

EDUCATION



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JAM-E

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JAMMU & KASHMIR
GOVERNMENT



Mass Drill is as essential as the work in the class-room or the laboratory. Students of a school participating in the Mass Drill.

EDUCATION

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Cover Page :

The schools in the State are provided with the necessary apparatus to run the kindergarten classes in tune with the latest trends in education. Here a kindergarten class is seen at work.

S.I. P. ...ms Unit,
N. ... Educational
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Education, which is an important branch of social service, has received great attention of the Government after the advent of independence. As late as 1940, the literacy percentage was 6.6 and the total number of women literates did not exceed 42,151. Prior to independence very little attention was paid to this vital matter of great national importance.

Far-reaching changes have been brought about in the field of education during the past several years. The first step that the Government took to bring education within the reach of even the poorest sections of the population was to declare it free from the kindergarton to the university standard. The budget for education has shot up from Rs. 35 lakhs in 1947-48 to Rs. 57 lakhs in 1953-54 and Rs. 547 lakhs (non-Plan, Rs. 412 lakhs and Plan Rs. 135 lakhs) at present. It will thus be seen that the expenditure on education at present is fifteen times more than it was before independence.

The number of educational institutions since the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan has registered a hundred percent increase and by the end of the third Five-Year Plan, it is expected to have a school in the hitherto far-flung and under-developed areas in the State.

According to 1960-61 census, there are 3,81,753 literate persons in Jammu and Kashmir, giving a literacy percentage of 10.6. The cities of Jammu and Srinagar claim the largest

literacy percentage of 44.8 and 23.84 respectively. Among the districts Jammu and Srinagar districts have been found to have the highest literacy percentage of 18.6 and 13.97 respectively.

The literacy percentage is the lowest in the districts of Anantnag, Baramulla, Ladakh and Poonch where it ranges between 7.36 and 7.76%. The literacy percentage of the Jammu Province is estimated at 11.90 as against 9.63 of the Kashmir Province including Ladakh. Among males, Jammu and Srinagar cities have the largest number of literate persons, the percentage being 50.46 and 32.36 respectively. Excluding the two cities, the percentage of male literates in these two districts is estimated at 24.72 and 19.91 respectively. The lowest percentage of male literates (12.49) has been found in the Baramulla district. The corresponding percentage of female literates are 35.99 and 14.1 respectively. The number of female literates in the districts of Ladakh, Baramulla, Doda and Poonch is comparatively much smaller, the literacy percentage being 0.87, 1.48, 1.73 and 1.98 respectively.

The literacy figures are likely to improve during the next five years.

The whole structure and content of the Primary and the Secondary systems of education have been re-organised during the second Plan period. During the first Plan period 5 colleges, 3 post-matric teachers' training schools, 76 central schools, 30 lower high schools, 50 primary schools and 90 *maktabs* and *pathshallas* were established.

Primary Education

The progress of education, as a whole, including elementary education, in Kashmir has been very rapid since 1947.

The following estimated figures elucidate the position in respect of elementary education in the State :—

| Year Primary | No. of Institutions | | | Enrolment in Institutions for | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------|-------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1948—49 | 975 | 215 | 1,190 | 53,720 | 11,589 | 65,309 |
| 1949—50 | 975 | 207 | 1,182 | 53,790 | 7,745 | 61,535 |
| 1950—51 | 940 | 175 | 1,115 | 56,725 | 6,776 | 63,501 |
| 1951—52 | 873 | 177 | 1,050 | 56,808 | 8,264 | 65,072 |
| 1952—53 | 856 | 176 | 1,032 | 52,462 | 6,861 | 59,323 |
| 1953—54 | 1,064 | 175 | 1,239 | 59,372 | 4,679 | 64,051 |
| 1954—55 | 1,281 | 209 | 1,490 | 65,454 | 8,200 | 73,654 |
| 1955—56 | 1,294 | 247 | 1,541 | 69,146 | 10,836 | 79,982 |
| 1956—57 | 1,504 | 299 | 1,803 | 75,818 | 13,700 | 89,518 |
| 1957—58 | 1,904 | 348 | 2,252 | 1,00,512 | 16,258 | 1,16,770 |
| 1958—59 | 2,129 | 413 | 2,542 | 1,06,781 | 18,748 | 1,25,521 |
| 1959—60 | 2,229 | 514 | 2,743 | 1,09,395 | 30,669 | 1,40,064 |
| 1960—61 | 2,314 | 545 | 2,859 | 165,000 | 45,000 | 2,18,000 |
| 1961—62 | 2,702 | 690 | 3,392 | 1,83,000 | 52,000 | 2,35,000 |
| 1962—63 | 2,856 | 730 | 3,586 | 1,92,000 | 58,000 | 2,50,000 |
| 1963—64 | 3,043 | 823 | 3,866 | 2,06,000 | <u>62,000</u> | 2,68,000 |
| 1964—65 | 3,263 | 1,004 | 4,267 | <u>2,27,000</u> | <u>71,000</u> | 2,98,000 |

