



GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

Education and Labour Department

**ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION
REPORT
1963-64**



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CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROGRESS

Area and Population

The total area of the State is 1,87,115 sq. Kms., [71,056 sq. miles.] The estimated population of the State during 1963-64 was 224.15 lakhs (115.54 lakhs males and 108.61 lakhs females). The State has 181 places classified as towns according to the 1961 census. The total number of villages in the State is 19,017 of which 18,584 are inhabited and 433 uninhabited. There were 17 districts in the State during 1963-64.

In presenting the overall general progress of education in the State, the related data are presented in this Chapter.

1.1 Educational Institutions

The table No. I (1) shows the growth in the number of educational institutions in the State during the year under report. There has been an increase in all categories of educational institutions except social education classes.

1.2. Educational institutions in rural areas

The table No. I (2) compares the number of educational institutions in rural areas in the two years 1962-63 and 1963-64. It will be seen from the table that the number of recognised educational institutions in rural areas decreased by 649 from 19,761 in 1962-63 to 19,112 in 1963-64. The number of institutions in rural areas represented about 83.2 percent of the total number of educational institutions in the State. This is mainly due to the fact that there is a very large number of primary schools and social educational classes in the rural areas.

1.3. Educational institutions by managements

The Table No. I (3) shows the classifications of educational institutions by types of management.

It will be seen that the Central and the State Governments conducted 814 or 3.5 % of the total number of educational institutions in the State. The District Education Committees and the Municipalities conducted 17,691 institutions or about 77.0% of the total number of institutions. Most of these were primary schools. The remaining 4,471 institutions or 19.5% were managed by private agencies. Of these 3,903 or about 87.2% were aided. Private agencies were in the lead in conducting Social Education Classes and secondary schools while the District Education Committees and Municipalities run the majority of primary schools.

1.4 Scholars in all Educational institutions

The Table No. I (4) shows the growth in the number of scholars in all types of educational institutions in the State during the year under report. It is seen that the total number of scholars in all types of educational institutions increased by 1,68,516 from 32,56,149 in 1962-63 to 34,24,665 in 1963-64. The increase was shared mostly by the primary and the secondary schools which is mainly due to enforcement of compulsion at the primary stage and expansion of facilities of secondary education in the State.

1.5. Scholars from rural areas

The Table No. I (5) shows the total number of scholars from rural areas enrolled in all types of educational institutions. The total number of scholars from rural areas enrolled in all types of recognised educational institutions both urban and rural was 22,03,794 in 1963-64. This works out to 65.5% of the total enrolment in all recognised institutions of the State. This high percentage is mainly due to the large number of primary schools and social education classes that are located in rural areas.

From the above table it will be seen that the enrolment of girls in the rural areas is comparatively small. It is also clear that rural education has a considerable leeway to make in the post-primary field as well as in respect of the education of girls.

1.6 Teachers in educational institutions

The table No. I (6) gives the number of teachers in educational institutions during two successive years by type of institutions.

It will be seen from the above table that the number of teachers in educational institutions increased by 6,802 from 91,503 in 1962-63 to 98,305 in 1963-64. The proportion of women teachers is very low in the University Departments and in the institutions for higher education. The proportion of women teachers is fairly satisfactory in primary and secondary schools.

1.7 Educational expenditure

The table No. I (7) shows the direct expenditure on education according to sources during 1963-64 and the table No. I (8) shows the total direct expenditure on educational institutions in rural areas during 1963-64.

TABLE NO. I (1)

Educational Institutions by type (1963-64)

Type of institution	1962-63			1963-64			Increase (+plus)/Decrease(-)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Universities ..	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
Research Institution	8	..	8	8	..	8	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges ..	52	8	60	61	9	70	+ 9	+ 1	+10
Professional * and Special colleges ..	37	2	39	37	3	40	..	+ 1	+ 1
Secondary Schools..	1199	116	1315	1241	123	1364	+42	+ 7	+49
Primary Schools ..	18156	992	19148	18616	964	19580	+460	-23	+432
Social Education Classes ...	1939	788	2727	773	453	1226	-1116	-335	-1501
Other Schools@ ..	622	34	656	651	34	685	+29	..	+29
Total ..	22016	1940	23956	21390	1586	22976	-626	-354	-980

Includes Commerce, Basic Training Colleges, Law, Physical Education, Social Education and Other Institution viz. Lok Bharati, Sanora and Faculty of Home Science, Music and Dancing College, Other Fine Arts and Oriental Studies.

@Includes all other schools under the control of Director of Education viz., commerce Physical Education, Teachers training Schools, Pre-Primary training Schools, Other Fine Arts, Oriental Studies, Social Workers, Music and Dancing Schools and Nursery Schools.

TABLE NO. I (2)

Educational Institutions in Rural Areas (1963-64)

Type of institutions	1962-63			1963-64			Increase (+plus)/Decrease (-)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Universities ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Research Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges ..	12	..	12	12	..	12	..	..	..
Professional and Special Colleges ..	4	..	4	4	..	4	..	..	..
Secondary Schools..	615	7	622	691	6	697	+76	- 1	+75
Primary Schools ..	16577	512	17089	16909	541	17450	+332	+29	+361
Social Education Classes ..	1686	132	1818	647	636	783	-1039	+ 4	-1035
Other Schools ..	207	8	215	156	9	165	-51	+ 1	-50
Total ..	19102	659	19761	18420	692	19112	-682	+33	-649

TABLE NO. I (3)

Educational Institutions by Management (1963-64)

Types of institution	Management						Total
	Central Government	State Government	District Education Committees	Municipal School Boards	Private (aided)	Private (unaided)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Universities	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Research Institutions	1	..	..	1	6	..	8
Arts and Science Colleges	..	10	..	..	60	..	70
Professional and Special Colleges	..	4	..	..	27	9	40
Primary Schools	5	645	16640	861	978	451	19580
Secondary Schools	1	96	29	84	1141	13	1364
Social Education Classes	..	..	..	..	1226	..	1226
Other Schools	..	52	27	49	462	95	685
Total	7	807	16696	995	3903	568	22976

TABLE NO. I (4)

Scholars in all Educational Institutions (1963-64)

Type of institutions	1962-63			1963-64			Increase (+ plus)/Decrease (-)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Universities	638	127	765	726	155	881	+88	+28	+116
Research Institutions	287	87	374	306	97	403	+19	+10	+29
Arts and Science Colleges	20706	9720	30516	34807	11812	46619	+5011	+2092	+7103
Professional and Special Colleges	10897	1408	12305	12909	1816	14725	+2072	+348	+2420
Secondary Schools	330230	125120	464350	356607	137469	494076	+17377	+12349	+29726
Primary Schools	1080082	040613	2036295	1774753	1003295	2778048	+88071	+53682	+141753
Social Education Classes	38820	8710	47536	20241	10278	30519	-18585	+1568	-17017
Other Schools	34870	20120	55008	37340	22054	59394	+2461	+1825	+4386
Total	2141175	1114974	3256149	2237669	1186976	3424665	+94514	+72002	+168516

TABLE NO. I (5)

Scholars from Rural Areas (1963-64)

Type of institutions	Scholars from rural areas enrolled in educational institutions located in rural areas			Scholars from rural areas attending educational institutions in urban areas			Total number of scholars from rural areas enrolled in all educational institutions		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Universities	217	19	236	120	16	136	337	35	372
Research Institutions	..	..	..	52	11	63	52	11	63
Arts and Science Colleges	5,581	987	6,568	9,071	1,449	10,520	14,652	2,436	17,088
Professional and Special Colleges	1,079	67	1,146	3,046	99	3,145	4,125	166	4,291
Secondary Schools	1,22,761	32,514	1,55,275	43,153	3,716	46,869	1,65,914	36,230	2,02,144
Primary Schools	12,87,783	6,42,086	19,29,869	7,654	5,599	13,253	12,95,437	6,47,686	19,43,123
Social Education Classes	17,673	3,781	21,454	..	..	..	17,673	3,781	21,454
Other Schools	7,419	5,269	12,688	2,265	307	2,572	9,684	5,576	15,260
Total	14,42,513	6,84,723	21,27,236	65,361	11,197	76,558	15,07,874	6,95,920	22,03,794

TABLE NO. I (6)

Teachers in Educational Institutions (1963-64)

Type of institutions	1962-63			1963-64			Increase (+ plus)/Decrease(-)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Universities	84	9	93	85	9	94	+1	..	+1
Research Institutions	39	14	53	66	7	73	+27	-7	+20
Arts and Science Colleges	1,792	258	2,050	2,069	288	2,357	+277	+30	+307
Professional and Special colleges	527	79	606	590	80	670	+63	+1	+64
Secondary Schools	14,504	2,874	17,378	16,084	3,230	19,314	+1,580	+356	+1,936
Primary Schools	48,593	19,122	67,715	51,027	21,491	72,518	+2434	+2,369	+4,803
Other Schools	2,414	1,194	3,608	2,005	1,274	3,279	-409	+80	-329
Total	67,953	23,550	91,503	71,926	26,379	98,305	+3,973	+2,829	+6,802

TABLE NO. I (7)

Direct Expenditure on Education by Source (1962-64)

<i>Source</i>						<i>Expenditure</i>
						Rs.
Central Government	..	..	..	..	..	64,26,654
State Government		..	..	..	..	10,84,94,177
District School Board		..	..	..	..	58,67,837
Municipal School Board		..	..	..	..	89,30,332
Fees	..	..	..	..	..	5,42,18,672
Other Sources	..	..	..	..	..	2,23,46,772
					Total	<u>20,62,84,444</u>

TABLE NO. I (8)

The following table shows the total direct expenditure on educational institutions in rural areas during 1963-64.

Expenditure on educational Institutions in rural areas (1963-64)

<i>Types of institutions</i>						<i>Expenditure</i>
						Rs.
Universities	..	..	..	..	..	15,41,902
Research Institutions			..	..	..	—
Arts and Science Colleges		..	..	..	..	26,99,129
Professional and Special Colleges		..	..	..	..	3,80,184
Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	2,06,20,923
Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	5,74,29,447
Other Professional and Special Schools				..	..	18,37,473
					Total	<u>8,45,09,058</u>

CHAPTER II
EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION

The following statement gives figures as regards the strength of various educational services during the year 1963--64.

G. E. S. Class I

Administrative Branch

					<i>No. of posts</i>
(i) Direction	..	..	..	..	6+1 post of Accounts Officer in Common Accounts Cadre.
(ii) Inspection	..	..	..	..	16
(iii) Training Institutions and other posts.			..	..	5
			Total		27 plus 1
			Collegiate Branch		17
			Total G. E. S. Class I		44 plus 1

G. E. S. Class II

Administrative Branch

(i) Direction	..	..	..	..	13
(ii) Teaching	..	..	..	..	97
(iii) Inspecting	..	..	..	..	33
(iv) General		..	..	..	23
			Total		166
			Collegiate Branch	..	102
			Total G. E. S. Class II		268

G. E. S. Class III

(i) Inspecting	..	..	..	..	101
(ii) Teaching Colleges	..	..	..	..	348
(iii) Teaching- Secondary Schools, Primary Schools & Training Colleges.					403
(iv) Clerical		..	..	..	625
(v) Others	..	..	..	..	125
			Total G. E. S. Class III	..	1602

Miscellaneous appointments outside the regular service

(i) Gazetted appointments	.. .. .	11
(ii) Non-gazetted appointments	.. .. .	9
	Total ..	20

Grand total, all services 1935

2.1 During the year 1963-64, Shri D. L. Sharma held the post of the Director of Education, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad, except for the period from 17-3-1.64 to 31-3-64 when Shri K. G. Badlani, I. A. S., held the post of the Director of Education, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad. The Director of Education was assisted by the Deputy Directors of Education, Shri V. H. Bhanot, Dr. Y. R. Desai, and Shri H. N. Shah. He was also assisted by the Accounts Officer in so far as the work in connection with Accounts, budget etc., was concerned and by the Research Officer in connection with Research Work.

