



FINANCING OF TEACHER EDUCATION IN GUJARAT

"We have no hesitation to come to the conclusion that while the expenditure on education has increased in absolute terms, the contribution from the State Government has continued to play higher and higher predominant role. The Education Commission has come to the conclusion that in the next ten to fifteen years the burden of financing of education will be grater on the State funds. As stress is to be laid on teachers' training as quality improvement programme, a large financial outlay will be required. An outlay of Rs.95 lakhs will be required during the Fifth Plan during which 7,500 teachers will be required to be trained and refresher course and in-service programme will have to be arranged for teachers. Similarly, 8,000 teachers will have to be trained and refresher course and in-service programme will have to be arranged for teachers during the Sixth Plan for which an outlay of Rs.125 lakhs will be required.

- Perspective Plan of Gujarat
1974-1984, Vol.III.

CHAPTER



FINANCING OF TEACHER EDUCATION IN GUJARAT

8.1 INTRODUCTION

Finance has always been a crucial factor in the development of an educational programme in any branch or sector in this country. In a State like Gujarat, it has been all the more the case because of the extensive character of the private sector at the secondary stage and in the sector of teacher education. Of the 40 Colleges of Education at present in existence in Gujarat, excepting the R.G. Teachers' College at Porbunder and the G.B.T.C. Colleges at Rajpipla and Mangrol which are Government Colleges and the University Colleges of Education at Baroda, Vidyanagar (M.B.Patel) and the Shikshan Mahavidyalaya and Hindi Shikshak Mahavidyalaya in the Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad,

the remaining 33 colleges are private aided institutions. Stringency of finance has always been a major problem with private enterprise in India especially that which conducts secondary teachers' colleges. Lipkin has rightly observed in reference to the slow rate of growth of secondary teachers' colleges in Bombay before the 1960s :

" Private enterprise was reluctant to establish such (i.e. secondary teachers) colleges because of great financial deficit in operation they were likely to occur." (1)

In this Chapter, an attempt will be made to examine the various aspects of the finances of teacher education of high school teachers on which the Investigator could collect interpretable data.

8.2 SOURCES OF INCOME OF THE TEACHERS' COLLEGES

The sources of income for private colleges of education in Gujarat are mainly two : State Government grants and income from fees. The State Government gives grant-in-aid to private recognised secondary teachers' colleges on the basis of the approved expenditure at the rate of 50 per cent. The second major source of income is tuition fees. It will be truer to say that in Gujarat these two are the vital organs that keep the colleges of education living. In 1967, the State Government gave an ad hoc grant of Rs. 500 per student to those colleges

which were ready to increase their intake capacity. It is because of this additional grant that the Colleges at Vidyanagar (M.B. Patel), Ahmedabad (Prakash, and A.G.) and some others elsewhere could raise their intake beyond 100 students. In these colleges, this increased enrolment has continued though the additional ad hoc grant has ceased. The University Grants Commission has begun, since 1969, a new practice of giving ad hoc grants to private and university colleges to strengthen their library facilities and hostels, and enrich their audio-visual aids and materials. These grants form the part of the U.G.C.'s efforts to improve quality of secondary teachers' colleges. In the Fourth Plan, the U.G.C. has provided sumptuous grants to the South Gujarat University, M.S. University, Gujarat University, and Gujarat Vidyapeeth to enable them to strengthen their Departments of Teacher Education and undertake new teacher education and educational research programmes.

There is also a third source of income for teachers' colleges in Gujarat, but it is a very small one. This source is the income from endowment and donations. The donation is largely for erecting the college building. The motivating factor in this kind of donation is to get the college building named after the donor. Endowments are very few. But the Trusts which run Arts and Commerce Colleges besides the Teachers' College divert some of the surplus from the Arts-Commerce divisions to education division.

For the purpose of this study, financial data could be obtained from only 19 Colleges of Education in Gujarat. In the Faculty of Education and Psychology, the budget estimates and accounts for every year include also the expenditure of the Department of Psychology. No separate figures for teacher education are available in Baroda. So, the Baroda figures are not included in the Study. Table 8.1 gives the income of the 19 Colleges of Education from grants, fees and endowment and donations for the year 1970-71.