| Middle | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1948-49 | 103 | 49 | 152 | 20,252 | 6,634 | 86,886 |
| 1949-50 | 103 | 38 | 141 | 22,535 | 6,446 | 28,981 |
| 1950-51 | 102 | 44 | 146 | 25,447 | 7,407 | 32,854 |
| 1951-52 | 122 | 36 | 158 | 28,665 | 8,072 | 36,737 |
| 1952-53 | 129 | 35 | 164 | 22,639 | 7,280 | 29,919 |
| 1953-54 | 154 | 15 | 169 | 24,760 | 4,146 | 28,906 |
| 1954-55 | 201 | 31 | 232 | 30,691 | 5,951 | 36,642 |
| 1955-56 | 197 | 34 | 231 | 37,952 | 5,248 | 43,200 |
| 1956-57 | 225 | 35 | 260 | 37,500 | 5,884 | 43,384 |
| 1957-58 | 200 | 46 | 246 | 33,374 | 7,453 | 40,827 |
| 1958-59 | 229 | 46 | 275 | 36,660 | 7,773 | 44,433 |
| 1959-60 | 373 | 68 | 441 | 37.4 2 | 11,340 | 48,752 |
| 1960-61* | 461 | 72 | 533 | 48,000 | 12,000 | 60,000 |
| 1961-62* | 646 | 143 | 789 | 52,000 | 16,500 | 68,500 |
| 1962-63* | 685 | 187 | 872 | 56,000 | 17,000 | 73,000 |
| 1963-64* | 685 | 187 | 872 | 61,000 | 20,000 | 81,000 |
| 1964-65* | 755 | 222 | 977 | 66,000 | 22,000 | 88,000 |

(*including private also and enrolment reported class-wise I-V & VI-VIII).

It is thus evident from the above statement that both the institutions and the enrolment of students have been steadily increasing. Side by side with the opening of new schools, the Education Department has given considerable attention to the improvement of the condition of schools in respect of equipment, accommodation facilities and trained teachers.

The expansion of elementary education has been considerably accelerated during the Third Plan period. Special efforts have to be made to achieve the proposed targets of bringing 60 percent of children in the age-group of 6-11 to schools by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. A mid-term appraisal of the 3rd Plan progress has revealed that during 1964-65 an enrolment of 2.98 lakhs (2.27 lakh boys—0.71 lakh girls) in primary classes is expected as 650 new schools have been opened in the same year. This leaves a margin of 0.45 lakhs to be enrolled in schools in the remaining one year of the current Plan period i. e. 1965-66.

Towards the end of the 3rd Five-Year Plan the total enrolment is expected to be 3.33 lakhs—2.54 lakh boys and 0.79 lakh girls—out of the total estimated population of 5.58 lakhs in the age-group of 6-11. Steps have been taken to mobilise the inspectional agency and enlist public co-operation for stepping up the enrolment drive in both the urban and rural areas.