2.2 During the year under report, the Vocational Guidance Officer's office was strengthened and the post of Vocational Guidance Officer in Class II was upgraded to Class I. The following posts were sanctioned :—

- Class II.*—
1. Occupational Information Officer.
 2. Psychometrist
 3. Councillor

- Class II.*—
1. Guidance Councillors.
 2. Psychological Assistant
 3. Publication Assistant

2.3 On 1st April 1963 the democratic decentralisation came into existence and the District School Boards ceased to function, except in Dangs and the District Education Committees were formed in sixteen districts of the State. The personnel inspecting the primary schools (i. e. Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors) was transferred to the District Panchayats. The services of Administrative Officers of District School Boards in G. E. S. Class II were placed at the disposal of District Panchayats for being appointed to the posts of Administrative Officers of District Education Committees in G. E. S. Class II.

2.4 The Dharmendrasinhji Arts and Science College, Rajkot was bifurcated on 1st June 1963 and the A. M. P. Law College, Rajkot, was amalgamated with the Dharmendrasinhji Arts College. The H. and H. B. Kotak Institute started functioning independently. Similarly the Samaldas Arts College and the Sir P. P. Institute of Science, Bhavnagar also started functioning as separate colleges from 1st June 1963.

CHAPTER III

PRIMARY EDUCATION

3.1. Primary Schools

The following table compares the number of primary schools in the State according to management during the two years 1962-63 and 1963-64:--

TABLE NO. III (1)

Primary Schools according to Management

Management	1962-63 No. of Pry. Schools			1963-64 No. of Pry. Schools			Increase (plus)/ Decrease (-)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys Schools	Girls Schools	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central Government	5	..	5	5	..	5	..	..	..
State Government	596	31	627	611	34	645	+15	+3	+18
District School Board	15772	622	16394	16006	634	16640	+234	+12	+246
Municipal School Board	556	254	810	644	217	861	+88	-37	+51
Private aided	843	51	894	931	47	978	+88	-4	+84
Private Unaided	384	34	418	419	32	451	+35	-2	+33
Total	18156	992	19148	18616	964	19580	+460	-28	+432

It will be seen from these tables that the total number of primary schools increased from 19,148 in 1962-63 to 19,580 in 1963-64. The increase in boys' schools was 460 (2.5%).

The number of schools managed by the State Government increased from 627 in 1962-63 to 645 in 1963-64.

A number of schools were opened by the local bodies because of the extension of the compulsory education. The next result of all these measures of expansion was that the number of schools managed by the District Education Committees and the District School Boards, Dangs, in the State increased from 16,394 in 1962-63 to 16,640 in 1963-64. In the case of the schools managed by the Municipal School Boards this number was 861 in 1963-64 as against 810 in 1962-63.

The medium of instruction in Primary Schools is generally the mother-tongue of the child. There were 19,106 schools teaching through Gujarati. The table below gives the distribution of primary schools by languages as on 31st March 1964.

Language-wise distribution of Primary Schools (1963-64)

<i>Languages</i>	<i>No. of primary schools</i>
Gujarati	19,106
Marathi	217
Urdu	127
Hindi	45
Sindhi	72
Others	13
Total	19,580

3.2. Enrolment in Primary Schools

The Table No. III (2) presents the enrolment of pupils, boys and girls, in primary schools during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64.

TABLE NO. III (2)

Enrolment in Primary Schools (1963-64)

Management	1963-63			1963-64			Increase + (plus) or Decrease(-)		
	Number of students in			Number of students in			Boys Schools	Girls Schools	Total
	Boys schools	Girls schools	Total	Boys Schools	Girls Schools	Total			
1	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10
Central Government	1097	..	1097	1120	..	1120	+23	..	+23
State Government	48325	7093	55418	51983	8381	60364	+3658	+1288	+4946
District School Board	1776921	181186	1957107	1902146	204 682	2106728	+126225	+23396	+149621
Municipal School Board	287061	136100	423851	286459	110350	396809	-1202	-25840	-27042*
Private Aided	113508	11328	124836	121697	10753	132450	+8189	-575	+7614
Private Unaided	69623	4363	73986	75445	5232	80577	+5722	+869	+6591
Total :	2296135	340160	2636295	2438750	330 298	2778048	+142615	-862	+141753

* Decrease in enrolment in M. S. B. Schools is due to less enrolment in non-authorized Municipalities Schools

It will be seen that the number of pupils in primary schools increased from 26,36,295 on 31st March, 1963 to 27,78,048 on 31st March, 1964 giving an over all increase of 1,42,850 pupils which gives a percentage increase of 5.4. The largest increase is naturally observed in primary schools managed by the District Education Committees.

3.3. The following Tables gives class-wise pupils during the year 1963-64 :-

TABLE NO. III (3)

Enrolment by standards in Primary Schools (1963-64)

Stds.	Enrolment			Percentage to total enrolment		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	6,27,221	4,11,763	10,38,984	35.3	41.0	37.4
II	3,34,380	1,92,886	5,27,275	18.8	19.2	19.0
III	2,56,489	1,27,668	3,84,157	14.4	12.7	13.8
IV	2,00,738	1,09,008	3,18,746	11.8	10.8	11.5
V	1,52,380	72,444	2,24,824	8.5	7.2	8.1
VI	1,14,145	52,328	1,66,473	6.4	5.2	6.0
VII	80,301	37,198	1,17,589	4.5	3.7	4.2
	17,74,753	10,03,295	27,78,048	99.7	99.8	100.9

3.4 Compulsory Primary Education

The compulsion was introduced by stages in the districts of old Bombay State except in Dangs District and by the end of the 2nd Five Year Plan, the children in the age-group 7-11 in the districts were brought under compulsion. The scheme of compulsory primary education was introduced in the districts of Saurashtra and Kutch in the year 1962-63 for the age group of 7-8.

As a point of further development the children in the age-group of 7-10 in the districts of daurashtra and Kutch and those in the age group of 7-9 in Dangs District were covered up during the year under report. Additional 3208 posts of primary teachers were sanctioned for the purpose in this year.

The following table gives information regarding progress of compulsory education during the year under report :

TABLE III (4)

Progress of Compulsory Education (1963-64)

Total No. of towns and village	No. of towns & villages under compulsion	Total estimated population of the children of school going age under compulsion.	No. of pupils on rolls in areas under compulsion.	Percentage of enrolment (Col 5 to total population of school going age	Total expenditure incurred for implementing compulsion.
1	2	3	4	5	6
19,198	13,844	20,55,835	13,55,248	65.9	4,00,42,587

3.5 Public Examination in Primary Schools

The Public Shalant Examination during the year 1963-64 was conducted throughout the State. This examination is conducted at the end of the Primary Course (i.e. 7th Class). The following table compares the results of this examination for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64.

TABLE NO. III (5)

Public Examination in Primary Schools (1963-64)

		Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage of passes
1962-63	Boys	56,454	27,516	48.7
	Girls	31,264	13,231	42.3
1963-64	Boys	56,928	29,368	51.6
	Girls	30,687	14,697	47.8

3.6 Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on Primary Education was Rs. 9,23,65,836 in 1963-64 as against Rs. 9,04,10,170 in 1962-63. A little over 75% of the expenditure was met by State Government from its funds.

TABLE NO. III (6)

Total direct expenditure of Primary Education (1963-64)

	1962-63	1963-64
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Government Funds	53,23,318	31,83,009
State Government Funds	6,44,03,023	7,09,58,687
District School Board Funds	77,50,392	51,36,744
Municipal School Board Funds	73,69,119	71,26,083
Fees	30,14,710	35,36,344
Other Sources	25,49,621	24,24,969
Total	9,04,10,170	9,23,65,836

The per capita expenditure on Primary Education works out to Rs. 33.3 in 1963-64.

3.7 Teachers

The following table gives comparative figures in respect of trained and untrained teachers in primary schools during two consecutive years. The total number of teachers increased from 67,715 in 1962-63 to 72,518 in 1963-64. The percentage of trained teachers increased from 53.8 in 1962-63 to 56.0 in 1963-64. Above 55.0% of the women teachers were trained, while the corresponding percentage for men was 56.2.

TABLE NO III (7)

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
1963-64	28714	11935	40649	22313	9556	31869	51027	21491	72518
1962-63	26123	10205	36418	22470	8827	31297	48593	19123	67715

3.8 Primary School Buildings

Primary schools are housed in three types of buildings; owned, rented and rent-free. 19,580 primary schools were accommodated in 24,082 school buildings and of these only 13,556 were owned; 5,887 were rented and 4,639 were rent free.

3.9 Single-Teacher Schools

Out of 19,580 primary schools in the State in 1963-64, 8,105 were single teacher schools. The average number of pupils for single teachers schools was 38 during the year under report.

CHAPTER IV
BASIC EDUCATION

4.1 Basic Schools and pupils in them.

The number of basic schools and pupils in them which were 5,247 and 11,47,848 in 1962-63 have increased to 5,291 and 12,16,748 respectively during the year 1963-64. The craft-wise classification of the above Basic Schools is shown in the table below:-

TABLE No. IV (1)

Craft-wise Classifications of Basic Schools

<i>Name of the Craft</i>	<i>Number of Basic Schools</i>	<i>Percentage of total.</i>
Purely Spinning.	2,563	48.4
Spinning and Weaving.	2114	40.0
Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture.	508	9.6
Purely Card-board Modelling.	53	1.0
Card-Board Modelling and Wood work.	53	1.0
Total	5291	100.0

It will be seen from the above table that in about 88.4 percent of the total basic schools the craft introduced was Spinning or Spinning and Weaving. The percentage of Basic Schools with Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture was 9.6 while that of Cardboard Modelling and Woodwork Craft was 2.0 only.

The following table gives the Craftwise distribution of pupils actually under basic instruction:-

TABLE NO. IV (2)

Distributions of pupils actually under Basic Instructions as on 31-5-1964

<i>Name of the craft</i>	<i>Number of pupils</i>
Purely Spinning.	2,15,658
Spinning and Weaving.	4,23,826
Kitchen Gardening and Agriculture.	72,001
Purely cardboard Modelling	5,461
Cardboard Modelling and Woodwork.	12,967
Total	7,29,913

4.3. Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on basic education increased from Rs. 4,05,20,836 in 1962-63 to Rs. 4,14,71,468 in the year 1963-64. About 88.7% of the total expenditure was met from the State Funds as against 84.1 percent in 1962-63. The figures quoted above refer to the overall direct expenditure on basic schools including expenditure on account of Crafts. Since the difference between basic and non-basic schools is mainly on the basis of introduction of crafts in the former, the additional expenditure on crafts only would give a clearer indication of the cost on the craft side of basic schools.

The following table gives the break-up of direct expenditure for two consecutive years.

TABLE NO. IV (3)

Expenditure on Basic Education.

