

## CHAPTER VI

### THE FINAL RUN OF THE TEST

So, the final script was ready for administration. The subtests were assigned time-limits. Items of the first five tests were rearranged according to their difficulty values. Finalised instructions were got printed in the script on the first two pages. The following points were kept in mind while preparing the final script:

- (i) The final script was of 16 pages and it was possible to have central stitching. Central stitching facilitates the turning of pages to a considerable extent.
- (ii) Items were numbered on both the sides.
- (iii) The subtests were placed in such a way that when the children complete one test they cannot see the content of the next test unless they turn the page. They were not allowed to turn the page without instructions.
- (iv) Sufficient space was left after the sample

item in order to make it distinguishable. The sample items were given zero rank in the first five tests. The testees were instructed to begin with the first item of the test.

- (v) Instructions for the testers were got printed very carefully. Bold letters were used for sentences to be spoken with emphasis. Some dots were kept between the two sentences whenever a pause was necessary.

The next important task was to collect the important statistics of the new Gujarat State. This was necessary for selecting the representative sample.

#### The New Gujarat State

The new State of Gujarat was formed on 1st May 1960 as a result of the Bombay Reorganization Act, 1960. Prior to this date, it was a part of the greater bilingual Bombay State, from which it has inherited the present administrative pattern in education. The total area of the Gujarat State, is 72,137 square miles. Administratively the State is divided into 17 districts, viz: Ahmedabad, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Kaira, Panchmahals,

Baroda, Broach, Surat, Dangs, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Amreli and Kutch. The population of the State according to 1961 census is 206.12 lacs approximately. This population lives in 249 town groups and 18,777 villages of the 17 districts of the State. The pattern of education in Gujarat does not differ much from that in other Indian States. The statistical data presented in this chapter give an overall educational situation in the State as on 31st March, 1962.

TABLE 14

Administrative Divisions of the Gujarat State

No.	Name of the division	Names of districts included in the division
1	Baroda Division	Surat, Dangs, Sabarkantha, Banas-kantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach.
2	Rajkot Division	Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Amreli, Kutch.

TABLE 15

Population and Area of Districts of the Gujarat State

No.	Districts	Population	Area in square miles	No. of Talukas or Mahals
1	Surat	2438740	4,857.00	22
2	Dangs	71554	688.75	-

No.	Districts	Population	Area in square miles	No. of Talukas or Mahals
3	Sabarkantha	917809	2,844.97	10
4	Banaskantha	995980	4,039.13	11
5	Mehsana	1685430	4,324.41	11
6	Ahmedabad	2231534	3,460.93	7
7	Kaira	1973697	2,620.83	10
8	Panchmahals	1467485	3,486.08	11
9	Baroda	1527044	2,954.69	12
10	Broach	892241	2,986.00	11
11	Jamnagar	824725	3,942.66	10
12	Rajkot	1209004	4,587.55	13
13	Surendranagar	662308	4,230.38	9
14	Bhavnagar	1118746	4,651.66	12
15	Junagadh	1244086	3,865.66	15
16	Amreli	667387	1,543.32	10
17	Kutch	695704	17,041.53	11

EDUCATIONAL SET UP OF THE GUJARAT STATE

Compulsory Primary Education

Compulsory primary education was introduced by stages in the districts of old Bombay State except in

Dangs district and by the end of the year 1951-52 children in the age group 7-11 in these districts were brought under compulsory education. The scheme, however, was not introduced in the districts of Saurashtra and Kutch. As a result, a scheme for introduction of compulsory primary education in Saurashtra and Kutch for the age-group 6-11 has been included in the Third Five Year Plan. Provision for normal expansion has also been made in the scheme. The following table shows the standardwise enrolment in primary schools of the State.

