

Factual Survey of Junior Technical Schools

NEW DELHI October, 1964

INTRODUCTION

It is always useful to have periodical reviews of educational programmes so as to make them more purposeful and effective, both as instruments of economic development and as aids for the self-fulfilment and enrichment of the human personality of the students. The factual survey of Junior Technical Schools, which has been conducted by the Planning Commission as a part of its preparation for the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan, is an attempt in this direction.

- 2. The importance of diversification and terminalisation of studies at the secondary schools cannot be over-emphasised. It is at the end of this stage that a large number of young students finish their formal education and enter the employment market. This is also the level at which the different economic sectors require an increasing number of persons for junior and middle level jobs. How best we anticipate the opportunities for gainful employment in a developing society and coordinate these with the development of appropriate attitudes in the students at the secondary schools together with appropriate training is the crucial test that we should apply in finding the educational soundness of our planning of secondary education and not merely its functioning as a point of entry to higher education.
- 3. The present survey reveals, inter alia, that out of 100 students for whom investment is made in terms of buildings and equipment, about 36 students come out successful at the end of the 3-Year course and of them, only 18 students join industrial employment. If the junior technical schools are to be terminal schools, then 82 per cent of the facilities are not effectively utilised. Considering the cost of education in these schools and also the paucity of resources available for educational development in the Five Year Plans, the present situation seems to call for a serious examination.
- 4. One may also mention in this connection some of the other problems; such as, the relationship between junior technical schools and industrial training institutes as well as technical high schools; gradation of skills and appropriate curricula development for the various types of institutions operating in this area and the need to weave all these programmes together into a pattern of vocational education at the secondary stage.

- 5. I have no doubt in my mind that unless adequate and timely measures are taken to project a clear picture of the perspective of secondary education and link up its different development projects appropriately, secondary education will continue to remain the weak link in our system of education. I hope that it would be possible to make a bold beginning in this direction during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.
- 6. I may take this opportunity to express my sense of gratitude to all the Principals of the junior technical schools for having furnished the necessary data for this survey. That the survey has been completed within a period of less than three months is mainly on account of the readiness with which they have cooperated with, us in this endeavour.

Sd/- V. K. R. V. RAO

Member (Education), Planning Commission

Dated, 2nd January, 1965 New Delhi.

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I. Purpose of the Survey

During the Second Plan, the Ministry of Education finalised a scheme* for the establishment of junior technical schools with the dual objectives of enabling the students who pass out of these schools either to join a polytechnic for higher technical education or to join an industry as apprentices or operators. As an experimental measure 39 schools were approved in different States by 1960-61. The Third Five Year Plan of the State Governments includes provision for additional 96 junior technical schools. From the information available from the States, it is understood that there are certain deficiencies and practical difficulties in the implementation of this programme. Further, more than 50% of the students passing out from the junior technical schools are reported to be joining polytechnics or pre-university classes in a college. On the other hand, if the junior technical schools were to provide for diversification of studies, then, it has been suggested, that the courses offered therein should be of a terminal character and not be an entry point for a continuation course in an institution of higher education. This aspect needs further consideration in the light of the recommendation of the Sub-Group on Manpower of the Working Group on Employment and Training that about 3 lakhs of craftsmen would have to be trained in junior technical schools during the Fourth Plan. Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, Member, Planning Commission, therefore, desired that factual information should be collected about the existing junior technical schools in terms of number of students (together with their academic background), who completed the courses so far, and of those who were employed in industries, apart from the number who joined the polytechnics and other institutions.

1.2 In order to obtain information on these and related factors, a questionnaire survey of the admissions made to and the out-turn from the existing junior technical schools was conducted by the Education Division of the Planning Commission in August-September, 1964. All the 39 junior technical schools which had been approved by 1960-61, were addressed for the survey. Of these, one institution has not yet started making admissions. However, information was received from 4 additional junior technical schools which have started functioning in 1961-62. Including these institutions, usable information was received from 39 junior technical schools.**

II. METHOD AND SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

2.1 The questionnaire*** mailed to the Junior Technical Schools cover three main apsects of the study:—

(i) Admission particulars

The educational background and attainment of students admitted to the junior technical schools during four years between 1960-61 and 1963-64 are analysed according to the marks secured by the students at the

^{*}A note on the scheme is attached at Annexure I.

^{**}Annexure II

^{***}Annexure III.

qualifying examinations before they were admitted into these schools. Out of 7,319 students covered in the survey, usable data are available for 5,541 students, that is for 75 per cent.

(ii) Utilisation of facilities

The extent of utilisation of facilities is reckoned in terms of the proportion to the admissions made of the number of students who pass the final examinations at the end of three years, the wastage being made up of "drop-outs" and failures. This survey covers two batches of students admitted during 1960-61 and 1961-62. These students would have completed the three years course by the end of 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. The total number of students covered is 3,431 of whom complete information is available for 3,221 students, that is for 94 per cent.

(iii) Employment pattern of out-turn

The total out-turn from Junior Technical Schools, under survey during 1962-63 and 1963-64 is 1,141 students. Information regarding posteducational career, however, is available for 515 students, that is for 45 per cent.

2.2 There are variations among the States* in the percentage of responses to the total number of students covered in each of the States. In the case of admission particulars, the number of students in Uttar Pradesh for whom information is available is 14 per cent of the total admissions made in that State. In this connection it has been reported that majority of the applicants for admission to Junior Technical Schools were students who had earlier failed at the matriculation examination. Admission is also made in some states on the basis of merit and aptitude, ascertained during interviews by selection committee so that no record was available about the mark-score at the time of admissions.

In regard to data for utilisation of facilities, almost all the students in the survey are covered excepting in the case of Andhra Pradesh (98.5%), Madras (85.4%) and West Bengal (81%)

The overall response about post-educational career of students passing out from Junior Technical Schools was 45 per cent of the total out-turn as stated earlier. Against this, the percentage of complete information received from the States varied from 23.7 in Kerala to 78.4 in Funjab.

III. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- 3.1 Out of 39 junior technical schools included in the survey, 10 are attached to polytechnics and one is attached to a central workshop. Others (28), i. e. 72 per cent of the total number are independent junior technical schools.
- 3.2 Out of 39, 22 schools i.e. 56 per cent, have an annual admission capacity of 41-60 students. Two junior technical schools (5%) admit less than 20 students each. There are 9 schools (23%) each admitting 21-40 students and 6 schools (14%) of over 60 admissions.

^{*}Annexure IV.

- 3.3 Out of 5,451 students admitted in junior technical schools, 608 (11%) had secured marks of 60% and above. The number of students with marks between 40% and 60% was 2795 (51%) and the number with less than 40% marks was 2048 (38%).
- 3.4 Out of 3,221 students admitted to the junior technical schools 1,856 students appeared at the final examination three years after admissions. Of these 1,141 came out successful. Thus the utilisation co-efficient* works out to 35.5 per cent.
- 3.5 The total wastage of facilities is of the order of 2,080 seats which is 64.5 per cent of the admissions made in two batches. Out of this 1,365 seats (65.6%) were accounted for by "drop-outs" and the rest, by failures. The pass percentage at the final examination works out to 61.5.
- 3.6 Out of 515 students passing out of Junior Technical Schools 250, that is 49 per cent join industries while another 233 i. e. 45 per cent join polytechnics for higher technical education. The number of students joining colleges for pre-university courses and other departments like Defence, technical education and Railways is 16 each i. e. 3 per cent.
- 3.7 There are considerable variations in the implementation of the scheme in the States with particular reference to the pattern of admissions, utilisation of facilities, factors of wastage and the objective of the courses vis-a-vis the trends of post-educational activities of the students.

IV. Distribution of Junior Technical Schools

- 4.1 The 39 Junior Technical Schools covered in the survey are distributed in 7 States**. Of these, 10 schools are attached to polytechnics and one to a central workshop. The other 28 schools, comprising 72 per cent of the total number are functioning separately as independent schools.
- 4.2 The attached junior technical schools include all the schools in Andhra Pradesh (5) and Madras (3) and one in Uttar Pradesh and 2 in West Bengal. All the junior technical schools in Kerala (9), Madhya Pradesh (5) and Punjab (3) are independent schools.
- 4.3 The unit size of the existing institutions varies between less than 20 in two schools and over 110 students in another. The distribution of schools and annual admissions made therein during 1963-64 are shown in Table 1:

TABLE 1
Distribution of junior technical schools, according to unit-size

Unit-siz (Admission c		\			Scho	ols	Annual admission 1963-64			
(Admission C	араси	· Y			No.	% to total	No. of students	% to total		
Less than 20 student	:s		.		2	7.0	. 19	1.0		
21-40 students	3				. 9	23.0	267	13.6		
41-60 students	3				22	56.0	1,135	58.0		
Over 61 students	•		•		6	14.0	536	27-4		
-		Тот	AL		39	100-0	1,957	100,0		

^{*}cf. Para. 2.1(ii).

^{**}Annexure V.

4.4 The two schools with an annual admission capacity of less than 20 students are located one each in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. There are 2 schools which admit about 100 students annually, one each in Punjab and West Bengal. The institutions in Andhra Pradesh (5), Kerala (9) and Madras (3) have an average size of 41-60 admissions while in Madhya Pradesh 3 institutions admit about 20 students each and 2 institutions between 41-60 students.

