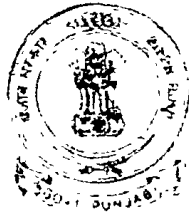


# ANNUAL REPORT

on the Progress of Education in Punjab



1961 - 62

Punjab Education Department

ANNUAL REPORT  
ON THE  
Progress of Education In the Punjab

*For the year 1961-62*



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## EXPLANATIONS

1. **Academic Year**—For the sake of uniformity, the academic year in these tables is taken to coincide with the financial year, *i. e.*, from April 1st of one year to March 31st of the next.

2. **Current Year**—For the sake of clarity, it may be mentioned that the current year, wherever it occurs in these tables, means the year for which the statistics are being furnished, and *not* the year in which the form is being filled.

3. **Recognised Institutions**—Are those in which the course of study followed is that which is prescribed or recognised by the Department of Public Instruction or by a University or by a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education constituted by law and which satisfy one or more of these authorities, as the case may be, that they attain to a reasonable standard of efficiency. They are open to inspection and their pupils are ordinarily eligible for admission to public examinations and tests held by the Department or the University or the Board.

4. **Unrecognised Institutions**—Are those which do not come under the above definition of Recognised Institution.

5. **General Professional and Special Education**—The types of institutions to be included under these categories, as stated in Tables I & II, are enumerated under similar headings in Table III.

6. **Nursery Schools/Classes**—Include all Pre-primary, Infant, Kindergarten and other such schools/classes.

7. **Higher Secondary Schools**—Are those schools after passing which the students can be admitted in Degree Classes of Universities.

8. **Engineering Schools**—Include Survey Schools.

9. **Schools for Oriental Studies**—Include Tols, Madrassas, Arabic, Sanskrit & Vedic Schools, Sanskrit Pathshalas and other such schools.

10. **Institutions for Physical Education**—Are those which train teachers for physical education.

11. **District Boards**—Include District School Boards.

12. **Municipal Boards**—Include Cantonment Boards and Town Area Committees.

13. **Local Boards**—Include District, Municipal, Cantonment Boards and Town Area Committees.

14. **Enrolment**—For definiteness, Scholars on rolls in the institutions or hostels on 31st March of the academic year in question are taken. If, however, March falls within a vacation at the end of the session, then the scholars on rolls on the date before 31st of March and nearest to it should be given.

**15. Expenditure—**(a) In calculating the expenditure from Government, District Board or Municipal Board Funds entered in Tables, V-A & V-B and other expenditure tables, all payments or contributions from fees, endowments, etc., and other sources, which are credited to such funds, are deducted.

(b) **Endowments etc.**—Include subscriptions, contributions and income from endowments.

(c) **Buildings**—Any expenditure on furniture or apparatus, if incurred as an indirect expenditure, may be included under Buildings.

**16. Certificated Teachers**—Are those who have obtained any form of Teachers Certificate other than the one granted on the basis of Public Examination of a Teachers' Training Institution.

**17. Examination Results**—Refer to those students who were educated during the current year, *i.e.*, the year, for which the statistics are being given in this form.

**18. Free Studentships**—In stating the number of free studentships required in these tables, the No. of half and other fractional free studentships, if any, should be converted into full free-studentships and then stated.

**19. Government**—Includes both Central and State Governments, unless otherwise provided for.

**20. THE STATISTICS GIVEN IN THESE TABLES INCLUDE STATISTICS OF CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED EDUCATIONAL OR RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS.**

## REVIEW

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT

READ:—The Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for the year ending the 31st March, 1962.

#### GENERAL

2. In the year under review, which was also the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan, the Punjab State, while maintaining the tempo of expansion and reconstruction in the sphere of education started in the first two plans, took some initial steps in new directions. The most historic event was the introduction of the programme of free and Compulsory Primary Education with effect from the 1st April, 1961, all over the State excepting the District of Lahaul and Spiti, so as to cover all children of the age-group 6—11 within the Third Five-year Plan. Thus during the year under review children of the age-group 6-7 were covered, and the phasing was so done as to cover one additional year of age-group in each successive year.

3. The Third Five-year Plan of the Education Department ushered in with a total plan ceiling of Rs 1,777 lacs. The annual plan ceiling for the year under review was Rs 245.25 lacs out of which Rs 190.05 lacs were utilised, which works out to 77.5 per cent.