TABLE 16

Enrolment by Standards in Primary Schools (1961-62)

Standards	Enrolments			Percentage to total enrolment		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Infant	19057	8575	27632	1.2	1.0	1.0
I	577349	378372	956721	30.6	42.1	39.9
II	284572	160223	444795	17.5	17.8	17.6
III	229739	121193	350932	14.2	13.5	13.9
IV	203118	100011	303129	12.5	11.1	10.0
V	138503	58797	197300	8.5	6.5	7.6
VI	100787	40927	141714	6.2	4.5	5.8
VII	69313	31268	101171	9.3	3.5	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1622438</b>	<b>899366</b>	<b>2523394</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It will be seen from the table that as many as 80.9 per cent of the boys in the primary schools were studying in standards below V. In case of girls this percentage was still higher. The low percentage of pupils in upper primary classes is due to several reasons as mentioned below:

- (1) A large number of the pupils who pass primary standard IV join secondary schools.
- (2) Compulsory primary education is not enforced beyond a period of 4 years at any place.
- (3) On account of financial difficulty many children leave the school before they complete the lower primary stage and engage themselves in some occupation.
- (4) Several villages have schools teaching only the first four standards.
- (5) In case of girls, social factors operate very strongly along with the factors mentioned above and girls are withdrawn prematurely from schools.

#### Basic Schools

The number of basic schools in the State was

5,114 on 31st March 1962.

TABLE 17  
Craftwise Classification of Basic  
Schools (1961-62)

No.	Crafts used	Number of Basic Schools
1	Purely spinning	2,568
2	Spinning and Weaving	1,920
3	Kitchen, Gardening and Agriculture	494
4	Purely Card-Board Modelling	77
5	Card-Board Modelling & Wood Work	55
Total		5,114

From the above table, it will be seen that the craft used in about 87.7 per cent of the basic schools was either spinning or weaving. Only about 9.6 per cent of the schools had kitchen, gardening and agriculture as craft. The remaining 2.6 per cent of schools had card-board modelling and wood work as the craft.

#### Pupils in Basic Schools

Basic instruction is extended in schools progressively by standards. The total number of pupils in basic schools was 10,81,179. The number of pupils actually

under basic instruction was 5,89,661. This is due to the fact that all the standards could not be brought under basic instruction at a time. The following table gives the craft-wise distribution of the pupils in basic schools of the Gujarat State.

TABLE 18

Distribution of Pupils Actually under Basic Instruction (as on 31.3.62)

No.	Craft	Number of pupils
1	Purely spinning	1,82,818
2	Spinning and Weaving	3,17,580
3	Kitchen, Gardening and Agriculture	64,575
4	Purely Card-Board Modelling	7,503
5	Card-Board Modelling & Wood Work	17,185
Total		5,89,661

#### Villages with and without Schools

Mere statistics of increase in the total number of primary schools does not give a correct picture of the extent of primary education unless these are compared with the total number of towns and villages in the State.

The following table shows the total number of towns and villages with and villages without schools or

schooling facilities.

TABLE 19  
Villages with and without School (1961-62)

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1	Total Number of Towns	249
2	Total Number of Villages	18,777
3	Number of Town places with schools	249
4	Number of Villages with schools	15,067
5	Number of Villages having no schools but having educational facilities	2,532
6	Number of Villages having no schools and no educational facilities	1,178

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Languagewise Distribution of Primary Schools

The medium of instruction in primary schools is generally the mother-tongue of the child. There were 18,500 (97.8 per cent) schools teaching through Gujarati. The table below gives the distribution of primary schools by languages as on 31st March 1962.

TABLE 20

Languagewise Distribution of Primary Schools  
(1961-62)

No.	Language	No. of primary schools
1	Gujarati	18,500
2	Marathi	224
3	Urdu	70
4	Hindi	34
5	Sindhi	62
6	Others	12
Total		18,902

TABLE 21

Primary Schools According to Management  
(1961-62)

No.	Management	No. of primary schools
1	Central Government	5
2	State Government	627
3	District School Board	16,156
4	Municipal School Board	797
5	Private aided	919
6	Private unaided	398
Total		18,902

Enrolment of Scholars  
According to Age Groups

The following tables show the number of children in the age groups 6-11, 11-14 and 14-17 in the estimated general population for the year 1961-62.

