CHAPTER IV

THE SETTING

4.1 INTRODUCTION
The area of investigation of this study is universities of Gujarat. Incidentally, Gujarat is one of the prosperous states of the India and home of some of the prestigious educational institutions of the nation. This chapter briefly describes the setting in which the study is situated.

4.2 GUJARAT STATE: A PROFILE
The state of Gujarat is situated on the west coast of India, bounded by the Arabian Sea in the West, Rajasthan in the North, Madhya Pradesh in the East and Maharashtra in the South. The state also shares an international border with Pakistan in the north western fringe. It has the longest coastline of about 1600 km which is also the longest among all states in the country. Gujarat is one of the most prosperous states of the country owing to its booming economy and industry and considered one among the best industrialized state of the India. The state provides about 19.8 percent of the country's total industrial output and is the most industrialized state of the country. Gandhinagar is the capital city of the state and Ahmedabad the main commercial hub of the region. Gujarat is known for its rich culture and tradition. It is famous for its exquisite handicrafts and textiles.

Gujarat has an area of about 1.96 lakh sq. kms. The state is divided into twenty six districts and 224 blocks and around 18539 villages. The population of the state, as per provisional figures provided by Census 2011, stood at 6.03 crores (Census, 2011) which was the 4.99 percent of the total national population. Gujarat accounts for 6.19 percent of the area of India.

The population density of Gujarat was 308 persons per sq. km. in 2011 against the 382 persons per sq. km. of India (Census, 2011). The highest density of 1376 persons per sq. km. was observed in the district of Surat, while the least density of fourty six persons per sq. km. was found in the district of Kutch. The sex ratio of Gujarat has slightly reduced to
918 in 2011 from 920 in 2001. The Dangs has the highest sex ratio of 1007, while the lowest sex ratio of 788 was found in Surat.

The population of the Gujarat State was 6,03,83,628 (Census, 2011) against the total 1,21,01,93,422 (Census, 2011) population of India, which holds tenth position among the States and Union Territories of the Republic of India. Among the districts of Gujarat, Ahmedabad stands at first with highest population i.e. 72,08,200 and Dangs stands at lowest position with 2,26,769 population. Its official and primary language is Gujarati. About 89.1 percent of the population of Gujarat is Hindu. Muslims account for 9.1 percent, Jain 1.0 percent and Sikh 0.1 percent of the population. About 37.36 percent population of Gujarat resides in urban areas. The population growth in Gujarat state is higher than the national average. Gujarat has registered a population growth of 22.48 percent as compared to the national average of 21.34 percent during the decade starting from 1991 and ending at 2001. The sex ratio of the population of Gujarat state has worsened in that period. The number of females has come down to 921 during the census (2011) from the 934 number recorded during the preceding census (2001).

The literacy rate among the Gujarati population has improved. The literacy rate has increased to 79.31 percent in 2011 from 69.97 percent recorded during census 2001. Out of which, 87.23 percent were male while 70.73 percent females were literate during the census 2011. Among the twenty six districts of Gujarat, the highest total literacy rate recorded during the census 2011 was 86.65 percent of the Ahmedabad and Surat districts whereas the lowest literacy rate was 60.60 percent of Dahod district. Highest male literacy rate was found in Gandhinagar (93.59 percent) and highest female literacy rate was noted in Surat (81.02 percent). The lowest literacy rate of male (72.14 percent) and female (49.02 percent) were recorded in Dahod.
Figure 4.1: Map of the Gujarat State

(Figure Adapted from: http://www.mapsofindia.com/gujarat/quick-facts/population.html)
(Source: Census, 2011)

(Figure within parenthesis indicate the literacy rate of particular district of Gujarat.)
4.3 HIGHER EDUCATION IN GUJARAT

Gujarat is fast emerging as a hub for specialized education with the setting up of specialized universities in disciplines like petroleum, forensic sciences, security, animal husbandry, education of children and law and teachers’ training. Society for Creation of Proficiency in English (SCOPE) and Gujarat Knowledge Society are imparting functional English knowledge and vocational education to increase employability of youth through development of sector specific skills. Seats in technical education have been more than doubled in the recent years and more expansion is planned through Public Private Partnerships. The Gujarat State Skill Mission has been set up to integrate the programmes of twelve departments conducting skill development programmes. It is planned to invest Rs. 200 crore on skill development and training and cover 1.25 lakh individuals.