It should be noted that private colleges of education in Gujarat receive grants other than the maintenance grant from the State Government. These grants are : U.G.C. Student Welfare Grant, Scholarship Grant, Indirect Grant, U.G.C. Books Grant, and U.G.C. Student Aid Grants. For example, in the college at Bilimora, the income from these additional grants was Rs. 16,700 in 1970-71 in its total budget of Rs. 99,475.70.

Table 3.1

Sources of Income of Some B.Ed. Colleges in Gujarat (1970-71)

Sr. No.	College at	Income from Grants	Income from Fees	Income from endowments and Donations	Total Income
1.	Vivekanand College, Ahmedabad	63,656	62,630	39,239	1,65,525
2.	Aliabada	39,052	32,015	-	71,067
3.	Darmali	28,000	27,500	30,016	85,516
4.	Palanpur	28,000	27,725	56,785	1,12,510
5.	Porbunder	1,47,595	35,725	-	1,83,320
6.	S.L.U., Ahmedabad	-	24,084	-	24,084
7.	Modasa	29,000	47,880	2,300	79,180
8.	Bilimora	38,030	57,076	4,367	99,473
9.	Rajpipla	74,000	12,000	-	86,000
10.	Patan	27,000	45,000	-	72,000
11.	Surat	66,738	53,098	-	1,24,836
12.	Khambhat	20,000	67,550	-	87,550
13.	S.T.C., Ahmedabad	95,000	1,00,000	-	1,95,000
14.	Vedachhi	22,000	11,000	-	33,000
15.	A.G., Ahmedabad	85,955	39,913	-	1,75,868
16.	Bhavnagar	34,500	35,400	-	69,900
17.	Guj.Vidyapeeth	36,790	14,400	-	51,190
18.	Guj. Vidyapeeth Hindi Shikshak	1,31,420	19,940	-	1,51,360
19.	Mundra	31,789	43,000	-	79,789
Average		55,473.61	42,944.00	26,541.40	1,02,435.15

The income from fees include tuition fees, admission fees, examination fees, hostel fees, hostel pot-share fees, hostel light and other expenses fees. For example, in the College at Bilimora, the break-up of the total fees of Rs. 52,135 was Rs. 43,290 tuition fees and Rs. 8,945 all other fees.

From Table 8.1, it will be seen that the average income from Government grant per college in 1970-71 was Rs. 55,473.61 or 50.9 per cent. Similarly, the average income per college from fees was Rs. 42,944 or 41.1 per cent. All colleges did not have income from donations or endowments or such other sources. Only 5 colleges out of the 19 studied had this additional income. This income was from the management to meet the deficit in the college budget.

8.3 THE BALANCE SHEET AND GRANTS

One major problem being faced by the colleges of education is to maintain a balance between the income and expenditure. A large number of colleges are not able to make the two ends meet and are, therefore, under great financial strain. It is this financial deficit which makes some of the private colleges adopt not fair and honest means. They tend to concentrate more on quantity rather than quality. If it is desired that colleges keep their accounts straight, it is vital pre-requisite that they are financially so assisted, that they can keep a fair and honest balance-sheet. Table 8.2 gives the total income and

expenditure for the year 1970-71 of the 15 private colleges of education in Gujarat.

Table 8.2

Income and Expenditure of Teachers' Colleges in Gujarat (1970-71)

Sr. No.	College	Income Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	Deficit Rs.
1.	Vivekanand, Ahmedabad	1,65,535	1,65,535	Nil
2.	Aliabada	71,067	1,08,978	37,911
3.	Daramali	85,516	60,000	Nil
4.	Palanpur	1,12,510	84,510	Nil
5.	S.L.U., Ahmedabad	24,084	35,000	10,916
6.	Modasa	79,180	1,05,000	25,890
7.	Bilimora	94,532	99,475	4,943
8.	Patan	72,000	1,20,000	48,000
9.	Surat	1,24,836	1,38,878	14,042
10.	Khambhat	87,550	1,00,700	13,150
11.	S.T.C., Ahmedabad	1,95,000	2,00,000	5,000
12.	Vedachhi	33,000	35,000	2,000
13.	A.G., Ahmedabad	1,75,868	1,74,728	Nil
14.	Bhavnagar	69,900	1,04,510	34,610
15.	Mundra	79,789	84,000	4,291

It will be seen that out of the 15 private teachers' colleges studied, only 4 colleges did not have a deficit budget in 1970-71. The colleges at Daramali and Palanpur had actually some surplus. This was because of some donation or contribution

from their trust that they had received. The deficit is the highest at Patan. It ranges from Rs. 48,000 in Patan to Rs. 2,000 at Vedachhi. The mean deficit for all the 15 private colleges works out at about Rs. 14,514.

