



GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION

**ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION
REPORT
1964-65**



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CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROGRESS

Area and population

The total area of the State is 1,87,115 square kilometers. The estimated population of the State during 1964-65 was 230.42 lakhs (118.77 lakhs males and 111.65 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. There were 18 districts in the State. During the year 1964-65 Surat District was bifurcated into two districts viz Surat and Bulsar.

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

Educational institutions

1.1 The Table No. 1(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.

Educational institutions in rural areas

1.2 The Table No. 1 (2) compares the number of educational institutions in rural areas in the two years 1963-64 and 1964-65. It will be seen from the table that the number of recognised educational institutions in rural areas rose from 19,112 in 1963-64 to 20,960 in 1964-65. The number of institutions in rural areas represented about 89.4% 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 school, and social education classes in the rural areas.

Educational institutions by managements

1.3 The table No. 1(3) shows the classification of educational institutions by type of management.

It will be seen that the Central and the State Government conducted 197 or 0.84% of the total number of educational institutions in the State. The District Education Committees and the Municipalities conducted 18,746 institutions or about 80.00% of the total number of institutions. Most of these were primary schools. The remaining 4,490 institutions or 19.16% were managed by private agencies. Of these 3,836 or about 16.37% were aided. Private agencies were in the lead in conducting social education classes and secondary schools while the District Education Committee and Municipalities ran the majority of primary schools.

Scholars in all educational institutions

1.4 The Table No. 1(4) shows the growth in the number of scholars in all types of educational institutions in the State during the year under report. It is seen that the total number of scholars in all types of educational institutions increased by 1,90,087 from 34,24,665 in 1963-64 to 36,14,752 in 1964-65. The increase was shared mostly by the primary and the secondary schools which was mainly due to the enforcement of compulsion at the primary stage and expansion of facilities of secondary education in the State.

Scholars from rural areas

1.5 The Table No. 1(5) shows the total number of scholars from rural areas enrolled in all types of educational institutions. The total number of scholars in rural areas enrolled in all types of recognised educational institutions was 23,86,945 in 1964-65. This works out to 66.03% of the total enrolment in all recognised institutions of the State. This high percentage was mainly due to the large number of primary schools and social education classes that were located in rural areas.

From the above table it will be seen that the enrolment of girl in the rural area was comparatively small. It is thus clear that in rural areas a considerable leeway is yet to be made in the post-primary field as well as in respect of the education of girls.

Teachers in educational institutions

1.6 Table No. 1(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 5,793 from 98,305 in 1963-64 to 1,04,098 in 1964-65. The proportion of women teachers was 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.

Educational expenditure

1.7 The following table shows the direct expenditure on education according to sources during 1964-65.

TABLE NO. 1(7)

Direct expenditure on education by sources

<i>Source</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs.)</i>
Government .. .. .	.. 13,61,06,016
District Education Committees/Municipal School Boards ..	.. 1,54,73,301
Fees .. .. .	.. 3,91,60,291
Other sources .. .. .	.. 1,79,20,102
Total	.. <u>20,86,59,760</u>

1.8 The following table shows the total direct expenditure incurred on educational institutions in rural areas during the year 1964-65.

TABLE NO 1(8)

Expenditure on educational institutions in rural areas (1964-65)

<i>Type of institution</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs.)</i>
University .. .. .	.. 15,75,675
Research Institution .. .. .	.. 21,560
Arts and Science Colleges .. .. .	.. 22,52,044
Professional and special colleges .. .. .	.. 3,84,175
Secondary schools .. .. .	.. 2,22,77,505
Primary schools .. .. .	.. 6,77,65,964
Other professional and special schools .. .. .	.. 18,31,912
Total	.. <u>9,61,08,835</u>

TABLE NO. 1(1)

Educational Institutions by type (1964-65)

Type of institutions	1963-64			1964-65			Increase (+) or Decrease(-)		
	for boys	for girls	Total	for boys	for girls	Total	for boys	for girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Universities ..	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
Research Institutions ..	8	..	8	9	..	9	+ 1	..	+ 1
Arts and Science Colleges ..	61	9	70	81	10	91	+20	+ 1	+21
Professional and special colleges *	37	3	40	44	4	48	+ 7	+ 1	+ 8
Secondary Schools	1241	123	1364	1344	132	1476	+103	+ 0	+112
Primary schools..	18616	964	19580	18925	954	19879	+309	-10	+299
Social Education Classes ..	773	453	1226	694	494	1188	-79	+41	-38
Other Schools@..	651	34	685	697	42	739	+46	+ 8	+54
Total ..	21390	1586	22976	21797	1638	23433	+407	+50	+457

TABLE NO. 1(2)

Educational Institutions in rural areas (1964-65)

Type of Institutions.	1963-64			1964-65			Increase (+) or decrease (-)		
	for boys	for girls	Total	for boys	for girls	Total	for boys	for girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Universities ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Research institutions ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	+ 1	..	+ 1
Arts and Science colleges ..	12	..	12	11	..	11	- 1	..	- 1
Professional and Special Colleges.	4	..	4	5	..	5	+ 1	..	+ 1
Secondary Schools	681	6	687	746	7	753	+55	+ 1	+56
Primary Schools..	16909	541	17,450	18,617	667	19,284	+ 1,708	+126	+1,834
Social Education Classes.	647	136	783	614	96	710	-33	-40	-73
Other Schools ..	156	9	165	183	12	195	+27	+ 3	+30
Total ..	18,420	692	19,112	20,178	782	20,960	+1,758	+90	+1,848

* Includes Commerce, Basic Training Colleges, Law, Physical Education, Social Education, Music and Dancing, Other Fine Arts, Oriental Studies and Other Institutions viz. Lok Bharti, Sansara, Faculty of Home Science.

③ Includes Schools under D. E's control viz. Commerce, Physical Education, Primary and Pre-Primary Training Schools, Music and Dancing, Other Fine Arts, Oriental Studies and Nursing Schools.

TABLE NO. 1(3)

Educational Institutions by management (1964-65)

Type of institutions	Management						Total
	Central Government	State Government	District Edn, Comm.	Municipal School Boards	Private aided	Private unaided	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Universities.	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Research institutions	1	..	..	..	7	1	9
Arts and Science Colleges	..	10	..	..	81	..	91
Professional and Special Colleges	..	5	..	..	33	10	48
Primary Schools	2	32	17,570	952	836	487	19,879
Secondary Schools	3	92	182	..	1,176	23	1,476
Social Education Classes	..	..	..	..	1,188	..	1,188
Other Schools	..	52	42	..	512	133	739
Total ..	6	191	17,794	952	3,836	654	23,433

TABLE NO. 1(4)

Scholars in all Educational Institutions (1964-65)

Types of Institutions	1963-64			1964-65			Increase (+) or decrease (-)		
	boys	girls	total	boys	girls	total	boys	girls	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Universities	726	155	881	765	180	935	+29	+25	+54
Research Institutions	306	97	403	187	71	258	-119	-26	-145
Arts and Science Colleges	34807	11812	46619	40824	14188	55012	+6017	+2376	+8393
Special and professional colleges	12909	1816	14725	14011	2008	16019	+1102	+192	+1294
Secondary Schools	350607	137469	494076	396411	161241	557652	+39804	+23772	+12576
Primary Schools	1774753	1003295	2778048	1852133	1036669	2888802	+77380	+33374	+110754
Social Education Classes	20241	10278	30519	18933	11203	30136	-1308	+925	-383
Other schools	37340	22054	59394	40461	25477	65938	+3121	+3423	+6544
Total ..	2237632	1180976	3424665	2363715	1251637	3614752	+126026	+64061	+196087

TABLE NO. 1(5)

Types of Institutions	Scholars from rural areas.		
	Boys	Girls	Total
	2	3	4
University	382	41	423
Research Institutions	6	1	7
Arts and Science colleges	5,346	941	6,287
Professional and Special Colleges	1,176	86	1,262
Secondary schools	1,34,262	35,690	1,69,952
Primary Schools	14,31,221	7,45,720	21,76,941
Social (Adult) Education	16,258	3,051	19,309
Professional and Special Schools	7,305	5,459	12,764
Total ..	15,95,956	7,90,989	23,86,945

TABLE NO. 1(6)

Teachers in Educational Institutions (1964-65)

Types of Institutions.	1963-64			1964-65			Increase(+) or decrease(-)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Universities	85	9	94	93	12	105	+ 8	+ 3	+ 11
Research Institutions	66	7	73	66	9	75	..	+ 2	+ 2
Arts and Science Colleges	2069	288	2357	2578	332	2910	+ 509	+ 44	+ 553
Professional and special colleges	590	80	670	668	97	765	+ 78	+ 17	+ 95
Secondary Schools	16084	3230	19314	17014	4058	21072	+ 930	+ 828	+1758
Primary Schools	51027	21491	72518	53794	22233	76027	+2767	+ 742	+3509
Other Schools	2005	1274	3279	1893	1251	3144	- 112	- 73	- 135
Total ..	71926	26379	98305	76106	27992	104098	+4180	+1813	+5793

CHAPTER II

EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION

The following statement gives figures, as regards the strength of the various Educational Services during the year 1964-65.

G. E. S. Class I	<i>Number of posts</i>
<i>Administrative branch</i>	
(1) Direction	6 plus 1 (1 post of Accounts Officer in common accounts cadre)
(2) Inspection	16
(3) Training Institutions and other posts	5
	27 plus 1
Collegiate branch	18
	46
G. E. S. Class II	
<i>Administrative Branch</i>	
(1) Direction	13
(2) Teaching	97
(3) Inspecting	33
(4) General	23
	166
Collegiate branch	103
Total G. E. S. Class II	269
G. E. S. Class III	
(1) Inspecting	101
(2) Teaching colleges	427
(3) Teaching-Secondary School Training Colleges	1804
(4) Clerical	628
	Plus 15
	643
(5) Others.	133
Total G. E. S. Class III	3108
Miscellaneous appointments outside the regular service	
(i) Gazetted	9
Non-Gazetted	11
	Total 20
Grand total all services:	3,443

2.1 During the year 1964-65, Shri K. G. Badlani, I.A.S., held the post of Director of Education, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad. The Director of Education was assisted by the Deputy Directors Education, Sarvashri V. H. Bhanot, Dr. Y. R. Desai, H. N. Shah and Kum. G. Bam. He also was assisted by the Accounts Officer in so far as the working pertaining to Accounts, Budget etc. was concerned and by Research Officer in connection with Research work.

2.2 R. O. P. Rule 1961 were issued during the year under report on 17th March 1964 and were given retrospective effect from 1st October 1961. The pay scales and dearness allowance etc. were all affected by these orders and were refixed accordingly.

2.3 The work relating to museums and archeology which was being looked after by this department, was taken away from the Directorate of Education during the year and separate Directorates of Museums and of Archeology respectively were set up, with Head quarters at Baroda and Rajkot. These new Directorates were placed under the direct control of the Education and Labour Department.

2.4 The Head Quarters of the Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools were shifted from Rajkot to Ahmedabad in order to suit administrative convenience.