In 1960—61 there were 2,859 Primary schools (including *Maktabs*, *Pathshalls* and aided schools) with the total enrolment (in classes I-V in the age-group 6-11) of 2,10,000. In 1964-65 the figures stand at 4,267 Primary schools (including *Maktabs*, *Pathshallas* and aided schools) with the total enrolment of 2,98,000 in the age-group of 6-11 in classes I—V. It will thus be seen that there is a net increase of 86,000 over the figures obtaining in the year 1960—61].

Secondary Education

Before 1947, High schools were opened mostly in the urban areas. Even some important towns and Tehsil headquarters were without High schools. After 1947, a net-work of High schools was laid in the rural areas as will be seen from the following table :—

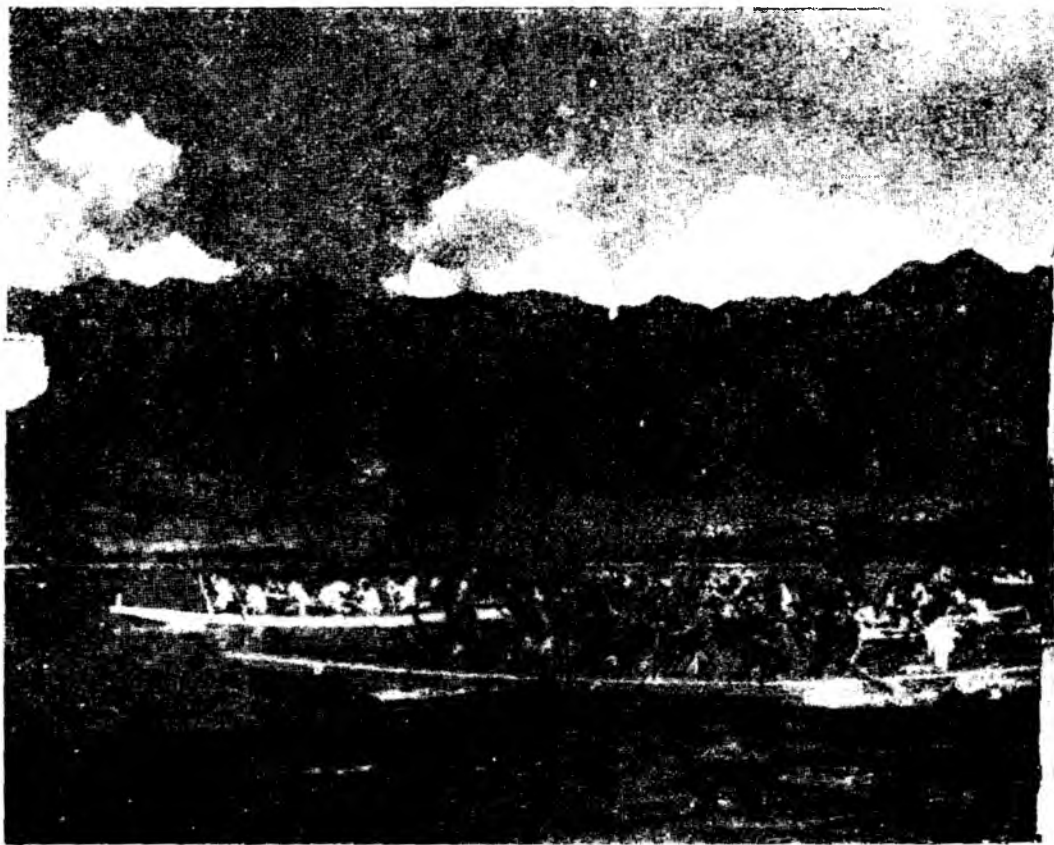
| Year | High/Higher Secondary Schools. | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | Number of Institutions | | |
| | Boys | Girls | Total |
| 1948—49 | 44 | 8 | 52 |
| 1952—53 | 52 | 7 | 59 |
| 1955—56 | 76 | 21 | 97 |
| 1961—62 | 257 | 46 | 303 |
| 1965—66 | 301 | <u>65</u> | <u>366</u> |

| Year | Enrolment | | |
|---------|-----------|--------|---------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total |
| 1948—49 | 14,063 | 1,163 | 15,226 |
| 1952—53 | 19,749 | 3,419 | 23,168 |
| 1955—56 | 34,714 | 10,284 | 44,998 |
| 1961—62 | 21,000 | 7,000 | 28,000† |
| 1965—66 | 25,000 | 8,000 | 33,000 |

†enrolment of class 9th, 10th and 11th only.