V. Admission

- 5.1 During the four years from 1960-61 to 1963-64, over 5,450 students were admitted to junior technical school courses in different States. Of these 2,048 students, that is 37.6%, had secured less than 40% marks at the qualifying examinations for admission to these courses. 2,795 students (51.3%) were in the range of 40-60% marks. The number of students with over 60% marks was 608, that is 11.1 per cent of the total admissions.
- 5.2 There are variations between the States in regard to the admission of students with more than 60% marks. The percentage of these students to total admissions varies from 1.0 in Madras to nearly 17 in West Bengal. In the case of students with 40-60% marks, the scale rises from Punjab (31.6%) to Kerala (68.1%), not to mention of Uttar Pradesh (82.3%) where the responses are not adequate enough to draw a comparison. Regarding the admission of students with less than 40% marks they form about two-thirds of all admissions to junior technical school courses in Madras and Punjab. In Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal, the percentage is less than 50.
- 5.3 The detailed distribution of admissions on the basis of marks at the qualifying examinations in the different States is indicated in Table 2:

TABLE 2

Distribution of admissions to Junior Technical Schools, 1960-61 to 1963-64, by States

			_		St	udents w	ith marl	KS		
States			No. of Students covered		s than)%		ween -60%	Over 60%		
	• *	٠	in 4 yrs.	No.	% to Col.(2)	No.	% to Col.(2)	No.	% to Col.(2)	
1	_		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Andhra Pradesh	•	•	1,019 (18·7)	276 (13·4)	27 · 1	610 (21·8)	59.9	133 (21·9)	13.0	
Kerala	٠	•	1,518 (27·8)	318 (15·5)	20-9	1,033 (37·0)	68-1	167 (27·5)	11.0	
Madhya Pradesh	•	:	629 (11·5)	286 (14·0)	45.5	262 (9·4)	41.7	81 (13·3)	12.8	
Madras .	•	•	500 (9·2)	332 (16·2)	66•4	163 (5·8)	32-6	(0·8)	1.0	
Punjab .	•	•	500 (9·2)	325 (15·9)	65.0	153 (5·5)	31-6	22 (3·6)	4•4	
Uttar Pradesh	•	•	124 (2·3)	18 (0·9)	14.5	102 (3·6)	82.3	(0·7)	3.2	
West Bengal	•	•	I,161 (21·3)	493 (24·1)	42.5	472 (16.9)	40-6	196 (32·2)	16.9	
GRAND TOTA	XI.		5,451 (100·0)	2,048 (100·0)	37.6	2,795 (100·0)	51.3	608 (100·0)	11-1	

(The figures within brackets give percentage to Grand Total.)

VI. UTILISATION OF FACILITIES

- 6.1 The first two batches of students admitted to Junior Technical Schools in 1960-61 and 1961-62 completed their courses in 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively. The proportion of students, who successfully complete the courses and pass the final examinations at the end of three years, to the total number of students who were admitted for these courses is taken as an indication of the extent to which the facilities created in the Junior Technical Schools are being utilised. The unutilised capacity could be called wastage of facilities which would consist of "drop-out" and failures.
- 6.2 Out of 3,221 students covered in the first 2 batches of admission, for whom complete information is available, 1,856 students, that is 57.6 per cent appeared for the final examinations at the end of three years. This includes 19 compartmental candidates appearing for the examinations in Punjab. Out of these students, 1,141 passed the final examinations. Thus the co-efficient of utilisation of facilities (u) in junior technical schools for the first 2 batches of out-turn works out to:—

$$u = \frac{1141}{3221} \times 100 = 35.4\%$$

It has not been possible to isolate the number of supplementary candidates appearing at the final examinations along with the candidates appearing for the first time. Their number is not, however, expected to be large, as the schools have been mostly started in 1959-60. Nevertheless, the figures arrived at in this report may be taken to represent the upper estimates of the efficiency of utilisation of facilities in these schools.

6.3 The utilisation data for the two batches of students under study are shown separately in Table 3, which also reveals that the pass percentage at the final examinations remains around 60-63 per cent.

TABLE 3

Utilisation of facilities in Junior Technical Schools, by batches of admission

		I Batch	II Batch	Total for 2 batches
1. No. of students admitted	•	1,292	1,929	3,22
2. No. appearing for final examinations at the end of three years after admission		717	1,138	1,85
3. No. passing examinations three years after a mission	d-	452	[,] 689	. 1,14
4. Co-efficient of utilisation of facilities [(3) as % of (1)]	•	35-0	35.8	35•
5. Pass percentage	•	63.0	60.6	61.

6.4 Statewise, the pass percentage varies between 34 in Andhra Pradesh and 92 in West Bengal. Correspondingly the co-efficient of utilisation of facilities in junior technical schools ranges from 17 per cent in Andhra Pradesh and 38 per cent in West Bengal to over 46 per cent in Kerala and Madras. Table 4 explains the position:

TABLE 4
Utilisation of facilities in junior technical schools by States

		No. of		ons held in nd 1964	Co-	Pass	
State		students admitted during 1960-61 and 1961-62	No. appearing at the examinations	No. passing examinations	of utilisa- tion*	percent- age***	
1		2	3	4	5	6	
Andhra Pradesh		455 (14·2)	230 (12·4)	77 (6·7)	16.9	33+5	
Kerala	•	1,017 (31·5)	720 (38·8)	469 (41·1)	46-2	65-1	
Madhya Pradesh	•	300 (9·3)	172 (9·3)	85 (7•4)	28-3	49-4	
Madras	•	164 (5·1)	143 (7·7)	76 (6·8)	46-3	53 · 1	
Punjab	•	370 (11·5)	207 (11·2)	153 (13·4)	41•4	73-9	
Uttar Pradesh	•	425 (13·2)	180 (9·7)	95 (8·3)	22-4	52-8	
West Bengal	•	490 (15·2)	204 (10·9)	186 (16·3)	38.0	91-6	
Grand Total	•	3,221 (100·0)	1,856 (100·0)	1,141 (100·0)	35.4	61.5	

(Figures within brackets give percentage to Grand Total.)

VII. WASTAGE

7.1 It was noted earlier, that out 3,221 students who were admitted to junior technical schools during 1960-61 and 1961-62, only 1,141 students successfully completed the course within the prescribed period of three years. Or, in other words, 2,080 students, for whom facilities had been provided in the institutions did not complete the training, thus resulting in ineffective utilisation or wastage of the total available facilities. It has also been reported by one institution that majority of the failed students discontinued their studies.

^{*} Percentage of Col.(4) to Col. (2).

^{**} Percentage of Col. (4) to Col. (3).

7.2 The main cause for the incidence of wastage appears to be the "drop-outs", that is, students who are admitted to the schools do not continue studies for the full period of the course. The survey reveals that the "drop-outs", numbering 1,365 students, constitute 65.6 per cent of the total wastage of facilities. The Statewise position of the "drop-outs" as a percentage of the total number of admissions under survey is indicated in Table 5:—

TABLE 5

Drop-outs* in relation to admissions, by States

(Unit: No. of students)

			I Batch		II Batch						
States		Admissions	Drop- outs	Drop- outs as % of admis- sions	Admissions	Drop- outs	Drop- outs as % of admis- sions				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7				
Andhra Pradesh		169	88	52·1	286	137	47.9				
Kerala		480	156	32.5	537	139	25.9				
Madhya Pradesh		143	62	43.4	157	66	42.0				
Madras					164	21	12.8				
Punjab	•	153	56	36.6	217	107	49.3				
Uttar Pradesh.		. 202	119	58.9	223	126	56.5				
West Bengal	•	145	94	64.8	345	194	56-2				
TOTAL	•	1,292	575	44.5	1,929	790	41.0				

^{*}Difference between the admissions and the number of students appearing for final examinations at the end of three years.

^{7.3} The number of students who failed at the final examinations three years after admissions for the two batches of admissions made in 1960-61 and 1961-62 adds to 715. This constitutes 34.4 per cent of the wastage of facilities compared to 65.6 per cent due to drop-outs.

^{7.4} There are however variations in the pattern of wastage of facilities. In States like West Bengal, failures at the examinations contribute less than 6 per cent to the total wastage whereas in Madras, it is 76 per cent. The extent of wastage due to drop-outs and failures separately in the different States is shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6
Wastage of facilities in junior technical schools, by drop-outs and failures and by States

(Unit: No. of seats)

						Factors o	f wastage		
States				Wastage of facilities	Drop-out	s **	Failures	***	
					Number	% to Col. (2)	Number	% to Col. (2)	
1	•	-		2	3	4	5	6	
Andhra Pradesh		•	•	378 (18·2)	225 (16·5)	59.5	153 (21·4)	40.5	
Kerala	•	•	•	548 (26·4)	295 (21·6)	54.0	253 (35·2)	46.0	
Madhya Pradesh	•	•	•	215 (10·3)	128 (9·4)	59.5	81 (12·2)	40-5	
Madras	•	•	•	88 (4·2)	21 (1·5)	23.9	67 (9·3)	76.1	
Punjab	•	•	•	217 (10·4)	163 (12·0)	75·1	54 (7·6)	24.9	
Uttar Padesh		•		330 (15·9)	245 (18·0)	74.2	85 (11•9)	25.8	
West Bengal .	•	٠	•	304 (14·6)	288 (21·0	94•4	16 (2·4)	5.6	
Grani	то-	TAL		2,080 (100·0)		65 • 6	715 (100·0)		

(Figures within brackets give percentage to Grand Total.)

VIII. POST-EDUCATIONAL CAREER OF OUT-TURN

8.1 Table 7 gives the post-educational career of 515 students who have completed the junior technical school courses in 1963 and 1964:

[•] Represents the difference between the admissions made in 1960-61 and 1961-62 and the out-turn at the end of 1962-63 and 1963-64.

^{**} Represents the difference between the number of students admitted and the number of students appearing for final examinations at the end of three years.

^{***} Represents the difference between the number of students appearing at the examinations and those who come out successful at the examinations.