CHAPTER III
PRIMARY EDUCATION

Primary Schools

3.1 The following table compares the number of primary schools in the State according to management during the two years 1963-64 and 1964-65.

TABLE NO. III (1)

Primary Schools according to management

Management	1963-64 Number of primary schools.			1964-65 Number of primary schools.			Increase (+) / or decrease (-)		
	boys schools	girls schools	Total	boys schools	girls schools	Total	boys schools	girls schools	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Government ..	616	34	650	32	2	34	-584	-32	-616
Local Bodies ..	16650	851	17501	17658	864	18522	+1008	+13	+1021
Private aided ..	931	47	978	785	51	836	-146	+4	-142
Private unaided	419	32	451	450	37	487	+31	+5	+36
Total ..	18616	964	19580	18925	954	19879	+309	-10	+299

It will be seen from these tables that the total number of primary schools increased from 19,580 in 1963-64 to 19,879 in 1964-65. The increase in the total number of schools was 299. The fall in the number of government schools is due to the transfer of control from government to Panchayat.

A number of schools were opened by the local bodies because of the extension of the compulsory education. The net result of all these measures of expansion was that the number of schools conducted by the local bodies in the State increased from 17,501 in 1963-64 to 18,522 in 1964-65.

The medium of instruction in primary schools is generally the mother-tongue of the child. There were 19,382 schools teaching through Gujarati. The table below gives the distribution of primary schools according to the media of instruction as on 31st March 1965.

Language-wise distribution of primary schools (1964-65)

Languages	Number of primary schools.
Gujarati	19,382
Marathi	222
Urdu	125
Hindi	50
Sindhi	69
Others	31
Total ..	19,879

Enrolment of Primary schools

3.2 The Table No. III (2) presents the enrolment of pupils, boys and girls, in primary schools during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65.

TABLE NO. III(2)

Enrolment in Primary Schools (1964-65)

Management	1963-64			1964-65			Increase(+)		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	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Government	53,103	8,381	61,484	5,154	787	5,921	-47,949	-7,614	-55,563
Local Bodies	21,88,605	3,14,932	25,03,537	23,40,425	3,42,540	26,82,965	+1,51,820	+27,608	+1,79,428
Private aided	1,21,697	10,753	1,32,450	98,553	17,253	1,15,806	-23,144	+6,500	-16,644
Private unaided	75,345	5,232	80,577	78,657	5,453	84,110	+3,312	+221	+3,533
Total ..	24,38,750	3,39,298	27,78,048	25,22,789	3,66,013	28,88,802	+84,039	+26,715	+1,10,754

It will be seen that the number of pupils in primary schools increased from 27,78,048 on 31st March 1964 to 28,88,802 on 31st March 1965. The increase was most significant in primary schools managed by the District Education Committees.

3.3 The following Table gives class-wise pupils during the year 1964-65

TABLE NO. III(3)

Enrolment by standards in primary schools (1964-65)

Standards	Enrolment			Percentage to total enrolment		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	6,22,437	3,96,479	10,18,916	33.6	33.2	35.3
II	3,33,983	1,93,469	5,27,452	18.0	18.7	18.2
III	2,73,689	1,47,999	4,21,688	14.8	14.3	14.6
IV	2,36,683	1,20,864	3,57,547	12.5	11.6	12.4
V	1,62,235	77,593	2,39,828	8.8	7.5	8.3
VI	1,26,107	58,685	1,82,792	6.8	5.5	6.3
VII	96,999	43,550	1,40,549	5.2	4.2	4.9
Total ..	18,52,133	10,36,669	28,88,802	100.00	100.00	100.00

Compulsory Primary Education

3.4 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 these districts had been covered. In the rest of the State, children in the age-group 7-10 were brought within the purview of this scheme by 1963-64.

As a point of further development, the children in the age-group of 7-11 were brought within the purview of this scheme in Kutch and Saurashtra. Similarly children in the age-group 7-10 were brought under compulsion in Dangs District. Additional 3,996 posts of primary teachers were sanctioned for the purpose in this year.

Public Examination in Primary Schools

3.5 The Prathmik Shalant Examination during the year 1964-65 was conducted throughout the State. This examination is conducted at the end of the primary course (i. e. 7th Class). The following table gives the comparative results of this examination for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65

TABLE NO. III(4)

Public Examination in primary schools

		Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage of passes
1963-64	Boys	56,928	29,368	51.6
	Girls	30,687	14,697	47.8
1964-65	Boys	57,482	30,103	52.4
	Girls	31,187	15,159	48.6

Expenditure

3.6 The total direct expenditure on primary education was Rs. 10,72,73,010 in 1964-65 as against Rs. 9,23,65,836 in 1963-64. A little over 80% of the expenditure was met by State Government from its funds.

TABLE NO. III(5)

Total direct expenditure of primary education

	1963-64 Rs.	1964-65 Rs.
Government Funds	7,41,41,696	8,91,91,294
Local Bodies	1,22,62,827	1,24,04,131
Fees	35,36,344	33,62,187
Other sources	24,24,969	23,15,398
Total ..	9,23,65,836	10,72,73,010

The per capita expenditure on primary education works out to Rs. 37 in 1964-65.

Teachers

3.7 The following tables gives comparative figures in respect of trained and untrained teachers in primary schools during two consecutive years. The total number of teachers increased from 72,518 in 1963-64 to 76,027 in 1964-65. The percentage of trained teachers increased from 56 in 1963-64 to 57.8 in 1964-65. About 57% of the total number of women teachers were trained, while the corresponding percentage for men was 58.1.

TABLE NO. III(6)

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	28,714	11,835	40,649	22,313	9,556	31,869	51,027	21,491	72,518
1964-65	31,536	12,629	44,165	22,258	9,604	31,862	53,794	22,233	76,027

Primary School Buildings

3.8 Primary schools are housed in three types of buildings : owned, rented and rent free. 19,879 primary schools were accommodated in 31,154 school buildings and of these 18,427 were owned, 8,648 were rented and 4,079 were rent free.

CHAPTER IV
BASIC EDUCATION

Basic Schools

4.1 As a result of implementation of the scheme of conversion of ordinary schools into basic schools, the number of basic schools which was 5291 in 1963-64 rose to 5342 in 1964-65. The craft-wise classification of these basic schools is shown in the table below:—

TABLE NO. IV (1)
Craftwise Classification of Basic Schools

<i>Name of the Craft</i>	<i>Number of schools</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1. Purely Spinning	2563	48.04
2 Spinning and Weaving	2114	40.00
3 Kitchen-gardening and Agriculture	508	9.06
4 Purely card-board modelling	53	1.00
5 Card-board modelling and wood-work	53	1.00
Total ..	5291	100.00

Craftwise distribution of pupils

4.2 The following table gives the craftwise distribution of pupils in basic schools as on 31st March 1965.

TABLE NO. IV (2)

<i>Name of Craft</i>	<i>Number of pupils</i>
1 Spinning	2,25,803
2 Spinning and Weaving	4,36,135
3 Kitchen-gardening and Agriculture	75,861
4 Purley Card-Board Modelling	5,930
5 Card-Board Modelling and Wood work	13,500
Total ..	7,57,229

Expenditure

4.3 The total direct expenditure on Basic Education increased from Rs. 4,14,71,468 in 1963-64 to Rs. 4,47,53,819 during the year under report. About 90.2% of the expenditure was met from the State Funds as against 88.7% in 1963-64. The above figures refer to the overall direct expenditure on Basic Schools including expenditure on account of crafts.

The following table gives the break up of direct expenditure for 2 consecutive years viz. 1963-64 and 1964-65.

TABLE NO. III (v)
Expenditure of Basic Education

Sources	Amount of expenditure in Rs.	
	1963-64	1964-65
Government Funds.	3,75,68,638	4,03,61,644
District School Board Funds. (Panchayat Edn.)	15,07,654	16,33,514
Municipal School Board Fund.	19,12,834	19,04,287
Fees.	35,438	5,963
Other Sources.	4,46,904	8,48,411
Total ..	4,14,71,468	4,47,53,819

4.4 The overall progress of Basic Education vis-a-vis non-Basic Education is summarised in the following table:—

TABLE NO. IV (4)

Primary Schools	1963-64	1964-65	Increase
Basic	5,291	5,291	
Non-Basic	14,289	14,588	+ 299
Total ..	19,580	19,879	+ 299

Expenditure	1963-64	1964-65
Basic Rs	4,14,71,468	4,47,53,819
Non-Basic Rs	5,08,94,368	6,25,19,191
Total Rs	9,23,65,836	10,72,73,010

CHAPTER V

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Secondary Schools

5.1 The following Table No. V(1) compares the number of Secondary Schools classified according to types of managements for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65.

TABLE NO. V(1)

Secondary Schools (1964-65)

Management	Number of Secondary Schools 1963-64			Number of Secondary Schools 1964-65.			Increase / 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	3	..	3	+2	—	+2
State Government	83	13	96	79	13	92	-4	—	-4
Local Bodies	99	14	113	167	15	182	+68	+1	+69
Private Aided	1047	94	1141	1078	98	1176	+31	+4	+35
Private unaided	11	2	13	17	6	23	+6	+4	+10
Total ..	1241	123	1364	1344	132	1476	+103	+0	+112

It will be seen that the total number of secondary schools increased by 112 from 1,364 in 1963-64 to 1,476 in 1964-65. There was decrease of 4 Govt. boys' schools. The decrease is due to handing over of government schools to private managements.

Pupils in secondary schools

5.2 The following Table No. V (2) compares the number of pupils in secondary schools on 31st March 1965 and the preceding year.

TABLE NO. V(2)

Pupils in secondary schools (1964-65)

Management	Number of pupils (1963-64) in Secondary school			Number of pupils (1964-65) in Secondary Schools			Increase(+)/or decrease(-)		
	for boys	for girls	Total	for boys	for girls	Total	for boys	for girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central Government	251	..	251	597	..	597	+346	..	+346
State Government	31,338	8,177	39,515	30,932	8,909	39,841	-406	+732	+326
Local Bodies	27,119	4,485	31,604	34,320	4,536	38,856	+7,201	+51	+7,252
Private aided	37,612	48,284	4,19,896	4,18,803	55,567	4,74,370	+47,191	+7,273	+54,464
Private unaided	2,071	739	2,810	2,815	1,183	3,998	+744	+444	+1,188
Total ..	4,32,391	61,685	4,94,076	4,87,467	70,185	5,57,652	+55,076	+8,500	+63,576

It will be seen that the total enrolment in secondary schools showed an increase of 63,576 from 4,94,076 in 1963-64 to 5,57,652 in 1964-65

Secondary Schools in Rural Areas

5.3 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	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
723	753	1476	3,87,700	1,69,952	5,57,652	536	226

Out of the 1476 secondary schools, 723 were in urban areas and 753 were in rural areas. The number of pupils attending secondary schools in rural areas was only 1,69,952 (*i. e.* 30.48% of total) while the number of pupils attending secondary schools in urban areas was 3,87,700. The average number of pupils attending secondary schools in rural areas was 226, while the corresponding figure for the urban areas is 536. It may, however, be pointed out that some pupils from rural areas attend secondary schools in the nearby towns since the facilities available for secondary education in rural areas are still limited. Information regarding the agencies managing the secondary schools is furnished in Table V(1).