A Kindergarten class



Students of city schools participate in the regatta at Gagribal.



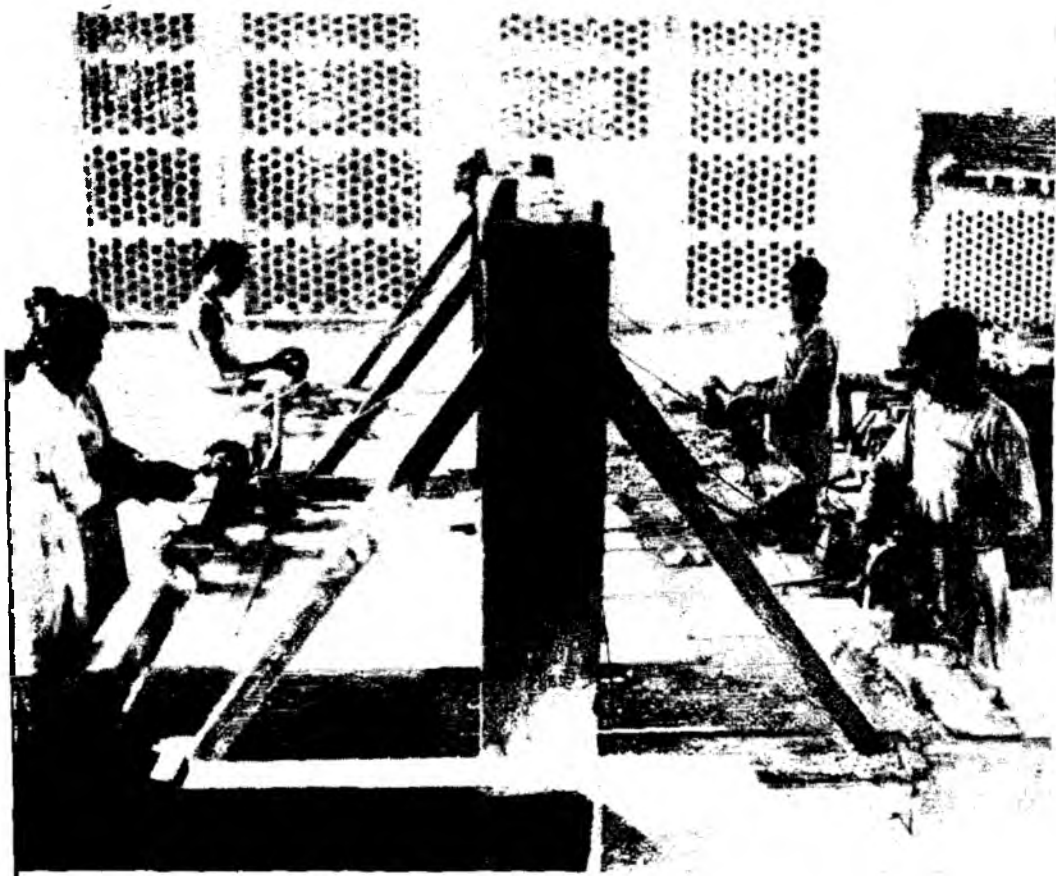
Boys of a school receiving training in carpentry to prepare them for vocational pursuits.



Training in fire arms has become essential in view of the threats to the integrity of the country. Students get such training by joining the A. C. C. and the N. C. C.



Joining the A. C. C. and N. C. C. is made essential for students. In the picture is seen an A. C. C. Camp at work.



Students at work in an Industrial Training School.



Extra-curricular activities form a regular feature of educational development in the State. Here a group of school children is seen rehearsing a folk dance.



N. C. C.
Camp
near
Pahalgam



Volley
ball
match
in
progress.