TABLE 22

Children of School-going Age by Age Groups  
(1961-62)

Age group	Estimated number of children			Percentage to population
	Boys	Girls	Total	
6 - 11	13,58,000	12,79,000	26,37,000	12.80
11 - 14	7,24,000	6,81,000	14,05,000	6.82
14 - 17	6,73,000	6,33,000	13,06,000	6.34

TABLE 23

Children in the Age Group 6-11 (1961-62)

Estimated population of children in the age group of 6-11.	No. of children enrolled in schools in			
	Nursery schools	Classes I-V	Classes VI-XI	Total
Boys 13,58,000	16494	1236568	12245	1255307
Girls 12,79,000	13481	650361	6671	670513
<b>Total 26,37,000</b>	<b>29975</b>	<b>1886929</b>	<b>18916</b>	<b>1925820</b>

TABLE 24

## Children in the Age Group 11-14 (1961-62)

Estimated population of children in the age group 11-14 years	No. of children enrolled in			
	below standard VI	Standards VI-VIII	Standards IX - XI	Total
Boys 7,24,000	94759	141836	8885	245480
Girls 6,81,000	42984	61727	4478	109189
Total 14,05,000	137743	203563	13363	354669

TABLE 25

## Children in the Age Group 14-17 (1961-62)

Estimated population of children in the age group 14-17 years	Number of children enrolled in		
	below standard IX	Standards IX - XI	Total
Boys 6,73,000	63,945	58,488	1,22,433
Girls 6,33,000	22,262	24,503	46,765
Total 13,06,000	86,207	82,991	1,69,198

Sample Selection for the Final Testing

From the view point of what has been described above, it was decided to test about 6,000 children of the State. Below are given some important details of the sample selected for the final run.

(1) Regions of the State

As stated in the previous pages, the sample was selected from the three important regions of the State, viz: Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch. School-going children from these three regions were selected as shown in the following table:

TABLE 26

## Regionwise Selection of Children in the Final Testing

No.	Region	Approx. population in lacs	Children tested
1	Gujarat	142.15	5,105
2	Saurashtra	57.26	709
3	Kutch	6.95	223

(2) Districts of the State

As stated earlier, there are 17 districts of the State. Out of these, the test was administered to the children of 11 districts viz: Surat, Broach, Baroda, Kaira, Panchmahals, Ahmedabad, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar and Kutch. The table below shows the districtwise selection of the children tested.

TABLE 27

## Selection of Children According to Districts

No.	Name of the District	No. of children tested
1	Surat	982
2	Broach	222
3	Baroda	825
4	Kaira	779
5	Panchmahals	758
6	Ahmedabad	323
7	Sabarkantha	689
8	Mehsana	517
9	Jamnagar	220
10	Bhavnagar	499
11	Kutch	223
Total		6,037

On the following page is given the map of the Gujarat State indicating the districts where the final test was administered.

MAP OF THE GUJARAT STATE  
INDICATING THE DISTRICTS ○ WHERE  
THE FINAL TEST WAS ADMINISTERED.



TABLE 28

(3) Agewise Analysis of the Sample

Age	Range	Boys	Girls	Total
8	7-6 to 8-5	545	405	950
9	8-6 to 9-5	477	438	915
10	9-6 to 10-5	461	501	962
11	10-6 to 11-5	412	397	809
12	11-6 to 12-5	349	369	718
13	12-6 to 13-5	472	427	899
14	13-6 to 14-5	413	371	784
Total		3129	2908	6037

TABLE 29

(4) Gradewise Analysis of the Sample

Grade	Boys	Girls	Total
III	430	401	831
IV	504	399	903
V	526	488	1014
VI	729	591	1320
VII	669	802	1471
VIII	271	227	498
Total	3129	2908	6037

TABLE 30

Analysis of the Sample Tested According  
to the Occupation of Fathers

Grade	Occupation of fathers	Children tested
A	Professors, Collectors, Judges, Barristers, Engineers, Doctors, Writers, Managers of big firms, Officers of Civil and Military Departments etc.	1,290
B	Pleaders, Secondary Teachers, Share brokers, Businessmen, Contractors, Tutors, Factory owners, Landlords etc.	1,483
C	Primary Teachers, Clerks, Farmers, Typists, Insurance Agents, Compounders, Nurses, Petty Traders, Goldsmiths.	2,113
D	Policemen, Barbers, Home servants, Motor drivers, Mill workers, Peons, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Farm-labourers, Cooks, Sweepers.	1,151
Total		6,037

(6) Schools Included in the Sample

The test was given in 79 schools of Gujarat. Care was taken to include the schools of wide variety in order to make the sample as representative as possible. The principles mentioned in the previous chapter were kept in view while selecting the schools for the final run. Schools of the following variety were selected for this purpose:

- (i) Basic primary schools.
- (ii) Non-basic primary schools.
- (iii) Primary sections of high schools.
- (iv) Primary sections of multipurpose schools.
- (v) Boys', Girls' and mixed schools.
- (vi) Schools with medium of instructions other than Gujarati.