Teachers in secondary schools

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

TABLE NO. V(4)

Teachers in Secondary Schools (1964-65)

Management	Total number of teachers			Total number of trained teachers.			Average number of pupils per teacher
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government ..	1,269	297	1,566	874	182	1,056	26
Local Bodies ..	1,353	218	1,571	690	120	810	25
Private aided ..	14,247	3,452	17,699	10,193	2,451	12,644	27
Private unaided ..	145	91	236	78	46	124	17
Total 1964-65 ..	17,014	4,058	21,072	11,835	2,799	14,634	26
Total 1963-64 ..	16,084	3,230	19,314	10,820	2,039	12,859	26
Increase / decrease. ..	+930	+828	+1,758	+1,015	+760	+1,775	....

It will be seen that the total number of teachers increased by 1,758 from 19,314 in 1963-64 to 21,072 during the year under report. The average number of pupils per teacher was 26 during the year. Out of 21,072 teachers as many as 14,634 were trained. This gives a percentage of 69.48 against the corresponding percentage of 66.6 in 1963-64.

Expenditure on Secondary Education

5.5 The following Table gives the expenditure on Secondary Education by different sources during the year 1964-65.

TABLE NO. V(5)

Expenditure on Secondary Education (1964-65)

Source	Expenditure	Percentage
	Rs.	to total expenditure
Central Government	77,231	0.12
State Government	3,64,73,486	54.69
Local Boards	10,40,725	1.56
Fees	1,94,88,490	29.22
Other sources	96,08,999	14.41
Total	6,66,88,931	100.00

Examinations

5.6 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 1965 and October 1964 examinations are given in the Table below—

TABLE NO. V(6)

Examinations (1964-65)

Category of pupils	Number appeared			Number passed		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>October 1964</i>						
Boys	19955	1684	21639	7140	316	7456
Girls	6295	678	6973	2274	152	2426
Total ..	26250	2362	28612	9414	468	9882
<i>March 1965</i>						
Boys	61767	2217	63984	29594	340	29934
Girls	20410	1105	21515	10017	251	10268
Total ..	82177	3322	85499	40211	591	40772

Post Basic Schools

5.7 Out of 1476 Secondary schools there were 26 post Basic schools imparting instructions in Basic Education during the year 1964-65.

Multipurpose Schools

5.8 During the year 1964-65 there were 106 multipurpose High schools imparting instructions in different courses as indicated below :—

<i>Nature of Course</i>	<i>No. of Multipurpose courses</i>
1 Commerce	42
2 Agriculture	25
3 Technical	11
4 Fine Arts	21
6 Home Science	24

CHAPTER VI

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Institutions and students

6.1 The Table No. VI (I) shows the comparative figures of the number of institutions for higher education, and the number of students under instruction, during the year 1963-64 and 1964-65.

TABLE NO. VI (1)

Institutions of Higher Education (1964-65)

Type of institutions	Number of institutions			Number of students.						Increase (+) or Decrease(-)		
	1963-64	1964-65	Increase/Decrease	1963-64			1964-65			Boys	Girls	Total
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 University	3	3	..	726	155	881	755	180	935	+29	+25	+54
2 Research Institutions	8	9	+ 1	306	97	403	187	71	258	-119	-26	-145
3 Colleges for general Education	70	91	+21	34807	11812	46619	40824	14188	55012	+6017	+2376	+8393
4 Colleges for Professional and Special Education	40	48	+ 8	12909	1816	14725	14011	2008	16019	+1102	+192	+1294
Total ..	121	151	+30	48748	13880	62628	5577	16447	72224	+7029	+2567	+9596

It will be seen from the above table that the total number of educational institutions increased from 121 in 1963-64 to 151 in 1964-65. The number of students reading in these institutions has increased from 62,628 to 72,224.

Universities

6.2 Three Statutory Universities viz (1) M. S. University of Baroda, (2) Gujarat University Ahmedabad and (3) Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth Vallabh Vidyanagar were functioning during the year under report. The S. N. D. T. Womens' University has also been recognised by the State for the purpose of affiliating of Womens' colleges. In addition to these statutory universities, the Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad, was functioning as an institution deemed to be a University.

An amount of Rs. 40,74,949 was paid as Block grant to Universities during the year under report. The break up of the amount is given below:-

<i>Name of Universities</i>	<i>Amount Paid</i> Rs.
1 M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda.	27,96,372
2 Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.	3,87,752
3 S. V. Vidyapeeth, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	8,90,825
Total ..	<u>40,74,949</u>

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

<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Amount Paid</i> Rs.
1 M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda.	11,33,817
2 Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.	5,25,594
3 S. V. Vidyapeeth, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	6,93,837
Total ..	<u>23,53,248</u>

Expenditure

6.3 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 (1964-65)

<i>Sources</i>	1963-64 Rs.	1964-65 Rs.
Central Government Funds.	20,74,187	} 67,40,646
State Government Funds.	43,75,402	
Fees.	59,41,042	74,28,715
Other Sources	53,89,974	50,01,443
Total ..	<u>1,77,80,605</u>	<u>1,91,70,804</u>

During 1964-65 about 38.8 % of direct expenditure was met from fees.

Research Institutions

6.4 The Total number of Research Institutions was 9 and the number of students in these institutions on 31st March 1965 was 278 (187 men and 71 women)

Expenditure

6.5 The expenditure of Research Institutions by sources during the year under report is given in the table below:-

TABLE NO. VI(3)

Expenditure of Research Institution (1964-65)

<i>Sources</i>	1963-64 Rs.	1964-65 Rs.
Government Funds.	11,79,162	7,09,200
Board Funds.	11,64,314	12,55,000
Fees.	9,27,356	9,71,399
Other sources.	2,51,425	2,84,091
Total ..	<u>35,22,257</u>	<u>32, 9,690</u>

COLLEGES FOR GENERAL EDUCATION

Arts and Science Colleges

6.6 The total number of Arts and Science Colleges increased from 70 with 46,619 students to 91 with 55,012 students. The average number of students per college was 605 as against the corresponding figure of 666 for the preceding year. The total number of girls in these colleges was 14,188 which represents about 25.8% of the total enrolment.

Expenditure

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

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Expenditure on Arts and Science Colleges.</i>	
	<i>1963-64</i>	<i>1964-65</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds	42,61,795	52,97,143
Board Funds	..	1,30,550
Fees	90,92,009	1,14,75,180
Other sources	23,26,836	24,19,878
Total ..	1,56,80,640	1,93,22,751

From the above table it is seen that fees contributed about 49.4% of the total expenditure.

Professional Colleges

6.8 The number of professional colleges increased from 32 in 1963-64 to 40 in 1964-65. The number of students on roll increased from 13,170 in 1963-64 to 14,395 in 1964-65.

The table No. VI (4) gives particulars of these 40 colleges.

TABLE NO. VI (4)

Professional Colleges in the State (1964-65)

Colleges for Education		Colleges for Commerce		Law Colleges		Colleges for Applied Arts		Other Professional		Total	
Inst.	Enrol.	Inst.	Enrol.	Inst.	Enrol.	Inst.	Enrol.	Inst.	Enrol.	Inst.	Enrol.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12	1266	13	9234	9	3439	..	..	6	456	40	14395

Expenditure

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

TABLE NO. VI (5)

Expenditure on Professional Colleges (1964-65)

<i>Sources</i>	<i>1963-64</i>		<i>1964-65</i>	
		Rs.		Rs.
Government Funds		4,19,544		5,71,569
Fees		18,52,994		20,34,520
Other sources		3,57,642		6,12,227
Total ..		26,30,180		32,18,316

Special Colleges

6.10 The number of colleges for special education did not register any increase and stood at 8 during the year 1964-65. The number of students on roll increased from 1,555 in 1963-64 to 1624 in 1964-65.

TABLE NO. VI(6)

Enrolment in Colleges for Special Education (1964-65)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Colleges</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>
1	Music College, Rajkot.	24
2	Colleges of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics, Baroda.	386
3	Faculty of Social Works, Baroda.	76
4	Faculty of Fine Arts, Baroda.	165
5	Oriental Institute, Baroda.	102
6	Baroda Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Baroda.	85
7	Lok Bharati, Sanosara.	210
8	Faculty of Home Science, Baroda.	576
Total ..		1624

Expenditure

6.11 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 (1964-65)

<i>Sources</i>	<i>1963-64</i> <i>Rs.</i>	<i>1964-65</i> <i>Rs.</i>
Government Funds	1,23,583	1,44,746.
Fees	2,16,308	2,16,640
Other sources	6,67,908	7,02,339
Total ..	10,07,799	10,63,725

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

Secondary Teachers Training Institutions

7.2 The following table shows the number of secondary teacher training institutions including Graduate Basic Training Centres and the number of teachers trained by them during the year under report:—

TABLE NO. VII (1)

Secondary Teacher Training Institutions (1964-65)

Management	Number of institutions.	Number of teachers under training		
		Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Government	3	141	26	167
Aided	9	816	283	1099
Total ..	12	957	309	1266

The number of secondary teacher training institutions (9 secondary training colleges affiliated to Universities and 3 graduates basic training centres) increased from 9 in 1963-64 to 12 in 1964-65.

During the year under report, one new non-Government Graduates' Basic Training Centre was opened bringing the total number of G. B. T. Cs. in the State to 3. Of these, 2 were run by Government. The table below gives their details as on 31st March, 1965:—

TABLE NO. VII (2)

Graduates' Basic Training Institutions (1964-65)

Item	Graduates, Basic Training Centres.			
	Rajpipla	Mangrol	Ahmedabad	Total
Year of establishment	1948	1957	1964	..
On 31st March 1965				
Number of students on roll.				
Men	29	27	33	89
Women	8	..	..	8
Total ..	37	27	33	97

Higher Examination in the professional Training of Teachers

7.3 In addition to the B. T/B. Ed. all Universities have instituted the M. Ed. Examination which can be taken entirely by papers, partly by papers and partly research, or entirely by research. During the year 146 students (121 men and 25 women) were registered for the M. Ed. Degree and 45 students (35 men and 10 women) were registered for the Ph. D. Degree in the Secondary Training Colleges or Research institutions. Thirty seven students (30 men and 7 women) were awarded the M. Ed. degree and 8 students (7 men and 1 woman) the Ph. D. (Edn.) Degree in 1964-65.

Diploma in Teaching

7.4. T. D. Classes were attached to M. B. Patel College of Education, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Kaira District and Faculty of Education, M. S. University of Baroda. The number of students in these classes as on 31st March 1965 was 60 (32 men and 28 women).