4. The annual Hilly Area Plan for the year under review was of Rs 24.34 lacs. The main targets which were fixed and also achieved were appointment of 300 teachers under the Scheme "Free and Compulsory Primary Education"; upgrading of five Primary Schools to Middle Standard and of 11 Middle/High Schools to Higher Secondary Standard; construction of five Science Blocks, five residential quarters for lady teachers, two hostels for girls and 25 lavatories; installation of 25 drinking water pumps; and opening of one Nursery and Kindergar'en School. Further, two additional J.B.T. Units for training of teachers were also allotted to Government Schools in Hilly Area.

5. During the Third Plan, it is proposed to bring 35 per cent and 17 per cent children of the age-group 11—14 and 14—17 respectively to Schools. To achieve this objective and to attract more students to the Middle and High/Higher Secondary Schools, education remained free for boys up to 8th class and for girls up to 9th class in Government Schools. Besides, half free concession was allowed to boys in 9th class of Government Schools whose parents' income did not exceed Rs 100 per mensem. A large number of scholarships were made available to encourage really brilliant students. To cope with the expected increase in enrolment at the Secondary level, the Third Plan includes a Scheme for the upgrading of Primary and Middle/High Schools to Middle and Higher Secondary standards respectively. There is also a Scheme for the taking over of Privately-managed schools by the State under certain conditions.

6. Three Nursery and Kindergar'en Schools were started. A Special Class was opened at the Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Chandigarh, to train teachers for handling the mentally retarded students in schools. 15 teachers were trained under this scheme.

7. Another major step taken during the year under review was the re-organisation of the Directorate of Education. The widely expanding work-load of the Directorate generated by the development programmes undertaken during the Five-Year Plans and the provincialisation of Local Body Schools necessitated the re-organisation of the Directorate with a view to stream-lining its working. There was too much concentration of powers in the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. The inspecting machinery in the field also needed thorough over-hauling to enable it to effectively discharge its obligations under the new expanded programmes of Education and to adopt modern concepts of supervision and inspection. Shri J.D. Sharma, I.A.S., Deputy Secretary to Government, Punjab, Education Department, was accordingly appointed to make a thorough study of this problem and to submit his report for the consideration of Government. However, as a first step in this direction, it was decided to re-organise the Directorate in October, 1961, so as to have three pyramids, namely, General Administration under the direct charge of the Director of Public Instruction ; and Schools and Colleges under the Control of Joint Director of Public Instruction (Schools) and Joint Director of Public Instruction (Colleges) respectively who were to work under the overall supervision and control of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. Some administrative and financial powers vesting earlier in the Director of Public Instruction were delegated to the Joint Directors and to the Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors working under them. A departmental Co-ordination Committee consisting of the Director of Public Instruction and the two Joint Directors were also constituted to discuss policy matters. Broadly speaking, with the re-organisation of the Department it is intended to make District Education Office as a strong Unit of administration.

#### PRIMARY EDUCATION

8. As mentioned earlier, the programme of "Free and Compulsory Primary Education" covered children of the age-group 6-7 during the year under review. The annual enrolment of 4.32 lac children of this age-group exceeded all expectations and recorded a cent per cent increase in the number of scholars in the first Primary Class. In the case of girls the increase was 130 per cent. To cope with this additional enrolment 4,500 teachers were appointed. It was decided to provide a Primary school within a radius of one mile except in sparsely populated areas where it was to be provided within a radius of two miles. Although the whole of the State had already been saturated with Primary Schools in accordance with the yard-stick prescribed in the Educational Survey Report, yet 42 Primary Schools were opened in hilly, backward and flood-affected areas and 692 Branch Primary Schools were opened to make the Scheme of Free and Compulsory Primary Education a success. In all there were 13,367 Primary Schools, including Basic Primary Schools, out of which 13,048 were Government and 319 only Private, and 10,297 for Boys and 3,070 for girls. The Boys' Schools, however, functioned actually as co-educational schools.

