

REPORT
ON THE
PROGRESS OF EDUCATION
IN THE
PUNJAB
FOR THE
Year 1952-53



Printed by :
The Controller, Printing and Stationery Department, Punjab,
at Govt. Press, Patiala
1960

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
CHAPTER I	
1. General Summary ..	1
CHAPTER II	
2. Educational Personnel and Organisation ..	5
CHAPTER III	
3. Primary Education ..	11
CHAPTER IV	
4. Basic Education ..	17
CHAPTER V	
5. Secondary Education ..	21
CHAPTER VI	
6. University and Collegiate Education ..	31
CHAPTER VII	
7. Training of Teachers ..	36
CHAPTER VIII	
8. Professional and Technical Education ..	39
CHAPTER IX	
9. Social Education ..	45
CHAPTER X	
10. Miscellaneous ..	51
CHAPTER XI	
11. A Critical Review of Educational Tendencies and Developments ..	61

Proceedings of the Punjab Government No. 40505-P

Dated Simla, the 17th July, 1957

READ—

The report of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for the year ending on 31st March, 1953.

(1) **General.**—During the year under review there was evidence of further consolidation and expansion in the various fields of education.

Though “compulsion” had been introduced upto March 31, 1953, in 1,298 rural and 37 urban areas, the Compulsory Education Act had, on the whole, become anachronistic because of a well-nigh universal demand for education which the limited resources of the State could hardly keep pace with.

(2) **Institutions.**—The total number of educational Institutions rose from 6,199 in 1951-52 to 7,103 in 1952-53, showing an increase of 904. Their distribution according to the broad divisions was as follows:—

Institutions	Men	Women
University	1	—
Colleges (General)	41	5
Colleges (Professional)	9	2
Schools	5,489	1,354

(3) **Enrolment.**—The total number of pupils under instruction in all types of institutions in the State at the end of the year under review was 10,12,747. The enrolment was distributed as follows:—

Institutions	Boys	Girls	Total
University and Colleges	23,751	2,937	26,688
Schools	7,82,278	2,03,781	9,86,059

(4) **Expenditure.**—The expenditure on education during the year 1952-53 showed an increase of Rs. 65,82,628 over the expenditure during the previous year. The break-up of the expenditure was as follows:—

Items of expenditure	1951-52	1952-53
	Rs.	Rs.
1. University and College education	1,04,61,662	1,19,90,515
2. School Education	3,43,85,099	3,66,27,720
3. Building and equipment	84,52,206	1,13,19,103
4. Direction and inspection	17,66,751	16,11,008

(5) **Primary Education.**—Great expansion took place during the year in the field of primary education. The number of primary schools in the State rose from 4,591 in 1951-52 to 5,415 in the year under review. Of these 4,236 schools were for boys and 1,179 for girls. The number of boy students rose to 3,57,341 showing an increase of 42,432 over last year's figures. The number of girls students registered an increase of 16,605 and stood at 1,33,488 on 31-3-1953.

Increased stress was laid on the basic pattern of primary education. The number of basic primary schools rose to 73 on 31-3-1953, showing an increase of 32 over the previous year. The number of students in basic schools rose from 3,912 in 1951-52 to 7,479 in 1952-53, showing an increase of 91 per cent.

(6) **Secondary Education.**—In the sphere of secondary education the demand for more and more secondary schools for both boys and girls continued to grow. Parents of almost all social and economic classes wanted their children to have atleast secondary school education. Private enterprise continued to play an important part in the establishment and maintenance of middle and high schools. The number of secondary schools in the State rose from 1,362 to 1,428 in the year under review. The enrolment rose from 4,40,305 (boys 3,87,356 and girls 52,949) in 1951-52 to 4,83,432 (boys 4,15,594 and girls 67,838) in 1952-53, which meant an increase of 43,127 (boys 28,238 and girls 14,889). The average enrolment of a high school for boys was 542 and that of a high school for girls 492. Evidently there was much congestion in secondary schools.