B. TRAINING OF PRIMARY TEACHERS

7.5 In 1963-64, the number of Government Basic Training Schools in the State was 39, of which 32 were for men and 7 for women. In the year under report, the mixed training school at Junagadh was converted into a women's school. The number of training schools for men (including mixed school) which was 32 in the previous year thus decreased to 31 and that for women increased from 7 to 8 during the year under report.

During the year under report, 8 new training schools were opened by private agencies of which 2 were for men and 6 for women. There were in all 78 Basic Training Schools for Primary Teachers in the State of which 39 were managed by Government and 39 by private agencies.

The total number of trainees in the training schools increased from, 10,224 in 1963-64 to 10,821 in 1964-65. The following table shows the number of Basic Training Schools by management and the number of trainees in them during the year under report:—

TABLE NO. VII (3)

Training Schools for Primary Teachers (1964-65)

Management	Number of institutions			Number of trainees in training schools		
	Men	Women	Total	for Men	for Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government	31	8	39	5,023	927	5,950
Private	14	24	38	1,727	3,064	4,791
Local Bodies	1	..	1	80	..	80
Total ..	46	32	78	6,830	3,991	10,821

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

Institutions and students

7.6 The following table gives the details of Basic Training Schools for men for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65.

TABLE NO. VII (4)

Training Institutions for Men Primary Teachers

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students	Average number of students per institution.
1963-64	45	7,084	157
1964-65	46	6,830	148

Expenditure

7.7 The expenditure on training institutions for men increased from Rs. 18,06,586 in 1963-64 to Rs. 18,74,887 in 1964-65. The amount spent by Government on training institutions for men was Rs. 16,18,771 which represents about 86.33% of the total expenditure on these institutions.

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

TABLE NO. VII (5)

Direct expenditure on the Training Institutions for Men Primary Teachers (1964-55)

Year	Government Funds.		Other sources on		Total
	Government institutions	Non-Government institutions	Government institutions	Non-Government institutions	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1963-64	13,77,214 (76.24%)	2,18,705 (12.10%)	32,649 (1.81%)	1,78,118 (9.85%)	18,06,586 (100%)
1964-65	13,65,924 (72.85%)	2,52,847 (13.48%)	29,278 (1.56%)	2,26,838 (12.11%)	18,74,887 (100%)

Institutions and students

7.8 The number of Basic Training Schools for Women increased from 25 in 1963-64 to 32 in 1964-65.

The number of trainees in these institutions increased from 3,140 on 31st March, 1964, to 3,991 on 31st March, 1965.

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

TABLE NO. VII (6)

Training Institutions for Women Primary Teachers (1964-65)

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students	Average number of students per institution
1	2	3	4
1963-64	25	3,140	125
1964-65	32	3,991	125

Expenditure

7.9 The expenditure on Training Institutions for Women increased by Rs. 3,56,871 from Rs. 8,61,580 in 1963-64 to Rs. 12,18,451 in 1964-65. The expenditure from Government Funds on these institutions was Rs. 8,61,550 which represented about 70.93% of the total expenditure.

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

TABLE NO. VII (7)

Expenditure on the Training Institutions for Women Primary Teachers (1964-65).

Year	Government Funds on—		Other sources on—		Total
	Government institutions	Non-Government institutions	Government institutions	Non-Government institutions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
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 %)
1964-65	4,24,598 (34.85 %)	4,39,652 (36.08 %)	5,407 (0.44 %)	3,48,794 (28.63 %)	12,18,451 (100 %)

C. TRAINING OF OTHER TEACHERS

Hindi Teachers

7.10. The Departmental conducts four months' special shortterm courses for imparting training to Hindi Teachers in Primary Schools. Trainees are given a deputation allowances of Rs. 25 p. m. During the year under report, two such courses were conducted in the Government Basic Training School for Men, Baroda and the total number of primary teachers who received training during the year was 59.

Hindi Teachers' Training College was opened by the Government of Gujarat through Gujarat Vidhyapith at Ahmedabad from June 1962 under the centrally sponsored scheme of the Government of India for establishment of Hindi Teachers' Training College for training of Hindi Teachers in non-Hindi speaking States. During 1964-65, there were two classes in this training college. One class was for Hindi Shiksha Visharad course and other was for Hindi Shiksha Vinit course. During the year under report there were 12 Trainees in the Visharad course and 39 trainees in the Vinit course.

Pre-Primary Training Institutions

7.11 During the year under report, the number of Pre-Primary Training schools was 6. The number of trainees in these schools was 510 on 31st March 1965. The expenditure on these institutions during the year under report was Rs. 1,06,046 of which an amount of Rs. 63,211 was met by Government. Further details about these schools are given in the table below:—

TABLE NO. VII (8)

Pre-Primary Training Institutions (1964-65).

Item	Total
Number of institutions..	6
Number of trainees:	
Men ..	63
Women ..	447
Total ..	510
Number of teachers:	
Men ..	18
Women ..	19
Total ..	37
Direct expenditure :	
State Funds..	Rs. 63,211
Fees ..	Rs. 38,154
Other sources ..	Rs. 4,681
Total ..	Rs. 1,06,046

Drawing Teachers

7.12. During the year under report there were 7 Drawing Teachers Training institutions in the State. The duration of the course is one academic year. The total number of students in the institutions as on 31st March was 315.

The following table shows the result of the Drawing Teachers Examination for the year 1965.

TABLE NO. VII (9)

(1964—65)

<i>Name of the Examination</i>	<i>Number appeared</i>	<i>Number passed</i>
Drawing Teachers Examination	339	249

Physical Education Teachers

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

CHAPTER VIII

PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

8.1. 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 a four year degree course after the secondary stage. The commercial high schools and multipurpose schools provide a pre-vocational course of commercial education along with general education. The commercial institutions provide instructions in such courses as shorthand, typewriting, accountancy and secretarial practices.

Colleges of Commerce

8.2. During the year under report the total number of Commerce Colleges in the State was 13. The number of students in these colleges increased from 8,287 on 31st March 1964 to 9,234 on 31st March, 1965.

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

TABLE NO. VIII (1)

Colleges of Commerce

	1963-64	1964-65
Number of institutions :		
Government	1	1
non-Government	10	12
Number of students in institutions :		
Government	472	588
non-Government	7815	8646
<i>Expenditure (Direct)</i>	<i>From State Funds</i>	
	<i>1963-64</i>	<i>1964-65</i>
Government institutions :	1,01,875	1,15,085
Non-Government Institutions :	1,97,512	2,27,655
Total ..	2,99,387	3,42,740

Commercial Schools

8.3. The Commerce course gained popularity as a Multipurpose Course in secondary schools, the course extending over four years, Standards VIII to Standard 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 under report there were 22 such centres.

Commercial institutions

8.4. The number of commercial institutions increased from 80 in 1963-64 to 83 in 1964-65 and their enrolment from 9,722 to 11,105.

Commercial Examinations

8.5. The following table shows the number of candidates who appeared and passed the Government Commercial Diploma (G. C. D.) and Government Commercial Certificate (G. C. C.) Examinations held during the year 1964-65.

Name of the Examination	Number appeared		Number passed.	
	Oct. / Nov.	April / May	Oct./Nov.	April / May
	1964	1965	1964	1965
Government Commercial Diploma.	31	64	4	17
Government Commercial Certificate.	3,323	3,986	1,631	2,221
Total ..	3,354	4,050	1,635	2,238

LEGAL EDUCATION**Law Colleges**

8.6. Legal education in this State is provided in colleges affiliated to Universities.

The following table gives the details of law colleges for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65.

TABLE NO. VIII (3)

Law Colleges (1964-55).

	1963-64	1964-65
Number of institutions :		
Government ;	..	..
non-Government :	8	9
Total :	8	9
Number of students in institutions :		
Government :	..	..
non-Government :	3,279	3,439
Total :	3,279	3,439

From the above table it is seen that the total number of students in these colleges increased from 3,279 in 1963-64 to 3,439 in 1964-65. The total expenditure increased by Rs. 59,764 during the year under report.

Music Education :

8.7. On 31st March 1965, there were 2 institutions of music and Dancing at the University level viz., the college of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics at the M. S. University of Baroda and Music College, Rajkot and the total enrolment in these colleges was 410 (195 boys and 215 girls). Total expenditure during the year under report came to Rs. 2,69,509 as against Rs. 2,32,266 for the year 1963-64.

During the year under report there were 13 Music Schools in the State. All these were private institutions and Government expenditure by way of grants to these institutions was Rs. 84,340. The total number of students in these schools on 31st March 1965 was 1,120 (698 boys and 422 girls).

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Higher institutions for Social Science

8.8. 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 is on practical training and the application of academic knowledge to every day life situation.

During the year under report the Faculty of Social Work had an enrolment of 76 (57 boys and 19 girls).

Schools of Social Science

8.9. In addition to the abovementioned institutions which provided instructions at an advanced level, there was one institution 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 as on 31st March 1965 was 20 girls. An expenditure of Rs. 3,695 was incurred from State Government Funds on this institution.

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

8.10. The Faculty provides a four-year course leading to the degree of B. Sc. in Home Science and a 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 acquaint all students with different phases of Home Science. The last two years enable the students to specialise in their own field of interest. Four Home Science fields are offered as 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 enrolment in the Faculty in 1964-65 was 576 as against 492 in 1963-64.

At the secondary stage Home Science forms one of the streams in multipurpose schools. During the year under report there were 24 multipurpose schools with Home Science as one of the streams.

Rural Higher Institute

8.11. There is one rural institute for Higher Education in the State viz., Lok Bharati, Sanosara, established in 1953. This institute 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 institution, Krishi Vidyalaya course, a scheme for subsidised farms as well as educational extension service in nearby villages. The institute has also an experimental and demonstration farm attached to it.

The total number of students in the institute as on 31st March 1965 was 210 (190 boys and 20 girls). The total expenditure on this institute for the year 1964-65 was Rs. 70,300 of which an amount of Rs. 68,200 was contributed by the State Government.

CHAPTER IX
SOCIAL EDUCATION

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

TABLE NO. IX(1)
Social Education Classes (First Test) 1964-65

	Number of classes	Enrolment	Number made literate
Men	569	15,927	9,112
Women	351	7,984	3,795
Total	920	23,911	12,907

It will be seen that the enrolment per class was about 26 and percentage of those literate to the total enrolment was about 54. 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 persuaded to continue their education further. They then undergo a course which improves their ability to read and write. At the end of the course, they are given another test which is known as the second Test in Social Education.

9.2 The following table shows the number of Social Education Classes which prepared students for the second Test and enrolment in them.

TABLE NO. IX(2)
Social Education Classes (Second test) 1964-65

	Number of classes	Enrolment	Number passed in the II test
Men	125	3,006	2,125
Women	143	3,219	1,899
Total.	268	6,225	4,024

The duration of the Second Test is about six months.