Gujarat boasts of higher education system as it houses a number of prestigious institutions. The government of Gujarat plays an important role in enhancing the education scenario of the state. The education system of Gujarat attracts students from all over the nation. There are thirty universities (MSU Diary, 2012) functioning in Gujarat. Out of thirty universities, nine universities (BU, GU, GV, KU, MSU, NGU SPU, SU and SGU) were general universities recognized and funded by UGC offering higher education in all the major disciplines. Four agricultural universities (Anand Agricultural University, Junagadh Agricultural University, Sardarkrushinagar Agriculture University and Navsari Agriculture University) in Gujarat are especially devoted to the study of agriculture and other subjects related to it. There are four private universities (Ganpat University, Kadi Sarva Vishwavidyalaya, Navrachana University and Sumandeep University) also functioning in Gujarat. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University is offering various courses at graduate, post-graduate, diploma, vocational and professional level. Five technological universities (Dharmsinh Desai University, GTU, Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of ICT, Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology and Nirma University of Science and Technology) are offering various courses in technology field. Apart from this, Gujarat state also has some of the best engineering, management and design institutes in India like IIT, IIM, IRM, and National Institute of Design are the other prestigious centers of higher learning in Gujarat in the field of technology,
management and designing. Ahmedabad University is giving both under-graduate and post-graduate course in the field of commerce, management and computer application. The other universities that are giving courses in particular field are Centre of Environmental Planning and Technology University, Gujarat National Law University, Gujarat Ayurved University, Pandit Dindayal Petroleum University and Somnath Sanskrit University. Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute is another reputed institute operating in Gujarat. It does various research works on inland lake salt, marine salt and sub-soil brine.

As the setting of the present investigation was only UGC recognized and funded universities of Gujarat, the details regarding the nine selected universities (BU, GU, GV, KU, MSU, NGU, SPU, SU and SGU) are given below.

4.3.1 BU, Bhavnagar
Since the inception of BU in 1978, the University has made a landmark for itself by providing quality education in the fields of Science, Arts, Commerce, Engineering, Medicine, Management, Rural Studies and Law. It has been facilitating various research activities across all the faculties. Full time Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D) Programme, research and consultancy are carried out in various departments of the University according to the demands of the economic situations and crisis. It aids its alumni with Languages Training to help them stand in a competitive atmosphere. Premium Local Area Network based multiple languages and Career Laboratory offered by the Department of English ensures proficiency in English for better career options. Bhavnagar University has a well developed state-of-the-art computer centre equipped with IBM servers Intel Xeon servers and many desktop computers running software like various Operating Systems from Micro Soft Windows family (Servers and desktops), Linux, RDBMS. Apart from other basic facilities the University ensures proper physical development of the students through the National Service Scheme (NSS). There were twenty teaching departments functioning during the year 2008-09. The names of twenty teaching departments are as follow:
Teaching Departments of BU:

- Department of Chemistry
- Department of Physics
- Department of Life Sciences
- Department of Mathematics
- Department of Statistics
- Department of Marine Sciences
- Department of Computer Science and Applications
- Department of Bioinformatics
- Department of English
- Department of Hindi
- Department of Gujarati
- Department of Sociology
- Department of History
- Department of Psychology
- Department of Sanskrit
- Department of Economics
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Education
- Department of Business Administration
- Department of Library and Information Science

4.3.2 GU, Ahmedabad

GU a state university was established in 1949 under the Gujarat University Act of the State Government as a teaching and affiliating University. The university is a member of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU). Approved by UGC, it has got B++ grade from National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). It offers Doctorate, Postgraduate, Undergraduate, Diploma and Certificate Courses in several fields like Computer Application, Business Administration, Journalism, Mass Communication, Library Science etc. It facilitates its students for admissions to courses on merit in qualifying examination or entrance tests. During the early years, the university was
limited to conventional academic courses but now it also embraced vocational and professional courses. It provides facilities like Library, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Reading Centre, Health Centre, Women’s Development Cell, James Reaney Canadian Study Centre. An Employment Bureau, located in the campus, helps students in finding employment. Youth Welfare programs have been found quite helpful in assisting the students. Separate hostels are available for boy and girl students. Sports Complex, Canteen, Internet Access Centre, Air Theatre and NRS Hall are other facilities in the campus. GU has seven schools which includes a total of thirty one teaching departments and a centre for development communication. The school wise names of teaching departments are as follow:

**Teaching Departments of GU:**

**School of Commerce**

**School of Languages**
- Department of Sanskrit
- Department of Gujarati
- Department of Hindi
- Department of English
- Department of Pali, Prakrit and Apabhransha
- Department of Urdu and Persian
- Department of Linguistics

**School of Law**

**School of Education, Philosophy and Psychology**
- Department of Education
- Department of Philosophy
- Department of Psychology

**School of Science**
- Department of Chemistry
- Department of Botany
• Department of Computer Science
• Department of Environment Science
• Department of Life Science
• Department of Geography
• Department of Mathematics
• Department of Microbiology
• Department of Biotechnology
• Department of Physics, Electronics and Space Science
• Department of Statistics
• Department of Zoology
• Department of Biomedical

**School of Social Sciences**

• Department of Economics
• Department of History
• Department of Labour Welfare
• Department of Political Science
• Department of Sociology

**B K School of Business Management**

Centre for Development Communication
Department of Journalism
Department of Library and Information
Department of Physical Education

**4.3.3 GV, Ahmedabad**

GV, Ahmedabad was established by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920 as a mark of protest against the British education policy imposed by Lord Macaulay. After independence, it was declared a deemed university in 1963. It is also a member of the AIU and has been approved by the UGC. On account of its quality education, it acquired the status of a deemed university in 1963. The university campus is extended over twenty one acres of
land and it has its centers at Gandhinagar, Kheda, Anand and Valsad. The university offers innovative courses in multitude of disciplines. Keeping pace with time, the university modernized in structure and curriculum, and yet maintained its commitment to Gandhian ideals, human studies, social service and development work. The university conducts a wide range of degrees, including doctorate studies. Carrying the traditions, it emphasizes on social service, Gandhian studies and subjects associated with religion, human studies, and culture. The university has a library having a large volume of books, journals and magazines on all the fields that are studied the university. Apart from it, all basic amenities are provided to the students. Recognizing the role of sports and extra-curricular activities in the development of a person, the students are encouraged to participate in these. GV has following twelve teaching departments at its campus located at Ahmedabad.

**Teaching Departments GV:**

- Art
- Music
- Yoga
- Computer Technology
- Science
- Education
- Physical Education
- HRM
- Home Science
- Jainism
- Buddhism
- Journalism and Mass Communication

**4.3.4 KU, Bhuj**

KU was established by an Act published in the Govt. Gazette in March 2003 and recognized by the UGC on third February 2004, under section UGC 2(f). It is a regional university established to promote higher education in the region of Kachchh in Gujarat.
Departments of Gujarati, Sanskrit and English conduct postgraduate and doctorate courses. Professional job-oriented courses on subjects like Commerce, Journalism and Management are also conducted. Course on Earth and Environmental Sciences have steadily grown up in popularity. The university also conducts courses in Law, Economics, Education, and Chemistry. Separate hostels for boys and girls, central library, computer centre with internet access, training and placement cell etc facilities are available in the university. This university is also encourages its students to participate in sports and culture activities. There were following eleven teaching departments located in its campus at Bhuj city during the academic year 2008-09.

**Teaching Departments of KU University:**

- Arts
- Medicine
- Commerce
- Pharmacy
- Science
- Home Science
- Education
- Rural studies
- Technology and Engineering
- Management studies
- Law