(7) **University and Collegiate Education.**—The number of colleges for general education in the State during the year was 46, as against 45 in the previous year. Of these 5 were purely women's colleges and 41 men's colleges or co-educational colleges. In addition, there were 11 professional colleges, 9 for men and 2 for women. A new addition during the year was the College for Physical Education which was started at Rupar to prepare graduates for a University Diploma Course in Physical Education. All these 58 colleges were affiliated to the Punjab University. The enrolment on March 31, 1953, was 23,702 men students and 2,928 women students as against 21,856 and 2,385 respectively during previous year.

The Government further increased its grant-in-aid to private colleges and distributed a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs for the purpose during 1952-53. The intention was to help the private colleges to attain greater efficiency and higher standards on the one hand and to pay better salaries to the lecturers on the other.

In Government colleges the starting salary of lecturers holding a First Class M. A./M. Sc. degree, was raised to Rs. 200 as against the usual start of Rs. 150 p. m.

(8) **Social Education.**—The education of the adults was given a new orientation and was reorganised under the name of Social Education. It was realised that for the success of our democratic set-up the masses must be aroused from their apathy, and made wide-awake though not necessarily or only literate.

The number of Social Education Centres increased from 20 to 152. Of these 133 centres were for men and 19 for women. Besides 40 High Schools arranged Social Education Camps during the summer vacation in backward villages for intensive rural reconstruction and extension work.

The total expenditure on Social Education amounted to Rs. 1,64,128 as against Rs. 1,62,731 during 1951-52.

(9) **Training of Teachers.**—In the year under review the State continued to run 2 non-basic training schools to provide, through one year course, the rank and file of teachers for primary schools. Besides these training schools, the State was running 2 basic training schools, and it aided 5 basic training schools run by voluntary associations. In addition 7 emergency

basic training classes were organised for selected First and Second Division matriculates who chose to adopt the teaching profession.

As in the previous years the State maintained 2 colleges for the training of graduate teachers, one at Jullundur, for both men and women, and the other at Simla for women only. The former had 208 students on rolls including 35 girls, while the latter had 55 students in the B. T. Class and 77 under graduate students in the J. S. T. Class.

(10) *Miscellaneous.*—(i) *Education of the handicapped.*—The School for the Blind, Amritsar, was the only institute in the State that sought economic adjustment of the handicapped. The number on rolls during the year under review was 53 and the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 28,599.

(ii) *Education of delinquent children.*—The Reformatory School at Hissar was the only institute for the reformation and education of delinquent children in the State.

(iii) *Education of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Communities.*—The Government continued to offer special facilities and concessions to children belonging to Scheduled and Backward Classes. Besides enjoying freeships in all classes in schools and colleges, the Harijan students were paid stipends of various values. The expenditure incurred by the Punjab Government on the concessions to Harijans students during the year was Rs. 8,98,522 as against Rs. 7,98,582 in the previous year.

(iv) *Education of girls and women.*—The education of girls and women continued to receive increasing attention of the Government. The number of girls in primary schools in 1952-53 was 1,33,488 as against 1,16,883 in 1951-52, in middle schools 44,635 as against 32,847, in the high schools 23,203 as against 20,102 and in colleges 2,928 as against 2,385 during the previous year.

It was felt that the girls institutions should not seek to closely imitate the boys schools nor should these be dominated by theoretical examinations. The education for girls should be more practical with reference to the position which they would fill in social life.

(11) *Concluding Remarks.*—In spite of steady progress

in different spheres of education there was a growing feeling that the educational system in vogue was not adjusted to the needs of the community. "Our Universities look like factories turning out products that do not conform to the demands of the society in their number and quality." The need for reform was increasingly felt. It was thought desirable to so mould the secondary stage of education as to make it complete and sufficient for a vast majority of students to enable them to earn their living.

(12) **Direction.**—The direction of the Department was in the charge of Shri C. L. Kapur under whose able guidance the above achievements were made.

Ordered that the above Review be printed and circulated alongwith the Report and published in the Punjab Government Gazette and forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for submission to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, together with copies of the Report.

I.M. VERMA.
Secretary to Government Punjab,
Education Department.