TABLE 7
Post-educational career of students passing out of junior technical schools, by States

(Unit: No. of students)

					I Batch (out-turn 1963)	II Batch (out-turn 1964)	Total for 2 Batches
1					2	3	4
Total number of students cover	ed	•		•	204 (100·0)	311 (100·0)	515 (100·0)
Students joining industries	•	•	•	•	116 (56·9)	134 (43·1)	250 (48·6)
Students joining polytechnics	•	•	٠	•	72 (35·3)	161 (51·8)	233 (45·2)
Students joining colleges for P.			•	•	••	16 (5·1)	16 (3·1)
Students joining other Departm	nents	like	Defen	ice,			• -,
Technical Education etc.	•	•	•		(7·8)	••	16 (3·1)

(Figures within brackets give percentage to total number of students covered.)

8.2 Out of 250 students who joined industries after the junior technical school course, nearly 72 per cent, that is over 180 students were from Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and West Bengal. In these States, the number of students joining industries forms 78.6 per cent and 73.3 per cent and 51.8 per cent respectively of the total out-turn from junior technical schools. In contrast, the percentage in Kerala is 26.1 and in Madras 26.3. In these two States, the number of students going in for higher education either in a polytechnic or in a regular college is 74 per cent of the out-turn. In Andhra Pradesh, 61 per cent of the Junior technical school boys continue their studies as against 39 per cent joining industries. The Statewise variations in the pattern of post-educational activities of out-turn from junior technical schools are given in Table 8 (See Page No. 10).

IX. Some Suggestions

9.1 Suggestions have been offered by some of the junior technical schools for improving the implementation of the scheme*. It appears that there has not been sufficient integration of the dual objectives of the junior technical school course in some States. While one suggestion is made that the certificate at the end of the course should enable students to join the PUC class and thence to a University, another suggestion is to recognise this certificate "as equal to" that in an Industrial Training Institute. In other words, it has been suggested that, in terms of the final awards the courses should be made (a) more "academic", that is leading to a University in addition to a polytechnic course as at present and also (b) more "vocational", that is leading to apprenticeship training or to wiremen's licence (in the case of electrical trade) as in an Industrial Training Institute. Without examining the curriculum of studies and organisation of courses in some of the individual institutions, it is not possible to provide an analysis of the factors underlying these suggestions. It is probably true, as one institution has stated that the "junior technical school is not yet appreciated in its proper perspective".

^{*}A gist of the suggestions is at Annexure VI.

TABLE 8
Pattern of post-educational activities of the outturn from Junior Technical Schools, by States

(Unit: No of Students)

† †					Out-turn -	· 	- 10-	No.	of students	who join			
States			in 2 batches	Industries		Polytechnics		Colleges		Other Deptt.			
1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					<u>-</u>	No.	% to Col.(2)	No.	% to Col.(2)	No.	% to Col.(2)	No.	% to Col.(2)
1 1	 -				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh.	•	•	•	•	54 (10·5)	(8 · 4)	38.9	31 (13·3)	57.4	(12·5)	3.7	••	••
Kerala	• .		•	•.	111 (21·6)	29 (11·6)	26:1	77 (33·0)	69•4	5 (31·2)	4-5		•••
Madhya Pradesh	• ,	•	•	•	36 (6·9)	10 (4·0)	27.8	20 (8·6)	55-5	•••		6 (37·5)	16.7
Madras	. •	•	•	•	38 (7·4)	10 (4·0)	26.3	24 (10·3)	63-2	4 (25·0)	10.5	••	••
Punjab	•	•	. •	•	120 (23·3)	88 (35·2)	73.3	19 (8·2)	15.9	3 (18·8)	2.5	10 (62·5)	8.3
Uttar Pradesh .	•	•	•	•	42 (8·2)	33 (13·2)	78.6	(3·9)	21.4		••	• •	• •
West Bengal	•	•	•	٠	114 (22·1)	59 (23·6)	51-8	53 (22·7)	46.5	2 (12·5)	1.7	••	••
	GRAND	Тотл	NL		515 (100·0)	250 (100·0)	48.6	233 (100·0)	45.2	16 (100·0)	3 · 1	16 (100·0)	3.1

(Figures within brackets give percentage to Grand Total.)

X. Conclusions

- 10.1 There are considerable variations in the manner in which the scheme of junior technical school has been implemented by the States, in terms of the academic aptitudes of students catered to and the endobjective of the course. In all the schools under survey there are not many students who have secured 60% or more marks at the qualifying examinations. Taking the marks-score of 40%—60% as the average, it could be stated that the junior technical schools mostly admit students of 'average' and 'below average' academic scores.
- 10.2 It would appear that in all the States the successful completion of junior technical school course has been recognised for purposes of admission to polytechnic. A suggestion has been made in certain States to declare these students eligible for studies in the Pre-University Courses also. This suggestion has been emphasised in those States where, at present, the majority of students passing out from junior technical schools join polytechnics rather than get employed in industries.
- 10.3 A statewise analysis of the pattern of junior technical schools reveals four broad categories of practices. Firstly, there are two States, Punjab and West Bengal where most of the students admitted are "below average" in academic aptitude and the majority of the out-turn join industries after completing the course. In other words, the junior technical school provides for the training of academically-not-so-bright students for employment in industries. Secondly, there is the State of Uttar Pradesh where the students are being trained for employment but the students join the courses after they have once failed at the Matriculation examination. It is not clear where these schools fall within the pattern of junior technical schools envisaged in the Ministry of Education scheme. In the third place, there are schools serving as alternative institutions for students who have 'average' scores in academic attainments to train them to join institutions of higher education such as a polytechnic. The institutions in the Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are in this category. Finally there are the States of Madras and Madhya Pradesh where the junior technical schools mostly admit students with "below average" scores and yet majority of the outturn tends to join polytechnics and other institutions of higher education at the end of the course. This survey does not attempt to study and analyse the deviations of these patterns from the main objectives of a junior technical school, for, that would require an intensive or "depth" study of the junior technical school course in selected trades in the individual States.

ANNEXURE I

A note on Junior Technical School Scheme

The Second Five Year Plan provided for the establishment of junior technical schools which would "enable students to enter an occupation at the end of the secondary course as semi-skilled workers or for setting up small businsess of their own"*. For this purpose, the Ministry of Education prepared a scheme "to divert boys of 14* from academic type of education in secondary school to one which is specially designed to condition them for different productive occupations of a technical nature while continuing their formal general education". The courses were so designed that a boy who completed the course could "join a full fledged technical institution like a polytechnic which will train him for a higher level of professional work" or "join in industry either as an apprentice or an operator and improve his skill in the particular field in which he was specialised towards the end of his course in the school". The scheme, which was finalised after discussions in the Planning Commission and in the light of suggestions made by a Special Committee of the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades, was sent to the State Governments on the 7th August 1958 for consideration and implementation.

- 2. The duration of the course in a junior technical school is 3 years from the age of 14* to 17*. The course offers integrated study of general education, technical subjects and workshop training and acts as "cross between a factory and a school". Out of a total 4560 working hours in the school, 2520 hours i.e. 55% would be devoted to workshop training including specialisation in one of the eight trades offered, such as turning, machining, fitting and smithy. Engineering drawing and elementary mechanical and electrical engineering constitute 17% of the total period (760 hours) and the study of Humanities, Languages, Science and Mathematics account for 1280 hours or 28%.
- 3. It was expected that the integrated course of liberal education, elementary technical education and workshop training would make the students from these schools more suited for polytechnic courses than a matriculate or one who had only had "academic" type of education. "In fact, the general educational level of a boy from a junior technical school will in no way be less than the present Matriculation". At the same time, it was hoped that "having regard to the preliminary workshop training given in the school to the boys and the general educational level attained by them, industry will find the boys acceptable as apprentices".
- 4. Each school, which would have an annual admission capacity of 60 students was estimated to cost Rs. 7.844 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 1.562 lakhs per annum ultimate recurring, as per details below:—

Buildings Equipment,	firtin	.ae &	fivtuu		•		Rs. 3.264 lakhs Rs. 4.580 lakhs
TOTAL		-			·		Rs. 7.844 lakhs
Staff calary							Rs. 1-110 lakhs per annum
Maintenance				·		.•	Rs. 0.200 lakhs per annum
Stipends	•	•	•	•	•		Rs. 0.252 lakhs per annum
TOTAL 1	Recu	RRING	•				Rs. 1.652 lakhs per annum

^{*}Para 22-Chapter XXIII, Second Five Year Plan.

- 5. Attaching the school to a polytechnic would offer special advantages, particularly in respect of staff and equipment. "It will also facilitate progression of students from the school to polytechnic courses".
- 6. By the end of the Second Plan i.e. in 1960-61, proposals for establishment of 39 schools had been approved out of which 32 schools had started making admissions, 3 in Andhra Pradesh, 9 in Kerala, 5 in Madhya Pradesh, 2 in Madras, 2 in Punjab, 6 in Uttar Pradesh and 5 in West Bengal.
- 7. The question of coordination of the junior technical schools with the industrial training institutes and technical streams in multi-purposes schools was discussed at an inter-Ministerial meeting held in the Planning Commission on the 2nd July, 1959 and the following conclusions were arrived at :—
 - (i) There was need for training of a much larger number of craftsmen for the third, fourth and subsequent plans consistent with programmes of economic and industrial development.
 - (ii) The existing training facilities, particularly those provided in the D.G.E. & T. centres will have to be considerably expanded for this purpose and other experiments to train technicians in an organised way would have to be encouraged and evaluated.
 - (iii) It was agreed that in order to utilise fully the capacity of polytechnics which might number 200 by the end of the Second Plan, it would be useful to locate the proposed junior technical schools in polytechnics by making necessary arrangements and adjustments in instructional programmes.
 - (iv) For the time being the number of junior technical schools may be limited to about 60 which were proposed to be established during the second plan period and in case the experiment was found to be a success further schools of the same type may be established in the polytechnics whose number is likely to be 200. This will bring down the cost of junior technical schools considerably, by the use of the buildings and equipment of the polytechnics.