Out of the 15 colleges, 9 have their expenditure ^{running over} more than a lakh of rupees. The mean of income of the 15 colleges in 1970-71 was Rs. 98,011.1. The mean of expenditure as compared to the income for the year 1970-71 was Rs. 83,487.6.

Thus, it can be said broadly that the mean income of a private teachers' college in Gujarat is Rs. 83,483⁴⁵ against its mean expenditure of Rs. 98,011.

The problem of continued deficit budgets in secondary teachers' colleges in Gujarat is a serious ^{one} ~~problem~~. It has adverse effect on the integrity and honesty of some private managements, and it casts its black and long shadows on the quality of training imparted in these institutions. Teacher education is really the responsibility of the State Government. It should, therefore, be prepared to take larger financial responsibility of teacher education than it has been doing ~~it~~ so far. It should do well to follow the example of the neighbouring State of Maharashtra which Gujarat Government follows whenever it suits ~~it~~ her.

The Investigator was told that all colleges had deficit budgets in the last five years. The deficit ranged from Rs. 3000

to Rs. 7,000. He was also told by the college Principals that the deficit was made up by the managements or Trusts through their own contribution or by advancing the needed amount of money to the college. It was also made clear to him that to get donations for teacher education is very difficult in Gujarat. It may be comparatively easier to get donations for high schools than for the teachers' colleges. In a number of situations, the management Trusts had no other alternative but to direct some of its other funds to the teachers' college funds. A management which runs other types of colleges like Arts, Commerce or Law is in a position to have some surplus income in its Arts, Commerce or Law Department which it is forced to feed into the deficit budget of the college of education.

The Investigator solicited the opinion of the heads of the Teachers' Colleges as to whether the 50 per cent Government maintenance grant to a teachers' college is sufficient or not. The opinion on it among the college principals seems to be divided. About 77 per cent said that it is insufficient whereas the remaining 23 per cent said that it is adequate. Perhaps the large-sized and long established colleges are able to ~~meet~~^{make} both their ends meet with the help of Government grant and the receipt from fees, but the situation with small and new colleges is different and difficult.

The colleges have given their suggestions for raising the quantum of the government maintenance grants. The Vivekanand College of Education (Raipur, Ahmedabad) and the Modasa College

have recommended 100 per cent grant and have suggested that all incomes from fees should go to Government. The other colleges have recommended different slabs of grants.

Table 8.3

Slabs of Maintenance Grants suggested by Different Teachers' Colleges

Slab of Grant (In %age)	No. of Colleges which gave their views	Per- centage
80 p.c. and above	4	20.00
75 - 79	2	10.00
70 - 74	3	15.00
65 - 69	7	35.00
60 - 64	4	20.00
Total	20	100.00

It seems pretty clear from the above figures that a large section of the colleges of education in Gujarat desires a substantial change and increase in the existing 50 per cent maintenance grant being given by the State Government.

The present position in respect of grant-in-aid to non-government colleges of education in Maharashtra State is as follows (2) :

- " (a) Maintenance grants at $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the approved expenditure during the preceeding year, or deficit, whichever is less;

- (b) Special grants on the construction of building at 25 per cent of the expenditure in suitable instalments, if necessary.
- (c) 75 per cent of trainees are given stipends at the rate of Rs. 75 per month."

If the grant-in-aid to non-Government colleges of education in Gujarat is revised so as to adopt the Maharashtra pattern and the rate, it will very probably improve the quality of teacher education, besides improving the moral tone of the private managements, and may result in increased security of the staff members. This would reduce the exploitation of the teacher-educators that is going on under-ground in some private colleges on a large scale, because teacher educators need a job and they cannot afford to protest against any exploitation or injustice because it would mean losing their job.

3.4 THE TUITION FEES

Next to Government grant, the major source of income for the colleges of education in Gujarat is the income from fees. The rate of fees is not uniform from University to University and even within the same university from one affiliated college to the other. Table 3.4 shows the existing rates of tuition fees per term in 27 colleges. The Table also shows whether each college regards its tuition fees reasonable or not, and in case it finds its tuition rate insufficient to meet its expenses,

it also feels how much tuition fees the college would like to charge from the trainees.