Sources	Amounts of expenditure in	
	1962-63	1963-64
Government Funds.	3,55,33,945	3,75,68,638
District School Board (Panchayat Education Funds)	23,68,122	15,07,654
Municipal School Board Funds	21,68,971	19,12,834
Fees	24,557	35,438
Other Sources	4,25,241	4,46,904
Total	4,05,20,836	4,14,71,468

4.4 The overall progress of basic Education *vis-a-vis* non-Basic Education is summarised by the following :

TABLE NO. IV (4)

Primary Schools	1962-63	1963-64	Increase
	Basic	5,247	5,291	+ 44
Non-Basic	13,901	14,289	+ 388
Total	19,148	19,580	+ 432
Expenditure	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Basic	4,05,20,836	4,14,71,468	+9,50,632
Non-Basic	4,98,89,534	5,08,94,318	+10,04,834
Total	9,04,10,170	9,23,65,836	+19,55,466

CHAPTER V

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

51 The following Table No. V (1) compares the number of secondary schools classified according to types of managements for the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 :

TABLE NO. V (1)

Secondary Schools (1963-64)

Management	Number of Secondary Schools 1962-63			Number of Secondary Schools 1963-64			Number of Secondary Schools Increase (plus) Decrease (-)		
	for Boys	for Girls	Total	for Boys	for Girls	Total	for Boys	for Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central Government	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
State Government	94	14	108	83	13	96	-11	-1	-12
District School Board	28	..	28	28	1	29	..	+1	+1
Municipal School Board	70	13	83	71	13	84	+1	..	+1
Private aided Schools	989	88	1077	1047	94	1141	+58	+6	+64
Private unaided schools	17	1	18	11	2	13	-6	+1	-5
Total	1199	116	1315	1241	123	1364	+42	+7	+49

It will be seen that the total number of secondary schools increased by 49 from 1,315 in 1962-63 to 1,364 in 1963-64. There was a decrease of 11 boys' schools and 1 girls' school in Government schools due to handing over of Government schools to private managements.

5.2 Pupils in Secondary Schools

The following Table No. V (2) compares the number of pupils in secondary schools on 31st March 1964 and the preceding year.

TABLE No. V (2)

Pupils in Secondary Schools (1963-64)

Management	Number of pupils in secondary schools (1962-63) for			Number of pupils in secondary schools (1963-64) for			Number of pupils in secondary schools (Increase (+) / or Decrease (-))		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central Government	222	..	222	251	..	251	+29	..	+29
State Government	37981	9479	47460	31338	8177	39515	-6643	-1302	-7945
District School Board	2276	..	2276	2290	38	2328	+14	+38	+52
Municipal School Board	20769	4102	24871	24829	4447	29276	+4060	+345	+4405
Private aided	344734	42013	386747	371612	48284	419896	+26978	+6271	+33149
Private unaided	2195	579	2774	2071	739	2810	-124	+160	+36
Total :	408177	56173	464350	432391	61685	494076	+24214	+5512	+29726

It will be seen that the total enrolment in secondary schools showed an increase of 29,726 from 4,64,350 in 1962-63 to 4,94,076 in 1963-64. The largest increase of enrolment is under aided schools.

5.3 Secondary Schools in rural areas

The following table gives particulars of secondary schools in rural areas :

TABLE NO. V (3)
Secondary Schools in rural areas.

Number of secondary schools.			Number of pupils in secondary schools			Number of pupils per secondary school	
Urban 1	Rural 2	Total 3	Urban 4	Rural 5	Total 6	Urban 7	Rural 8
667	697	1364	338801	155275	494076	508	223

Out of the 1,364 secondary schools, 667 were in urban areas and 697 were in rural areas. The number of pupils attending secondary schools in rural areas was only 1,55,275 (i. e. 31.4 % of the total) while the number of pupils attending secondary schools in urban areas was 3,38,801. Thus the average number of pupils attending secondary schools in the rural areas was 223 while the corresponding figure for the urban areas was 508. It may, however, be pointed out that some pupils from rural areas attend secondary schools in the near by towns since the facilities available for secondary education in rural areas are still limited. Information regarding the agencies managing the secondary schools is furnished in Table V (1).

5.4 Teachers in Secondary Schools

The following Table V (4) gives information about teachers in secondary schools :

TABLE NO. V (4)
Teacher's in Secondary Schools (1963-64)

Management 1	Total number of teachers			Total numbers of trained teachers			Average number of pupils per teacher 8
	Men 2	Women 3	Total 4	Men 5	Women 6	Total 7	
Government Schools	1284	290	1574	764	162	926	25
Local Board Schools	1022	181	1203	524	90	614	26
Private aided schools	13648	2708	16356	9475	1759	11234	26
Private unaided schools	130	51	181	57	28	85	16
Grand total 1963-64	16084	3230	19314	10820	2039	12859	26
Grand total 1962-63	14504	2874	17378	9039	1718	10757	26
Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	+1580	+356	+1936	+1781	+321	+2102	..

It will be seen that the total number of teachers increased by 1936 from 17,378 in 1962-63 to 19,314 during the year under report. The average number of pupils per teacher was 26 during the year. Out of 19,314 teachers as many as 12,859 were trained. This gives a percentage of 66.6 as against the corresponding percentage of 61.9 in 1962-63.

5.5 Expenditure on Secondary Education.

The following table gives the expenditure on secondary education by sources during the year 1963-64:

TABLE NO. V (5)

Expenditure on Secondary Education (1963-64)

Source				Expenditure Rs.	Percentage to the total expenditure
Central Government Funds	..	..	..	69,389	00.11
State Government Funds	..	..	..	2,53,67,975	39.04
Local Board Funds	..	..	..	5,10,348	00.78
Fees	..	..	..	2,95,02,564	45.41
Other sources	..	..	..	95,23,684	14.66
			Total	6,49,73,360	100.00

5.6 Examination

During the year under review the public examination at the end of the secondary school course was held by the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board, Baroda. The results of March 1964 and October 1963 examinations are given in the table below :

TABLE NO. V (6)

Examination (1963-64)

	Number appeared			Number passed		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>March 1964</i>						
Boys	54,072	2,204	56,276	25,301	277	25,578
Girls	17,489	980	18,469	8,312	118	8,430
Total	71,561	3,184	74,745	33,613	395	34,008
<i>October 1963</i>						
Boys	17,914	1,808	19,722	5,856	309	6,165
Girls	5,113	624	5,737	1,583	110	1,693
Total	23,027	2,432	25,459	7,439	419	7,858

5.7 Post Basic Schools

Out of 1364 Secondary Schools, there were 24 post basic schools imparting instructions in Basic Education during the year 1963-64.

CHAPTER VI
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

6.1 Institutions and students.

The Table No. VI (1) shows the comparative figures of the number of institutions for higher education and the number of students under instruction during the years 1962--63 and 1963--64 :—

TABLE NO. VI (1)
Institutions of Higher Education (1963-64)

Type of institutions	Number of institution			Number of students						Increase (+)/or Decrease (—)		
	62-63	63-64	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1962—63			1963—64			Boys	Girls	Total
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
University	3	3	..	628	127	765	726	155	881	+88	+28	+116
Research Institutions	8	8	..	287	87	374	306	97	403	+19	+10	+29
Colleges for General Education	60	70	+10	29796	9720	39516	34807	11812	46619	+5011	+2092	+7103
Colleges for professional and special education	30	40	+1	10837	1468	12305	12009	1816	14725	+2072	+348	+2420
Total	110	121	11	41558	11402	52960	48748	13880	62628	+7190	+2478	+9648

It will be seen from the above table that the total number of educational institutions increased from 110 in 1962--63 to 121 in 1963--64. The students reading in these institutions have increased from 52,960 to 62,628.

6.2 Universities.

The three Statutory Universities viz. (1) Maharaja Sayajirao University, Baroda (2) Gujarat University, Ahmedabad and (3) Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Vallabh Vidyanagar, were functioning during the year under report. The S. N. D. T. Women's University has also affiliated some Women's Colleges in this State. In addition to these Statutory Universities, the Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad was functioning as an institution deemed to be a University.

An amount of Rs. 36,72,950 was paid as Block grant to Universities during the year under report. The break up of the amount is given below. :—

<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Amount Paid Rs.</i>
1. M.S. University, Baroda	26,60,117
2. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	3,65,275
3. S. V. Vidyapeeth, Vallabhvidyanagar	6,47,558
Total	36,72,950

In addition to the block grants, matching grants (both recurring and non-recurring) were paid to the Universities as under, for development schemes approved by the University Grants Commission, during the year under report :-

<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Amount Paid</i> Rs.
1. M. S. University, Baroda	4,46,355
2. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.	5,28,933
3. S. V. Vidyapeeth, Vallabh Vidyanagar	2,39,536
Total	<u>12,14,824</u>

6.3 Expenditure

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

TABLE NO. VI (2)

Direct expenditure of Statutory Universities (1963--64)

<i>Source</i>	<i>1962-63</i> Rs.	<i>1963--64</i> Rs.
Central Government Funds	20,66,252	20,74,187
State Government Funds	38,64,577	43,75,402
Fees	52,10,052	59,41,042
Other sources	24,01,119	53,89,974
Total	<u>1,35,42,000</u>	<u>1,77,80,605</u>

It will be seen that the direct expenditure on Universities increased by over Rs. 42,38,605 from Rs. 1,35,42,000 to Rs. 1,77,80,605. During 1963--64 about 33.41% of the direct expenditure was met from fees.

6.4 Research Institutions

The total number of Research Institutions was 8 and the number of students in these institutions on 31st March 1964 was 403, (306 men and 97 women.)

6.5 Expenditure

The expenditure of research institutions by sources during the year under report is given in the table below.

TABLE NO. VI (3)

<i>Expenditure of Research Institutions (1963--64)</i>		<i>1962--63</i>	<i>1963--64</i>
<i>Source</i>		Rs.	Rs.
Central Government Funds	.. ..	6,94,181	8,91,707
State Government Funds	.. ..	2,73,207	2,87,455
Municipal Funds	.. ..	12,05,753	11,64,314
Fees	.. ..	8,54,384	9,27,356
Other sources	.. ..	1,08,946	2,51,425
Total	..	<u>31,36,471</u>	<u>35,22,257</u>

COLLEGES FOR GENERAL EDUCATION

The total number of Arts and Science Colleges increased from 60 with 39,516 students to 70 colleges with 46,619 students. The average number of students per college rose to 666 as against the corresponding figure of 658 for the preceding year. The total number of girls in these colleges was 11,812 which represents about 25% of the total enrolment.

6.7 Expenditure

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

Sources	Expenditure on Arts and Science Colleges	
	1962--63 Rs.	1963--64 Rs.
Government Funds	31,52,643	42,61,795
Fees	69,16,730	90,92,009
Other Sources	28,69,387	23,26,836
Total	1,29,38,760	1,56,80,640

From the above table it is seen that fees contributed 58% of the total expenditure.

6.8 Professional Colleges

The number of professional colleges increased from 31 in 1962--63 to 32 in 1963--64. The number of students on roll increased from 10,841 in 1962--63 to 13,170 in 1963--64.

The table No. VI (4) gives particulars of these 32 colleges.

6.9 Expenditure

The following table presents the expenditure figures on all professional colleges during the year under report.

TABLE NO. VI (5)

Expenditure on Professional Colleges (1963--64)

Source	1963--64
Central Government Funds	..
State Government Funds	4,19,544
Fees	18,52,994
Other sources	3,57,642
Total	26,30,180

6.10 Special Colleges

The number of colleges for Special education was 8 during the year 1963--64. The number of students on roll in the corresponding period increased from 1,464 in 1962--63 to 1,555 in 1963--64.

TABLE NO. VI (4).