ANNEXURE II

Junior Technical School included in the survey

I. Andhra Pradesh					
		Ye	ar of	estab	lishment
1. Govt. Jr. Tech. School & Central Workshop, Sec	cunder	abad*			1960
2. Jr. Tech. School, Tirupathi*					1960
3. @Govt. Jr. Tech. School, Warrangal*					1961
4. Jr. Tech. School, Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada*		•		•	1960
5.@ Jr. Tech. School, Govt. Polytechnic, Vijayawad	a* .				1961
II. Kerala					•
6. Jr. Tech. School, Cheruvathur		•	•	•	1960
7. Jr. Tech. School, Manjeri	٠.		· •	•	1960
8. Jr. Tech. School, Kunnamkulam				•	1960
9. Jr. Tech. School, Adoor			•		1960
10. Jr. Tech. School, Shertallai					1960
11. Jr. Tech. School, Pampady		•			1960
12. Jr. Tech. School, Shoranur		• •			1960
13. Jr. Tech. School, Perambavoor					1960
14. Jr. Tech. School, Attingal					1960
III. Madhya Pradesh					
15. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Tikamgarh					1956
16. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Satna					1956
17. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Gwalior					1959
18. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Panna					1956
19. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Shahdol					1956
		•			•
IV. Madras					
20. @Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi*					1961
21. @Seshasayee Institute of Technology, Tiruchirapp					1961
22. Jr. Tech. School attached to Central Polytechnic,			as*		1960
V. Punjab					
23 Govt. Jr. Tech School, Gurgaon					1959
24. Govt. Jr. Tech. School, Kangra		•			1959
25. Govt. Jr. Tech. School, Kapurthala	•			•	1959
•					
VI. Uttar Pradesh					
26. Ingraham Institute, Ghaziabad				•	1948
27. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Ghazipur		•	•		1959
28. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Jhansi*	•				1959
29. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Allahabad		•	:	•	1959
30. C.M.S. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Daurala .		•			1959
31. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Jaunpur					1959

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VII. WEST BENGAL

32. Jr. Tech. School, Kalimpong		•	1964
33. Hooghly Jr. Tech. School, Hooghly*	•	•	1961
34. St. Vincents Jr. Tech. School, Asansol	•	•	1961
35. St. Xaviers Jr. Tech. and Jr. High School, Basanti	•		1958
36. R.K. Mission Boys Home Jr. Tech. School, Rahara (Khadeh)	•	• •	1958
37. Jr. Tech. School, Jalpaiguri		•	1961
38. Satish Chandra Silpa-Vidyalay Shiksha Niketan, Burdwan .	•		1957
39. Saraju Prasad Jr. Engg. Institute, Durgi	•	•	1961
40. B.P.C. Jr. Tech. School, Nadia, Krishnagar	•	•	1962

^{*}Attached to Polytechnics/Central Workshops.

[@]Not originally included in the survey.

⁽The institutions which are shown above to have been set up prior to 1959 were functioning as vocational high/industrial schools before they were converted into junior technical schools).

ANNEXURE III

Proforma used for the survey

No. 4/17(1)/63-Edn.

Government of India Planning Commission

YOJANA BHAVAN,

New Delhi, dated the 19th August, 1964

To

The Principal/Superintendent, Junior Technical School, (as per list attached).

Subject.—Factual survey of students, passing out from Junior Technical School.

SIR,

In connection with the formulation of proposals for technical education in the Fourth Plan, the Planning Commission desires to have factual information regarding the existing junior technical schools and the students passing out therefrom. A proforma has been drawn up to facilitate the compilation of the necessary particulars. We shall feel grateful if you could kindly fill in the particulars and return the proforma duly completed to the undersigned at an early date not later than 25th September, 1964.

2. Immediate action in the matter would be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) D. P. NAYAR, Chief (Education).

Copy for information to:

- (i) Education Secretary/Industries Secretary to the State Govts.
- (ii) State Directors of Technical Education.
- (iii) Ministry of Education.

Proforma for factual survey of Junior Technical Schools

1. Name of the School					4
,					
2. Location	• • • • •	• • • • •		• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •
3. Whether attached to a polytech	nic :.				•••••••
4. If so, name of the polytechni	c				
5. Enrolment particulars : for year	8 .	•	. 1960—61	1961—62	196263
(i) No. of students admitted : of who f students with marks	om the	num]	ber		
(a) 60% and above					
(b) 40%—60% ·					
(c) below 40%					
(ii) Total enrolment in all class	es :		•		
6. Examination results:—					
(i) No. appearing at final examin	ation				
(ii) No. passing	•	•	•		
7. Post-institutional career No. of passed students					
(i) join industries		•	•		
(ii) join polytechnics			•		
(iii) join colleges for PUC etc.	•		•		
(iv) information not available			•		
8 Pamarka if and					

ANNEXURE IV

Analysis of responses received for the survey, by states

Sta						Admission	n made in 4 y	ears	Utilisatio	on by 2 batch	es	Outturn	of 2 batches	
, 34	ic					No. of students covered	Complete in tion	forma-	No. of students covered	Complete in tion	forma-	No. of students covered	Complete in tion	forma-
						covered	No. of Students	% to Col.(2)		No. of students	% to Co.(5)	toverea	No. of students	% to Col.(8)
	ľ			-		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh		•	•	•	•	1,026 (14·0)	1,019 (18·7)	99-3	462 (13·5)	455 (14·1)	98.5	77 (6·7)	54 (10·5)	70 · 1
Kerala .	•	•	4	•	•	2,086 (28·6)	1,518 (27·8)	72.8	1,077 (31·4)	10,174 (31·6)	94•4	469 (41·2)	111 (21·6)	23 · 1
Madhya Pradesh		•	•	•	•	629 (8·6)	629 (11·5)	100.0	300 (8·7)	300 (9·3)	100-0	85 (7·4)	36 (7·0)	42 • 4
Madras .	•	•	•	•	•	500 (6·8)	500 (9·2)	100.0	192 (5·6)	164 (5·1)	85•4	76 (6·7)	38 (7·4)	50·0
Punjab .	•	•	•	•	• .	757 (10·3)	500 (9·2)	66.0	370 (10·8)	370 (11·5)	100.0	153 (13·4)	120 (23·3)	78·4
Uttar Pradesh		•	•	•		880 (12·0)	124 (2·3)	14-1	425 (12·4)	425 (13·2)	100.0	95 (8•3)	(8·1)	44.2
West Bengal	•	•	•	•	٠	1,441 (19·7)	1,161 (21·3)	80•6	605 (17·6)	490 (15·2)	81.0	186 (16·3)	114 (22·1)	61•3
	G	RANI	о Тот	AL	•	7,319 (100·0)	5,451 (100·0)	74.6	3,431 (100·0)	3,221 (100·0)	94-1	1,141 (100·0)	515 (100·0)	45 • 1

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(Figures within brackets give percentage to Grand Total).

ANNEXURE V
Distribution of Junior Technical Schools, by states and by unit-size

		N	lo. of sch	ools resp	onding to	the surv	rey
! States	No. of schools addressed	No. of		, ca		with ac students)	
States	for the survey	schools	@	Less than 20	21-40	41-60	over 60
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh .	(7.7)	5 (12·8)	5 (45·5)		(11-1)	(18·2)	••
Kerala	(23 · 1)	(23·1)	• •	••	(11·1)	8 (36·4)	••
Madhya Pradesh .	. (12·8)	(12·8)	* *	• •	(33.3)	(4·6)	1 (16·7)
Madras	· (5·1)	3 (7·7)	3 (27·2)		• •	3 (13·6)	••
Punjab	. (7:7)	(7·7) _.	• •	••	(11·1)	••	(33·3)
Uttar Pradesh .	6 (15·4)	6 (15·4)	(9·1)	(50 O)	(11-1)	3 (13·6)	- (16·7).
West Bengal	(28.2)	(20.5)	(18·2)	(50 ¹ 0)	(22 · 2)	(13·6)	(33·3)
GRAND TOTAL	(100·0)		(100.0)		(100.0)	(100-0)	(100.0)

(Figures within brackets give percentage to Grand Total).

[@]Column (4) refers to junior technical schools which are attached to polytechnics or Central Workshops.

[†]Excluding a junior technical school which has not started functioning so far:

ANNEXURE VI

A GIST OF SUGGESTIONS MADE BY JUNIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

I. Role of Junior Technical School (JTS)

1. The junior technical school is not appreciated in the proper perspective; it is regarded as a kind of industrial school or industrial training institute. Admission is sought by academically weak and economically poor section of the students passing VIII Class. It is not yet popular in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(JTS, Kakinada, Warangal & Vijayawada)

2. It is too early to assess the full value of this certificate. However it appears to be filling a much neglected need.

(JTS, Asansol)

3. If the objective of the school is to attract students with merit and who have the flair for technical studies, it would be necessary to recognise a pass from JTS as equivalent to H.S.C./SSLC/ Matriculation which would enable them to join in the 12th class of the Multi-purpose school or PUC. The students could then seek admission to the degree courses in engineering.

(JTS, Warangal & Vijayawada)

4. The JTS certificate should be given priority for admission to polytechnics; otherwise the scheme is likely to remain unattractive.

(JTS, Allahabad)

5. The JTS Certificate holders should also be considered for apprentice-ship training under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961.

(JTS, Kapurthala & Rahara)

6. The students obtaining junior diploma in engineering for electricians trade should be awarded the wireman's licence for easy employment.

(JTS, Rahara)

II. Curriculum

7. The curriculum is heavy and cannot be satisfactorily covered by the pupils of the age group for whom it is meant.

(JTS, Kakinada)

III. Staff

8. The staff structure in junior technical school needs revision.

(JTS, Kakinada)

9. There are difficulties of getting sufficient number of qualified teachers particularly in engineering and science subjects. The present scales of pay do not attract the right type of teaching personnel.

