under this Sub-Sector will continue during 1978-79

#### LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

As per the provisions in Maharashtra Public Libraries Act 1967, a separate Directorate of Libraries was established in 1968. The Director of Libraries is responsible for the maintenance, organisation, planning and development of the public libraries in the State. The total number of public libraries in the State which have been recognised on grant-in-aid basis is 1,338 as on 31st March 1978. The following activities were undertaken during 1977-78 under the library development programme :—

(i) The Book Selection Committee was reconstituted by Government in the year 1978. The list of books selected by this Committee was published for the use of public libraries in the State.

(ii) Exhibitions and book fairs specially on "Children's Literature" and on Agriculture and allied subjects were arranged in different places in Nagpur, Pune and Aurangabad divisions.

(iii) As against the States annual contribution of Rs. 2 lacs per year to Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation during the last 4 years, books worth Rs. 20 lacs have been donated to District, Taluka and Village Public Libraries in the State.

During 1978-79 it is proposed to undertake the following programmes :—

(i) The Government Divisional Library for Bombay Division at Nashik and also its sub-centre at Ratnagiri will be developed.

(ii) Efforts will be made for increasing the efficiency as also the service of recognised public libraries.

(iii) The State contribution of Rs. 2 lacs is to be paid to the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation and efforts will be made to get as many books as possible from the Foundation. In return, sets of selected good books will be donated to public libraries in the State.

(iv) Efforts will be made to establish Manuscript Library in the State.

### **Art Education**

For consolidation and development of art education on scientific lines, a separate Directorate of Art has been in existence since 1965. The responsibilities of the Directorate of Art have multiplied and grown more complex during the last few years. Diversified courses have been started for drawing, painting, sculpture and modelling including applied art and other arts and crafts. Various courses like (i) short-term functional courses in art, (ii) short term art appreciation courses for common people as also teaching, learning programme for the teaching faculty, 10 day workshop programme and survey of indigenous crafts to study and make documentation in traditional crafts were undertaken during 1977-78. Similarly, certain other activities like holding of child art competition, permanent collection of art documentaries, exchange of art students' works etc., have been undertaken. All these programmes will be continued during 1978-79.

### **Archaeology and Museums**

The Directorate of Archaeology and Museums is headed by an independent Director of Archaeology and Museums. This sub-sector includes preservation of archaeological monuments of State importance and development of Museums etc. Main functions of this Directorate are—(i) conservation and protection of historical monuments, (ii) explorations and excavations of ancient sites, (iii) study and distribution of treasure troves, (iv) preparation of photographic record of ancient monuments, coins antiquities, etc., (v) publication of monographs including preparation of catalogues, guide books of monument and historical places museums folders etc. The Directorate of Archaeology is also responsible for the development of Government and non-Government Museums in the State by providing additional facilities, equipment, exhibits, books etc. During 1977-78, four stone circles and the habitational site at Naikund (Taluka Ramtek, District Nagpur) were tapped. The place yielded gold rings, gold strips, copper pots and lids with different motives, horse ornaments and their parts etc. which are useful in the study aimed at. All these activities are to be continued during 1978-79.

### **Technical Education**

The activities of the Department of Technical Education can be broadly classified under three sub-sectors, viz. (i) Technical Education Sector, (ii) General Education Sector and (iii) Labour and Labour Welfare Sector. The functioning of the technical institutions such as Engineering Colleges (catering for the Degree courses in Engineering), Polytechnics (catering for

the Diploma courses in Engineering), Technical High Schools (Pre-S. S. C. Technical Education) and Industrial Training Institutes (catering for certificate level courses) in different engineering and non-engineering trades falls under these sectors. The entire Technical Education sector as also the Apprentice Training scheme is controlled by the Directorate of Technical Education.

### I. ENGINEERING COLLEGES

Engineering Colleges cater for the degree courses in Engineering and Technology. There are seven Engineering Colleges (besides the Regional Engineering College at Nagpur) in the State with a total annual admission capacity of about 1,500 students. For the year 1977-78, the State Government in consultation with the Government of India, decided to increase the intake capacity of all Engineering Colleges in the State by 15 per cent. over their normal intake capacity. In addition, the intake capacity of V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay and Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli was further increased by 90 students each. This increase in intake capacity had to be effected to take care of the steeply increased number of students one from the old University stream and the other from the new higher secondary stream qualifying for admission to Engineering Colleges during 1977-78. Adequate provisions have been proposed in the Annual Plan 1978-79, mainly for consolidation of the Engineering Colleges by making good the deficiencies in staff, equipment furniture etc.

### II. POLYTECHNICS

The Polytechnics cater for the diploma courses in Engineering and Technology. These institutions conform to the standards prescribed by the Board of Technical Examinations, Maharashtra State, Bombay. There are at present 42 institutions providing education in Diploma courses. During 1978-79, all the activities under this development sub-sector will be continued further.

### III. TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOLS

Technical High Schools are Secondary Schools with Technical bias. The purpose of establishing such schools is to give the students a broad based training in basic Engineering and Workshop Technology along with training in academic subjects. During 1977-78, new Technical High Schools/Centres have been established in Marathwada region and two new Technical High Schools/Centres in tribal areas (one each in Yavatmal and Nagpur Districts). These programmes will continue during 1978-79.

### IV. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

During 1977-78, 3 new Industrial Training Institutions at—(1) Jalna, District Aurangabad, (2) Parli Vajinath, District Beed and (3) Dharmabad, District Nanded have been established. It is proposed to undertake during

1978-79, certain programmes which aim at consolidation of the existing institutions by making good the deficiencies in staff, equipment etc. So also, following programmes are proposed to be undertaken during 1978-79:—

(i) Starting of 3 new Industrial Training Institutes, in Pune District at Baramati, Chinchwad and Lonawala.

(ii) Introduction of 300 additional seats in the existing Industrial Training Institute according to the present need.

(iii) Introduction of 64 seats in popular engineering trades by discontinuing equal number of seats in un-popular trades in some Industrial Training Institutes where the demand is felt.

#### V. APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING SCHEME

Apprentices Act is being implemented since 1963. As per the provisions of the Act, various industrial establishments are required to engage apprentices in designated trades in a prescribed ratio. While practical training in the concerned trade is imparted by industries, arrangements for imparting basic training and related instruction to these apprentices are made by Government in the case of industrial establishments which have less than 500 employees on their roll. In respect of industries having more than 500 employees on their roll, the responsibility of imparting basic training and related instruction to the apprentices rests with the concerned industries. The Government of India have designated additional 42 trades raising the total number of designated trades to 103 for apprenticeship training in which 19,981 apprentices are undergoing training in various establishments.



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