### 4.3.5 MSU, Vadodara

MSU was founded by Sir Pratapsingh Rao Gaekwad under a trust known as Sir Sayajirao Diamond Jubilee and Memorial Trust. The concept of opening MSU was visualized by Dr Jackson in 1908. The university was originally known as the Baroda College of Science. However, the town was later named Vadodara so the university was also known as Vadodara University, is an esteemed center to provide higher education in a range of fields. The university is such academic center of repute where not only Indian but also learners from across the world to acquire wisdom on various domains. It has gained the
status of higher learning center in India of the finest order. This university empowers the
intellectual ability of its pupil by offering them Doctoral, Masters, Bachelors, Post
Graduate (PG) Diploma, Diploma and Certificate programs in diverse areas. The usual as
well as demand-based education of different module has highly increased the scope of the
university. Apart from the wide range of traditional, professional and vocational courses,
the university runs University Experimental School to provide quality education at the
school level. It also runs a world renowned Research Institutes, Civil Services Training
Centre, and Centre for Continuing/Adult Education and Community Services. Its well
known library named Smt. Hansa Mehta Library is working in collaboration with several
other college libraries in Baroda, and has large stock of books, journals and magazines. It
has a large digital library, xerox center, canteen, laboratories, catering/mess, healthcare
centre and other facilities in its campus. Seminars and Workshops are regularly held in
the university campus. Several boys and girls hostels are available in the university
campus. There are thirteen different faculties in the university. Faculty wise name of
teaching departments are as follows:

Faculty wise Teaching Departments of the MSU:

- Faculty of Arts
  - Department of Archaeology and Ancient History
  - Department of Economics
  - Department of English
  - Department of Gujarati
  - Department of German
  - Department of Hindi
  - Department of History
  - Department of Library and Information Science
  - Department of Linguistics
  - Department of Marathi
  - Department of Persian, Arabic and Urdu
  - Department of Philosophy
  - Department of Political Science
- Department of Russian and French
- Department of Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit
- Department of Sociology
- Department of Sindhi
- Department of Traditional Sanskrit Studies

- **Faculty of Commerce**
  - Department of Accounting and Financial Management
  - Department of Banking and Insurance
  - Department of Business Economics
  - Department of Commerce and Business Management
  - Department of Co-operation
  - Bachelor of Business Administration

- **Faculty of Education and Psychology**
  - Department of Education
  - Department of Educational Administration
  - Department of Psychology

- **Faculty of Family and Community Sciences**
  - Department of Clothing and Textile
  - Department of Foods and Nutrition
  - Department of Family and Community Resource Management
  - Department of Extension and Communication
  - Department of Human Development and Family Studies

- **Faculty of Fine Arts**
  - Department of Applied Arts
  - Department of Art History and Aesthetics
  - Department of Graphic Arts
  - Department of Museology
- Department of Painting
- Department of Sculpture

- Faculty of Journalism and Communication

- Faculty of Law

- Faculty of Management Studies

- Faculty of Medicine
  - Department of Anesthesiology
  - Department of Anatomy
  - Department of Bio-chemistry
  - Department of Forensic Medicine
  - Department of Medicine
  - Department of Microbiology
  - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology
  - Department of Ophthalmology
  - Department of Orthopaedic
  - Department of Otorhinolaryng (E.N.T.)
  - Department of Paediatrics
  - Department of Pathology
  - Department of Pharmacology
  - Department of Physiology
  - Department of Physiotherapy
  - Department of Plastic Surgery
  - Department of Preventive and Social Medicine
  - Department of Psychiatry
  - Department of Radiology
  - Department of Skin and V. D.
  - Department of Surgery
• Faculty of Performing Arts
  ▪ Department of Dance
  ▪ Department of Dramatics
  ▪ Department of Music (Vocal/Tabla)
  ▪ Department of Music (Instrumental- Sitar/Violin)

• Faculty of Science
  ▪ Department of Bio-chemistry
  ▪ Department of Botany
  ▪ Department of Chemistry
  ▪ Department of Geography
  ▪ Department of Geology
  ▪ Department of Mathematics
  ▪ Department of Microbiology
  ▪ Department of Physics
  ▪ Department of Statistics
  ▪ Department of Zoology