(JTS, Warangal & Kapurthala)

10. The salary scales of staff in JTS should be brought on par with those in a polytechnic and the staff made inter-transferable. Only experienced staff member from polytechnics should teach in junior technical schools.

(JTS, Kapurthala & Warangal)

IV. Stipends

11. The value of stipends should be increased in order to attract better type of students to join the JTS courses.

(JTS, Kapurthala)

12. The benefit of stipends should be extended to larger percentage of students, say 75% or even 100%.

(JTS, Kapurthala & Warangal)

STATEMENT I

Admissions made to Junior Technical School (J.T.S.) between 1960-61 and 1963-64 by institutions.

51.	Institu	tion	1		1	otal No.	of adm	enoissi					Students	with less	than 40%	marks			
No.					1960. 61	1961- 62	1962- 63	1963- 64	Total		N	lumber			P	ercent to	total adn	enoissin	
,									Yrs	1960- 161	1961- 62	1962- 63	1963- 64	Total 4 Yrs.	1960- 61	1961- 62	1962- 63	1963- 64	Total 4 Yrs.
1	2		-		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I. AN	ndhra pradesh			_															
1		rkal	10p,	Se-	60	60	60	- 60	240	28	25	42	41	136	46.7	41.7	70.0	68-3	56.7
2	J.T.S., Kakinada	•	•	•	59	60	60	60	239	18		1	7.	26	30.5	*	1.7	11.7	10.9
3		:		:	57	60	46	38	201	18	18	21	14	71	36.0	30-0	45.7	36.8	36.6
4	J.T.S., Warangal .				••	46	60	60	166		16	6	4	26		34-8	10.0	6.6	5-7
5	J.T.S., Govt. Polytechnic, Vi	jaya	wada		••	60	60	60	180		9	7	. 1	17		15-0	11.7	1.7	9-4
	TOTAL				176	286	286	278	1,026	64	68	77	67	276	37.9	23.8	26.9	24.1	27.1
II, K	ERALA																	·	
6	J.T.S., Attingal				60	60	60	60	240	2	••		1	3	3.3			1.7	1.3
7	J.T.S., Adoor				60	60	60	60	240	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
8	J.T.S., Shertallal				60	60	60	52	232	21	9	5	8	43	35.0	15-0	8.3	15.4	18.5
9	J.T.S., Pampady* .				60	67	67	63	257	6	7	11	15	39	15.4	15-9	26.8	34-1	23.2
10	J.T.S., Perumbayoor		•		60	60	60	57	237	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
. 11	I.T.S., Kunnamkulam .				60	60	60	55	235	19	11	6	8	44	31.7	18-3	10.0	14.5	18.7
11	J.T.S., Shorenur				60	60	60	55	235	20	15	18	. 25	78	33.3	25.0	30-0	45-4	33.2
13	J.T.S., Manjeri				60°	59	47	39	205	14	15	12	11	52	23 · 3	25 · 4	25.5	28 • 2	25 4
14	J.T.S., Cheruvathur .				60	51	43	51	205	20	5	11	23	. 59	33.3	10-2	25.6	45-1	29-1
	TOTAL				540	537	517	492	2,086	102	62	63	91	318	26.7	15.8	15.8	24.4	20.9

																			<u> </u>	
.1	att Property		2	•	•	٠3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
п. м	ADHYA PRAD	ESH		•						;										-
15	Govt, Secondar	y Tech. S	ichool,	Tiker	n-	21	19	30	63	133	7	10	8	21	46	33.3	52.6	26.7	33-3	34.6
16	Govt, Secondar	y Tech. Sc	hool, S	ihahdol	١.	21	32	29	48	130	4	10	19	14	47	19.0	31.3	65.5	29.2	36-2
17	Govt, Secondar	y Tech. Sc	hool, S	atne		53	50	55	21	179	30	30	30	10	100	56.6	60.0	54.5	47.6	55-9
18	Govt, Secondar	y Tech. Scl	hool, P	anna	,	26	31	14	23	94	8	11	. 6	8	33	30.8	35.5	42.9	34-8	35-1
19		7 Tech. S	chool,	Gwallo	r.	21	25	26	21	93	12	17	19	12	60	57-1	68.0	73 · 1	57·1	64-5
		TOTAL		:		142	157	154	176	629	'61	78	. 82	65	286	43.0	49.7	53 · 2	36.9	45.
	1 me			:		-,-						·								
v. M	ADRAS		٠	٠	•						•									
20	J.T.S., Central	Polytechni	c, Ady	ar.	•	28	58	60	45	191	22	34	45	22	123	78-6	58.6	75.0	48.9	64-
21	J.T.S., Seshasa chirapalli	yee Inst. o	of Tech	L, Tir	u- •	••	43	60	59	162	••	23	39	33	95		53 - 5	65.0	55-9	58•
22	J.T.S., Nachimu	thu Polyte	chnic,	Polla ch	1	••	63	37	47	147	••	49	26	39	114	••	77.8	70.3	83.0	77
ı		TOTAL		•	•	. 28	164	157	151	500	22	106	110	94	332	78 6	64.6	70 • 1	62.3	66
. PU	NJAB																			
23	Govt. J.T.S., K	purthala				74	72	75	99	320	50	38.	. 54	76	218	52-8	72.0	76.8	76-8	68
24	Govt. J.T.S., Ka	angra .	, ·,.			6Ó	68	67	62	257	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.						
			•	•	•	••	. 77	63	40	180	••	40	40	27	107	••	51.9	63 • 4	67.5	59
		TOTAL	. ņ .	<u>.</u>]^		134	217	205	201	757	50	78	94	103	325	67.6	52.3	68 · 1	74-1	65

vi. u	TTAR PRADESH															
26	Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Jaunpur .	. 19	28	31	30	108	3	5	5	2	15	15-8	17.9	16.1	6-7	13.9
27	Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Jhansi	. 28	27	25	46	126	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
28	Govt. See. Tech. School, Allahabad	. 44	48	51	43	186	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
29	Ingraham Institute, Chaziabad .	. 6	4	6	••	16		1	. 2		3	••	25.0	33-3	••	18-8
30	Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Ghazipur	. 41	60	60	70	231	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
31	€.M.S. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Daural	a 64	56	43	50	213	N.A.	N.A.	.N.A.	N.A.	.N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Total	. 202	223	216	239	880	3	6	7	2	18	12.0	18.8	18-9	6.7	14-5
VII. V	WEST BENGAL									,						
32	R.K.M. Boys' Home & J.T.S., Rahara	. 87	104	110	113	414	46	47	53	56	202	59.0	. 45∙2	43-0	31.9	48.8
33	Satischandra Silpa Vidyalaya, Kalanaba- gram	. 39	56	49	51	195	N.A.	N.A.	24		24	N.A.	.N.A.	49.0		N.A.
34	St. Xavier's J.T.S. & Junior H.S., Basanti	19	. 4	29	19	71	4	3	••	1	8	21 · 1	75.0	• •	5-3	11-3
35	Hooghly J.T.S., Hoogly *	30	54*	34	56	174	N.A.	N.A.	14	33	47	N.A.	N.A.	41.0	59.0	52-2
36	St. Vincent's J.T.S., Asansol	. 22	28	24	33	107	••			••			••			••
37	B.P.C., J.T.S., Krishnagar		63	68	66	197	••	15	14	15	44	••	23.8	20.6	22.7	22.3
38	S.P.J., Engg. Institute, Durgi		40	39	22	101	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3 9	J.T.S., Jalpaiguri		59	63	60	182	••	55	59	54	168	••	93 · 2 ·	93.7	90.0	92.3
40	J.T.S., Kalimpong	••	•••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••		••		٠.	••	
	TOTAL	. 197	408	416	420	1,441	50	120	164	159	493	39-1	46.5	42.7	45.8	42.5
	Grand Total .	. 1,419	1,992	1,951	1,957	7,319	352	518	597	581	2,048	37-4	36.7	39.3	39.5	37.6

^{*}Complete information was not received for all the admissions. .

STATEMENT I—(Contd.)

		_	Studer	ts with	marks	betwee	n 41—	60%						Stude	ents wi	th mar	ks mor	e than	61%		
S1.	Institution		. ;	Numbe	r			% to to	tal adn	nissions			N	lumber			9	6 to to	tal ado	nission	5
No.			60- 1961- 61 62	1962- 63	1963- 64	Total 4 years	1960 61	- 1961- 62	1962- 63	1963- 64	Total 4 years	1960- 61	1961- 62	1962- 63	1963- 64	Total 4 years	1960- 61	1961- 62	1962 63	1963- 64	Total 4 years
1	2		18 19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
AN	DHRA PRADESH			,																	
1	Govt. J.T.S. & Central Workshop, Scundershad	Se-	31 33	14	13	91	51.7	55.0	23.3	21.7	37.9		•		6	13	1.7	3.3	6.6	10.0	5.4
. 2	J.T.S. Kakinada	•	38 41	50	46	175	64.4	68.3		76-7	73.2	3	19	9	7	38	5.1	- •		11.7	
	J.T.S., Tirupathi	•	29 36	24	18	107	58.0		52.2	•	55.2	3	6	,	6	16	6.0	10.0		15-8	
	J.T.S., Warangal	•	27	44	40	111			73.3		66.9	•	33	10	16	29	• •	6.5	16.7	-	17 :
	J.T.S., Govt. Polytechnic, Vijayawada	٦.	44	41	41	126		*	68.3		70.0	•	33 7			37	••	11.7		•	
,	Total	· –	98 131	173	158	610	58.0		60.5		59.9		37				4.1	12.9			13.0
שר	RALA	<u>.</u>			150												<u> </u>				
	J.T.S., Attingal	-	49 2	52	58	161	81 · 7	3.3	96.7	96.7	67-1	9	58	8	1	76	15:0	97.7	13.3	1.7	31.7
	I.T.S., Adoor	٠ ٧١	IA , N.A.				-														
	I.T.S., Shertaliai	. 14	38 45	51	43	177			85-0	82.7		1	6	4	1	12	1.7		6.6		
	I.T.S., Pampadi *.		26 33	27	27			75.0			67.3	7	. 4	3	2	16			7.4		9.
	I.T.S., Perumpayoor	ʻ.			۰, N.A. ۱						N.A.				_						
-	J.T.S, Kunnamukulam		37 46	51	43				85-0	78.2		4	3	3	4	14	6.7	5.0	5.0		
	I.T.S., Shoranur	•	39 41	37	29	146			61.7	52.7		1	4	5	1	11	1.7	6.6			
	J.T.S., Manjeri	•	40 35	30	21			59.3	63.8	53.8		6	9	5	7	` 27	10.0				
	J.T.S., Sheruvathur*	•	35 42	30 29		133				-		5	2	3	1	11	8.3	4.1			
19	Total	٠ ــ	264 244	277	27	1,033	58 · 3	60-6	67 · 4	52.9	65·5 68·1	33		31	<u>1</u>	167	7.2				11.