Table 8.4

Rate of Tuition Fees in Teachers' Colleges

Sr. No.	The Teachers' College at	Tuition Fees per Term	Is it reasonable?		If not, at what rate it should be
			Yes	No	
1.	Daramali	250	-	No	300
2.	Porbunder	120	Yes	-	-
3.	Visnagar	240	Yes	-	-
4.	Ahmedabad (S.L.U.)	180	Yes	-	-
5.	Modasa	200	Yes	-	-
6.	Aliabada	200	-	No	250
7.	Vidyanagar (M.B.Patel)	-	Did not opine	-	-
8.	Patan	200	Yes	-	-
9.	Bilimora	195	-	No	250
10.	Rajpipla (GBTC)	300	Yes	-	-
11.	Surat	195	-	No	250
12.	Khambhat	225	Yes	-	-
13.	Ahmedabad (S.T.T.)	200	-	No	250
14.	Borsad	225	Yes	-	-
15.	Palanpur	220	Yes	-	-
16.	Vedachhi	150	Yes	-	-
17.	Mangrol (GBTC)	150	Yes	-	-
18.	Kheda	235	Yes	-	-
19.	Godhra	225	Yes	-	-
20.	Ahmedabad (A.G.)	200	Yes	-	-
21.	Ahmedabad (GBTC)	240	Yes	-	-
22.	Bhavnagar	200	Yes	-	-
23.	Guj. Vidyapeeth (Hindi)	120	Yes	-	-
24.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth	120	Yes	-	-
25.	Ahmedabad (Viveka)	232	Yes	-	-
26.	Mundra	220	Yes	-	-
27.	Faculty of Education and Psychology, Baroda	120	Yes	-	-

It will be seen that the University Departments charge the lowest tuition fees which is around Rs. 120 per term. The Government G.B.T.C. College at Rajpipla and Mangrol have different rates. The private affiliated colleges charge tuition fees ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 250 per term. Of the 27 colleges, five colleges have stated that their tuition fee rate is small enough to fetch satisfactory income from that source. They have suggested a higher rate of fees - Rs. 250 per term. One college has suggested higher than it - Rs. 300.

Charging teacher trainees a higher rate of tuition fees is an idea incompatible with the current educational thinking and trends. The present thinking is that teacher education should be tuition free. The trend all over the world is that it is the responsibility of Government to provide teacher education and it should be not only ~~be~~ free but the student-teachers should be given some stipends or awards to meet their other expenses on maintenance, books, teaching materials, etc. The Kothari Education Commission has recommended that "tuition fees in all training institutions should be abolished." (3) England is a good example of how students under training can be helped through awards and stipends. The awards include the payment of tuition fees at approved rates, a standard grant for maintenance during the period of training and certain other payments such as dependents' grants.

"Students in residence in colleges of education and those living in the parental homes receive £ 190 and £ 345 respectively. The grants for students

in lodging in London and lodging elsewhere receive £ 465 and £ 430 respectively. Those who live in college hostels get the cost of board and lodging during the term over and above the grant of £ 190. For a married woman who lives in the matrimonial home, the award is £. 275."(4)

In England and Wales student teachers are also given £ 15 for travelling expenses for the purpose of student-teaching, £ 48 for books, equipment and necessary instructional materials, £ 42 towards vacation maintenance, £ 45 for clothing and laundry and £ 46 for pocket money. Additional grants are also given to older teacher trainees for dependents and in certain other circumstances (5).

This shows how a progressive State can take care of the financial needs of a teacher-trainee. When such is the trend in progressive nations of the world, the suggestion to throw a larger load of tuition fee on the teacher trainees does not appear to be logical and sound. Instead of taxing the student-teacher more who has been already groaning under the heavy burden of high cost of teacher-training, the State Government should come forward to give grant-in-aid on a more liberal and realistic basis as it is done in the neighbouring State of Maharashtra.

8.5 THE PATTERN OF EXPENDITURE

It will be interesting to study the break-up of the expenditure of teachers' colleges at the secondary school level in Gujarat.

The largest single item of expenditure in the budget of a college of education is the expenditure on the salary of teachers. The average for the 22 colleges which supplied data on teacher cost in relation to their total expenditure in 1970-71 was 45.11 per cent. The percentage of expenditure on the salary of the teaching staff in some colleges of education is given to show the variations.