Professional Colleges in the State 1963-64

College for Education		College of Commerce		Law Colleges		College of Applied Art		Other Professional Colleges.		Total	
Insti- tution	Enrol- ment	Insti- tution	Enrol- ment	Insti- tution	Enrol- ment	Insti- tution	Enrol- ment	Insti- tution	Enrol- ment	Insti- tution	Enrol- ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9	1232	11	8287	8	3279	—	—	4	372	32	13,170

TABLE NO. VI (6)

Enrolment in Colleges for Special Education (1962-64)

Sr. No.	College	Enrolment
1	College of Sangeet Nritya, Rajkot	25
2	College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics, Baroda.	507
3	Faculty of Fine Arts, Baroda.	187
4	Faculty of Social Work, Baroda.	68
5	Baroda Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya.	66
6	Lok Bharati Higher Education, Sanosara.	202
7	Institution of Indology, Dwarka.	8
8	Faculty of Home Science, Baroda.	492
	Total	1555

6.11. Expenditure

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

TABLE NO. VI (7)

Expenditure on Colleges for Special Education (1963-64)

Sources	1963-64 Rs.
Central Government Funds.	22,450
State Government Funds.	1,01,133
Fees.	2,16,308
Other Sources.	6,67,908
Total	10,07,799

The total expenditure during the year 1963-64 rose to Rs 10,07,799 from Rs. 9,22,654 for the year 1962-63 registering an increase of Rs. 85,145.

CHAPTER VII

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

7.1. This Chapter is divided into three sections.

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

A Training of Secondary Teachers

7.2. Secondary Training Colleges.

The following table shows that number of secondary training colleges affiliated to Universities and the number of teachers trained by them during the year under report.

TABLE NO. VII (I)
Secondary Training Colleges (1963-64)

Management	Number of institutions	Number of teachers under training		
		men	Women	Total
1	3	2	4	5
Government	3	139	33	172
Aided	6	795	265	1060
Total	9	934	298	1232

During the year 1963-64 out of 9 Secondary Training Colleges, there were two Graduate Basic Training Colleges not affiliated to any university—one was at Rajpipla and the other was at Mangol. These institutions were managed by State Government. The number of trainees in these institutions increased from 66 in 1962-63 to 75 in 1963-64.

7.3. Higher Examination in the Professional Training of Teachers.

In addition to the B. T./B. Ed. all Universities have instituted the M. Ed. Examination which can be taken entirely by papers, partly by papers and partly by research, or entirely by research. The Ph. D. in Education is an exclusively research degree. During the year 99 students (82 men and 17 women) were registered for the M. Ed. Degree and 21 students (18 men and 3 women) were registered for the Ph. D. degree in the secondary training colleges or research institutions. 49 students (35 men and 14 Women) were awarded the M. Ed. degree and 3 students the Ph. D. (Edn.) Degree by the Universities during 1963-64.

7.4. Diploma in Teaching

There were T. D. classes attached to M. B. Patel College of Education, Vallabh Vidyanagar, and Faculty of Education, M. S. University of Baroda. The number of students in these classes as on 31st March 1964, was 78 (43 men and 35 women).

B. Training of Primary Teachers

7.5. The number of Primary Training Colleges in the State on 31st March 1964 was 70 of which 39 were managed by Government and 31 by private agencies. There was an increase of 3 colleges for women during the year under report.

The total number of students in the colleges increased from 9,285 on 31st March 1963 to 10,224 in 1963-64. The average number of students per college was 146. The following table shows the number of Primary Training Colleges by management and the number of pupils in them during the year under report.

TABLE NO. VII (2)

Training Institutions for Primary Teachers (1963-64)

Management	Number of institution.			Number of students in institutions		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government	32	7	39	5,576	885	6,461
Private aided	13	18	31	1,508	2,255	3,763
Total	45	25	70	7,084	3,140	10,224

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

7.6. Training of Primary Teachers (Men) Institutions and Students.

The total number of training colleges for men remained constant at 45 during 1962-63 and 1963-64.

The following table gives the details of Primary Training Colleges for Men for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64.

TABLE NO. VII (4)

Training Institutions for Men Primary Teachers

Year.	Number of institutions.	Number of students.	Average number of students per institution.
1	2	3	4
1962-63	45	6,725	149
1963-64	45	7,084	157

7.7. Expenditure

The expenditure on training institutions for men primary teachers increased from Rs. 20,39,310 in 1962-63 to Rs. 21,55,479 in 1963-64. The amount spent by Government on the training institutions for men was Rs. 16,78,514 which represents about 77% of the total expenditure on these institutions.

The following table gives expenditure figures on Training Colleges for Men for the two successive years.

TABLE NO. VII (5)

Expenditure on the Training Institutions for Men Primary Teachers (1963-64)

Year	Government Funds		Other Sources		Total
	On Govt. institutions	On-non-Govt. institutions	On Govt. institutions	On non-Govt. institutions	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1962-63	15,20,561 (74.56%)	2,17,212 (10.65%)	1,24,159 (6.09%)	1,77,378 (8.70%)	20,39,310 (100%)
1963-64	15,02,374 (69.75%)	1,76,140 (8.17%)	2,96,319 (9.57%)	2,70,646 (12.51%)	21,55,479 (100%)

7.8. Institutions and Students.

The number of Primary Training Colleges for Women increased from 22 in 1962-63 to 25 in 1963-64.

The number of trainees in these institutions increased from 2,560 on 31st March 1963 to 3,140 on 31st March 1964.

The following table gives the distribution of women training institutions for two successive years.

TABLE NO. VII (6)

Training Institutions for Women Primary Teachers (1963-64)

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students	Average number of students per institution
1962-63	22	2,560	116
1963-64	25	3,140	125

7.9 Expenditure

The expenditure on Training Institutions for Women increased by Rs. 1,13,056 from Rs. 7,48,524 in 1962-63 to Rs. 8,61,580 in 1963-64. The expenditure from Government Fund on these institutions was Rs. 5,98,568 which represented about 69.00 percent of the total expenditure.

The following table gives the details of expenditure on women's Primary Training Institutions for two successive years.

TABLE NO. VII (7)

Expenditure on the training Institutions for Women Primary Teachers (1963-64)

Year	Government Funds		Other Sources		Total
	On Govt. institutions	On non-Govt. institutions	On Govt. institutions	On non-Govt. institutions	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1962-63	3,02,210 (40.37%)	2,36,776 (31.63%)	2,621 (0.35%)	2,06,917 (27.65%)	7,48,524 (100%)
1963-64	3,07,805 (35.73%)	2,90,763 (33.74%)	9,057 (1.05%)	2,53,955 (29.48%)	8,61,580 (100%)

*C. Training of Other Teachers.***7.10 Hindi Teachers.**

Arrangements have been made for Training Hindi Teachers for Primary Schools and for Secondary Schools. For the former, the Department conducts four months' short-term training courses in selected primary training colleges in the State and selected Panchayat teachers who are deputed to this course are paid a deputation allowance of Rs. 25 per month. The training of Hindi Teachers for secondary schools is mostly done by private agencies which coach candidates for the lower and for the higher Hindi Shikshak Sanad Examination. The Lower H.S.S. Examination is taken by students who undergo a Refresher Course of four months' duration while the Higher H. S.S. Examination by those who undergo a Refresher Course of 9 months' duration. During the year under report one primary training college was selected for conducting the short term training course in Hindi. The total number of classes in this college was 2 and the total number of primary teachers under training during the year was 50. During the year 1963-64 two classes for training of Hindi teachers were conducted by the Vidyapeeth for the courses (viz. Hindi shiksha Vinit for Matriculates and Hindi Shiksha Visharad for Graduates.) During the year 1963-64 there were 36 and 24 students reading in vinit and Visharad courses respectively.

7.11. Pre-Primary Training Institutions.

During the year under report the number of Pre-primary Training Colleges was 6. The number of trainees in these colleges was 565 on 31st March 1964. The expenditure on these colleges during the year under report was Rs. 1,09,698 of which an amount of Rs. 53,088 was met by Government. Further details about these colleges are given in the table below:—

TABLE NO. VII (8)

Pre-Primary Training Institutions (1963-64)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of institutions	6
Number of trainees.	
Men	74
Women	491
Total	565

Number of teachers

Men	13
Women	21
Total	34

Direct Expenditure :

State Funds	53,088
Fees	33,007
Other sources	23,553
Total	<u>1,09,648</u>

7.12 Drawing Teachers.

During the year under report, there were 4 Drawing Teacher's Training Institute in the State. The duration of the course is one academic year. The total number of students in the institution as on 31st March 1964 was 180.

The following table shows the results of the Drawing Teachers' Examination for the year 1964.

TABLE NO. VII (9)

(1963-64)

Name of the Examination	Number appeared	Number passed.
Drawing Teachers' Examination	219	181

7.13. Physical Education Teachers.

Training of Physical Education Teachers is dealt with in Chapter X.

CHAPTER VIII
PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

8.1. Commercial Education

Commercial Education in this State is provided through three types of institutions (1) Colleges of Commerce; (2) Commercial High Schools and Multipurpose Schools with Commerce as a Course; and (3) Commercial Institutions. Colleges of Commerce are affiliated to Universities and provide 4-year degree course after the secondary stage. The Commercial High Schools and Multipurpose Schools provide a pre-Vocational Course of Commercial Education along with general education. The commercial institutions provide instructions in 40 courses as shorthand, typewriting, accountancy and secretarial practice.

8.2. Colleges of Commerce.

During the year under report the total number of Commerce Colleges in the State was 11. The number of students in these colleges increased from 6,502 on 31st March 1963 to 8,287 on 31st March : 1964.

The following table gives the statistics of these colleges for two successive years.

TABLE NO. VIII (1)

Colleges of Commerce

	1962-63	1963-64
<i>Number of Institutions</i>		
Government	1	1
Non-Government	10	10
<i>Number of Students in institutions</i>		
Government	460	472
Non-Government	6042	7815
<i>Expenditure (Direct)</i>		
	<i>From</i>	<i>State Fund.</i>
	1962-63	1963-64
	Rs.	Rs.
Government institutions	1,50,000	1,01,875
Non-Government institutions	1,29,027	1,97,512
Total	2,79,027	2,99,387

8.3 The Commerce Course has gained popularity as a Multipurpose Course in secondary schools, the course extending over four years, Std., VIII to Std., XI. Very few schools however, can either afford to institute these special courses or where instituted the number of students opting for the course does not always justify either the heavy initial expenditure for equipment or the full-time service of trained instructors. Government, therefore, have established Commerce Centres in District towns or other large towns having a fairly large number of secondary schools. These centres are fully equipped and well staffed and offer the course gratis to pupils of local secondary schools. During the year 1963-64, there were 19 centres in Gujarat as shown in Table VIII (2)

TABLE NO. VIII (2)

Commercial Centres (1963-64)

1 Ahmedabad	R. C. High School of Commerce.
2 Baroda	Training College for Women.
3 Godhra	Telang High School of Commerce.
4 Jamnagar	National Multipurpose High School.
5 Patan	Shri B. D. Sarvajanic Vidyalaya, Fatipol Gate.
6 Surat	Sorabji J. J. Primary Training College.
7 Anand	Sharda High School.
8 Bhavnagar	Middle School, Near Crescent, Building.
9 Broach	R. S. Dalal High School.
10 Bhuj	Alfred High School.
11 Cambay	Cambay High School.
12 Junagadh	Training College for Women.
13 Navsari	Sir C. J. N. X. Madresa, Sayaji Road,
14 Palanpur	Government Technical High School.
15 Porbandar	Bhavsinhji High School.
16 Kadi (N. G.)	Zaveri R. T. High School.
17 Modasa	Government Technical-cum-Commercial Centre.
18 Rajkot	Alfred High School.
19 Dholka	Sheth Husenali High School of Commerce,

Commercial Institutions.

The number of Commercial institutions increased from 79 in 1962-63 to 80 in 1963-64 and their enrolment from 9,638 to 9,722. The total expenditure on these institutions was Rs. 1,19,491 in 1963-64.