9. The control and administration of Primary Schools continued to be conducted through the field inspecting agency. With the enforcement of compulsion in Primary Education for the age group 6-7, the norm of Primary Schools fixed by Government for inspection by the Inspection Staff was reduced by 10 schools in view of the fact that no separate enforcement machinery was envisaged. Thus the total number of Inspecting machinery for Primary Schools increased from 274 to 344 including Assistant Inspectors for Physical Training.

10. The total number of students as it stood on the 31st March, 1962, was 10,82,049 in Boys Schools and 294,334 in Girls Schools as against 791,231 in Boys Schools and 200,460 in Girls Schools in the last year. The average area covered by a Primary School in the State is about 3.3 square miles.



11. The number of teachers in Primary Schools as it stood on the 31st March, 1962, was 22,155 men and 8,085 women as against 19,266 men and 7,063 women during the preceding year. There was thus an increase of 2,889 men teachers and 1,022 women teachers. The teacher-pupil ratio in Primary Schools during the year under review was 1:46

12. During the year under review the direct expenditure on Primary Schools went upto Rs 3, 19,69,374 for Boys and to Rs 83,21,614 for Girls from Rs 2,87,13,345 and Rs 70,56,822, respectively, during the preceding year.

13. About 260 teachers benefited by the third and final in-service Training Course organised during the year under review and become eligible for the award of Special Certificate for teaching in Primary Schools. The number of trained teachers fell short of requirements on account of the introduction of Compulsory Primary Education. Relaxation in qualifications was, therefore, allowed for temporary employment on six months basis. Besides, superannuated teachers were also employed.

14. Provision of Rs 1,30,000 was made for the construction of two Primary Schools at Chandigarh and of Rs 78,000 for the construction of Primary School Buildings in flood effected and hilly areas. On the whole, the condition of Primary School Buildings continued to be unsatisfactory. The position with regard to equipment of Primary Schools was also unsatisfactory even though a sum of Rs 1,50,000 was sanctioned for the purpose and every new teacher was given Rs 125 for purchase of equipment for fresh enrolment.

#### BASIC EDUCATION

15. The salient features of the progress of Basic Education during the year under review were as under:—

- (i) Re-orientation of 1,600 Primary Schools to the Basic Pattern.
- (ii) Establishment of three Senior Basic Schools by converting the Middle Schools/Department of High and Higher Secondary Schools.
- (iii) Starting of 244 Units of J.B.T. classes in 152 Government and Privately-managed schools to meet the demand for additional teachers for the enforcement of compulsory Primary Education.

The Government appointed an *ad hoc* Committee in consultation with the Government of India and the Punjab University for the purpose of reviewing the question of introducing Higher Secondary syllabus in Post-Basic Schools.

16. During the year under review, the number of Basic Schools increased from 824 to 1,496. Out of this 1,419 were Junior Basic Schools. The total number of students in Junior Basic Schools increased from 71,051 in 1960-61 to 1,88,711 and in the Senior Basic Schools it increased from 19,977 to 25,167. The total number of teachers in Basic Schools increased from 2,649 in 1960-61 to 4,854. The total direct expenditure on Basic Schools increased by Rs 25,97,169 from Rs 39,58,275 in 1960-61 to Rs 65,52,444.

17. The scheme for providing one week orientation in Basic Education to cover 120 Assistant District Inspectors of Schools and 1,200 teachers was implemented. Another remarkable feature was the step taken by the Ministry of Community Development, India, to give orientation to Primary School teachers in Community Development Programme. Heads of all J.B.T. Institutions attended at Nilokheri a Three Day Seminar followed by one month training course for teachers education.

## SECONDARY EDUCATION

18. The tempo of progress in the field of Secondary Education was accelerated during the year under review. Provision of more Elective Groups in the existing Higher Secondary Schools, and introduction of co-education at the Middle Standard and double-shift system in thickly populated schools are some of the outstanding activities of the year under review. 74 Middle/High Schools were upgraded to the Higher Secondary Standard. A sum of Rs 33,50,000 was given as grants-in-aid to Middle/High /Higher Secondary Schools for purchase of Science equipment. Under the special programme for girls education 10 Hostels for girls were provided in the High/Higher Secondary Schools. A special residential school for boys with emphasis on Sports which provides free board and lodging was established at Jullundur. There is now on the average one High/Higher Secondary School for Boys for every 41.4 square miles against 41.6 square miles in the last year and for girls for every 134.5 square miles against 140 square miles in the last year.