Other details with regard to the schools are given in the following table:

TABLE 31

## Details of the Sample Selected for Final Testing

No.	Name of the School	Name of the District	Date of testing	Remarks about the school
1	2	3	4	5
1	Rand L Pandya High School, Dohad.	Panchmahal	27.3.63	Boys' School, Primary Section.
2	M.Y.High School, Dohad.	Panchmahal	28.3.63	-DO-
3	Girls' High School, Dohad.	-DO-	28.3.63	Girls' School, Primary Section.
4	Zalod Road Mishra Shala	-DO-	10.4.63	Mixed, Primary School
5	Dolat Gunj Buniadi Kumarshala	-DO-	29.3.63	Boys' Primary Basic School.
6	Madresa Mohamadia Girls' School	-DO-	28.3.63	Girls' Primary School
7	Madresa Mohamadia Boys' School	-DO-	28.3.63	Boys' Primary School
8	Bhatoda Kumarshala, Dohad.	-DO-	27.3.63	Boys, Primary School
9	Padav Buniadi School.	-DO-	27.3.63	Mixed: Primary Basic School.
10	Buniadi Mishra Shala, Variav	Surat	5.4.63	-DO-

1	2	3	4	5
11	Buniadi Mishra Shala, Katargam	Surat	11.6.63	Mixed: Primary Basic School.
12	Jeevan Bharati, Surat	Surat	11.4.63	Mixed, Basic School, Primary Section.
13	C.N.Vidya Vihar, Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad	12.4.63	-DO-
14	Mankva Kelavani Mandal Sanchaliti High School, Mankva	Kaira	11.4.63	Mixed: Primary Section
15	S.P.Madresa High School, Mota Miya Mangrol	Surat	6.4.63	-DO-
16	Pratap Vidyalaya, Nava Rajuwadia	Broach	10.4.63	-DO-
17	University Experimental High School, Baroda.	Baroda	28.3.63	-DO-
18	New Era Boys' School, Badshah Building, Baroda.	-DO-	24.6.63	Boys: Primary Section.
19	Sharda Mandir, Anand	Kaira	27.4.63	Mixed: Primary Section.
20	Shri Dwarkesh Sarvajanic High School, Bahadarapur.	Baroda	6.4.63	-DO-
21	Manjarol Mishra Shala, Manjarol	-DO-	5.4.63	Mixed: Primary School.

1	2	3	4	5
22	Bahadarpur Kanya Shala, Bahadarpur	Baroda	5.4.63	Girls, Primary School
23	Bahadarpur Kumar Shala, Bahadarpura	-DO-	7.4.63	Boys, Primary School
24	Rustampura Primary School, Rustampura	-DO-	15.4.63	Mixed: Primary School
25	Vasana Primary Basic Kumarshala, Vasana.	-DO-	5.4.63	Boys, Primary Basic School.
26	Kosindra Primary Basic Kumarshala, Kosindra.	-DO-	8.4.63	-DO-
27	Shah N.V. Sarvajanik High School, Karjan.	-DO-	21.4.63	Mixed, Primary Section
28	New Era Boys' High School, Baroda	-DO-	25.6.63	Boys, Primary Section
29	New Era Girls' High School, Baroda	-DO-	27.6.63	Girls, Primary Section
30	M.M. High School, Chikhodra	Kaira	24.6.63	Mixed, Primary Section
31	Rustompura Kumar Shala, Baroda	Baroda	21.4.63	Boys, Primary School
32	Manjarol Gujarati Kumarshala, Manjarol	-DO-	5.4.63	-DO-
33	Shri Himmat High School, Himmatnagar.	Sabarkantha	11.4.63	Boys, Primary Section
34	My Own High School, Himmatnagar	-DO-	8.4.63	-DO-