• Faculty of Social work

• Faculty of Technology and Engineering
  ▪ Department of Applied Chemistry
  ▪ Department of Applied Mathematics
  ▪ Department of Applied Mechanics and Structural Engineering
  ▪ Department of Applied Physics
  ▪ Department of Architecture
  ▪ Department of Chemical Engineering
  ▪ Department of Civil Engineering
  ▪ Department of Computer Science
  ▪ Department of Electrical Engineering
  ▪ Department of Mechanical Engineering
NGU situated in Patan city was established in 1986 by the Legislative Assembly of Gujarat. This state university been carved out of Gujarat University, Ahmedabad. The territorial authority of the University encompasses the four districts of Gujarat namely, Mehsana, Patan, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha. It has been approved by the UGC, and granted B grade by the NAAC, New Delhi. The university conducts Bachelors and Masters programs in Arts, Commerce, Home Science and Rural Studies, Management, Law, Science, Education and Pharmacy. Courses in several engineering disciplines as well Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery are also offered by this university. Admissions to all the courses are held on the basis of merit in qualifying examination or admission test. The university has a rich library that contains a large volume of books, journals, magazines and periodicals on a wide range of subjects and topics. A health center for students and staff, guest house and hostels for visiting faculty and students, well-equipped auditorium and educational complexes for students etc facilities are available in the university. HNGU had sixteen teaching departments during the academic year 2008-09. The list of the teaching departments is given below:

**Teaching Departments of NGU**
- Department of Chemistry
- Department of Life Sciences
• Department of Mathematics
• Department of Computer Science
• Department of Management and Commerce
• Department of Hospital Management
• Department of English
• Department of Sanskrit and Bhartiya Vidya
• Department of Education
• Department of Physics
• Department of Library and Information Science
• Department of Social Work Studies
• Department of Journalism
• Department of Physical Education
• Department of Law
• Department of Bio-technology

4.3.7  SPU, Vallabh Vidyanagar

SPU was established in 1955 by Shree Bhailalbhai D. Patel, known as Bhaikaka by the Act of the Legislative Assembly of the then Bombay Province. It has been is named after one of the greatest and illustrious sons of India and a great independence leader, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel. NAAC has given four star status to the University. It originally started as a rural University but now it has diversified with the motto Excellence Matters. The university conducts a variety of courses at all levels covering almost every discipline of knowledge. Several of its departments and academic programs have been internationally acclaimed. It has kept pace with the changing times and conducts top-notch courses on professional subjects with the traditional academic ones in its academic excellence supporting environment. It provides the basic facilities like the University Library, Health Centre, University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau. Besides the basic facilities the University also promotes co-curricular activities like Sports and Games, National Service Scheme, National Education Programme, Inter-Collegiate and Inter-University Cultural Festival for Youth Campus Diversity Programme etc, to promote overall development of the students. SPU awards Free-
Studentship to Postgraduate students who are otherwise not eligible for the Economically Backward class Free Studentship, or the SC, ST and OBC Scholarships. There are following twenty three teaching department running in its campus.

**Teaching Departments of SPU:**

- Department of Bio-Science
- Department of Business Studies
- Department of Business Management
- Department of Chemistry
- Department of Computer Science
- Department of Economics
- Department of Education
- Department of Electronics
- Department of English
- Department of Gujarati
- Department of Hindi
- Department of History
- Department of Home Science
- Department of Library and Information Science
- Department of Materials Science
- Department of Mathematics
- Department of Physics
- Department of Political Science
- Department of Psychology
- Department of Sanskrit
- Department of Social Work
- Department of Sociology
- Department of Statistics
- University Museum
- M. B Patel College of Education
- University Science Instrumentation Center (USIC)
4.3.8 SU, Rajkot

SU was established in 1967 at Rajkot city. It is spread over 410 acres of land. The jurisdiction of Saurashtra University includes Amreli, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Rajkot and Surendra Nagar districts. NAAC accredited the university with four stars in 2002. The university offers Graduate, PG, Master of Philosophy (M. Phil.) and Ph. D. courses in its faculties in accordance with Industry Institution Interaction Cell. Earn While You Learn scheme has been launched for financially backward students. A well equipped Central Library, Career Counseling and Development Center, Center for Women’s Studies, Bank, Post Office, Canteen, Playground, Gymnasium, Botanical Garden, Adult Education Center, hostels for boys and girls, Guest house, garden for Ayurvedic medicinal plants, Radio station for Gyanvani are the key facilities of the university. Sports, Nation Cadet Corp, NSS, cultural and academic events are occasionally held at the university. Career Counseling Cell has been set up to help the students. There are twenty seven teaching departments running in the campus of SU which are listed below.