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

Table No. IX (3)
Expenditure on Social Education (1964-65)

	Expenditure Rs.
Government Funds.	55,202
Board's Funds.	1,46,102
Other Sources.	1,2,454
Total	2,03,758

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 in G. E. S. Class II who assists the Director of Education in matters pertaining to physical education. At the district level there are Assistant Deputy Education Inspectors for Physical Education in class II who assist Educational Inspector in matters pertaining to physical education. One Assistant Deputy Educational 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 schools upto standard X. At primary level one period is allotted to physical education, every day. Standard-wise allotment of physical education periods for secondary schools is given below:-

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

Playground and equipment facilities

10.2. 578 secondary schools have got adequate playgrounds and other needed facilities for physical education. Rest of the secondary schools have adequate equipment but playground facilities specified under rules are not there.

Medical Inspection

10.3. Medical inspection in school is conducted at three age levels corresponding with Std. V VIII and XI in educational institutions. In 838 institutions medical inspection was carried out during the year under report. In rest of the schools normal medical check up was done.

Gujarat State Sports Festival

10.4. The festival was organised at Taluka, District and State levels and about, 46,000 pupils participated. An amount of Rs. 1,10,700 was sanctioned for the sports festival.

During the year under report 108 pupils participated at the All India Winter Meet and Autumn Meet competitions.

Physical Training Institutions

10.5. There were six physical training institutions offering training in certificate course in Physical Education. 402 trained physical education teachers were turned out during the year under report. There were two institutions offering training in Diploma in physical Education. 41 Graduate Diploma holders were turned out during the year under report.

National Discipline Scheme

10.6. National Discipline Scheme has been introduced since 1958. In Gujarat State 496 instructors were working in 429 secondary schools. The strength of the instructors and 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	396

Regional Coaching Centres

10.7 The Gujarat State Government felt the need of raising the standard of games and sports. For this purpose a regional coaching centre was established on 1st November 1963 at Ahmedabad. It was temporarily housed in Malek Saban Stadium, Ahmedabad.

During the year under report the camps in various games were organised as under:—

Sr. No.	Types of camps organised	From	to	Total number of persons trained
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Swimming	1- 2-64	1- 5-64	14
2.	Swimming	1- 5-64	21- 5-64	36
3.	Mountaineering	22-10-64	31-10-64	25
4.	-do-	20-11-64	19-12-64	21
5.	-do-	20-12-64	19- 1-65	26
6.	Football	12-11-64	11- 2-65	26
7.	Hockey	1- 2-65	30- 4-65	26

National Physical Efficiency Drive

10.8 National Physical Efficiency Drive was conducted on Statewise basis and 66,037 persons participated in it.

CHAPTER XI

EDUCATION OF GIRLS

11.1 There is a special officer called the Inspectress of Girl's Schools at Ahmedabad who inspects secondary schools for girls and primary and pre-primary training institutions for woman in the State. The administrative control of the institutions however, rests with the District Educational Inspectors of the respective districts.

Institution and pupils

11.2 The following table gives comparative figures of the institutions for the education of girls and the total enrolment of girls during the two years 1963-64 and 1964-65.

TABLE NO. XI (1)

Education of Girls (1964-65)

Type of institutions	Number of institutions specially meant for girls		Number of girls in all institutions including co-educational	
	1963-64	1964-65	1963-64	1964-65
1	2	3	4	5
University	..	..	155	180
Research institutions	..	..	97	71
Arts and Science Colleges	9	10	11,812	14,188
Professional and special colleges	3	4	1,816	2,008
Secondary Schools	123	132	1,37,469	1,61,241
Primary Schools	964	954	10,03,295	10,36,669
Social Education Classes	453	494	10,278	11,203
Other Schools	34	42	22,054	25,477
Total:-	1,586	1,636	11,86,976	12,51,037

11.3 The following paras give brief information regarding girls' education at different stages:—

(1) *Pre-Primary Education.*—There were no separate pre-primary schools for girls during the year under report. There were 515 pre-primary schools in the State with an enrolment of 40,411 (21,770 boys and 18,641 girls).

(2) *Primary Education.*—There were in all 28,88,802 pupils in the primary schools of the State of whom 10,36,669 (35.89%) were girls. Of the total number of girls students 28.07% were in urban schools and 71.93% in rural schools.

Out of 76,027 teachers working in primary schools, 22,233 i. e. 29.24% were women. The number of trained women teachers was 12,629 which comes to 56.81% of the total women teachers in primary schools.

(3) *Secondary Education.*—Of the total enrolment of 5,57,652 pupils in all secondary schools 1,61,241 i. e. 24.52% were girls. Out of 1,475 secondary schools 132 were schools meant exclusively for girls.

Out of the total of 21,072 teachers, 4,058 i. e. 19.26% were women.

(4) *Higher Education.*—Out of the total enrolment of 72,224 in all institutions of higher education, 16,447 i. e. 22.8% were girls during the year under report as against 21.5% in 1963-64.

Out of the total of 3,855 teachers working at this level 450 i. e. 11.7% were women.

Expenditure

11.4 It is not possible to give accurate figures of the total expenditure incurred on the education of girls because majority of the girls enrolled 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 institutions for girls by types of institutions (1964-65)

<i>Types of institutions</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred Rs.</i>
Universities, Research institutions and Arts and Science Colleges	10,68,010
Professional and special colleges	2,69,725
Secondary Schools	83,96,261
Primary Schools	1,20,23,711
Social Education Classes	63,796
Other Professional and special schools	13,51,766
Total	2,31,73,269

CHAPTER XII

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

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.
- M- Research Unit.
- N- Mid-day Meals.
- O- Scholarship Unit.

A-PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

Schools and Pupils

12.2 The number of pre-primary schools increased from 478 with 3,502 pupils on 31st March 1964, to 515 with 40,411 pupils on 31st March 1965, as shown in the following table.—

TABLE NO. XII(1)

Pre-Primary Education (1964-65)

Year	Number of schools	Number of Pupils			Average number of pupils in Primary schools
		Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1963-64	478	19,362	16,140	35,502	74
1964-65	515	21,770	18,641	40,411	78

Out of the 515 pre-primary schools, 41 were conducted by local bodies and the remaining 474 by private agencies. As many as 425 private pre-primary schools were aided by the department. This figure does not include the Balwadis under Social Welfare Department.

Of the total number of 40,411 pupils in pre-primary schools 3,128 pupils were enrolled in schools conducted by local bodies, 33,446 were in aided schools and 3,837 in unaided schools.

Pre-primary schools tended to concentrate in urban areas. The Community Development activities however had brought this facility even to rural areas so that as many as 162 out of 515 of these schools were in rural areas in 1964-65.

TABLE NO. XII (2)

Urban and rural pre-primary schools

Number of schools :	Urban	353
	Rural	162
	Total	<u>515</u>
Number of pupils :	Urban	31829
	Rural	8582
	Total	<u>40411</u>
Average number of Pupils per school :	Urban	90
	Rural	53
	Total	<u>78</u>

From the above table it is seen that 68.5 per cent of these schools were in urban areas while only 31.5 percent were in rural areas. As regards enrolment 31,829 (78.8%) pupils were in urban schools and only 8,582 (21.2%) in rural schools. The average number of pupils in pre-primary school was 90 in urban and 53 in rural areas.

Teachers

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

TABLE NO. XII (3)

Teachers in Pre-primary Schools (1964-55)

Trained Teachers :	Men	169
	Women	395
	Total	<u>564</u>
Untrained Teachers :	Men	79
	Women	374
	Total	<u>453</u>
Total :	Men	248
	Women	769
	Total	<u>1017</u>

It will be seen from the above table that the number of teachers in pre-primary schools was 1017 in 1964-65 as against 967 in 1963-64. The number of trained teachers was 564 or 55.4% of the total number of teachers. The percentage of women teachers to the total teachers was 75.6.

Expenditure

12.4 The total direct expenditure on pre-primary schools increased from Rs. 18,07,483 in 1963-64 to Rs. 18,45,605 in 1964-65. Its distribution according to sources is given in the table below.

TABLE NO. XII (4)

Expenditure on pre-primary schools (1964-65)

Source	1963-64		1964-65	
	Expendi- ture	Percentage to total	Expendi- ture	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Government Funds	1,52,290	8.4	1,66,649	9.02
Local Bodies	4,79,014	26.5	4,50,809	24.43
Fees	6,55,840	36.3	5,92,051	32.08
Other sources	5,20,339	28.8	6,36,096	34.47
Total ..	18,07,483	100.00	18,45,605	100.00

Training Institutions

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

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

12.6 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 for secondary schools.

Health Education in schools is imparted practically and theoretically 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.

Medical Inspection.—(1) The orders of Government on Medical Inspection of students in secondary schools in the Gujarat Districts of old Bombay State area are as follows:—

(i) The routine medical examination of pupils should be held on entry 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 inspection, their parents are requested to take suitable steps and another inspection is 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 be attached to the leaving certificate when the pupils leaves the schools.

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

There is no regular scheme for medical examination in primary schools so far.

C—VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

12.7 The Institute of Vocational Guidance has been functioning under the Centrally sponsored programme since November 1963.

The Vocational Guidance Sub-Bureau which was in existence since 1957 also continued to function during the year under report.

Personal Postal Guidance.— During the year under report 1090 students/guardians visited the institute personally to seek educational and vocational guidance. During the same period 2026 postal queries as against 1695 for the year 1963-64, for educational and vocational guidance were attended to by the institute of Vocational Guidance and Vocational Guidance Sub-Bureau.

Career Conferences.— As in previous years, 6 career conferences, for secondary schools and 2 career conferences for colleges were organised during the year under report. These conferences gave wide publicity to vocational guidance programmes in the State.

Career Exhibitions.— During the year under report, 12 career exhibitions were organised at different places in the State.

Career Talks.— During the year under reference 7 talks were given to Secondary school pupils and 2 talks to the students of colleges. In addition two talks were given to the teachers of Secondary Training Colleges.

Participation in seminars.— The officers of the institutes, participated in seminars on "Guidance to the Gifted Children" and "Guidance to the Slow Learners" conducted by the Central Bureau of Employment and Vocational Guidance a Mysore and New Delhi respectively.

Training Programme.— During the year under report training programme for Career Masters for teachers from different multipurpose schools was organised from 1st June to 20th June 37 teachers received training under this programme.

Expenditure.— The total expenditure incurred on the Vocational Guidance Institute and the Sub-Bureau during the year under report was Rs. 40,852.

D—ORIENTAL STUDIES

12.8 In 1964-65 there were 30 Pathshalas for Oriental studies with 1066 students in them. The total expenditure on them was Rs. 1,58,693, the State Government's share in it being Rs. 72,556.

There were 2 institutions for the higher studies in Sanskrit viz Oriental Institution Baroda and Baroda Sanskrit Maha Vidyalaya, Baroda. There were 187 students in these 2 institutions. The total expenditure on them was Rs. 1,78,189.

Of the 85,499 candidates who appeared for the March 1965 examination conducted by the Secondary Certificate Examination Board, Baroda 39,234 offered an Oriental language of these, 37,064 took Sanskrit, 2112 Persian and 58 Arabic.

The following table shows the number of students who appear at the S. S. C. Examinations of October 1964 and March 1965 with an oriental language as one of the subjects and of those who passed in it.