1	2	3	4	5
35	Vardha Rastriya Shala, Katargam	Surat	10.4.63	Mixed, Primary Basic School.
36	Local Board Gujarati Kanyashala, Rander.	-DO-	3.4.63	Girls, Primary School
37	Taluka Buniadi Shala, Mota Miya Mangrol.	-DO-	11.4.63	Mixed, Primary Basic School.
38	Nai Talim Shala, Velachha	-DO-	23.4.63	-DO-
39	Nava Kumarshala, Sabarkantha	Sabarkantha	16.4.63	Mixed, Primary School.
40	Borsad Kanyashala, Borsad	Kaira	6.4.63	Girls, Primary School.
41	Prathmikshala, Ghodasar	-DO-	6.4.63	Mixed, Primary School.
42	Mishan Practising Shala, Borsad	-DO-	30.3.63	-DO-
43	Sakar Bea Kanyashala, Karamsad	-DO-	13.4.63	Girls, Primary School.
44	Mukhya Kumarshala, Rander	Surat	4.4.63	Boys, Primary School.
45	Saraswati Mandir, Rajuwadia	Broach	10.4.63	Mixed, Primary School.
46	Shri Nutan Shala, Borsad	Kaira	1.4.63	Mixed, Primary Basic School
47	Shri Gujarat Vidyalaya, Gandhidham	Kutch	11.4.63	Mixed, Primary Section

1	2	3	4	5
48	Buniadi Shala, Phulpada	Surat	11.4.63	Mixed, Primary Basic School.
49	Pratapnagar Buniadi Shala, Dharikheda.	Kaira	23.4.63	Mixed, Primary Basic School.
50	Agiol Prathamik Kumarshala, Sabarkantha.	Sabarkantha	9.4.63	Boys, Primary School
51	Jawahar Vidyamandir, Broach	Broach	11.4.63	Mixed, Primary Section
52	Gharshala, Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	5.4.63	-DO-
53	Kanyashala, Sabarkantha	Sabarkantha	11.4.63	Girls, Primary School
54	Hadiopur Prathamik Shala, Sabarkantha	-DO-	11.4.63	Boys, Primary School
55	K.K.High School, Vejalpur	Panchmahal	9.4.63	Mixed, Primary Section
56	Prayogik Taluka Buniadi Shala, Aliabada.	Jamnagar	8.4.63	Mixed, Primary Basic School.
57	G.K.Shardamandir, Vidyanagar, Anand	Kaira	26.6.63	Mixed, Primary Section
58	Shri Sarvajanic Vidyalaya, Mehsana	Mehsana	18.6.63	-DO-
59	M.N.N.Sons High School, Chikhodra	Kaira	16.4.63	-DO-
60	Pratap High School, Baroda	Baroda	11.7.63	-DO-
61	V.S.Patel Vidyalaya, Kosamba	Surat	8.4.63	-DO-

1	2	3	4	5
62	Lok Vidyalaya, Kim	Surat	8.4.63	Mixed.
63	M.S.Vidyalaya, Olpad	-DO-	9.4.63	Mixed,Primary Section
64	Shri M.P.High School, M Jarod	Baroda	26.6.63	-DO-
65	Shri S.R.High School,Devghad Baria	Panchmahal	30.3.63	-DO-
66	Shri Navchetan Vidyalaya,Kapadvanj	Kaira	30.3.63	Mixed,Multipurpose High School,Primary Section.
67	Shri B.M.Commerce (Vividlaxi) High School, Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	28.3.63	Mixed,Multipurpose High School,Primary Section. Mixed,Primary Basic School
68	Valcal Buniedi Shala, Surat	Surat	18.4.63	Mixed,Primary Section (Basic)
69	R.L.N.Nadiya School,Panchmahal	Panchmahal	27.3.63	Mixed, Primary Basic School.
70	Local Board Gujarati Shala,Adajan	Surat	15.4.63	Boys, Primary Section
71	Maitri Mahavidyalaya,Gandhidham	Kutch	11.4.63	Mixed, Primary School
72	Gujarati Shala, Branch 2,Borsad	Kaira	29.3.63	-DO-
73	Urdu Shala, Borsad	-DO-	28.3.63	Mixed,Primary School (Urdu School)