Teaching Departments of SU:

- Amrutlal Dalpatbhai Sheth Dept of Journalism
- Department of Biosciences
- Department of Business Management
- Department of Chemistry
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Computer Science
- Department of Economics
- Department of Education
- Department of Electronics
- Department of English and Comparative Literary Studies
- Department of Gujarati
- Department of Hindi
- Department of History
- Department of Home Science
- Department of Human Rights and I. H. L
SGU, Surat

SGU located at Udhana-Magdalla road in Surat is a semi-urban university which was established under the South Gujarat University Act, 1965 and has been functioning as a university from the year 1966. It attained approval of the UGC in 1968. It had been known as South Gujarat University till 2004 when it was renamed as Veer Narmad South Gujarat University. NAAC has entitled it as a B++ grade university. Jurisdiction of the university extends to the seven districts of Surat, Navasari, Valsad, Narmada, Dangs, Bharuch and Tapi and the Union Territory of Daman. The university has a wide range of programs that are taught in its seventeen different departments. There are following 17 Postgraduate teaching departments running in the university campus and offering various courses with multiple specializations, besides M. Phil. and Ph. D. The University campus comprises of several buildings including hostels of girls and boys, besides Gymnasium, Health Centre, Indoor Stadium and residential quarters for its staff. Day Care Centre is also provided by this university. The fitness centre, the basket ball court and playground with tracks add to the sports facilities available to students on the campus. There is a separate complex where a bank with ATM, stationery and Xerox shops are available.
Teaching Departments of SGU:

- Department of Aquatic Biology
- Department of Bio Science
- Department of Business and Industrial Management
- Department of Chemistry
- Department of Comparative Literature
- Department of Computer Science
- Department of Economics
- Department of Education
- Department of English
- Department of Mathematics
- Department of M Sc (IT)
- Department of Physics
- Department of Public Administration
- Department of Research Methodology
- Department of Rural Studies
- Department of Sociology
- Department of Statistics

4.4 SCENARIO OF PwD IN GUJARAT

The population of the Gujarat state stood at 6.03 crores (census, 2011). The literacy rate has increased to 79.31 percent in 2011 from 69.14 percent recorded during census 2001. The number of literates among the population of Gujarat according to the 2011 census stands at 41,948,677. The male literacy rate during the census 2011 was recorded 87.23 percent whereas the female literacy rate recorded was 70.73 percent. The following table 4.1 shows the literacy status among the disability population in Gujarat.
Table 4.1: Literacy Status wise Distribution of the Population of PwD in Gujarat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Disability</th>
<th>Literacy Status</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Literate Male</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual</td>
<td>1,76,023</td>
<td>90,98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearing</td>
<td>20,022</td>
<td>9,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthopaedic</td>
<td>1,38,571</td>
<td>60,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental</td>
<td>27,187</td>
<td>10,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>22,512</td>
<td>9,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,84,315</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,80,592</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,64,907</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,80,558</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Census of India, 2001)

From the Table 4.1, it can be observed that out of the 10,45,465 (100 percent) disability population of Gujarat, 5,64,907 (fifty four percent) PwD were literate while remaining forty six percent were illiterate. The males and female literacy population were 3,84,315 (36.76 percent) and 1,80,592 (17.27 percent) respectively. The literacy rate of the disability population in Gujarat was very low as it stood at 3.59 percent of total literacy population of Gujarat and 9 percent of total literacy disability population of India.

4.5 STATUS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION OF CwD IN GUJARAT

Gujarat Council of Educational Research and Training (GCERT) looks after education of the disabled through the IEDC Cell created in 1992 under State Education Department and its functioning under GCERT since 1998. Convergence with NGOs has strengthened the implementation of the IEDC scheme in Gujarat. According to the NUEPA Report of Elementary Education in India: Progress towards UEE (2011), there were total 69,471 CwD enrolled in general elementary schools of Gujarat during the year 2008-09. Out of these, 41,450 were boys whereas 28,021 were girls. According to the SSA survey undertaken in the year 2009-10, a total of 66,746 CwD were enrolled under the IEDC scheme in the primary schools of different districts of Gujarat (gujarat-education.gov.in/education/ssa-npegl-kgbv-2htm). The district wise enrollment of CwD under IEDC scheme is given in the following table 4.2.
Table 4.2: District wise Enrollment of the CwD at Primary Level in Gujarat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>VI</th>
<th>HI</th>
<th>OI</th>
<th>MR</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ahmedabad Corp.</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ahmedabad</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>1055</td>
<td>1408</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>3836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Amreli</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>2113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Anand</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>1196</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>3482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Banaskantha</td>
<td>1296</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>2460</td>
<td>1576</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>6584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bharuch</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>751</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bhavnagar</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>1159</td>
<td>1408</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>3836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dahod</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>1277</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>3077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dang</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
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<td>24348</td>
<td>24512</td>
<td>4739</td>
<td>75608</td>
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(Table Adapted from www.gujarat.gov.in/SSAAnnual Report 2007-08)