Subject	Number appeared		Number passed	
	October 1964	March 1965	October 1964	March 1965
1	2	3	4	5
1 Sanskrit	11,601	37,064	6,037	22,436
2 Ardhmagadhi	..	..	..	..
3 Persian	556	2,112	429	1,480
4 Pali	..	..	..	..
5 Avastapahalvi	..	..	..	..
6 Arabic	7	58	6	14
7 Any other	..	..	..	..

E—VISUAL EDUCATION

Inspectorate for Audio Visual Education

12.9. 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 material 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,

Purchase of audio visual materials

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

Ammeter	1		
Epidioscopes	2	Generators	3
Audio Visual Books	100	Step down transformers.	6
P. A. System (Mike set- Kleertone)	2	Record players	2
		16 mm. films (sound)	29

Filmshows

12.11. The film shows continued to remain popular as ever. The films provided healthy entertainment specially to pupils. 148 filmshows were also arranged by the Government and private institutions and 900 films shows were arranged in rural areas and rural social welfare centres. This was done under the guidance of the inspectorate during the year under review.

Visual Education in Secondary Schools

12.12. The use of audio visual aids in teaching in secondary schools and training institutions is being made by number of schools and training institutions as shown by the following table:—

Name of the audio Visual aids.	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 equipments.	71	3

F. CURATOR OF LIBRARIES, AHMEDABAD

12.13. The office of the Curator of Libraries was created in the year 1960 after the formation of Gujarat State and continued to work as an allied office under the control of the Director of Education, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad. Shri N. M. Rawal worked as the Curator of Libraries during the period under report.

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

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

State Central Library, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad Deposit Library.

12.14. The Regional Library, Ahmedabad managed by Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad is nominated by the Gujarat Government as State Central Library for Gujarat State from 4th November 1963 and continued to work as the State Central Library for Gujarat State during the year under report.

The following statement gives progress of work in the State Central Library (Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad) :—

Book Stock

<i>Number</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Stock.</i>
1.	English	34,776
2.	Gujarati	21,761
3.	Hindi	11,274
4.	Sanskrit	3,363
5.	Marathi	1,900
6.	Miscellaneous	3,817
Total ..		<u>76,891</u>

(Total cost of books comes to Rs. 4,21,942)

Books received in copyright section.	<u>52,709</u>
Total number of books :	<u>1,29,600</u>

This Library receives and deposits two copies of the books printed in Gujarat State under the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867.

Circulation of books

<i>Serial number</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of books circulated</i>
1.	Gujarati	34,649
2.	English	8,821

<i>Serial number</i>	<i>language</i>	<i>Number of books Circulated</i>
3.	Hindi	7,475
4.	Marathi	94
5.	Miscellaneous	94
Total ..		<u>51,133</u>

Periodicals

<i>Serial Number.</i>	<i>Languages</i>	<i>Magazines</i>
1.	English	136
2.	Gujarati	77
3.	Hindi	63
4.	Marathi	9
Total ..		<u>285</u>

Members enrolled

During the year under report the maximum, minimum and average numbers were 2421, 2025 and 2246. An amount of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned as grant-in-aid to this library during the year under report.

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

Central Library. Baroda

The Central Library, Baroda has the following sections :

- (1) Reading room, (2) Lending Section, (3) Reference Section,
- (4) Childrens' Section, (5) Mahila Section, (6) Reading Circle, (7) an office.

An amount of Rs. 84,319 was sanctioned for the library during the year under report.

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

Book Stock

<i>Sr. Number</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Stock on 31-3-1964</i>	<i>Stock on 31-3-1965</i>	<i>Increase or decrease.</i>
1	English	55,711	56,060	+ 439
2	Gujarati	49,993	51,513	+ 1520
3	Marathi	37,796	38,655	+ 859
4	Hindi	6,486	6,823	+ 337
5	Urdu	3,351	3,880	+ 529
Total		<u>1,53,337</u>	<u>1,56,931</u>	+ 3594

Circulation of books

Sr. No.	Section	Total books issued	Average number of books issued daily	Average number of readers per day
1	Issue Section	1,08,858	377	186
2	Mahila Section	20,537	73	57
3	Bal Section	28,919	102	50
4	Reference Section	2,418	8	5
Total		1,60,732	560	278

Members enrolled

Serial number	Section	Number of readers on 31-3-1964	Number of readers on 31-3-1965	Increase or Decrease
1	General Section	2,482	2,754	+ 272
2	Mahila Section	143	144	+ 1
3	Bal Section	577	668	+ 91
Total		3,202	3,566	+ 364

Central Library Baroda is a completely free public library run by the government and the members have not to pay any subscription for borrowing books.

Periodicals received

Serial Number	Languages	Total
1	Gujarati	112
2	Marathi	45
3	Hindi	40
4	Urdu	4
5	Sindhi	3
6	English	102
Total		306

On average 500 readers visit the reading room daily.

Government Libraries

Besides the Central State Library at Baroda other libraries run by the Government of Gujarat in Education Department are as under:-

Numbers	
Government Public Libraries	10
Government Public Libraries (Mahila)	2
Integrated Library Service	2
Total	14

Book-stock/Expenditure— During the period under report the expenditure on reading material and books was Rs. 37,200/7800 books were added during the year. At the end of the year the total book stock in these libraries came to 2,27,200.

Circulation of books/readers.— Over 4,07,800 books and periodicals were borrowed and read by readers of these libraries, while an average of daily attendance of readers in the reading room in these libraries remained 4,000.

Grant-in-aid Libraries.

12.16 The libraries in Gujarat State were Governed by four different grant-in-aid rules till now. New unified grant-in-aid rules for libraries were framed and applied from 1st April 1964 to all the libraries in the State. Under these rules the libraries are divided into different categories according to the population and are given maximum grant-in-aid as follows:-

Category of library	Population of the place	Maximum Govt. grant available	Rate of grant	Percentage of the admissible expenditure
City Library	Above 50,000	8,000	50%	or deficit whichever is less
City Branch Libraries	Every 25,000 in addition to 50,000	2,000	50%	-do-
Town category I	Above 25,000 but less than 50,000	2,000	50%	-do-
Town category II	Above 5,000 but less than 25,000	1,500	50%	-do-
Village Library	Less than 5,000	100	60%	-do-
Mahila Library	Catering service to women	500	66%	-do-
Bal Library	Catering service to children not more than 14 years of age.	150	75%	-do-

City and City Branch Libraries

12.17 These types of libraries are under direct supervision of the Curator of Libraries. The position of such libraries remained as under:-

(a) *Number*:- Total 18 City Libraries, Total 8 City Branch Libraries

(b) *Grants*:- Normal grant given to these libraries was as under:

	Rs. 70,969 to City Libraries.
	Rs. 15,399 to City Branch Libraries
Total	Rs. 86,368

(c) *Special grants* : Besides the above mentioned normal grants given to these libraries, special grants were also granted as under:-

			For fur- niture	For child- ren's books	For repairs to buildings	For Books exhibition
City Libraries.	..	..	2,000	1,955	5,000	450
City Branch Libraries	..	..	2,000	183	..	..
		Total	4,000	2,138	5,000	450

(d) *Expenditure*—A total amount of Rs. 1,86,580 (inclusive of Government grant) was spent by the libraries. This amount includes the expenditure on salary to servants, purchase of books, periodicals furniture etc. rent of buildings and miscellaneous expenses.

(e) *Book-stock/Expenditure*.—During the period under report the expenditure on reading materials and books was Rs. 89,839 and 18,034 books were added by these libraries. At the end of 1964-65 the total books stock as possessed by these libraries came to 3,90,558.

(f) *Buildings*—Out of 18 City Libraries, 15 libraries have their own buildings, while only 3 city branch libraries out of 8 have their own buildings.

(g) *Circulation of books*—Over 2,84,000 books and periodicals were borrowed and read by the readers of the libraries while an average of daily attendance of readers in the reading rooms in these libraries remained 8,152.

Town Libraries

12.18 These libraries are put under the Supervision of the Assistant Curators of Libraries of the respective regions. The position of these libraries remained as under. They are shown according to regions.

(a) Numbers

Region			Library Category I	Library Category II
Ahmedabad	..	..	38	66
Baroda	..	..	34	33
Rajkot	..	..	33	24
		Total	105	123

(b) *Grants*.—Normal grants given to these libraries was as under :—

Rs. 1,14,504 to 105 libraries Category I.

Rs. 76,621 to 123 libraries Category II

Rs. .. 1,91,125 22 Total

(c) *Special grants*.—Besides the above mentioned normal grants given to these libraries, special grants were also granted as under:—

			Furniture	Childrens books	Repairs to buildings	For books exhibition
Town Category I	..	..	6,000	732	8,880	..
Town Category II	..	..	4,000	..	5,820	..
		Total	10,000	732	14,700	..

(d) *Expenditure.*— A total amount of Rs. 5,52,313 (inclusive of Government grant) was spent as under by these libraries. The amount includes the expenditure on salary to servants purchase of books, periodicals, furniture etc. rent of buildings and miscellaneous expenditure.

	Rs.
Category I	3,14,244
Category II	2,38,069
Total ..	5,52,313

(e) *Books stock/Expenditure.*— During the period under report the expenditure on reading material and books was Rs. 22,480 and 45,227 books were added during the year. At the end of the year, the total book stock as possessed by these libraries comes to 9,50,309

(f) *Buildings.*— Out of the 105 libraries of Category I 86 have their own buildings while 94 libraries of Category II out of 123 have their own buildings.

(g) *Circulation of books/Readers.*—Over 20,34,400 books and periodicals were borrowed and read by the readers of the libraries, while an average daily attendance of readers in the reading rooms in these libraries remained 32,289.

Mahila Libraries

12.19 Besides 2 Government Mahila Libraries, one at Bhavnagar and another at Rajkot, there were 84 grant-in-aid Mahila Libraries in the State. An amount of Rs. 12,687 was paid by way of grant-in-aid to these libraries.

(a) *Expenditure.*— A total amount of Rs. 31,400 (including Government grant) was spent by these libraries. The amount include the expenditure on salaries to servants, purchase of books, periodicals, furniture etc. rent of building and other expenses.

(b) *Book stock/Expenditure.*— During the period under report the expenditure on reading material and books was Rs. 12,400 and 3,161 books were added during the year. At the end of the year the total book stock as possessed by these libraries came to 67,700.

(c) *Buildings.*— Out of 34 grant-in-aid Mahila Libraries 27 have their own buildings.

(d) *Circulation of books.*—Over 1,01,900 books and periodicals were borrowed and read by readers of the libraries while an average daily attendance of readers in the reading rooms in these libraries remained 1,960.

Bal Libraries

12.20 There were 28 grant-in-aid Bal Libraries in the State. They were paid normal grants of Rs. 3,678. Special grant of Rs. 3,843 was also paid to these libraries for purchase of books which were specially written for children. Thus the stock of children's literature in these libraries has become richer than before.

(A) *Expenditure.*—A total amount of Rs. 14,000 (including Government grant) was spent by these libraries. This amount includes the expenditure on salaries to servants, purchase of books, periodicals and furniture etc. rent of buildings and other expenses.