1	2	3	4	5
74	St. Xavier's Primary School, Borsad	Kaira	29.3.63	Mixed, Primary School
75	Sarkari Shala, Bhuj (Adipur)	Kutch	11.4.63	Boys, Primary School
76	P.K. High School, Derol Station	Panchmahal	27.6.63	Mixed, Primary Section
77	Convent of Jesus & Mary, Baroda	Baroda	11.7.63	Mixed, Primary Section (English Medium)
78	Ramnagar Sindhi School, Rander	Surat	20.4.63	Mixed, Primary School (Sindhi Medium)
79	Jayshree Model, Baroda	Baroda	11.7.63	Mixed, Primary School (Marathi Section)

Validity of the Sample

It is very clear that the test has been designed for the children of the age-group 8 to 14 studying in grades III to VIII. The majority of the pupils, therefore, were selected from the primary schools or the primary sections of the high schools. Some pupils of std. VIII were also taken from some secondary schools. Care was taken to include almost all the types of schools so as to make the sample really representative of the population. A vast section of our society which has remained backward educationally all these years is to be helped to come up to the level of educationally advanced communities. Therefore, the portals of the schools have been thrown open to these people. To-day, our schools are having pupils of all strata of the society irrespective of caste. Primary education has been made free and compulsory and freeships are given to the economically backward pupils for the secondary and higher stages of education. Before independence education and specially the secondary education was practically the privilege of only those pupils whose parents could afford to pay the fees. The situation has changed to-day and normally we find children of all strata in a single school.

One way of ascertaining the representative

character of the sample is to see whether the I.Q.s of the pupils tested conform to the normal probability curve. Generally all test construction procedures are based on the hypothesis of a normal distribution. It is presumed that intelligence is normally distributed in an unselected population. Hence the need of testing the divergence of observed results from those expected on the hypothesis of a normal distribution. For this the Chi-square test is applied to the I.Q. distribution.

TABLE 32

Checking Normality of the Distribution of IQs of Pupils Tested  
by  $\chi^2$  Test

Sr. No.	I.Q.	Percent area of the normal curve included in the range	FO	Fe	(fo-fe)	$\frac{(fo-fe)^2}{fe}$
1	Above 149.5	0.52	30	31.39	1.39	.061
2	134.5 - 149.5	3.32	183	200.43	17.43	1.515
3	119.5 - 134.5	12.03	709	726.25	17.25	.409
4	104.5 - 119.5	25.79	1602	1556.94	45.06	1.304
5	89.5 - 104.5	29.91	1798	1805.68	7.68	.032
6	74.5 - 89.5	19.74	1205	1191.70	13.30	1.484
7	59.5 - 74.5	7.03	415	424.40	9.40	.208
8	Below 59.5	1.66	95	100.21	5.21	.270
Total		100.00	6037	6037.00	116.72	5.283

df = 5

P = 0.60

The value of P indicates that the distribution is normal, the deviation being due to chance factors only. In fine, the hypothesis of a normal distribution is accepted and it can now be safely concluded that the sample selected was unbiased, unselected and truly representative of the population for which the test was prepared.

#### Programme of Testing

The testing work was started on 27.3.1963. This was the period when the schools would be busy preparing the students for examination. The principals of the schools were contacted well in advance. The active help of two persons who had a long experience of standardizing a test was taken. Most of the work of testing was done by the investigator himself. The two helpers were carefully trained in the work of testing by actual demonstration of the administration of this test. This was very necessary for uniform pattern and systematic work. It was decided not to administer the test to more than 30 children at a time. At some places, it was not possible to get benches for making a good seating arrangement. But such cases were exceptions rather than a rule. Everywhere the help of one senior teacher was taken for supervision work. Pupils were asked to use pencils in answering the tests but in some cases fountainpens were also allowed. All the information given on the left hand side of the cover

page was sought from the students. Birth dates were noted down by the tester himself. Here also, the help of a teacher of the school was taken. The birth dates given in the school records were taken to be reliable. Doubtful cases were dropped.

Thus the arduous task of administering the final test to 6037 children in 79 schools of 11 districts of the Gujarat State was completed on 11.7.1963. Answer scripts were then scored with the help of trained and experienced teachers. One mark was given for each correct response for the first five tests. The total score of the last two tests was reduced to one-fourth as decided while planning the test. No partial credit was given to a partially correct answer. The scores were entered in different mark-sheets sex-wise and month-wise.

This was more or less the task of data collection on the basis of which the test was to be standardized. The next chapter describes at length the process of standardization of the test.

## REFERENCES

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