19. The total direct expenditure on recognised Secondary Schools for Boys registered an increase of Rs. 28,82,603 from Rs 4,84,74,137 in 1960-61 to Rs 5,13,56,740. In the case of girls recognised Secondary Schools it went up to Rs 1,61,09,404 registering an increase of Rs 22,49,708.

## UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

20. With the expanding base of Education at the Elementary and Secondary levels, the demand for Higher Education has shown steady increase. Under the Scheme of Three Year Degree Course, all Government and non-Government Colleges switched over to this pattern and admissions to the first year class were made during the year under review. 21 Government Colleges were sanctioned funds for setting up Science Laboratories etc. Two new Colleges, one at Jind and the other at Kurukshetra, were started. In order to meet the demand of Mistresses for Home Science in Higher Secondary Schools, a Home Science College was started at Chandigarh.

21. A special residential College for Boys with emphasis on Sports, which provides free board and lodging was established at Jullundur. The construction of one College building and three College Hostels was undertaken. The Government College of Physical Education, Patiala, also switched over to Three Year Degree Pattern.

22. The total direct expenditure on Colleges, both general and professional, was Rs 2,63,56,242 during the year under review as against Rs 2,44,76,702 during the last year, thus registering an increase of Rs 18,79,540. Out of this a sum of Rs 1,61,07,818 was spent on General Education and the remaining on Professional Education.

23. The Punjab University has now established itself at Chanidigarh. The Department of Music and Art from Hoshiarpur and the Department of Physical Education (Women Section) from Jullundur were shifted to the University Campus. Two new Departments of "Public Administration" and "Ancient History and Culture" were started. A department of Devnagri Script and South Indian Manuscripts was also started at Hoshiarpur with the assistance of the University Grants Commission.

24. The Kurukshetra University Campus is steadily coming up. The University adopted the Three Year Degree Pattern.

## TEACHERS TRAINING PROGRAMME

25. The programme of pre-service and in-service training of teachers continued during the year under review. The number of full-fledged J.B.T. Schools did not increase but the introduction of Free and Compulsory Primary Education compelled the State Government to allow the functioning of 244 Units of J.B.T. Classes in 48 Government and 104 private institutions. The enrolment of full-fledged institutions went up to by 1,856 from 2,943 during the last year to 4,799. The total direct expenditure on the maintenance of Basic Teachers Training Schools (excluding that on Training Classes attached to Secondary Schools and Training Colleges) increased from Rs 7,26,712 in the previous year to Rs 7,83,971. Number of full-fledged Basic Training College for Graduates in the State was 10 (8 Co-education and 2 for Women) out of which four were of Government. The number of Post-Graduate Training Colleges (Non-Basic) was 12 (10 Co-educational and 2 exclusively for Women) as against 13 in the previous year. The total expenditure on these 12 Post-Graduate Non-Basic Training Colleges was Rs 8,40,335 as against Rs 8,55,437 during the last year.

26. The new College of Education at Kurukshetra started last year had the second year of its life. This is an Institution with a Four-year Concurrent Course for General Education and Pedagogy. The total expenditure incurred during the year under review on this institutions was Rs 1,26,736 as against Rs 1,59,000 during the last year. The development of this new expenditure is being watched not only by the Punjab Government but also by the Government of India with whose assistance it has been launched.

27. The Extension Service Department attached to the Training Colleges at Chandigarh, Jullundur, Patiala and Ferozepore remained active throughout the year in organising Seminars, Refresher Courses and In-service Training for Teachers of Secondary Schools. The latest development in the field was the starting of the Extension Services Project at the Government Basic Training School, Jagraon, as a Plan Scheme with cent per cent assistance from the Government of India. It would cater to the requirements of the Primary Teachers.

### N.C.C./A.C.C.

28. The NCC continued to make progress during the year under review. The number of NCC Units was raised to 30 from 28 during the last year. Under the Scheme Expansion of NCC 42 Companies NCCR consisting of 8,400 cadets, one Medical Campay of two Officers and 120 dacadets one Air Squade (double) of two officers and 50 cadets, and 15 Junior Division Air Wing troops consisting of 15 Officers and 675 cadets were raised during the year under review. The total expenditure on NCC/NCCR during the year under review was Rs 28, 23,678 as against Rs 25,68, 595 in the preceding year.