8.4 Commercial Examinations

The following table shows the number of candidates who appeared and passed the Government Commercial Diploma (G. C. D.) and Government Commercial Certificates (G. C. C.) examinations held during the year 1963-64.

Name of the Examination	Number appeared		Number passed.	
	1964	1963	1964	1963
1	2	3	4	5
	April/May	Octo--Nov.	April/May	Octo./Nov.
Government Commercial Diploma	95	97	13	3
Government Commercial Certificate	3440	3134	1708	1451

Legal Education.**8.5. Law Colleges.**

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

The following table gives the details of Law Colleges for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64.

TABLE NO. VIII (3)
Law Colleges (1963-64)

Number of institutions

	1962-63	1963-64
Government	1	—
Non-Government	8	8
Total	9	8

Number of students in institutions:

Government	233	—
Non-Government	3022	3279
Total	3255	3279

The A. M. P. Law College, Rajkot which was in existence in the year 1962-63 as a separate Government institution was amalgamated with the Dharmendrasinhji Arts College, Rajkot during the year under review. Thus there was no separate institution as Law College run by Government during the year under report. All the remaining 8 colleges were privately managed colleges receiving no grants.

The total number of students in these colleges increased from 3,255 in 1962-63 to 3,279 in 1963-64 and the total expenditure decreased by Rs. 1,81,822 during the year under report.

8.6. Music Education.

On 31st March, 1964, there were 2 institutions in Music and Dancing at the University level, viz., the College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics at the M. S. University of Baroda and Sangit, Nritya, Natya Mahavidyalaya, Rajkot and the total enrolment in these colleges was 532 students (317 boys and 215 girls.) Total expenditure during the year under report came to Rs. 2,32,266 as against Rs. 2,21,323 for the year 1962-63.

During the year under report there were 11 Music Schools in the State. All these were private institutions and Government expenditure on account of grants to these institutions was Rs. 90,566. The total number of students in these schools on 31st March 1964, was 999 (566 boys and 433 girls).

8.7. Gujarat Sangeet Nritya Natya Akademi.

During the year under reference the following festivals were organised by the Gujarat Sangeet Nritya Natya Akademi.

- (i) Navratri Garba Mahotsav at Bhuj and Ahmedabad during September-October 1963. The programme at Ahmedabad was inaugurated by the Vice-President of India Dr. Zakir Hussain.

(ii) Music and Dance Festival at Bhavnagar from 20th to 22nd October, 1963. Well known artists not only from Gujarat but also from outside were invited to participate in this programme.

(iii) A Drama Festival was arranged at Baroda for four days.

Juni Rangbhumi-nu-Rasdarshan

Well known Gujarati artists who has made noteworthy contribution in the field of Dance, Drama and Music were honoured by the State Akademi. On this occasion, these artists enacted certain scenes from the dramas for which they became popular.

(iv) *Folk Dance Festival*.—This was arranged at Bular for two days. This programme of Adivasi Dances included eleven parties.

(v) *Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes*.—Under this scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, a cultural troupe from Punjab visited Gujarat. Its programmes were arranged at Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Broach and Surat from 12th to 15th November, 1963. The items presented by the troupe included the popular Bhangda dance and a ballet.

(vi) On the occasions of the Republic Day and United Nations Day, Cultural Programmes were arranged at Ahmedabad under the joint auspices of the Directorate of Information and the State Akademi.

(vii) *Other Activities*.—Five more cultural institutions were given recognitions by the State Akademi bringing the total of such institutions to 23. A total amount of Rs. 18,000 was distributed as grant to all these institutions. In addition, an amount of Rs. 14,203 was distributed to the institutions recognised by the Saurashtra Sangeet Natak Akademi.

Financial Assistant to Artists.

Under this scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, 31 artists were given financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 19,200.

Construction of Open Air Theatres.

The Municipalities of Bhavnagar Dholka and the Gujarat Labour Welfare Board, Ahmedabad, were given instalments of grants for the construction of Open Air Theatre.

Seminar for training in Dramatics.

About 50 teachers from Secondary Schools attended this seminar which was conducted under the able guidance of Shri C. C. Mehta, a member of the Standing Committee of the Akademi. 33 lecturers were invited to this seminar.

As in the previous year competitions in dramatics were arranged in schools for which an amount of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned by Government. Moreover, institutions giving lessons in Music and Dance were also paid grants to the tune of Rs. 14,000.

8.8. Gujarat State Lalitkala Akademi.

The Gujarat Lalitkala Akademi was established in September 1961 with a view to fostering developing and co-ordinating activities in the domain of visual and Plastic Arts (Painting Sculpture, Architecture, Graphics and Applied Arts) and thereby promoting the Cultural unity of the State.

The Akademi has been organising State Art Exhibitions every year and, in accordance with this policy, the 4th State Art Exhibition was arranged at Baroda in February 1964. There were, broadly speaking, two main sections—Exhibits of Artists and Art students. Drawing and Painting, Sculpture, Architecture and Graphics were the four main categories in these sections. In addition, entries were also invited of paintings designed to encourage war efforts. The total amount of prizes was Rs. 10,650/-.

The Akademi has decided to arrange one-man shows, give financial assistance to artists and art institutions, purchase books on art and set up a library, prepare Artists' Directory and also undertake publications. These activities are being taken up on hand gradually.

Social Sciences.

3.9. Higher institutions for Social Studies.

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

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

During the year under report, the Faculty of Social Work had an enrolment of 68 (50 boys and 18 girls).

3.10. Schools of Social Sciences.

In addition to the above-mentioned institutions which provided instructions at an advanced level, there was one institutions, namely, Kasturba Gram Sevika Vidyalaya, Koba, Ahmedabad, providing training to Social Workers at the village level.

The duration of the course in the Kasturba Gram Sevika Vidyalaya is of one year. The medium of instruction in the institution is Gujarati.

The total number of students in the institution on 31st March 1964 was 19 (19 girls). The total expenditure on the institution in 1963-64 was Rs. 13,510 and the State Government's contribution towards the total expenditure was Rs. 3,695/-.

3.11. Faculty of Home Science, M. S. University of Baroda :

The Faculty provides a four-year course leading to the degree of B. Sc. in Home Science and further two-year course leading to the degree of M. Sc. in Home Science. In the B. Sc. course, the first two years consist of a core course which acquaints all the students with different phases of Home Science. The last two years enable the students to specialise in their own field of interest. Four Home Science fields are offered as majors-viz. Food and Nutrition, Child Development, Home Management and Home Science Education. For M. Sc. two major fields are provided viz. Food and Nutrition and Child Development.

The total number of women in the Faculty on 31st March, 1964, was 492 as against 500 in 1962-63.

Home Science also forms a diversified course like Commerce, Technical and Fine Arts at the Secondary stage. The Home Science Course forms one of the streams in multi-purpose schools. There is no separate High School of Home Science in the State.

3.12. Rural Higher Institutions.

There is one Rural Institute for Higher Education in the State viz. Lok Bharati, Sanosra established in 1953. This institution is affiliated to the National Council for Rural Higher Education of the Government of India. It prepares students for the three-year Diploma Course in Rural Services and the two-year certificate course in Agricultural Science. In addition to these courses, Lok Bharati, also runs a primary school, a basic teachers training college, Krishi Vid Course, a scheme for subsidised farms as well as educational extension service in nearby villages. The institution has also an experimental and demonstration farm attached to it.

The total number of students in Training Institute as on 31st March 1964 was 202 (184 boys and 18 girls). The total expenditure on this institute for the year 1963-64 was 59,560 of which an amount of Rs. 42,370 was contributed by the State Government.

813. Instructions in the following courses were imparted in number of multipurpose High Schools as indicated below during the year 1963-64.

<i>Nature of course</i>	<i>No. of Multipurpose School.</i>
(1) Commerce.	40
(2) Agriculture	23
(3) Technical (Such as engineering)	38
(4) Fine Arts	21
(5) Home Science	23
	<hr/>
	145
	<hr/>

CHAPTER IX

Social Education.

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

TABLE NO. IX (1)

Social Education Classes (First Test) (1963-64)

	Number of classes	Enrolment	Number made literate.
Men	538	13,350	4,519
Women	331	5,336	3,135
Total	869	18,686	7,654

It will be seen that the enrolment per class was about 25 and the percentage of those made literate to the total enrolment was about 41. The duration of the literacy classes which prepare for the First Test is about four months. Those adults who pass the first Test in Social Education are generally persuaded to continue their education further. They then undergo a course which improves their capacity to read and write still further and also gives them the elements to read and write better. At the end of the course, they are given another Test which is known as the Second Test in Social Education.

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

TABLE NO. IX (2)

Social Education Classes (Second Test) (1963-64).

	Number of classes	Enrolment	Number passed in the 2nd Test
Men	83	1,942	574
Women	118	1,320	859
Total	201	3,262	1,433

The duration of the Second Test is about six months.

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

TABLE NO. IX (3)

Expenditure on Social Education (1963-64)

	Expenditure
	Rs.
Government	28,231
Board Funds	1,47,052
Other Sources	2,703
Total	1,77,986

Information about libraries will be found in Chapter XII.

CHAPTER X.

Physical Education.

10.1. At the State level there is a State Inspector for Physical Education who assists the Director of Education in matters pertaining to Physical Education. At the District level there are Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector for Physical Education who assist District Educational Inspector in matters pertaining to Physical Education One Assistant Deputy Education Inspector for Physical education is attached to the office of the State Inspector for Physical Education.

Physical Education is a curricular subject and also a compulsory examination subject in secondary high schools upto Std., X. At primary level one period is allotted to Physical Education everyday. Standardwise allotment of Physical Education periods for secondary schools is given below :

<i>Standard</i>	<i>Period</i>
VIII	5
IX	4
X	4
XI	1

10.2. Playground and equipment facilities

528 secondary schools have got adequate playground and other needed facilities for Physical Education. Rest of the secondary schools have adequate equipment but playgrounds facilities are not there.

10.3. Medical Inspections.

Medical Inspection in school is conducted at three age levels corresponding with Std. V, VIII and XI, in educational institutions. In 748 institutions medical inspections was carried, out during the year under report. In rest of the schools normal medical check up was done

10.4. The Gujarat State Sports Festival.

The Festival was organised at Taluka, District and State level and about 45,000 pupils took part in the same. An amount of Rs. 1,09,500 was sanctioned for Sports Festival.

During the year under report 75 pupils participated at the All India Winter Meet Competition and 60 pupils participated in the Autumn Meet Competitions.

10.5. Physical Teachers Training Institutions.

There were four Physical Training Institutions offering Training in Certificate Course in Physical Education. 256 trained Physical Education teachers turned out during the year under report. There was one institution offering training in Diploma in Physical Education. 31 Graduate Diploma holder turned out during the year under report.

10.6. National Discipline Scheme.

National Discipline Scheme was introduced since 1958. In Gujarat State, 462 Instructors were working in 290 secondary schools. The statistical information of the N. D. S. Instructors and its supervisory staff was as under during the year under report :

State Cadre.

Supervisor	1
Senior Instructor Grade I	1
Junior Instructors Grade I	10
Junior Instructors Grade II	73

Central Government Cadre.