Table 8.5

Percentage of Teacher Cost in Some Colleges of Education in Gujarat (1970-1971)

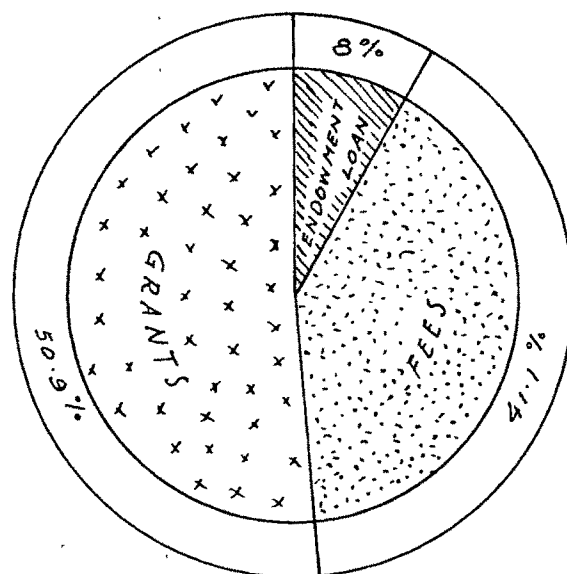
Sr. No.	College at	P.C. of Expenditure on Staff Salary to the Total Yearly Expenditure on all items
1.	Mundra	60.9
2.	Aliabada	80.9
3.	Daramali	39.9
4.	Palanpur	34.9
5.	Bilimora	50.3
6.	Patan	63.3
7.	Ahmedabad (S.T.T.)	42.0
8.	Vedachhi	71.4
9.	Ahmedabad (A.G.)	74.5
10.	Bhavnagar	39.9
11.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth	55.2
12.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth (Hindi)	64.9

It will be seen that the expenditure on teaching staff salary forms different proportions in different colleges. In the 12 colleges studied, the percentage of expenditure on the salary of the teaching staff ranged from 34.9 to 80.9. It is abundantly clear that when the largest slab of expenditure is on teachers' salary, the allocation of funds on other qualitative aspects of teacher education like library, equipments, etc. suffer.

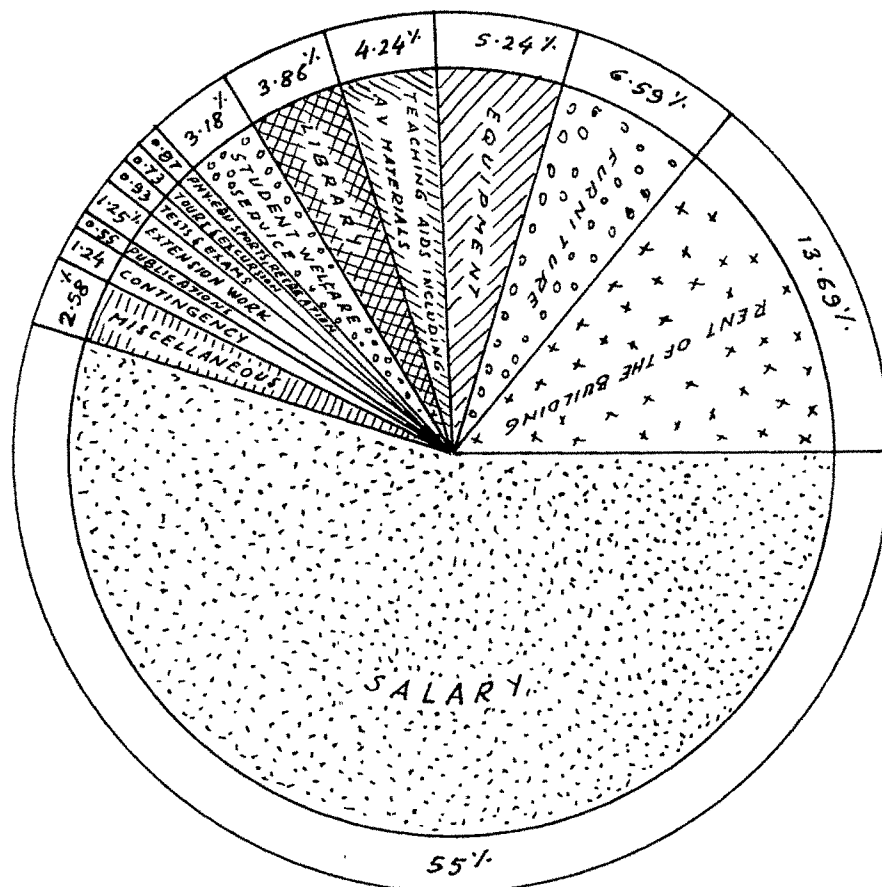
The break-up of expenditure on items other than the salaries of the teaching and non-teaching staff is given in Table 3.6. The figures show the percentage of expenditure on each item to the total expenditure. The figures are the averages on each item for 22 colleges which supplied these data.