(B) *Book stock/expenditure.*—During the year under report the expenditure on reading material and books was Rs. 5,503 and 5,136 books were added during the year. At the end of the year 1964-65 the total book stock as possessed by these libraries came to 70,793.

(C) *Buildings.*—Of the 28 Bal Libraries, 20 libraries possess their own buildings.

(D) *Circulation of books.*—Over 1,93,237 books and periodicals were borrowed and read by readers of the libraries; while an average daily attendance of reading rooms in these libraries remained 7,232.

Village Libraries

12.21 In addition to the above mentioned different categories of libraries there were 3,472 village Libraries which were paid a total grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,57,391. District wise number of village libraries and grant paid to them are as under:—

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Number of village libraries	Government grant paid (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Broach	384	18,000
2.	Mehsana	761	60,000
3.	Kaira	363	15,000
4.	Amreli	134	14,000
5.	Kutch	10	5,500
6.	Panchmahals	269	21,884
7.	Banaskantha	90	..
8.	Sabarknatha	80	7,000
9.	Baroda	739	60,000
10.	Ahmedabad	85	8,000
11.	Bhavnagar	11	762
12.	Surat	349	24,545
13.	Jamnagar	3	700
14.	Bulsar	194	22,000
15.	Surendranagar	..	..
16.	Rajkot	..	..
17.	Junagadh	..	..
18.	Dangs	..	..
Total:-		3,472	2,57,391

Trained Staff.—One of the pre-requisite for efficient library service is trained staff. So far only few libraries have fully qualified librarians. As usual the Gujarat Pustakalaya Mandal, Ahmedabad organised the library training class from 7th June 1964 to 10th June 1964. 215 students appeared for the examination conducted by the Curator of Libraries, Ahmedabad out of which 104 were declared successful.

Library Association

12.22 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 and propagated for the library movement through their Pracharaks and held several conferences at District and Taluka levels.

General Statistics for the year 1964-65.

Category	Number	Own buildings	Rented Buildings	Income	Expenditure	Grant-in-aid received		Number of readers	Book Stock		Total during the year 1964-65	Periodicals received.	Books periodicals issued.	Daily average attendance
						Normal	Special		At the end of 1963-64	Added during 1964-65				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
City Libraries	18	15	3	142771	145765	70969	9405	8870	301397	11841	313238	1800	243391	6386
City Branch Libraries.	8	3	5	40719	40815	15399	2183	2887	71127	6193	77320	400	40366	1766
Town-Category I Libraries	105	86	19	251232	314244	114504	15612	68513	525912	27333	553245	3471	1112732	20505
Category II Libraries	123	94	29	151533	238069	76621	9820	75148	379170	17894	397064	2487	521616	11784
Mahila Libraries	34	27	7	26812	31400	12687	..	12100	64539	3161	67700	435	101900	1960
Bal Libraries	28	20	8	10701	14000	3078	3843	19022	65662	5136	70798	225	193237	7282
Government Libraries.	14	14	..	..	93700	..	..	13100	219400	7800	227200	780	407800	4000
Central Library, Baroda	1	1	..	..	70389	..	..	3566	153337	3594	156931	167	160732	500
State Central Library (Gujarat Vidyapith), Ahmedabad.	1	..	1	113549	113549	30000	..	..	125524	4076	129600	285	51133	2246
Total	332	260	72	737317	1061931	323858	40863	203206	1906068	87028	1993066	10040	3232907	56429

G. PATRONAGE TO LITERATURE

12.23 Every year a certain amount is provided in the budget or reappropriated from other sources for encouragement of literature. This amount is utilised for the purchase by way of Government patronage to authors, of copies of books which are useful from 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. 2000/- were provided in the budget for encouragement to literature under the head "Government patronage to literature". Out of this amount Rs. 80/- (eighty only) 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 Committees for Children's literature under the chairmanship of the Director of Education and 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.

Text Books in Primary and Secondary Schools

12.24 Under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, and the Rules made thereunder, 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 recognised primary school. Secondary schools in the areas of the old Bombay State are also required to use sanctioned text books. To assist the Director of Education in deciding questions relating to sanction of books to be used in schools, School Book Committee consisting of official and non-official members have been constituted for Gujarati, English, Urdu and Sindhi. For fixing the price of the books a price fixation committee is constituted consisting of two officials and two non-officials 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 District Education Committees and 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 reviewed by three persons from a confidential list of experts drawn from Head Masters and Senior teachers directly connected with the teaching work. The final selection was made by the Committee on the basis of these reviews. Text books prescribed by the Committee have been in use since 1955-56 and were continued during the year under report.

The ex-Saurashtra Government has also published Bharati Wachanmala series consisting of four books. These books are the only prescribed language text books for 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-Chief Commissioner of Kutch prescribed books for primary and secondary schools and these books were used in all Government and non-Government schools in Kutch. Books prepared by the Committee were prescribed in June 1956 and are continued during the year under report. The Departmental Gujarati Primer and Readers I-IV published by the Government of Bombay were used in Stds. I-IV of primary schools in Kutch prior to reorganisation of the 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. XIV (6)

Books received for consideration and sanctioned during 1964-65.

	Languages			
	Gujarati	English	Urdu	Sindhi
Standard I-IV Number of Books received ..	14	Nil	1	1
Number of books sanctioned. ..	14	Nil	1	Nil
<i>Standard V-VII</i>				
Number of books received ..	22	Nil	3	3
Number of books sanctioned ..	22	Nil	3	Nil
<i>Standard VIII-XI</i>				
Number of books received ..	11	1	Nil	Nil
Number of books sanctioned ..	9	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total				
Number of books received ..	47	1	4	4
Number of books sanctioned ..	45	Nil	4	Nil

I. NATIONAL CADET CORPS

12.25 National Cadet Corps was continued as a compulsory scheme for all able-bodied male students in the colleges of the State during the year under report. The existing N. C. C. Rifles were merged with N. C. C. Senior Division Units of the Army Wing and Girls Division, and were reorganised into 8 Coy. N.C.C. Battalions during the year under report. This reorganisation of N.C.C. was done in order to remove the disparity between the N. C. C. Senior Division and N. C. C. Rifles in the matter of training of cadets, N. C. C. Camps and honorarium etc. to N. C. C. officers. The total enrolment in N.C.C. was approximately 51,819. National Cadet Corps was a voluntary activity for girl students in the colleges and boys and girls in the secondary schools. The enrolment of girls cadets in the college was approximately 2,913 that of boys and girls in the schools being 4,822 and 800 respectively.

II. The following new National Cadet Corps Units were raised during the year under report :

(a) N. C. C. Battalions ..	9
(b) Senior Division Coy army Wing	
(Boys) ..	1
(c) Medical Coys. ..	2
(d) Engineering Coys ..	1

III. Attendance in the Annual Training Camps was satisfactory during the year under report. 327 N. C. C. officers and 25,388 cadets were put through 47 Annual Training Camps. A small number of cadets who could not attend these camps were put through a special course of 15 extra parades after the University Examination.

IV. 28 persons were selected and deputed for Pre-Commission training and 7 N. C. C. officers were detailed for Refresher courses.

V. The total expenditure on N. C. C. during the year under report was 35,05,923.

Auxiliary Cadets Corps (A.C.C.)

Auxiliary Cadets Corps activity was confined to students in standards VIII to XI of the secondary schools as usual. The total enrolment in A. C. C. was approximately 31,000 boys and 2,000 girls.

The total expenditure on honorarium paid to the A. C. C. teachers during the year under report was Rs. 50,720.

J-DRAWING AND CRAFT EDUCATION

Drawing Grade Examinations

12.26 As in the previous year, the Drawing Grade Examinations were organised by the Inspector of Drawing and Craft. The following table shows the total number of candidates who appeared and of those who passed in the Drawing Grade Examinations held in the months of October 1963 and October 1964 *i. e.* during 1963-64 and 1964-65.

Name of Examination	Number appeared		Number passed	
	1963-64	1964-65	1963-64	1964-65
Elementary Drawing Grade Examination (October)	19,079	21,209	12,411	13,062
Intermediate Drawing Grade Examination (October)	8,715	10,573	6,421	6,958

The examinations were held at 74 centres in the State.

Art Examinations

The following Art Examinations were held during the year 1964-65.

- 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).
9. Intermediate Examination in Commercial Art (Applied Art).
10. Advanced Examination in Commercial Art (Applied Art).
11. Elementary Examination in Modelling and Sculpture.

The examinations were held by the Inspector of Drawing and Craft under the guidance of an expert committee.

The following table gives the result of the Art Examinations conducted during the last two years :—

Examination	Number appeared		Number passed	
	1963-64	1964-65	1963-64	1964-65
1	2	3	4	5
1. Elementary Drawing and Painting ..	92	143	45	73
2. Intermediate Drawing and Painting ..	32	44	9	23
3. Advanced Drawing and Painting ..	25	19	15	12
4. Diploma Examination in Drawing and Painting	7	16	3	12
5. Drawing Teachers Certificate Examination ..	219	335	181	249
6. Drawing Master's Certificate Examination ..	51	64	27	36
7. Art Master's Certificate Examination ..	42	53	16	27
8. Elementary Examination in Commercial Art..	39	49	32	24
9. Intermediate Examination in Commercial Art..	16	29	13	16
10. Advanced Examination in Commercial Art ..	—	13	—	10
11. Elementary Examination in Modelling and Sculpture.	—	14	—	12

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

K EVALUATION

12.27 The State Evaluation Unit in this State came into existence from June 1963 with a skeleton staff of an officer, a steno-typist and a peon. In 1964 one Technical Assistant in G. E. S. Class III was added to this staff.

During the year in accordance with the plan of work chalked out at the yearly conference of Evaluation Officers held at Delhi, it carried out a programme of activities of field programmes, development of test materials, studies and investigations and publications. A detailed account of the work done by the Unit is given below :—

Type of work	Particulars
1 Orientation of teachers in the technique of evaluation.	116 teachers 395 trainees in S. T. Colleges.
2 Collection of test items.	About 150 test items collected.
3 4 Unit tests.	History, Geography and English
4 Investigation into the causes of failure in secondary schools.	A research study.
5 Translations of :	
(a) Improving Examinations.	
(b) Evaluation in Geography.	

L—ASHRAM SCHOOLS

12.28 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% of approved non-recurring expenditure, and 90% of the approved recurring expenditure. During the year 1964-65, 8 new Ashram Schools were started, of which 2 were for Nomadic Tribes, 2 for Denotified Tribes and 4 for Scheduled Tribes. 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 Schools	Total Number	Pupils in the schools			Expenditure in Rs
			Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Nomadic Tribes	.. 4	170	65	235	1,01,625
2.	Denotified Tribes	.. 6	227	134	361	2,06,725
3.	Scheduled Tribes	.. 67	3852	2287	6139	20,08,230
4.	Post Basic Ashram Schools	.. 1	40	40	80	1,61,350
	Total	.. 78	4289	2526	6815	24,77,930

M—RESEARCH

12.29 The Research Unit was established in the office of the Director of Education in 1961 with the following staff.

1. Research Officer in G. E. S. Class I.
2. Research Assistant in G. E. S. Class III.

The Unit was started with a view to undertake research studies of practical problems, experiments in the field of Elementary Education and evaluate programmes implemented under the five year plans.