Senior Grade II	15
Junior Grade I	85
Junior Grade II	277

CHAPTER XI

Education of Girls

11.1. There is a special officer called the Inspector of Girl's Schools at Ahmedabad who inspects secondary schools for girls and women primary and pre-primary training college. The administrative control of the institutions however rests with the District Educational /Inspector of the respective Districts

11.2. Institutions and pupils

The following table gives comparative figures of the institutions for the education of girls and the total enrolment of girls during the two years-1962-63 and 1963-64

TABLE NO. XI (1)
Education of Girls (1963-64)

Type of institution	No. of institutions specially meant for girls			No. of girls in all institutions	
	1962-63	1963-64	Increase decrease	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Universities.	..	..	..	127	155
2. Research	..	..	..	87	97
3. Arts and Science Colleges	8	9	+ 1	9,720	11,812
4. Professional and Special Colleges.	2	3	+ 1	1,468	1,816
5. Secondary schools	116	123	+ 7	1,25,120	1,37,469
6. Primary schools	952	964	-28	9,49,613	10,03,295
7. Social Education Classes	788	453	-335	8,710	10,278
8. Other Schools	34	34	..	20,129	22,054
Total ..	1940	1586	-354	11,14,974	11,86,976

In the above table the enrolment is of girls in all institutions (including co-educational) while the information in respect of institution is only of those which are specially meant for girls. The enrolment of girls increased from 11,14,974 in 1962-63 to 11,86,976 in 1963-64.

11.3. The following paragraphs give brief information regarding girls education at different stages :—

(i) *Pre-primary education.*—There were no separate pre-primary schools exclusively meant for girls during the year under report. There were 478 pre-primary schools in the State with an enrolment of 35,502 (19,362 boys and 16,140 girls).

(ii) *Primary schools.*—There were in all 27,78,048 pupils in the primary schools of the State of whom 10,03,295 (36.12%) were girls. Of the total number of girls students 36.00% were in urban schools and 64.00% in rural schools.

Out of 72,518 teachers working in primary schools, 21,491 i. e. 29.64% were women. The number of trained women teachers was 11,935 which comes to 55.53% of the total women teachers in primary schools.

(iii) *Secondary Education*.—Of the total enrolment of 4,94,076 pupils in all secondary schools, 1,37,469 i. e. 27.38% were girls. Out of 1,364 secondary schools 123 were schools meant exclusively for girls.

Out of the total of 19,314 teachers 3,230 i. e. 16.72% were women teachers.

(iv) *Higher Education*.—Out of the total enrolment of 62,628 in all institutions of higher education 13,880 i. e. 22.2% were girls during the year under report as against 21.5% in 1962-63.

Out of the total of 3194 teachers working at this level, 384 i. e. 12.0% were women.

11.4. Expenditure

It is not possible to give an accurate figure of the total expenditure incurred on the education of girls because majority of the girls enrolment in all educational institutions were studying in mixed schools and colleges. So far as the separate schools for girls are concerned, the following are the figures of direct expenditure.

TABLE NO. XI (2)

Direct Expenditure on separate schools for girls by types of institutions (1962-63)

<i>Types of institutions</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred</i>
University, Research Institutions and Arts and Science Colleges.	9,66,858
Professional and Special Colleges.	2,58,452
Secondary Schools.	79,77,341
Primary Schools	1,18,27,981
Social Education Classes.	59,470
Other Professional and Special Schools	9,81,738
Total ..	2,20,74,840

CHAPTER XII

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

- A Pre-Primary Education.
- B School Medical Service and School Meals.
- C Institute of Vocational Guidance.
- D Oriental Studies.
- E Visual Education.
- F Libraries.
- G Patronage to Literature.
- H Text Books.
- I National Cadet Corps and Auxiliary Cadet Corps.
- J Drawing and Craft Education.
- K Evaluation Unit.
- L Ashram Schools.

A. PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

12.2. Schools and pupils

The number of pre-primary schools increased from 446 with 31,971 pupils on 31st March, 1963, to 478 with 35,502 pupils on 31st March 1964 as shown in the following table:--

TABLE NO. XII (1)

Pre-Primary Education (1963 64)

Year	Number of schools	Number of pupils			Average No. of pupils per schools
		Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1962-63	446	17,553	14,418	31,971	71
1963-64	478	19,362	16,140	35,502	64

Out of the 478 pre-primary schools, 76 were conducted by local bodies and the remaining 402 by private agencies. As many as 388 private pre-primary schools were aided by the department. This figure does not include Balwadis under Social Welfare Department. Of the total number of 35,502 pupils in pre-primary schools, 5,348 pupils were enrolled in schools conducted by local bodies, 29,075 were in aided schools and 1,079 were in unaided schools. Pre-primary schools tended to concentrate in urban areas. The Community Development activities, however, have brought this facility even to rural areas so that as many as 138 out of 478 of these schools were in rural areas in 1963-64.

TABLE NO. XII (2)

*Urban and Rural Pre-primary Schools**Number of Schools :*

Urban ..	..	340
Rural ..	..	138
Total ..	..	478

Number of pupils :

Urban ..	..	26,825
Rural ..	..	8,677
Total ..	..	35,502

Average number of pupils per school :

Urban ..	..	78
Rural ..	..	62
Total ..	..	74

Thus 71% of these schools were in urban areas while only 29% were in the rural areas. As regards enrolment, 26,825 (75.6 %) pupils were in urban schools and only 8,677 (24.4%) in rural schools. The average number of pupils per school was 78 in urban and 62 in rural areas.

12.3. Teachers

The following table gives the details of teachers in pre-primary schools.

TABLE NO. XII (3)

*Teachers in Pre-primary Schools (1963-64)**Trained Teachers :*

Men ..	..	145
Women ..	..	427
Total ..	..	572

Untrained Teachers :

Men ..	..	63
Women ..	..	332
Total ..	..	395

Total :—

Men ..	..	208
Women ..	..	759
Total ..	..	967

It will be seen from the above table that the number of teachers in pre-primary schools was 967 as against 952 in 1962-63. The number of trained teachers was 529 or 54.70 of the total number of teachers, the percentage of women teachers was about 78.5.

12.4. Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on pre-primary Schools increased from Rs. 17,18,017 in 1962-63 to Rs. 18,07,483 in 1963-64. Its distribution according to sources is given in the table below.

TABLE NO. XII (4)

Expenditure on pre-primary schools (1963-64)

Source	1962-63		1963-64	
	Expenditure Rs.	%age to the total	Expenditure Rs.	%age to the total
1	2	3	4	5
Central Government Funds	37,225	2.2	33,788	1.9
State Government Funds	1,27,450	7.4	1,18,502	6.5
District Education Committees	1,85,455	10.8	3,05,522	16.9
Municipal School Boards	1,92,749	11.2	1,73,492	9.6
Fees	6,30,293	36.7	6,55,840	36.3
Other Sources	5,44,845	31.7	5,20,339	28.8
Total	17,18,017	100.0	18,07,483	100.0

12.5. Training Institutions

Information about pre-primary training institutions is given in Chapter VII (Training of Teachers) of this report.

B-SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE AND SCHOOL MEALS

12.6 Medical Service & Health Education

There is no regular school medical service constituted for the State as such but provision for regular medical inspection of school children has been made in the grant-in-aid code.

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

(a) Medical Inspection

The orders of Government of Medical Inspection of students in secondary schools in the Gujarat Districts of old Bombay State area are as follows :

(i) The routine medical examination of pupils should be held on entry into a secondary school and thereafter at or about the 14th year of their age and finally in the top standard before the pupils concerned leave the schools.

(ii) In the case of children who are found defective in health at the routine medical inspections, their parents are to be requested to take suitable steps and another inspection undertaken after a reasonable period.

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

(iv) A statement containing a record of the medical examination of a pupil is to be attached to the leaving certificate when the pupil leaves the school.

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

TABLE NO. XII (5) . .

Medical Inspection in Secondary Schools . .

Year	Total No. of secondary schools	Number of secondary schools where medical inspection was carried out	Total number of students examined	Total expenditure incurred.
1	2	3	4	5
1962-63	1315	663	2,82,512	29,432
1963-64	1364	660	1,73,759	45,765

As explained above under (a)(i) medical inspection in secondary schools is not conducted every year. The number of schools holding medical inspection, therefore, does not necessarily increase from year to year. As regards Primary Schools, orders were issued by Government that Local Authorities should prepare schemes for medical inspection of schools children in consultation with the Director of Public Health and submit them to Government through the Public Health and Education Departments. The working of the scheme was to be supervised by the Public Health Department while expenditure on grants payable to Local Authorities was to be controlled by the Director of Education.

The total number of primary schools in which medical inspection was carried out during 1963-64 was 1152. The total number of pupils examined in these schools was 1,72,065.

(b) School Meals

The mid-day meals scheme introduced in the Dangs District in 1951-52 continued during the year under report.

The scheme of free distribution of UNICEF SKIM Milk powder to children in public primary schools was introduced in a number of schools situated in the Scheduled Areas, Community Project Areas, Community Development Project and the National Extension Service Blocks in the State.

C. VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

12.7 The Institute of Vocational Guidance was set up at Ahmedabad in May 1960. The Vocational Guidance Sub-Bureau existing since 1957 also continued to function during the year under report.

Staff

The sanctioned staff for the institute and the sub-bureau remained as under :

Designation	Number of posts in the Institute	Number of posts in the sub-Bureau.
1. Vocational Guidance Officer (G.E.S. Class I)	1	
2. Assistant Vocational Guidance Officer (G.E.S. Class II)	—	1
3. Occupational Information Officer (G.E.S. Class II)	1	—
4. Counsellor (G.E.S. Class II)	1	—
5. Psychometrist (G.E.S. Class II)	1	—
6. Assistant	1	1
7. Psychological Assistant	1	—
8. Publication Assistant	1	—
9. Clerks	2	1
10. Peons	3	1

Personal Postal Guidance

13.8 candidates visited the Institute personally to seek educational and vocational guidance. 1695 postal queries were attended to by the Institute and sub-Bureau.

This shows an increase of 253 and 231 personal and postal queries respectively over the figures of the previous year.

Career Conferences

As usual 3 career conferences were organised at school level. Four such conferences were arranged at college level. One such conference was also arranged with the joint- co-operation of Rotary Club during the year under report.

Such conferences bring wide publicity for Vocational Guidance programmes among the Public.

Exhibitions

This is also a useful media for propagation and publicity of Vocational Guidance Programme. 8 career exhibition were arranged at different places such as Dəkor, Mithapur, Aliabada, Bhavnagar, Jafarabad, Chitrod. etc. during the period under report.

Psychological Testing and Counselling -

Six cases were individually guided during the period under report. The post of Psychometrist was filled in during the year.

Career talks to students

The members of the staff arrange career talks when they are invited by the secondary schools. Three such talks were arranged for schools, 1 for college and 6 for school teachers.

Seminars

Vocational Guidance Officer attended the 8th Annual Educational and Vocational Guidance Conference at Allahabad.

Two Assistants of the Institute attended the Seminar at Delhi on "Place of Tests in Guidance" organised by the Central Bureau of Education and Vocational Guidance.

Expenditure

The expenditure during the year 1963-64 on account of Institute of Vocational Guidance and Sub-Bureau came to Rs. 29,228.

D-ORIENTAL STUDIES

12.8 In 1963-64, there were 26 Pathshalas for Oriental studies with 1002 students in them. The total expenditure on them was Rs. 1,32,470 the State Government's share in it being Rs. 66,781.

There were two institutions for higher studies in Sanskrit viz. Baroda Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya Baroda and Institute of Indology, Dwarka. There were 73 students in these two institutions. The total expenditure on them was Rs. 64,207.

Of the 74,745 candidates who appeared for the March 1964 examination conducted by the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board, Baroda, 35,400 offered an oriental language. Of these, 33521 took Sanskrit, 2 Ardhmagadhi, 1800 Persian, 76 Arabic and 1 Avastapehalvi.

The following table shows the number of students who appeared at the S.S.C. Examination of October 1963 and March 1964 with an oriental language as one of the subjects and of those who passed in it.