The Table shows that among other expenditures, the rent of the college building constitutes the second best item of cost. Then the next three bigger items of expenditure are : furniture (6.59 per cent), equipment (5.24 per cent), and teaching aids including A.V. aids and materials (4.24 per cent). Unfortunately, the expenditure on student-welfare is as low as 3.86 per cent.

CHART-XIII



BREAK-UP OF INCOME



BREAK-UP OF EXPENDITURE

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF COLLEGES OF
EDUCATION IN GUJARAT (1970-71)

Table 8.6

Mean Expenditure on Items other than Salary and Mean Percentage
of Cost to the Total Expenditure

Sr. No.	Item of Expenditure	Mean Expenditure. Rs.	Percentage
1.	Rent of the Building	14,370-00	13.63
2.	Furniture	7,253-00	6.59
3.	Equipment	5,527-10	5.24
4.	Teaching Aids including A.V. Materials	4,670-25	4.24
5.	Library	4,249-38	3.86
6.	Student Welfare Service	3,320-55	3.13
7.	Physical Education, Sports and Recreation	957-14	0.37
8.	Tours and Excursion	806-33	0.73
9.	Tests and Examination	1,025-00	0.93
10.	Extension Work	1,380-00	1.25
11.	Publications	613-16	0.55
12.	Contingency	1,372-72	1.24
13.	Miscellaneous	2,833-60	2.58

Such is broadly the pattern of expenditure in colleges of
education in Gujarat.

8.6 PER TEACHER ANNUAL COST AND PER STUDENT ANNUAL COST

It will be further instructive to study the annual cost in
different colleges of education in Gujarat per teacher (staff

member) and per student (trainee). The data on these two items could be had from 19 colleges. Table 3.7 is based on these data.

Table 3.7

Annual Cost per Teacher and per Trainee in Colleges of Education in Gujarat (1970-1971)

Sr. No.	College at	Number of		Annual Cost per	
		Teachers	Students	Teacher	Student
1.	Ahmedabad (Vivekanand)	12	110	13,794	1504.8
2.	Aliabada	7	77	15,568	1414
3.	Daramali	5	55	16,000	1454.5
4.	Forbunder Palanpur	5	54	16,902	1565
5.	Forbunder	11		16,663	1200
6.	Ahmedabad (S.L.U.)	5	65	7,800	600
7.	Modasa	10	110	10,500	954.5
8.	Bilimora	11	110	9,043	903.3
9.	Rajpipla (G.B.T.C.)	6	39	14,533	1615.4
10.	Patan	10	110	12,000	1090
11.	Surat	12	132	11,684	1062.2
12.	Khambhat	11	115	12,545	1200
13.	Vasna (Ahmedabad) STT	21	250	7,200	1200
14.	Ahmedabad (A.G.)	20	220	8,736	794
15.	Vedachhi	3	30	10,000	1000
16.	Bhavnagar	8	88	13,063	1186.6
17.	Ahmedabad (Shikshan Mahavidyalaya)	8	60	6,398	853
18.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth (Hindi)	9	80	16,817	1892
19.	Mundra	8	88	10,800	954

The mean of the annual cost per teacher in 19 colleges of education was found to be Rs. 12,093.10. It ranged from Rs. 16,902 in the College of Education, Palanpur to Rs. 7200 in the College of Education, Vasna. The mean of the annual cost per student was Rs. 1160.5. The range was from Rs. 1,892 in the Hindi Shikshan Mahavidyalaya of the Gujarat Vidyapeeth to Rs.600 in the S.L.U. College for Women, Ahmedabad.