From the table 4.2, it was observed that out of the total 75,608 enrolled CwD in Gujarat during the year 2007-08. Majority of them i.e. 24,512 were CwMR whereas 24,348 were CwOI. The remaining 14,362; 7,641; and 4,739 were CwVI, CwHI and children with other disability respectively. The more number (6,584) of CwD were found in the
Banaskantha district while the less number (412) of CwD were found in Vadodara corporation.

Also Gujarat has the special schools facility for CwVI situated in Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kheda and Surat districts. The districts having schooling facility for CwHI are Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Panchmahals, Bharuch, Surat, Vadodara and Valsad. CwMR have the facility for special school education in the districts Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana, Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad and Kheda. CwOI have special schooling facility in Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad, Kheda and Surat districts.

4.6 FACILITIES FOR CwD IN GUJARAT

According to the GCERT report (2001), Gujarat has been implemented centrally sponsored IEDC through NGOs and giving following facilities to the CwD for providing barrier free education to them.

- For **Visually Impaired**: Braille Slat and Stylus, Brailler, Abacus, Braille papers and Textbooks, Thermoform Machine, adjustable magnifiers.
- For **Hearing Impaired**: Individual hearing aids, Voice Trainer, Audiometer.
- For **Mentally Retarded**: Sense related equipments, Maria-Montessori Kit or NCERT prepared ECCE Kit.
- For **Orthopedically Handicapped**: Adjustable Furniture.

Also for educating CwD and other people as well as the special teachers, a variety of Teaching Learning Materials (TLM) in the form of booklets have been prepared and published by GCERT under the IEDC scheme in addition to the usual aids and equipment necessary for learning. They are:

- Integrated Education for the CwMR
- Integrated Education for the Deaf and Dumb children
- Integrated Education for the CwVI
Low vision assessment: parts 1 and 2

Guide book for the parents and the family of the disabled child

Modules for the training of (a) Coordinators of Cluster Resource Centers and (b) Resource Persons

Guidelines for the first and second year primary teacher trainees on IEDC.

By way of incentives to promote education of CwD, a central financial assistance to a school under IEDC scheme is granted for the purchase of educational aids and equipment within the limit of Rs. 30,000. Book and stationery allowance of Rs. 400 is granted to school per disabled child. Rs. 200 per year per child is given to the school in lieu of school uniform.

During the year 2009-10, disabilities assisting tools to SwD and textbooks of standard I to VII in Braille scripts for SwVI have been provided to 53,461 CwD under the IEDC scheme. Besides for CwMR, totally 21,175 educational kits are distributed.

4.7 STATUS OF HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE PwD IN GUJARAT

According to the survey of Panigrahi and Mistry (2009) in nine UGC recognized and funded universities of Gujarat, there were a total 188 SwD enrolled on the three percent reservation quota in nine universities of Gujarat during the year 2008-09. Out of these, majority of them i.e. 167 students were having orthopaedical impairment whereas sixteen and five students were having visual impairment and hearing impairment respectively. There was no SwMR being enrolled. The following table 4.3 depicts department wise enrollment of the SwD in the nine general universities of Gujarat.
Table 4.3: Department wise Enrollment of the PwD in the Universities of Gujarat during the year 2008-09

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Name of Department</th>
<th>Category of Disability</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
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<td>02</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Business Administration</td>
<td>18 01 -- -- --</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Commerce</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
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<td>26</td>
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<tr>
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(Panigrahi and Mistry, 2009)
This chapter IV presented the setting of the area under investigation and described about
the profile of Gujarat, school and higher education of Gujarat, universities of Gujarat,
scenario of PwD in Gujarat and status of the school as well as higher education of CwD
in Gujarat. The next chapter V presents the analysis and interpretation of the collected
data, major findings, discussion and conclusion.