29. Under the ACC Scheme 180 new sections consisting of 60 cadets each were started.

### SOCIAL EDUCATION

30. In order to intensify the programme of eradicating illiteracy the Education Department chalked out a programme for starting a Package Programme of Adult Literacy in selected villages or Ludhiana District by appointing part-time teachers. The Government Janta College at Dujana was started by the State Government for the training of village leaders. This college is a residential type of institution in which the teachers and the taught live together and lead a community life as members of one family. During the year under review a sum of Rs 5,99,492 was spent on Social Education Centres. Some private organisations are also engaged in this programme and they are given grant-in-aid if their work is found up to the mark. During the year under review a sum of Rs 2,000 was given as grant-in-aid to private organisations.

## EDUCATION OF GIRLS AND WOMEN

Special stress for expansion of girls education at the Primary stage continued. The introduction of free and compulsory primary education from April, 1961, had its salutary effect on the enrolment of girls in primary schools. In the first primary class it increased from 1,51,660 during the last year to 3,40,937. The total enrolment of girls in the age-group 6-11 rose from 36.9 per cent during the last year to 50.91 per cent. The enrolment position in the age-groups 11-14 and 14-17 at the end of the year under review was 31.31 per cent and 14.00 per cent respectively out of which the percentage in respect of girls was 14.48, 5.48 per cent respectively compared with the last year which was 14.2 per cent and 5.2 per cent, respectively. The number of girls institutions increased from 4,604 in the previous year to 4,824. The total number of girls students increased by 2,57,707 from 6,18,142 in the last year to 8,75,849.

32. All new primary schools are co-educational. Since women teachers are reluctant to serve in far-flung and backward areas, men teachers have been appointed at these places. At the Secondary Stage co-education is only permitted at places where there are no separate girl schools. In urban areas, however, co-education exists even at the College Stage.

33. The number of women teachers in all grades of institutions stood at 19,674 during the year under review as against 16,598 in the last year, out of whom 8,085 were working in Primary Schools. The percentage of untrained teachers amongst women was 10.2 only.

34. In order to spread education among girls students a sufficient number of scholarships at various stages have been created.

35. There is a Deputy Directress of Public Instruction posted at the Directorate to assist and advise the Director of Public Instruction on problems concerning women education in the State. With the re-organised set-up at the Directorate, distinction between men and women officers holding different posts was removed. However, one Assistant Director Incharge of Women Establishment on the school side and another on the College-side were appointed in November, 1961. Further there are Lady Inspecting Officers at various levels in the field.

## SCHOOL MEALS

36. The Mid-day Meal Scheme was introduced with effect from the 15th February, 1961, under a phased programme in the form of milk to students under the Punjab Care School Feeding Programme. During the first phase milk was supplied to 5,00,000 children in 4,255 primary schools situated in 81 Development Blocks.

## SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS AND FREESHIPS

37. In order to provide equal educational opportunities to the school children of socially and economically backward classes, merit scholarships were sanctioned. Like-wise, the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes were granted scholarship and free ships and other financial assistance. The private Educational Institutions also continued to offer these concessions. The Local Bodies, however, had mostly stopped the payment of scholarships etc. with effect from the 1st October, 1957, on which their schools were provincialised by the State Government.

38. *Expenditure.*—The total progressive expenditure on Education during the year under review was Rs 21,53,13,981 as compared to Rs 18,83,10,900 in the previous year as per details given below: —

<i>Item of expenditure</i>	<i>1961-62</i>	<i>1960-61</i>
University and School Education ..	15,40,80,407	13,97,93,052
Direction and Inspection ..	56,85,540	43,78,230
Miscellaneous including buildings, scholarships, hostel charges, etc.)	5,55,48,034	4,41,39,618
Total ..	21,53,13,981	18,83,10,900

39. *Administration.*—The direction of the Department remained under the charge of Miss Serla Khanna. She was assisted by two Joint Directors, four Deputy Directors, 12 Assistant Directors and four other Officers at the headquarters.

40. Ordered that the above review be printed and circulated 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, New Delhi, together with copies of the Report.

C. D. KAPUR,  
Education Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Punjab,  
Education Department, Chandigarh.