The post of the Research Assistant was upgraded to Assistant Research Officer during the year and the Assistant Research Officer assumed his duties on 18th March, 1965.

The Unit undertook following activities during the year under report :-

1. Study of some problems :-
 - (i) Westage and stagnation in primary schools.
 - (ii) Cumulative record cards.
 - (iii) School calendar.
2. Organisation of the work of Orientation of Teachers of English.
3. Schemes from the Government of India :-
 - (i) Science Talent Search.
 - (ii) Seminar Reading Programme.

- (iii) Grant-in-aid to individual Research workers.
- (iv) Preparing Sampling Frame.
- (v) Mathematical Achievement Survey.
- (vi) A Survey of Secondary Schools in India.
- (vii) Peace Corps Programme in India.

N—SCHOOL MEALS

12.30 The Mid-day Meals Scheme came in existence in the Dangs District from 1951-52 and is continued during the year under report. 278 primary schools with 10,359 children have availed the benefit of the scheme there.

In Uchhal and Nizar Taluka of the Surat District, the scheme came in existence from 1963-64. The same is continued in the year under report covering 135 primary schools with 6,000 children.

The pupils were served with Milk prepared from Milk-powder supplied by UNICEF and meals prepared from Nagli, rice, dal etc. prepared locally.

The Government of Gujarat has borne the total expenditure for running the scheme during the year under report amounting to Rs. 1,40,393 for Dangs and Rs. 89,090 for Uchhal and Nizar.

O—SCHOLARSHIP

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

(1) *Freestudentships to the students belonging to Economically Backward Class.*—Under this scheme the students whose parents' /guardians' yearly income does not exceed Rs. 900 or Rs. 1200 get full freeships in colleges and secondary schools respectively. In addition, half freeships are awarded in the case of those parents/guardians whose yearly income does not exceed Rs. 1800 and who have four or more children of whom more than one are receiving education either in colleges or secondary schools.

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

Year	Number of students in		Total no. of students	Expenditure incurred towards		Total expenditure
	Secondary Schools	University/ Colleges		Secondary schools	University/ Colleges	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1963-64	1,53,658	17,604	1,71,262	1,00,70,705	3,58,000	1,04,28,705
1964-65	1,75,618	23,382	1,99,000	82,07,791	39,59,187	1,21,66,978

(2) *Aid to the Children of Political Sufferers.*—This new scheme which was promulgated by Government of India was introduced by the State of Gujarat from the year 1963-64 under which financial aid in the form of scholarships, stipends, book-grant etc. is given for higher education in University/colleges to the children whose parents participated in the National movement. There is no bar on the income of the parents. The particulars regarding the number of beneficiaries, expenditure etc. are given below:—

Year	Number of beneficiaries			Expenditure		
	Fee grant (stipend)	Book grant	Scholarship	Fee grant	Book grant	Scholarship
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1963-64	79	83	79	4,592	4,313	10,092
1964-65	161	190	205	21,210	9,531	39,039

(3) *Educational facilities to the children of goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order.*—The scheme was introduced by the State of Gujarat from the year 1963-64 under which book-grants, freeships etc. are granted to the children of goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order. The details of beneficiaries and the expenditure are as under:—

Year	Number of students	Expenditure incurred
1963-64	6,183	1,60,491
1964-65	1,592	47,520

(4) *Open Merit Freestudentships to the students studying in non-Government Colleges.*—Every year, under this Scheme 833 freestudentships are awarded to students on merit provided the annual income of the parent/guardian of the students does not exceed Rs. 3,600/-. The award of this freeship is decided by a committee of the respective colleges in arts, science, commerce and law courses. During the year under report an expenditure of Rs. 2,37,379/- was incurred on this scheme.

(5) *Inter-State Scholarships.*—This scheme was instituted in 1963-64 to provide an incentive to students of Gujarat State to prosecute higher studies in institutions outside the State. The awards of the value of Rs. 100/- are made Statewise and on the basis of merit. The number of scholarships is restricted to 8 in a year and 30 in all. The following table gives the details of scholarships and the expenditure incurred:—

Year	Number of students	Expenditure incurred
		Rs.
1963-64	7	6,300
1964-65	15	19,250

(6) *Higher Education Scholarships.*—This scheme which was introduced by the State of Gujarat from the year 1962 envisages the award of 277 scholarships every year purely on merit to students whose parents/guardians' yearly income does not exceed Rs. 12,000/- for prosecuting higher education in the colleges of the Gujarat State. The value of the scholarship varies from Rs. 30/- p. m. and Rs. 50/- p.m. depending on the course. The Expenditure incurred during the year under report was Rs. 2,12,893/-.

(7) *Scholarships and loan Scholarships by Central Government.*—The scheme of (1) National Scholarships (2) Merit scholarships to the children of primary and Secondary school Teachers and (3) National loan scholarship has been introduced by the Government of India.

Following table shows the details of the number of beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred under the various schemes during the year under report.

Name of the Scheme	Year	Number of students	Total expenditure. Rs.
1	2	3	4
1. National Scholarships	.. 1963-64	112	1,76,701
	1964-65	359	2,59,735
2. Merit Scholarships to the Children of School Teachers.	1963-64	25	12,500
	1964-65	25	12,000
3. National Loan Scholarships.	.. 1963-64	602	3,32,613
	1964-65	1235	12,67,961

CHAPTER XIII

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Engineering Technical and Industrial Education General set up

A Directorate of Technical Education has been functioning since the formation of the Gujarat State with a view to supervise all institutions imparting Engineering, Technical and Industrial Education. The Head of this Directorate is designated as the Director of Technical Education. He is assisted by the subordinate staff and there is State council of Technical Education to advise him on matters pertaining to Technical Education whose functions are to advise Government and make recommendations regarding —

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

The Directorate has an annual budget of about Rs. 2.31 crores. It exercises administrative control over 57 Government Institution (including Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics, Girls Polytechnic Industrial Training Institutes, Tech. High Schools etc.) The total expenditure during the year under report on the special organisation for Technical and Industrial Education was about Rs. 4,87,235.

Technical Education in the State is provided at the following levels.

- (1) Post graduate courses.
- (2) Engineering Colleges for degree courses.
- (3) Polytechnics for Diploma courses.
- (4) Industrial Training Institutions/Centres for vocational Engineering and Non Engineering trades.
- (5) Multipurpose, Industrial and Technical High Schools for S. S. C. with technical subjects from standard VIII to XI Engineering course and part time course in some schools.
- (6) Other institutions catering for Electrician wireman apprentice, tailoring courses etc.
- (7) Apprenticeship courses and Engineering classes for industrial workers.

Post graduate courses in Electrical Machine design, Electrical Engineering (Electric Power) and Mechanical Engineering are concerned at L. D. College of Engineering Ahmedabad. Post graduate courses are also running at B. V. Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar and M. S. University, Baroda.

College of Engineering

The No. of Engineering colleges was 6, two Government and four non Government including L. M. College of Pharmacy, during the year 1964-65 with an enrolment of 4704 students. The annual intake capacity of the Engineering College was increased from 1375 to 1435 during 1964-65.

Polytechnics

The total number of Polytechnics catering for diploma courses were 15, Eleven Government and four Non-Government, including one pharmacy college. The diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering are conducted at (i) L. E. College, Morvi (ii) Government Polytechnic, Ahmedabad (iii) Dr. S & S S. Gandhi College of Engineering & Technology, Surat (iv) Sir Bhavsinhj Polytechnic Institute, Bhavnagar. (v) Government Polytechnic, Dohad, (vi) Government Polytechnic, Porbandar (vii) Government Polytechnic Broach, (viii) Government Polytechnic, Patan (ix) B & B Polytechnic, Anand. (x) M. S. University Polytechnic, Baroda, Diploma course in Civil Engineering is conducted at Gandhidham Polytechnic, Adipur. One more Polytechnic is started at Rajkot with an intake capacity of 180 so as to admit 60 students each in Civil Mechanical & Electrical Engineering. Initially the admission is restricted to Civil Engineering course only due to non-availability of physical facilities like building equipment etc. The other diploma courses are also conducted in the following institutions.

(1) R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad	(i) Diploma course in Textile manufacturing.
	(ii) Diploma course in Textile Chemistry.
(2) A. V. Parokh Tech. Institute, Rajkot.	(i) Diploma course in Radio Engineering.
	(ii) Diploma course in Sound Engineering.
(3) Sir B. P. T. I., Bhavnagar	(i) Diploma course in Auto Engineering.
	(ii) Diploma course in Textile Manufacturing.
(4) Dr. S. & S. S. Gandhi College of Engg. & Technology, Surat	(i) Auto Engineering.
(5) M. S. University Polytechnic, Baroda.	(i) Textile Chemistry
	(ii) Textile Technology

The intake capacity of the Polytechnics was increased from 2185 to 2425 during the year 1964-65.

Girls Polytechnic

One Girls Polytechnic has been started at Ahmedabad in the premises of R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad during the year 1964-65 with the following two courses.

	Intake
(i) Diploma in Secretarial practice including business correspondence and stenography.	30
(ii) Diploma in Electrical and Radio Engg.	30
Total.	60

Multipurpose and Technical High Schools.

The total No. of Technical High Schools or Multipurpose schools with Engineering as one of the subjects in 1964-65 was 39 and number of students 8252.

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

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

Engineering Technical and Industrial Schools

The following tables shows the number of Engineering Technical and Industrial Schools during the year 1964-65.

Number of institutions

Government	..	..	..	..	..	57
Non-Government	..	..	..	..	..	23
				Total	..	<u>80</u>

Number of students Institutions

Government	..	..	..	..	..	13825
Non-Government	..	..	..	..	..	8897
				Total	..	<u>22722</u>

Expenditures

Government Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	1822969
Non-Government Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	9610155
				Total	..	<u>1,91,90,710</u>

Craftsman Training Scheme

There were 17 Industrial Training Institutions in the State at (i) Ahmedabad (ii) Adipur (iii) Baroda (iv) Bhavnagar (v) Dohad (vi) Godhra (vii) Jamnagar (viii) Rajkot (ix) Surat (x) Surendranagar (xi) Palanpur (xii) Amreli (xiii) Junagadh (xiv) Modasa (xv) Visnagar (xvi) Billimora and (xvii) Ankleshwar. One more Industrial Training Institute was started at Gondal from May 1964. The trainees under the scheme are given an intensive training for a period of one and half years in the institutions/ centres following by six months in plant training. The total admission capacity in the 16 Industrial Training Institutes was 3840 during 1964-65.

Under the Apprenticeship Training Scheme 82 trainees in long term and 102 trainees in short terms were taken up during the year 1964-65 Evening class for Industrial works was started in the permission of R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad from November 1963 with 100 trainees.