	III. MADHYA PRADESH							:													
15	Govt, Sec. Tech. School, Tikamgarh .	11	8	21	40	80	52 · 4	42 1	70.0	63 5	60 · 2	: 3	1	. 1	2	. 7	14.3	5.3	3 - 3	3.2	5.3
16	Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Shahdol .	10	13	7	20	50	47.6	40.6	24 1	41.7	38.5	7	9	3	14	33	33 · 3	28 - 1	10.3	29 - 2	25.8
17	Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Satna	13	10	15	9	47	24.5	20.0	27.3	42-9	26 · 3	10	10	10	2	32	18-9	20-0	18.2	9.5	17-9
18	Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Panna	15	17	6	15	53	57.7	54.8	42.9	65 2	56 4	- 3	3	2		8	7.7	- 9.7	14-3		8.5
19	Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Gwalior .	9	8	6	9	32	42.9	32-0	23 · 1	42-9	34-4	٠.	٠.	1		1		••	3.8	8	1.1
	$(\mathbf{d}_{\mathbf{f}}) = (\mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{f}}) + (\mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{f}}$																				
	TOTAL	58	56	55	93	262	40.8	35.7	35.7	52.8	41•7	23	23	17	18	81	16.5	14.6	11 1	10-3	12.8
	tek at		1	;										-							
	IV. MADRAS										•										
20	J.T.S., Central Polytechnic, Advar	6	23	13	21	63	21 · 4	39.7	21.7	46 - 7	33.0		1	. 2	. 2	. 5		1.7	7 8.8	4-4	2.6
21	J.T.S., Seshasyee Institute of Technology Tiruchirapalli		20	21	26	67	٠.	37 · 2	28.3	28 8	30.9										
22	J.T.S., Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi	.1	14	11	8	33	٠.,,	22 2	29 - 7	17.0	22.4	••	••	••		••	••	••	••	••	••
,	Total	6	57	45	55	163	21 - 4	32.3	26 · 1	30 · 5	32.6		1	2	2	5		3.1	8.8	7.2	1.0
	2014				-																
	v. punjab	;				-	·"·					,									
23	Govt, J.T.S., Kapurthala	22	31	20	22	95	29.7	43-1	26.7	22.2	29 - 7	. 2	. 3	1	1	7	2.7	4.2	1.3	1.0	2.2
24	Govt. J.T.S., Kangra	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N,A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
25	Govt. J.T.S., Gurgaon	••	30	18	10	58	••		28.6			••	7	5	3		••			7.5	

STATEMENT I—(Contd.)

1		18	19	20	, 21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	VI. UTTAR PRADESH																				
26	Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Jaunpur	16	23	26	28	93	84-2	75.0	77-4	86.7	80-6								••		••
27	Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Jhansi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
28	Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Allahabad .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
29	Ingraham Institute, Ghaziabad	3	3	3	••	9	50.0	75.0	50.0	••	56-3	3		1	••	4	50-0		16.6		25.0
30	Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Ghazipur	. н.а.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A	. N.A.	N.A	. N.A	. N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.							
31	C.M.S. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Daurals	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N,A.
	TOTAL	19	26	29	28	102	76.0	75.0	73.0	86·7	82.3	3	•••	1	••	4	12-0	6.5	8 · 1	6.6	3.2
	VII. WEST BENGAL																				
32	R.K.M. Boy's Home & J.T.S., Rahara .	25	37	35	37	134	28.7	35.6	35.0	39.8	34.9	16	20	22	20	78	18-4	19-2	22.0	21 · 5	20.3
33	Satischandra Silpa Vidyalaya, Kalanaba- gram.	N.A.	N.A.	25	50	75	N.A.	N.A.	51.0	98-0	75-0	N.A	N.A		1	1	N.A.	N.A.		2.0	1.0
34、	St.Xavier's J.T.S. & Junior H.S., Basanti	14	1	26	16	57	73.7	85.0	89.7	84-2	80.3	1		3	2	6	5.3	••	10-3	10.5	8.5
35	Hooghly J.T.S., Hooghly*	N.A.	N.A.	15	18	33	N.A.	N.A.	44-1	32.1	36.6	N.A.	N.A.	5	5	10	N.A.	N.A.	14.7	8.9	11.1
36	St. Vincent's J.T.S., Asansol	6	18	14	15	53	27:3	64.3	58-3	45-4	49.5	16	10	10	18	54	72.7	35.7	41 · 7	54 · 8	51.5
37	B.P.C. J.T.S., Krishnagar	••	34	37	35	106	••	54-0	54 • 4	53.0	53 · 8	••	14	17	16	47	• •	22.5	25-0	24 · 2	23.9
38	S.P.J. Engineering Institute, Durgi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
39	J.T.S., Jalpaiguri		4	4	6	14		6.8	6.3	10.0	7.7	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••
40	J.T.S., Kalimpong	••	••		••	••		••	••	••	••	••	**	••		••	••	••	••	••	••
	TOTAL	45	94	156	177	472	35.2	36-4	39.9	36.6	37 · 4	33	44	57	62	196	25.1	17.1	17.4	17-4	16-9
	GRAND TOTAL	51Z	669	773	791 7	,795	52-4	48-8	50·0	49 · 1	49.9	101	201	150	156	608	10.2	14.5	10.7	11-4	11.1

^{*}Complete information was not received for all the admissions,

STATEMENT II

Utilisation of facilities, by Institutions

	•			Batch I						II Batch		•
SI. No.	Institutions		Admis- sion made	No. appeared for exam.	No. passing out	No. pas	sing as per-	Admis- sions - made in	No. appeared for exam.	No. passing out	No. passin	
	•	• •	1960-61	1962-63		No. ad- mitted 1960-61	No. appeared in exam. 1962-63	1961-62	1963-64	1303704	No. ad- mitted 1961-62	No. appeared 1963-64
.,	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ANDHR	A PRADESH				· · · ·					:		
1. Govt Secu	. J.T.S. &Wo nderabad	rkshop	60	22	21	35.0	95·4	60	33	21	35•0	63-6
2. j.T.S.	. Kakinada		59	29	3	5.1	10.3	60	31	8	13 · 3	25.8
3. J.T.S.	. Tirupathi	•	50	30	9	18.0	30.0	60	34	4	6.6	11.8
4. J.T.S.	. Warangal	•		••	• •			46	21	10	21.7	47.6
5. J.T.S Vija	. Govt. Polyt yavada .	technic,	÷ *		i a			60	30.	1	1.7	3.3
- 32 ×	TOTAL .		169	81		19.5	40.7	286	. 149	44	15-4	29.5

23

3

STATEMENT II—(Contd.)

_			SIAI	EMEN I	11—(Come	4.)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 .
II. KERALA					·					
6. J.T S., Attingal	60	44	25	41.7	56.8	60	44	37	51.7	70-5
7. J.T.S., Adoor	60	39	32	53.3	82 • 1	60	46	40	66.7	87-0
8. J.T.S., Shertallai	60	37	13	21.7	35 • 1	60	44	29	48.3	65.9
9. J.T.S., Pampadi .	60	51	45	75.0	88.2	67	46	35	52.2	76-1
10. J.T.S., Perumpavoor.	60	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	60	49	34	56•7	69•4
11. J.T.S., Kunnamkulam .	60	44	24	40.0	54.5	60	48	30	50.0	62.5
12. J.T.S., Shoranoor	60	34	16	26.7	47 · 1	60	43	19	31.7	44.2
13. J.T.S., Manjeri	60	32	21	35.0	65.6	59	37	8	13.6	21.6
14. J.T.S., Cheruvathoor .	60	43	35	58•3	81•4	51	39	32	65•3	82.0
TOTAL	540	324	211	39·1	65•1	537	396	258	48-2	65.2
II. MADHYA PRADESH					•					
15. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Tikam Garh	21	16	16	76.2	100.0	19	14	6	31-6	42.9
16. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Shahdol.	22	22	: 10	47.6	45•5	32	20	10	31.3	50.0
17. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Satna	53	21	9	17.0	42.9	50	29	9	18-0	31•0
18. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Panna	26	10	5	19·2	50.0	31	10	7	22.6	70.0
19. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Gwalior	21	12	6	28.6	50.0	25	18	7	28.0	38.9
TOTAL	143	81	46	32.4	56.8	157	91	39	24.8	42.9