During a period of ten years (2nd and 3rd Plan periods) 42 High schools were converted into Higher Secondary schools of which 38 are for boys and 4 for girls.

Efforts are apace to bring about qualitative improvement in education side by side with its expansion. Provision for additional staff, buildings, equipment and laboratories is being made from year to year. Teaching of science has been introduced in a large number of High schools, especially in rural areas.

Two Post-graduate Teachers' Training Colleges were established, one each at Srinagar and Jammu, for imparting training to teachers. In these institutions as many as 200 graduates are being trained annually.

University Education

Before independence there were only three colleges in the State. The number of colleges has risen to 16. Besides, there are three aided colleges. The reform of the Three Year Degree Course pattern has been introduced in all the colleges. Facilities for teaching of science have been provided in all the colleges. Facilities in respect of accommodation, equipment, scholarships, laboratories are being provided to meet the increasing requirements.

The Jammu and Kashmir University which was established in 1948 started its career merely as an examining body. But now it is a full-fledged teaching University with 21 Departments. The University was re-organised during 1964 into two Divisions — one each for Jammu and Kashmir. In course of time both the Divisions will provide facilities for post-graduate studies in all subjects.

The State Government has raised the annual grants of the University from Rs. 0.50 lakhs in 1948-49 to Rs. 24.50 lakhs in

1965-66. In 1966-67 the University will receive a grant of Rs. 25.00 lakhs from the State Government.

It will thus be seen that in the sphere of higher education the State has made quite satisfactory progress.

Social Education

For the first time after independence a massive social education programme has been launched in the State. During 1965-66 a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was made for the purpose and 943 social education centres were opened.

N. C. C.

The N. C. C. scheme was introduced in the State a decade ago. 19310 cadets have been enrolled so far in the following units :—

| | |
|--|-------------|
| a] 1st J & K BN, NCC, Srinagar | 2000 cadets |
| b] 2nd J & K BN, NCC, Jammu | 1600 „ |
| c] 3rd J & K BN, NCC, Srinagar | 1400 „ |
| d] 4th J & K BN, NCC, Jammu | 1600 „ |
| e] 5th J & K BN, NCC, Baramulla | 800 „ |
| f] 1st J & K Indep. Coy NCC, Poonch | 200 „ |
| g] 2nd J & K Indep. Coy NCC Bhandarwah | 200 „ |
| h] 1st J & K Signal Coy NCC, Jammu | 200 „ |
| i] 1st J & K Engineering Regt. NCC, Srinagar | 400 „ |
| j] 1st EME Coy NCC, Srinagar | 200 „ |
| k] 2nd J & K Signal Coy NCC, Srinagar | 200 „ |
| l] 1st J & K Medical Unit NCC, Srinagar | 400 „ |
| m] 1st J & K Girls BN, NCC, Srinagar | 400 „ |
| n] 2nd J & K Girls BN, NCC Jammu | 400 „ |

| | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| o] | Ist J & K Naval Unit, NCC Srinagar | 200 | „ |
| p] | Ist Air Sqdn. NCC Srinagar | 200 | „ |
| q] | 2nd J & K Air Sqdn. NCC Jammu | 200 | „ |
| r] | 87 Junior Division Troops | 8700 | „ |
| s] | OTU | 10 | „ |
| | | Total... | 19310 cadets |

In addition to this two NCC Group HQs have been raised, one each at Jammu and Srinagar to maintain administrative control of units located in the provinces of Jammu and Kashmir.

The officers and cadets of Poonch have done a commendable work in organising themselves and helping the army in the carriage of the stores to the high pickets. They also assisted the army in carrying out their duties even when our troops were under heavy enemy fire.

Libraries, Research & Museums

There were only two public libraries in the State prior to 1947. In addition there are now 8 District Libraries.

The Publication and Research Department which was established in 1948, has 4295 MSS. A number of books including "Tarikhi Hassan" were also published. Facilities for research scholars have been expanded.

The Museums have been re-organised. The Dogra Art Gallery has been opened at Jammu. It attracts a considerable number of visitors.