Table 8.8

Average Cost per Teacher on Salary only

Sr. No.	Name of the College	Salary to Staff	No. of Staff	Cost per Teacher
1.	Vivekanand, Ahmedabad	1,00,961	12	8,413-40
2.	College of Education, Aliabada	95,024	7.5	12,696-50
3.	D.D. Choksi, Palanpur	46,590	5	9,313-00
4.	R.G.Teachers', Porbunder	1,53,300	11	13,936-00
5.	College of Education, Modasa	36,000	10	8,600-00
6.	S.R.Shikshan, Bilimora	78,795	11	7,163-00
7.	A.G.Teachers', Ahmedabad	153,315	20	7,665-60
8.	Shikshan Mahavidyalaya, Bhavnagar	71,405	35	8,500-00
9.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth	35,540	8	4,442-50
10.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth (Hindi)	95,410	9	10,601-00

The average annual cost of teacher-educator ~~on the salary of the teaching staff only~~ on the salary of the teaching staff only for the year 1970-71 came

out to be Rs. 91,336.60. It ranged from Rs. 13,936 in the R.G. Teachers' College, Porbunder to Rs. 4,442-50 in the Shikshan Mahavidyapaya of Gujarat Vidyapeeth.

8.7 CONCLUSION

In Gujarat, 82.5 per cent of teachers' colleges are private aided. The financial problems in teacher education in Gujarat largely arise from this fact. The private colleges lean very heavily on income from tuition fees and on the income from the State Government maintenance grant. The average income of a college of education from Government grant was around Rs. 55,474. It constitutes, on an average, 50.9 per cent of the income from all sources. In India, the income from Government grant constituted, in 1950-51, 82 per cent of the total expenditure. (6) In 1964-65, this income from Government grant was 75.1 per cent. In Gujarat, the income from Government grant is lower than is the case at all India level. In other words, colleges of education depend more on income from government funds than is the case in ^{other parts of} the country.

In Gujarat, the income from the tuition fees was around Rs. 42,944 in 1970-71. This constituted 41.1 per cent of the total income from all sources. In the country as a whole, the picture has been different. In 1950-51, the income from fees constituted only 8.7 per cent; in 1961-62, it constituted 13.3 per cent and in 1964-65, 6.4 per cent. In Gujarat, the

dependence of colleges of education on the income from fees is on a much higher scale.

A number of colleges of education in Gujarat have deficit budgets. In 1970-71, the mean deficit of 15 colleges of education was Rs. 14,514. There has been also a problem of continued deficits. The Gujarat Government gives, at present, grant-in-aid at the rate of 50 per cent of the approved expenditure incurred during the previous year. The colleges find this rate very inadequate. It is suggested that the Gujarat Government should adopt the Maharashtra grant-in-aid scale of $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent maintenance grant. Most of the colleges charge a tuition fees of Rs. 200 per term. Even this high rate of the tuition fees, some colleges find as inadequate.

On the expenditure side, the largest item is the salary of the teaching staff. In Gujarat, the expenditure on salary ranges from 39.9 per cent to 80.9 per cent. The national average in 1961-62 was 55.8 per cent. In 1964-65, it was 45.9 per cent.

The average percentage of expenditure on items other than the salary of staff members forms about 48.11 per cent.

In Gujarat, the annual average cost per ^{teacher}~~student~~ is quite high. It was Rs. 12,098. The mean annual cost per student was around Rs. 1160. The national average in 1965 was around Rs. 826. No figures are available for per student cost in a B.Ed. college in Gujarat for recent years. But it is possible

that the present national average per student is appreciably lower than the Gujarat average cost.

Inadequate financial sources is at the root of many ills from which the private colleges of education in Gujarat suffer.

Literature Cited

1. John Lipkin : Secondary School Teachers' Education in Transition, op.cit., p.19.
2. Chitra Naik (Chairman) : Report of the Committee on Teacher Education in Maharashtra State, Poona, Government of Maharashtra, 1965, p.69.
3. Report of the Education Commission (1964-66), para 4.52.
4. Virbala S. Patel : Professional Preparation of Teachers in England and Wales and Its Implications for India, Baroda University Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation, 1972, p.176.
5. Vide Department of Education and Science : Reports on Education : Grants and Awards, London, No. 24, September 1965.
6. Report of the Education Commission, 1964-66, Supplementary Volume II, Table XVD.
7. Education in India, 1964-65, Vol. I, Table 7.33.