IV. MADRAS

20. J.T.S. Central Polytechnic, Adyar • • •	28	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	58	56	19	32.7	33 · 9	
21. J.T.S. Seshasayee Institute of Tech., Tiruchirapalli	••	••	• •		• •	43	32	21	48.8	65.6	
22. J.T.S. Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi		••	•	••	••	63	55	36	57.1	65•4	
TOTAL	28	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	164	143	76	46.3	53·1	
V. PUNJAB								•			
23. Govt. J.T.S., Kapurthala .	74	40	33	44.6	82.5	72	41	34	47.2	82.9	
24. Govt. J.T.S., Kangra	79	57	37	61.7	97 · 4	68	26	22	32 • 4	84.6	
25. Govt. J.T.S., Gurgaon		••		••	• •	77	43	27	35 • 1	62.8	
TOTAL	153	97	70	52.2	89.7	217	110.	83	38.2	75.5	
VI. UTTAR PRADESH											
26. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Jaunpur	19	11	11	57.9	100.0	28	10	5	17.9	50.0	
27. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Jhansi	28	10	5	17.9	50.0	27	12	7	25.9	58.3	
28. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Allahabad	44	8	5 ,	11.4	62.5	48	23	14	29·2	60.9	
29. Ingraham Institute, Ghazia- bad • • • • •	. 6	3	1	16•6	33.3	4	4	3	75.0	75.0	
30. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Ghazipur	41	33	17	41.5	51•5	60	35	11	18•3	31.4	
 C. M. S. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Daurala 	64	18	8	12.5	44•4	56	13	8	14.3	61.5	
TOTAL · ·	202	83	47	23.3	56.6	223	97	48	21.5	49-5	

STATEMENT II—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
VII. WEST BENGAL				,	•				, ,	
32. R. K. Boy's Home & J.T.S., Rahara	87	23	22	25.3	95·7	104	34	34	32.7	100-0
33. S. Silpa Vidalya, Kalanaba-	39	į19	16	41.0	84.2	56	31	29	51.8	93•5
34. St. Xaviers' J.T.S. & J.H. School, Basanti	19	9	7	36-8	77.8	4	5	5	125-0	100-0
35. Hoogly J.T.S., Hoogly .	30	• •		••	••	54	13	13 `	24.0	100.0
36. St. Vincents' J.T.S., Asansol	22	••	••	••	••	28	21	21	75.0	100-0
37. B.P.C.J.T.S., Krishnagar		••	••	••	••		t .	••	••	
38. S.P.J., Engg. Institute, Durgi	• •	• ••	••	••	• •	40	24	21	52.5	87-5
39. J.T.S., Jalpaiguri	••	• •	••	• •	• •	59	24	18	30.5	75.0
40. J.T.S., Kalimpong	•	••	* *	. • •	••	••	••		• •	••
TOTAL	197	51	45	22.8	´88·2	345	152	141	40.9	92.8
GRAND TOTAL .	1,432*	717*	452	35-0	63:0	1,929	1,138	689	35.8	60.6

^{*}Includes 20 compartmental candidates

STATEMENT III
Wastage of facilities—Dropouts and failures, by institutions

SI. It	astituti	ons	· •		•	Admissions made 1960-61	No. appearing for exam.	No. passing out 1963-	Wastage Col 2-	Causes of	Wastage	Wastage as	s percentag issions	e of adm
_						and 1961-62		& 1964		Dropouts	Failures	Total	Dropouts	Failures
	1					2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ANDHRA PRADES	SH													
1. Govt. J.T.S. & V	Worksh	op,	Secui	nde	rabad	120	55	42	78	65	13	65.0	54.2	10-8
2. J.T.S. Kakinada				•		119	60	11	108	59	49	90.8	49.6	41.2
3. J.T.S. Tirupathi	•			•		110	64 `	13	97	46	51	88.2	41.8	46.4
4. J.T.S.Warangal	•	٠		•	•.	46-	21	10	36	25	-11	78 - 3	54 4	23.9
5. J.T.S. Govt. Poly	ytechni	c, V	ijaya	vad	a .	60	30	1	59	30	29	98-3	50.0	48.3
		To	TAL		· _	455	230	77	378	225	153	83 · 1	49.5	33.6
. KERALA					,	-:								
6. J.T.S. Attingal		٠				120	88	56	64	32	32	53 - 3	26.6	26.6
7. J.T.S. Adoor .	•	•		•	.•	120	85	72	48	35	13	40.0	29-2	10.8
8. J.T.S. Shertallai					•	120	81	42	78	39	39	65.0	32.5 -	32.8
9. J.T.S. Pampadi	•				٠.	127	97	80	47	30	17	37.0	23.6	13-4
10. J.T.S. Perumpay	OOL					60	49	34	26	11	15	43.3	18.3	12.5
11. J.T.S. Kunnamk	ulam	•		•		120	92	54	66	28	38	55.0	23.3	31.7
12. J.T.S. Shoranoo	r.				•	120	77	35	85	43	42	70-8	35.8	35.0
13. J.T.S. Manjeri	•	•		•	•	119	69	29	90	50	40	75.6	42.0	33.6
14. J.T.S. Cheruvath	or.	•		•	٠_	111	82	67	44	27	17	38.5	24.8	13.7
		• 1	Γοτλ	L	•	1,017	720 ,	469	548	295	253	53.9	29.0	24.9

·		SIAIE	MENI III	—(Contd.)				
1 *	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
III. MADHYA PRADESH									
15. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Tikam Garh	. 40	30	22	18	10	88	45.0	25-0	20.0
16. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Shahdol	54	42	20	34	12	22	62 · 3	20.8	41.5
17. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Satna	. 103	50	18	85	53	32	82.5	51.4	31-1
18. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Panna	57	20	12	45	37	8	78.9	64.9	14-0
19. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Gwalior .	46	30	13	33	16	17	71.7	34.8	36.9
TOTAL	300	172	85	214	127	87	71.6	42.5	29.1
IV. MADRAS		·		 _					
20. J.T.S. Central Polytechnic, Adyar	· 58	56	19	39	2	37	67-2	3.4	63.8
 J.T.S. Seshasayee Institute of Techno logy, Tiruchirapalli. 	43	32	21	22	11	11	51.2	25-6	25.6
22. J.T.S. Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollach	i 63	55	36	27	8	19	42.9	12.7	30-2
Total	164	143	76	88	21	67	53.7	12.8	40.9
V. PUNJAB	··								
23. Govt. J.T.S. Kapurthala	146	81	67	79	65	14	54·1	46.5	9.6
24. Govt. J.T.S. Kangra	147	83	59	69	64	5	53.9	50.0	3.9
25. Govt. J.T.S. Gurgaon	77	43	27	50	34	16	64.9	44.2	20.7
TOTAL	. 370	207	153	198	163	35	56.4	46.4	10.0

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VI. UTTAR PRADESH	•		,	•	:				
26. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Jaunpur .	47	21	116	31	26	5	66.0	55•3	10.7
27. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Jhansi	• 55	22	12	43	33	10	78.2	60.0	18.2
28. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Allahabad.	92	31	19	73	61	12	79.3	66.3	13.0
29. Ingraham Institute, Ghaziabad	10	7	4	6	3	3	60.0	30.0	30.0
30. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Ghazipur .	101	68	28	73	. 33	40	72.3	32.7	39-6
31. C.M.S. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Daurala.	120	31	16	104	89	15	86.7	74.2	12.5
Total .	425	180	95	330	245 ·	85	77.6	57.6	20.0
VII. WEST BENGAL 32. R.K. Boys Home & J.T.S., Rahara .	. 191	57	56	135	134	1	70.7	70 · 2	0.5
33. S. Silpa Vidyalaya, Kalanabagram .	95	50	45	50	45	5	52-6	47•4	5•2
34. St. Xaviers' J.T.S. & J.H. School,	23	15	12	11	9	2	47 8	39•1	8.7
Basanti. 35. Hoogly J.T.S. Hoogly	54	13	13	41	41	Nil.	76.0	76.0	Nil.
36. St. Vincents J.T.S. Asansol	28	21	21	7	7	Nil.	25.0	25.0	Nil,
37. B.P.C.J.T.S. Krishnagar	••	••	• •	••	••	••	••	••	••
38. S.P.J. Engg. Inst. Durgi	40	24	21	19	16	3	47.5	40.0	7.5
39. J.T.S. Jalpaiguri	59	24	18•	41	35	6	69·5	59-3	10.2
40. J.T.S. Kalimpong · · · ·	••	••		••	••	_ •• _	••	••	
Total .	49	204	186	356	339	17	65.7	62.6	3 · 1
GRAND TOTAL .	3,221	1,856	1,141	2,080	1,365	715	64.6	42.4	22.2

STATEMENT IV
Post educational activity status of out-turn from Junior Technical, schools by institutions

SI.	.	. •	-					•	·]	First Batc	h Passing	out in 1	963			
No.	Institu	HOU	S .	•	•	Total— pass	No	of student	s who j	oin		Percen	dage to to	otal of	those wh	o join
			•	•		outs -	Indus- tries	Poly- technics	Coll- eges	Other Deptts.	No Infor- mation		Poly- technics	Coll- eges	Other Deptts.	No Infor- mation
	1				•	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	. 11	12
ANDHRA	PRADESH															•
1. Govt.]	T.S. &Wor	ksho	p, Se	cunde	rabad	21	8	6			7	38-1	28.6			33-3
2. J.T.S.	Kakinada .				•	3	2	1	••	,		66.7	33-3		٠	
3. J.T.S. 1	rirupathi		•		•	9	••	••	• •	••	. 9				• •	100-0
4. J.T.S. V	Varangal .						• •.	• •				1 ###		•.•.		
5. J.T.S. C	ovt. Polytec	hnic,	Vijay	yavada		*e*e	••.		••	••	• • ₁	·· .	. ••.			•
			Тот	AL		33	10	7		••	16	30-3	21.2	•••	••	48 - 5
KERALA	-			_			~ ************************************									
6. J.T.S. A	Attingal .	•	٠.		٠.	25	3	16			6	12.0	64•0.		.,	24.0
7. J.T.S. A	Adoor .					32	20	7			5 .	62.5	21.9			15-6
8. J.T.S. S	hertallai .			•	•	13	2	3		,,	8	15•4	23 · 1			61.5