Cultural Activities

An Academy of Art, Culture and Languages was established

in the State in 1957 in order to foster activities in the spheres of art, literature and other cultural activities. The Academy has been rapidly expanding its activities ever since its inception in respect of the following :—

1. Organizing All-India Urdu *Mushairas* and *Kavi Sammelans* both at Jammu and Srinagar, as also *Mushairas* and book exhibitions in the countryside.
2. Organizing seminars; symposia and writers' meets.
3. Instituting awards for the best books in the major languages of the State including in Urdu, Hindi and English.
4. Holding of the drama and play-script competitions.
5. Giving financial aid and subsidies to writers and poets for publication of their writings, and to painters for holding exhibitions inside and outside the State.
6. Organizing All-State Art Exhibitions
7. Holding concerts of light and classical music to which distinguished musicians of India are invited.
8. Organizing performances of classical and other Indian dances by distinguished dancers of the country.
9. Sponsoring inter-State exchange of cultural troupes with other States of the country.

In addition, the Academy brings out the *Sheeraza* in Urdu, Hindi, Dogri and Kashmiri as also other valuable publications pertaining to art and literature. The Academy has twice so far conferred robes of honour on the distinguished poets and scholars of the State.

Last year, two institutes of Music and Fine Arts were also started under the auspices of the Academy, one each at Jammu and Srinagar.

Very recently, from 21st February to 27th February, a Festival of International Art Films was organised by the Academy at Jammu.

Professional Institutions

The following professional colleges and institutions have been established in the State :

1. Regional Engineering College, Srinagar.
2. Medical College, Srinagar.
3. Two Agricultural Colleges, one each at Sopore and R. S. Pora.
4. Two Government Polytechnics, one each at Srinagar and Jammu.
5. Seven Industrial Training Institutions.
6. Ayurvedic College, Jammu.
7. Tibbia College, Srinagar.

Programme for 1966-67

Besides the non-Plan expenditure of the order of Rs. 412.00 lakhs, Plan expenditure of Rs. 135.59 lakhs has been provided for during 1966-67. The highlights of the next year's expansion programme are as follows :—

1. 175 Primary schools [100 for boys and 75 for girls] will be opened.

2. Additional classes will be opened as under :—

| | Boys | Girls | Total |
|------------|------|-------|-------|
| 6th class | 30 | 40 | 70 |
| 7th class | 50 | 40 | 90 |
| 8th class | 50 | 45 | 95 |
| 9th class | — | 5 | 5 |
| 10th class | 20 | 5 | 25 |

3. Six Teachers Training Schools—3 for women and 3 for men teachers will be opened.
4. 345 additional teachers—245 in boys' schools and 100 in girls' schools—will be appointed.
5. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 5.22 lakhs will be awarded to poor, meritorious students in schools and colleges including students admitted in various Sainik schools outside the State.
6. An expenditure of Rs. 22.00 lakhs is envisaged on construction of school and college buildings through P. W. D. and the local committees.
7. The inspectional agency will be strengthened by creating 3 more offices of Tehsil Education Officers and 4 more offices of Inspectresses of Girls' schools.
8. Six libraries will be opened in the important towns of the State.
9. The Research and Publication Department will undertake publication of the following works :—
 1. A dictionary of chronograms pertaining to Kashmir.
 2. A descriptive catalogue of Manuscripts Vol. 1 Historiography.
 3. A new critical edition of *Lallavakayani*.
 4. A new critical edition of *Noornama*.

5. Source Material Miscellany Vol I [Badshah and his times].
6. An album of the selected inscriptions of the State.
7. Album of sculptural remains.
8. Anthology of Sanskrit poetry [in Kashmir].
9. An anthology of Persian Poetry [in Kashmir].
10. In the sphere of technical education, an additional course, namely, Post-Diploma Course in Automobile Engineering is being started in Government Polytechnic, Jammu.

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Training in agriculture is given to students, before they go in for higher studies or specialised courses. In the picture are seen students learning the cultivation of vegetables in the school garden.

29/5/14

SCANNED



University Campus, Srinagar.