Subject 1	Number appeared		Number passed	
	Oct.63 2	Mar.64 3	Oct.63 4	Mar.64 5
1. Sanskrit ..	11,252	33,521	5,549	19,610
2. Ardhmagadhi ..	7	2	3	—
3. Persian ..	453	1,800	264	1,351
4. Pali ..	1	—	—	—
5. Avastapehalvi ..	1	1	1	1
6. Arabic ..	12	76	7	53
7. Any other ..	—	—	—	—

E. VISUAL EDUCATION ..

12.9. Inspectorate for Audio Visual Education ..

For the promotion of Audio Visual Education, the department has a special Inspectorate under an Inspector for Visual Education. Below are some of the main activities of this Inspectorate:-

- (1) Purchase of audio visual materials such as films, filmstrips, slides, maps, charts, illustrated books, models projects, radio sets etc.
- (2) Supervision and up-keep of all audio-visual aids distributed among Government institutions and inspecting officers in the State.
- (3) Arranging talks, demonstrations, model lessons and film shows for schools and the public.
- (4) Advising heads of non-Government Secondary Schools and Social Education Organisations in the purchase and use of audio-visual teaching aids.

- (5) Maintaining a distribution service for all types of visual aids.

12.10. Purchase of Audio visual materials

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

- 8 16 mm sound projectors with accessories like screen, transformers etc.
- 27 16 mm sound films
- 537 35 mm film-strips
- 1 Pentascope
- 26 35 mm film strips projectors.
- 7 Books
- 18 Radios

12.11. Film shows

The film shows continued to remain popular as ever. The films provided healthy entertainment specially to pupils. 70 magic lantern lectures were arranged by the secondary schools in the State 160 film-shows were also arranged by the Government and private institutions and 1000 film shows were arranged in rural areas and rural social welfare centres. under the guidance of the inspectorate.

12.12. Visual Education in Secondary Schools

The use of Audio Visual aids in teaching in secondary schools and training institutions is being made by a number of schools and training institutions as shown in the following table :—

Name of the Audio Visual Aid	Total Number of secondary schools.	Total number of Training institutions.
Radio sets	388	5
Magic lanterns	108	3
16 mm projectors	160	15
35 mm projectors	59	1
Other equipment	71	3

F. LIBRARIES

12.13. Office of the Curator of Libraries

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 post of Assistant Curator of Libraries, Rajkot Region was created on 25-5-1963.

The Assistant Curator of Libraries at Baroda is in charge of Town Libraries Category I and II, Mahila and Bal Libraries in six-districts Baroda, Broach, Surat, Panchmahals, Bulsar and Dangs. The Assistant Curator of Libraries at Ahmedabad is in charge of such libraries in five districts, namely Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Kaira, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha, while the Assistant Curators of Libraries at Rajkot is in charge of 7 districts, viz. Kutch, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh and Rajkot.

The post of State Librarian for Central Library at Baroda was created in Class II from 19-2-1963. The State Librarian at Baroda worked under the guidance, supervision and control of the Curator of Libraries.

Central Library, Baroda.

The Central Library, Baroda continued to work as the State Central Library for Gujarat State. Subsequently the State Government nominated Gujarat Vidyapeeth Library, Ahmedabad as the State Central Library for Gujarat State from 4-11-1963.

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. An amount of Rs. 76,157 was spent out of Rs. 79,444 sanctioned for this library during the year under report.

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

BOOK-STOCK

Sr. No.	Language				Stock on	Stock on	Increase or decrease
					31-3-63	31-3-64	
1	2				3	4	5
1	English	..	..	..	54,869	55,711	+842
2	Gujarati	..	..	..	57,443	59,993	+2,550
3	Marathi	..	..	..	36,064	37,796	+1,732
4	Hindi	..	..	..	5,848	6,486	+638
5	Urdu	..	..	..	2,983	3,351	+368
Total ..					1,57,207	1,63,337	+6,130

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS

Sr. No.	Name of the Section				Total number of books circulated.
1	2				3
1	Lending Section.	..	..	..	1,03,917
2	Mahila Section.	..	..	..	20,412
3	Children's Section	..	..	..	28,312
4	Reference Section	..	..	..	2,721
Total					1,55,362

MEMBERS ENROLLED

Sr. No.	Name of the Section.	Number of readers as on 31-3-64	Number of readers as on 31-3-63	Increase or decrease
1	2	3	4	5
1	General lending section. ..	2,214	2,482	+ 268
2	Mahila Section ..	141	145	+ 4
3	Children's Section ..	449	545	+ 96
Total ..		2,804	3,172	+ 368

The members have not to pay any subscription fees. They are to pay only deposits. The above tables shows an increase of 368 readers members over the number reported in the previous year. The members of the General lending Section are given the benefit of the Reference Services on request.

PERIODICALS

Sr. No.	Language	Total
1	Gujarati ..	112
2	Marathi ..	44
3	Urdu ..	4
4	Hindi ..	39
5	English ..	99
Total ..		298

On an average 500/600 readers visit the Reading Room daily.

Regional Library - Deposit Library

The Regional Library, Ahmedabad, managed by Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad, worked as Regional and Deposit Library during the period under report. It used to receive all books printed in Gujarati in the State under Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867.

The following statements give the progress of work in the Regional Library, Ahmedabad.

BOOK-STOCK

Sr. No.	Language	Stock
1	Gujarati ..	20,680
2	English ..	33,542
3	Hindi ..	10,448
4	Marathi ..	1,886
5	Miscellaneous ..	7,131
		73,687
Books in copy-right section:		51,837
Total number of books. ..		1,25,524

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS .

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Language</i>			<i>Number of Books circulated</i>
1	Gujarati	..	..	28,725
2	English	..	..	7,779
3	Hindi	..	..	6,605
4	Marathi	..	..	46
5	Miscellaneous	..	..	203
Total				43,358

PERIODICALS

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Language</i>			<i>Total magazines.</i>
1	Gujarati	..	..	60
2	English	..	..	135
3	Hindi	..	..	69
4	Marathi	..	..	9
5	Urdu	..	..	1
Total				274

Members enrolled

During the year under report the maximum, minimum and average number of members were 2,158 1,654 and 1,906 respectively.

The Printers in Gujarat State are also required to send one copy of all the newspapers printed by them to the Curator of Libraries, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad, under the Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867 and most of the printers delivered copies of the newspapers regularly to this office. An amount of Rs. 30,000 plus 17,000=47,000 was sanctioned as grant-in-aid to the Regional Library, Ahmedabad, during the year under report.

Trained Staff for Libraries

One of the pre-requisites for efficient library services is trained staff. So far only a few libraries have fully qualified librarians. As usual, the Gujarat Pustakalaya Mandal, Ahmedabad organised the Library Training Class from 29th April 1963 to 10th June 1963 in the year under report. 197 students appeared for the examination conducted by the Curator of Libraries Ahmedabad out of which 110 were declared successful.

Library Association.

Gujarat Pustakalaya Mandal(Gujarat Library Association) was recognised by the Government during the year under report. An amount of Rs. 3,000 was paid as grant-in-aid to this Association. The Association conducted the Training Class for Librarians, propagated the library movement through Pracharaks and held several conferences at District and Taluka levels.

City and City Branch Libraries.

The number of city and city branch libraries recognised under the library development scheme was 18 and 8 respectively. These libraries were sanctioned an amount of Rs. 71,453 and Rs. 15,619 respectively as grant-in-aid during this year.

Town Category 1 and 2 Libraries.

The number of town category I and category II Libraries recognised under the scheme was 108 and 92 respectively. The grant paid to these libraries comes to Rs. 1,10,745 and 70,713 respectively.

Children and Mahila Libraries.

23 Children's Libraries and 30 Mahila Libraries were recognised and they were paid Rs. 9,703 and Rs. 2,935 respectively as grant-in-aid during the year under report.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Library	Number of libraries	Income of the library	Government grant	Total expenditure of the institution.	Number of members	Total number of books.	Total number of books issued.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
City	.. 18	1,62,833	71,453	1,51,226	9,875	3,08,349	4,32,524
City branch	.. 8	34,732	15,619	36,513	3,028	64,360	1,32,304
Town Cat. I	.. 108	2,00,391	1,10,745	2,94,267	37,470	5,05,691	3,05,011
Town Cat. II	.. 92	70,171	70,713	1,77,857	32,318	3,31,669	3,25,139
Mahila	.. 30	16,795	9,703	23,866	5,243	41,337	46,858
Bal	.. 23	11,035	2,935	11,444	4,554	48,125	45,663
Total	.. 279	4,95,957	2,81,168	6,95,173	92,488	12,99,531	17,87,899

Integrated Library Service.

There are two centres of Integrated Library Service in Gujarat State one at Rajpipla and other at Trapaj. These centres are functioning under the supervision of the Principal, Graduates' Basic Training Centre, Rajpipla and Principal, Janata College, Trapaj respectively.

Government Libraries.

Except Central Library at Baroda, Integrated Library Service at Rajpipla in Broach District and Integrated Library Service at Trapaj in Bhavnagar District, there are other twelve Government Libraries in Saurashtra and Kutch areas. General statistics regarding expenditure number of books etc. are shown below.

Library.	Income	Budget grant period of the disposed Librarians	Total expenditure	Members.	Number of books	Number of books issued.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District Lib., Rajkot.	136	21950	11433	2400	30641	58000
Mahila Lib., Rajkot.	—	3590	4542	40	3862	14400
Govt. Lib., Dhrangadhra.	490	3494	3494	292	8410	8535
District Lib., Bhavnagar.	384	15750	13315	2929	38217	97280
District Lib., Junagadh.	771	14500	14087	1096	32227	27478
Govt Lib., Palitana.	200	1835	1835	58	2409	2500
J. Free Lib., Lakahtar	63	1417	1417	93	1784	2705
District Lib., Surendranagar	—	17128	9732	1155	34569	34513
Govt. Lib., Junagadh.	—	14000	16772	1191	31578	33013
District Lib., Jamnagar.	1459	5736	5736	1050	34309	42000
District Lib., Bhuj.	231	15594	15594	685	10748	32400
Total ..	3734	114994	97957	10989	228745	352814

G. PATRONAGE TO LITERATURE

12.14 Every year a certain amount is utilised for the purchase by way of Government patronage to authors, of copies of books which are useful from an educational point of view. The purchase is generally restricted to books which are of such a technical or special character as to preclude a large number of buyers or so costly in production as to be prohibitive in price. The books thus purchased by way of Government patronage are distributed amongst Government institutions and in special cases among non-Government educational institutions, libraries, research institutions etc. as well. During the year under report. Rs. 1287.60 paise were utilised for the purchase of books by way of Government patronage. The books are distributed among the Government Educational Institutions.

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

Encouragement to Childrens Literature.

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 have been prepared, distributed free to all educational institutions and libraries of the State. The work of preparing pictures of animals for publishing pictures books, was in progress during the year under report.

H. TEXT BOOKS

12.15 Text Books in Primary and Secondary Schools.

Under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, and the Rules made thereunder, the power of prescribing text books for primary schools has been vested with Government and no books other than those sanctioned by Government or the Director of Education can be used in any Government or the recognised primary school. Secondary schools in the areas of the old Bombay State are also required to use sanctioned text books. To assist the Director of Education in deciding questions relating to sanction of books to be used in schools, School Book Committee consisting of official and non-official members have been constituted for Gujarati and English. For fixing the price of the book a price fixation committee is constituted consisting of two official and two non-official and secretary nominated by the Director of Education. The Director of Education acts as the Chairman of the said Committee. Provision has also been made for the submission of appeals to the Director of Education by authors and publishers against the rejection of their books by the School Book Committees.