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9. J.T.S. Pampadi	45		3			42		6.6	••		93•
10. J.T.S. Perumpavoor		• ••			••			••			
11. J.T.S. Kunnamakulam	- 24	i	••	• •		24		••		, • •	100
12. J.T.S. Shoranoor	1	6	6			10		32.5	·.		66-
13. J.T.S. Manjeri	21					21		••		••	100-0
14. J.T.S. Cheruvathoor	35		••		••	35					100-0
Total , ,	21	1 25	35			151	11-8	16.6	:•	•	71.
III. MADHYA PRADESH											
15. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Tikamgarh .	16	7	4		5		43.8	25.0		31:2	• •
16. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Shahdol .	10		2			. 8	••	20.0			80.
17. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Satna	9	•	2	••		7		22.2	••		77.
18. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Panna	4	5	••			5					100-
19. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Gwalior .	(s	4	••	1	1	••	66.6	·	16.7	16.
Total	46	7	12	•••	6	21	15.2	26.1	••	15.2	43
V. MADRAS							-		,.	·	_
20. J.T.S. Central Polytechnic, Adyar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A,
21. J.T.S. Seshasayee Institute of Technology Tiruchirapalli.	, .		••	••	• •	•	••	••	••	.,	
22. J.T.S. Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi.			••	••	••			••	• •		
Total .			•••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••		···	•		 -

							—{Cona	4. <i>j</i> 					
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
r. Punjab		•	,				· -				-		
23. Govt. J.T.S., Kapurthala		•	33	19	3	• •	••	11	57.6	9•1	••	••	33.3
24. Govt. J.T.S., Kangra		•	37	25	2	• •	10	••	67.6	5.4	••	27-0	••
25. Govt. J.T.S., Gurgaon.	• :	•.	••	••	••	• •	••	••		••	•••	••	••
	Total	: -	70	44	5	• •	10	11	62.9	7.1	• •	14.3	15.7
I. UTTAR PRADESH												•	
26. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, J	aunpur		11	7	4	••	••	• •	63.6	36.4	••	• •	••
27. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, J	hansi .	•	5	3	••	• •	.:	2	60.0	••	••	••	40.0
28. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, A	Ulahabad	•	5	• •	••	••	• •	5	• •	••	• •	••	100-0
29. Ingraham Institute, Ghazia	bad .		1	••	1	••	• •	• •		100.0	•••	••	••
30. Govt. Secy. Tech. School,	Ghazipur	.*	. 17	••	••	••		17	•:	••			100-0
31. C.M.S. Govt. Sec. Tech. S	chool, Day	rala	8	7	1	••			87·5	12.5	••	••	••
	TOTAL		47	17	6	•••	•••	24	36.2	12.8	••	••	51.0

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VII. WEST BENGAL				•					• •							
32. R.K. Boys' Home &	J.T.S.,	Rah	ara		22	• •	1	••	••	21	••	4.5	••	••	95•5	
33. S. Silpa Vidyalaya, k	Calanab	agran	n.	•	16	6	6		••	4	37.5	37.5	••	••	25.0	
34. St. Xaviers J.T.S. &	J.H. S	choo	I, Bas	anti	7	7	••	••	••	••	100.0	••	. • •	• •	••	
35. Hoogly J.T.S., Hoog	gh ly		•	٠.	• •	••	••	••	• •	••	••	••	••	••	••	
36. St. Vincents' J.T.S.,	Asansc	ı	•		••	••	••	••	••	••		••	••	••	••	
37. B.P.C.J.T.S., Krishna	agar		•		••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	
38. S.P.J. Engg. Institute	, Durgi		•	•	••	••	••	••	••	•.•		••	••	••	.:·•	
39. J.T.S., Jalpaiguri.	:	•	•	:	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	• •	••	••	••	
40. J.T.S., Kalimpong	•	•,		٠.	••	••	.,	••	••	••	••	••	•.•	• •,	••.	
		Тс	TAL		45	13	7			25	28.9	15•5		••	55.6	39
	GRAN	р Тс	TAL	•	452	116	72	••	16	248	25.7	15.9	••	3.8	54.6	

STATEMENT IV—(Contd.)

						. –	Second Batch Passing out in 1964											
Sl. No.	Institu	tions				Total — Pass	No	o. of stude	nts who	join		%age	to total	of tho	se who	join		
						outs -	Indus- tries					No in- forma- tion						
	1					13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
I. ANDHR	A PRADESH			_														
1. Gove	. J.T.S. &Wor	kshop	, Sec	undera	bad	21	6	10	2	• •	3	28.6	47.6	9:5		14.3		
2. J.T.S	. Kakinada .		•	• .	:	8	5	3		**		62.5	37.5					
3. J.T.S	. Tirupathi .	.•		.•	.•	.4	.:•	••		**	.4	••.		.•.•		100.0		
4. J.T.S	.Warangal .	•	:		•	ÍÓ	::	ίó	::		11	٠:,	100:0	::	::	••.		
5. J.T.S.	. Govt. Polytee	hnic '	Vijaya	awaɗa	:	.1	::	.1	••	••	••	••	100-0	••	••	••		
			To	TAL	•	44	11	24	2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	7	25.0	54.6	4.5	· ·	15.9		
					-			-			•••		•		• •	• •		
II. KERAL	A		•	•	•	• •				٠					. •	• •		
6. J.T.S.	Attingal .	•	•	•		31	• •	11	••	••	20	• •	35.5		• •	64:5		
7. J.T.S.	Adoor .	••	•		•	40	4	11	3	••	22	10.0	27.5	7:5	٠.,	55:0		
8. J.T.S.	Shertallai .		•	. •	. •	29	••	8	••	••	21	٠,	27.6		.,	72:4		
9. I.T.S.	Pampadi .					35	••	7	2	,	26		20.0	5.7		74.3		

10. J.T.S., Perumpavoor	34			• •		34				• •	100.0	
11. J.T.S., Kunnamkulam	30	•		•	•••	30	••	• •	• •	••	100.0	
12. J.T.S., Shoranur	19	••	5		::	14		26.3		· ·	73.7	
13. J.T.S., Manjeri	8		••	•••	••	8		••		` ;;	100.0	
14. J.T.S., Cheruvathoor	32	••	• •	•••	••	32	••	••	•:	• •	100.0	
Total	258	4	42	5	··	207	1-6	16-2	19	.:	.80.3	
III. MADHYA PRADESH				-	•				- *			
15. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Tikam Garh .	6			• •	••	6	••		• •	••	- 100•0	
16. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Shahdol .	10	3	2	••		5	30.0	20.0			50.0	
17. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Satna	9		4	••	• •	5		44•4	••	• •	55•6	41
18. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Panna	7.		• •			7		••			100.0	
19. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Gwalior	7	••	2.	••	••	5	••	28.6	• •		71•4	
TOTAL	39	3	. 8	•••	••	28	7.7	20.5	••	•••	71.8	
IV. MADRAS				·		-			,			
20. J.T.S. Central Polytechnic, Adyar	19	••	4	2	••	13		21.1	10.5	••.	68•4	
 J.T.S. Seshasayee Institute of Technology, Tiruchirapalli. 	21	8	3	••	••	10	38•1	14.3		* *	47•6	
22. J.T.S. Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi	36	2	17	2	••	15	5.6	47.2	5.6	• •	41.6	
Total	76	10	24.	4	••	38	13.2	31.5	5•3	••	50.0	

.. .. 100.0

1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
. PUNJAB .		,.		••							
23. Govt. J.T.S., Kapurthala	34	17	8	2	••	7	50.0	23.5	5.9	••	20.6
24. Govt. J.T.S., Kangra	22	5	1	1	••	15	22.8	4.5	4.5	••	68.2
25. Govt. J.T.S., Gurgaon	27	22	5	••		••	81.5	18.5	·	••	••
Total	83	, 44	14	· 3	٠	22	53.0	16.9	3.6		26.5
t werrean Dn aniicit	,		¢.				•		•		
J. UTTAR PRADESH 26. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Jaunpur	5	. 1	2	••	••	2	20.0	40.0	••	••	40.0
27. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Jhansi	7	4	1	••		2	57.1	14.3	••		28.6
28. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Allahabad .	14	••		•.•	••	14	11	••	••		100-0
29. Ingraham Institute, Ghaziabad	3	3	••	••	••	••	100-0	••	••		•••
30. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Ghazipur	11	••	• •	••	• •	11	••			••	100.0
31. C.M.S. Govt. Sec. Tech. School, Daurala	. 8	8	• •	••		••	100-0	••	••	.	••
Total	48	. 16	3	•••	•••	29	33.3	6.3	•••	···	60.4

VII. WEST BENGAL

32. R.K. Boys' Home & J.T.S., Rai	ıara		34	7	8			19	20.6	23.5	••		55.9
33. S. Silpa Vidyalaya, Kalanabagra	m.	٠,	29	8	16	••	• •	5	27.6	55.2			17.2
34. St. Xaviers' J.T.S. & L.H. Scho	ol, Bas	anti	5	3	2	••	••	••	60.0	40.0	••		
35. Hoogly J.T.S., Hoogly .			13	3	3		••	7	23.0	23.0	••		54.0
36. St. Vincents J.T.S., Asansol.			21	10	9	2	••	••	47.6	42.9	9.5		••
37. B.P.C. J.T.S., Krishnagar .	•		N.A.	N.A.									
38. S.P.J. Engg. Institute, Durgi	•		21	13	2	••	• •	6	61.9	9.5	••	••	28.6
39. J.T.S., Jalpaiguri	•		18	2	6	••	• •	10	11-1	33.3	••	••	55.6
40. J.T.S., Kalimpong	•	•	N.A.	N.A.									
Total .	•		141	46	46	2	••	47	32.6	32.6	1.4		33.3
GRAND TOTAL	•		689	134	161	16	••	378	19.4	23.4	2.3		54.9