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

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

The ex-Saurashtra Government has also published Bharati Wacharmala series consisting of a Primer and four books. These books are the only prescribed language text books for Stds. 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 in use.

The text Book Committee appointed by ex-Commissioner of Kutch prescribed books for primary and secondary schools and these books were used in all Government and non-Government schools in Kutch. Books prepared by the Committee were prescribed in June 1956 and are continued during the year under report. The Departmental Gujarati Primer and Readers I-IV published by the Government of Bombay were used in Std. 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 sanctioned by the Director of Education was as follows :

TABLE No. XII (6)
Books received for consideration and sanction during 1963-64

	Language	
	Gujarati	English
Standards I-IV		
Number of books received	8	Nil
Number of books sanctioned	3	Nil
Standard V-VII		
Number of books received	3	Nil
Number of books sanctioned	3	Nil

	Language	
	Gujarati	English
Standard VIII-XI		
Number of books received	1	10
Number of books sanctioned	Nil	5
Standard V-XI		
Number of books received	2	Nil
Number of books sanctioned	1	Nil

I-NATIONAL CADET CORPS

12.16. National Cadet Corps was made compulsory for all able bodied male students in the colleges of the State during the year under report. The total enrolment in the N.C.C. was 40,251. National Cadet Corps was also a voluntary activity for girl students in the colleges. The total enrolment of the girl cadets was 1,707. Some of the Secondary Schools in the State also had N.C.C. (Junior Division) on a voluntary basis. The total enrolment approximately was 4300 boy cadets, and 600 girl cadets.

II. The following N.C.C. Units/Troops were raised during the year under report :—

(a) Air Squadron (Flying)	1
(b) Junior Division Troops (Army Wing)	22
(c) Junior Division Troops (Naval Wing)	2
(d) Junior Division Troops (Air Wing)	4
(e) Junior Division Troops (Girls Wing)	6
(f) Senior Wing Med. Troops (N.C.C. Girls Wing)	2
(g) N.C.C. Rifle Battalions (Senior Division Units)	4

III. Training Camps were held by all the units during the Christmas Holidays. The Camps were well attended. As this was the first year of compulsory N.C.C. extra parades were arranged to enable the defaulting cadets to make up the deficiency in their attendance. Those who could not complete the requisite number of parades/camps were debarred from appearing at the University Examinations.

IV. 185 persons were selected and deputed for Pre-Commission Training and 24 officers were detailed for refresher courses.

V. The total expenditure on N.C.C. during the year under report was Rs. 24,51,000.

AUXILIARY CADET CORPS (A.C.C.)

A.C.C. activity was confined to students in standard VIII to XI as usual. During the year under report 33,000 cadets - 31,000 boys and 2000 girls were enrolled.

During the year under report one A.C.C. Labour and Social Service Camp was held.

348 A.C.C. teachers attended the Refresher Training Course held at Nadiad during the year under report.

The total expenditure on A.C.C. during the year under report was Rs. 80,726. Besides Rs. 11,319 were provided by the Government of India for the A.C.C. Labour Social Service camps.

J—DRAWING AND CRAFT EDUCATION

12.17. Drawing Grade Examination

As in the previous year the Drawing Grade Examinations were organised by the Inspector for Drawing and Craftwork. The following table shows the total number of candidates who appeared and of those who passed in the Drawing Grade Examinations in 1962-63 and 1963-64.

	Number appeared		Number passed	
	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5
Elementary Drawing Grade Examination	19,079	21,201	12,411	13,062
Intermediate Drawing Grade Examination	8,715	10,573	6,421	6,958

It is seen from the above table that there was an increase in the number of candidates during the year under reference. The total number of Drawing Grade Examination Centre sites by one from 73 to 74.

Higher Art Examination

The following were the Arts Examinations organised in the Gujarat State during the year 1963-64 :—

1. Elementary Examination in Drawing and Painting.
2. Intermediate Examination in Drawing and Painting.
3. Advanced Examination in Drawing and Painting.
4. Diploma Examination in Drawing and Painting.
5. Drawing Teachers Certificate Examination.
6. Drawing Master's Certificate Examination.
7. Art Master's Certificate Examination.
8. Elementary Examination in Commercial Art (Applied Art)

The work of organising the above-mentioned examinations was entrusted to the Inspector for Drawing and Craftwork, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.

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

Examination	Number appeared		Number passed	
	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5
1. Elementary Drawing and Painting	100	92	38	45
2. Intermediate Drawing and Painting	24	32	13	9
3. Advanced Drawing & Painting	23	25	12	15
4. Diploma in Drawing and Painting	7	7	4	3

	1	2	3	4	5
5. Drawing Teachers Certificate		190	219	144	181
6. Drawing Master's		41	51	12	27
7. Art Master's		37	42	6	16
8. Elementary Commercial Art		29	39	17	32
9. Intermediate Commercial Art		—	16	—	13

12.18. C. N. College of Fine Arts, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad imparted education in Fine Arts. Diploma Courses.

K—EVALUATION UNIT

12.19. The State Evaluation Unit was established in March 1963 with the purpose of giving an impetus to the examination reform project initiated by the Central Examination Unit, New Delhi.

The Unit has helped some schools to introduce examination reforms in their schools by guiding their teachers and Head Masters in the new concept of evaluation. It has helped secondary training colleges to orient their trainees in the concept of evaluation. It has also been co-operating with Extension Services Departments, State Institute of Education and S. S. C. Examination Board in orienting teachers and others in the technique of evaluation. The Unit prepared translation of material on evaluation and the report of a study of failures at S. S. C. Examination.

L—ASHRAM SCHOOLS

12.20. As a measure of encouragement of education among the children of the Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes, the scheme of Ashram Schools has been in operation since 1954. Ashram Schools are residential institutions where children are provided with free residence and board, and are given intensive basic education under the full time supervision and guidance of specially selected teachers. Voluntary agencies conducting these Ashram Schools are paid grants at 100 per cent of approved non-recurring expenditure and 50 per cent of the approved recurring expenditure. During the year 1963-64, 10 New Ashram schools were started including 7 for scheduled tribes and 2 for denotified tribes and 1 post basic ashram school. At the end of the year under report the number of Ashram Schools and their enrolment etc. were as under :

Sr. No.	Type of Ashram School	Total Number	Pupils in the schools			Expenditure
			Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Nomadic Tribes	2	140	45	185	Rs. 74,824
2.	Denotified Tribes	4	167	64	231	96,450
3.	Scheduled Tribes	63	3,612	2,154	5,766	17,14,228.20
4.	Post Basic Ashram School	1	20	20	40	17,089
Total		70	3,939	2,283	6,222	19,02,591.20

CHAPTER XIII

ENGINEERING, TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

General set up

Directorate of Technical Education supervises all institutions imparting Engineering, Technical and Industrial education. There is a State Council of Technical Education to advise Government and make recommendations regarding :

- (i) Courses and standards of instruction;
- (ii) Inspection, conditions of recognition and grant-in-aid;
- (iii) Opening of new technical institutions;
- (iv) Appointment of Boards of Studies for various branches of Technology and Engineering;
- (v) Arrangement for examination and award of certificate and diplomas;
- (vi) Preparation of text-books in regional language.

The Directorate has an annual budget of about Rs. 2.01 crores. It exercises administrative control over 54 Government institutions (including Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics, Industrial Training Institutes etc.) The total expenditure during the year under report on the special organisation for technical and industrial education was Rs. 3,98,037.

Technical Education in this State is provided at the following levels

- (1) Post Graduate Courses.
- (2) Degree course in Engineering Colleges.
- (3) Diploma courses in Polytechnics.
- (4) Vocational Engineering and non-Engineering Trades in Industrial Training Institutions/Centres for.
- (5) Industrial and Technical High Schools for S. S. C. with Technical subjects from Std. VIII to XI Engineering course and part-time course in Multipurpose.
- (6) Electrician Wireman apprentice, Tailoring Courses etc. in other institutions.

Post graduate course in Electrical Machine Design was being conducted at L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad, The post-graduate course in Electrical Engineering (Electric Power) and Mechanical Engineering was introduced at this College, during the year 1963-64. Post graduate courses are also conducted at B. V. Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidhyanagar and M. S. University, Baroda.

13.1 Colleges of Engineering

The number of Engineering Colleges was 5, two Government and three non-Government. There was one College of Pharmacy L. M. College of Pharmacy, during the year 1963-64. The enrolment in Engineering Colleges was 441 and in Pharmacy, College 249. The annual intake capacity of the Engineering College increased from 1,030 to 1,270 during 1963-64.

Polytechnics

The total number of Polytechnics catering for Diploma Courses were 14; ten Government and three non-Government; one Pharmacy College also conducted Diploma Courses. The Diploma Courses in Civil Mechanical and Electrical Engineering are conducted at (i) L. E. College, Morvi,

(ii) Government Polytechnic, Ahmedabad, (iii) Dr. S. and S. S. Gandhi College of Engineering and Technology, Surat, (iv) Sir Bhavsinhji Polytechnic, Bhavnagar; (v) B. and B. Polytechnic, Anand; (vi) M. S. University Polytechnic, Baroda, (vii) Government Polytechnic, Dohad. Diploma courses in Civil Engineering are conducted at (i) Government Polytechnic, Porbandar, (ii) K. D. Polytechnic, Patan (iii) K. J. Desai Polytechnic, Broach, (iv) Gandhidham Polytechnic, Adipur., Diploma Courses in Textile Manufacturing and Textile Chemistry are conducted at R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad. Diploma courses in Radio and Sound Engineering are conducted at Shri A. V. Parekh Technical Institute, Rajkot. The intake capacity of the Polytechnics increase from 1635 to 2025 and of Diploma Course, in Pharmacy from 75 to 160 during 1963-64.

13.3 Multipurpose and Technical High Schools

The total number of Technical High Schools or Multipurpose schools with Engineering as one of the subjects in 1963-64 was 38, and number of students 8,224.

In certain places Government conducted Technical Centres where students attending the local secondary schools and opting for technical education were given training in workshop process as well as elementary theoretical education in the principles of Engineering through qualified staff.

One Junior Technical School attached to B. and B. Polytechnic functioned at Anand with an intake capacity of 60 students.

Engineering Technical and Industrial Schools

The following table shows the number of Engineering Technical and Industrial Schools during the year 1963-64 :—

Number of institutions :

Government	..	54
Non-Government	..	22
		<u>Total..76</u>

Number of students in institutions :

Government	..	10,866
non-Government	..	8,575
		<u>Total..19,441</u>

Expenditure :

Government institution	..	1,05,63,615
non-Government Institutions	..	9,16,827
		<u>Total .. 1,14,80,442</u>

Craftsman Training Scheme

There were ten Industrial Training Institutions in the State at (i) Ahmedabad, (ii) Adipur, (iii) Baroda, (iv) Bhavnagar, (v) Dohad, (vi) Godhra, (vii) Jamnagar, (viii) Rajkot, (ix) Surat and (x) Surendranagar. From August 1963 seven more Industrial Training Institutions were started one each at (1) Palanpur, (2) Amreli, (3) Junagadh, (4) Modasa, (5) Visnagar, (6) Bilimora (7) Ankleshwar. The trainees under the scheme are given an intensive training for one and half years in the institutions/centres followed by six months in-plant training. The total admission capacity in the 17 Industrial Training Institutions was 2,415 during 1963-64.

Under the Apprenticeship Training Scheme 177 trainees in long term and 39 trainees in short-term training were taken up. Evening class for Industrial workers was started in the premises of R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad from November 1963 with 100 trainees.