



# MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

## YEAR BOOK-1964-65

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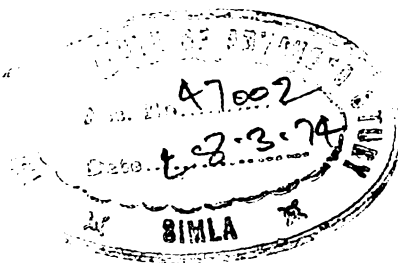


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## MINISTRY OF EDUCATION—YEAR BOOK 1964-65

The Ministry of Education continued its programme of development in the various fields of educational activity. With need to broaden the base of educational opportunity to make the fullest use of national talent, the Ministry undertook appropriate measures for the extension of educational facilities at all levels. Increased facilities continued to be provided to facilitate transition to an age of science and technology and to achieve a break-through in social and economic development.

These achievements relate to increased facilities for Primary Education in both Provinces, to a greatly diversified curricula in Secondary Schools, to the spread of education for Girls, to the introduction of new departments of study and new technologies in Higher Education. Quantitatively, it means the broadening of content and approach of Education. The Ministry continued its increased support to the development of art and culture, and to the preservation of our archaeological heritage at national and international level. Sports activities were also promoted through the Ministry of Education at national and international level.

### Educational Expenditure

In spite of the limited resources of the country and competing claims of development programmes in other sectors the Central and the Provincial Governments made the following allocations in 1964-65 for educational investment :—

TABLE I

#### *Government Expenditure on Education*

Type of Expenditure	(In million rupees)			
	1963-64	1964-65	Actual increase	Percentage increase
Normal (Recurring)	351	398	47	13.4
Developmental (Capital)	299	331	32	10.7
TOTAL	650	729	79	Av. 12.2

The comparative figures of expenditure on education in the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 show the increased expenditure of the Government during 1964-65 on the promotion and expansion of education in the country.

The following table would explain the amounts provided in the past two years in various sectors of Education :—

TABLE II  
*Analysis of Expenditure in Educational Sectors*

Sector	(In million rupees)			
	1963-64	1964-65	Actual increase	Percentage increase
Primary	196	214	18	9.2
Secondary ..	93	93	..	
Technical & Special ..	45	65	20	44.4
Colleges .. ..	56	58	2	3.6
University .. ..	104	126	22	21.1
Scholarships	29	31	2	6.8
Buildings ..	78	85	7	9.0
Miscellaneous .. ..	49	57	8	16.3

### Higher Education

During the period under review, considerable progress was made in the consolidation and expansion of Higher Education. Wider range of academic disciplines have been introduced in some of our Universities. University of Karachi started higher research degrees of D. Litt. and D.Sc. for still higher academic attainments. New faculties in the physical sciences, humanities and the social sciences, have been added to the General Universities.

Teaching of foreign languages have taken quite a prominent place in some of our Universities. The Universities of Dacca, Panjab and Peshawar have made arrangements for the teaching of Turkish, German, Spanish and Italian languages. Steps are also being taken to introduce Russian and Chinese languages at some of the Universities.

A new University is being established at Islamabad for which land has been acquired at a cost of Rs. 30,195. The University would primarily cater for Post-Graduate education and higher research in science. Two separate degree courses in law, one of two years' duration and the other of only one year, replacing the old single two-year degree courses, have been introduced.

### Technical Education

In view of the vital importance of technical education in developing country like Pakistan, the Third Five-Year Plan provides Rs. 637 million (360 million in East Pakistan and Rs. 277 million in West Pakistan) for Engineering and Technical Education (both Degree and Diploma) as against Rs. 260 million provided and utilised during the Second Plan period.

The number of Polytechnics/Technical Institutes rose to 35 which gave rise to the annual intake of students from 1010 in 1961 to 4100 and out-put from 493 in 1961 to 1480.

There has been considerable diversification in the course of studies and presently as many as 15 more courses of technologies are being taught in different Polytechnics of both wings. In the High School curriculum, vocational and technical subjects are also being introduced.

By the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, the existing Polytechnics/Technical Institutes are expected to expand further and develop while 19 more such institutes (including Printing and Graphic Arts and Industrial Design Institute) will be established. Consequently, the intake is expected to rise to 14,000. The number of Technologies will rise to 25 in addition to some Commercial subjects and Evening Trade Courses for imparting training to skilled and semi-skilled workers.

The existing vocational schools are going to be expanded and 424 new vocational schools, 389 for East and 35 for West Pakistan, would be set up during the Third Five-Year Plan period. It is expected that the annual intake capacity of the Vocational Schools will increase from 8,300 in 1964-65 to 50,000 (25,000 in each wing) by 1970.

Two new Technical Teachers' Training Colleges (one in each wing) have already been set up. One more such institute in West Pakistan would be established during the Third Five-Year Plan period. To cater the immediate needs, training facilities for the in-service and pre-service technical teachers are provided in selected Polytechnics in both the wings of Pakistan.

For the promotion of technical education in the country, a Director of Technical Education in East Pakistan and an Adviser (Technical Education) in West Pakistan have been appointed. Also in each Province a Board of Technical Education has been set up to conduct examinations for Polytechnics and Technical Institutions.

### **Secondary Education**

The Secondary School curriculum has been diversified and a very broad choice of optional subjects in sciences, arts and humanities has been introduced. Mathematics is compulsory and there are various options including subjects such as arts, agriculture science, commercial study and home economics.

### **Primary Education**

During the period under review, the pace of the programme of expansion of primary education was satisfactory. During the Second Five-Year Plan, 20 lakh additional places were provided thus bringing 70% of the children of primary school age-group into schools. This will bring us very close to any objective of introducing universal primary education in the country.

### **Scholarships**

Ministry of Education continued with its programme of scholarships to meritorious students. During the year under review, out of the total expenditure on education, approximately 5% was devoted to these scholarships.

In addition, the Ministry of Education has drawn a scheme for grant of scholarships for studies abroad for talented Pakistani scholars studying in foreign countries and for their return to the country on completion of their foreign studies. According to the scheme, Ministry of Education awards fellowships to Pakistani scholars, who have completed their studies in the foreign countries and for their return to Pakistan. The value of the fellowship is equal to the initial salary of a University reader or professor and is fixed accordingly to the individual's merit. It also provides for the scholar's fare back to his country. Fellowships are awarded only on the request of a University and on the strict guarantee that the University will absorb the scholars in its regular staff within one year, the initial salary on permanent appointment being not less than the scholar on his engagement.

The Ministry of Education has offered scholarships to the Universities and the Provincial Education Departments to enable them to send their Teachers abroad for advanced studies in various faculties.

During the period under review, the number of foreign scholarships or fellowships from foreign countries and different private organisations was 156 and 23 respectively.

The general policy of the Government is to accept scholarships, from the foreign Governments and private organisations only at the post-graduate level. These scholarships are given country-wide publicity and selections are made by an appropriately constituted Committee.

During 1964-65, 39 scholars—14 from East and 25 from West Pakistan—were offered scholarships by Foreign Governments for higher studies abroad.

### Foreign Aid

During the period under review, (AID) Agency for International Development continued to assist the Inter-College Exchanges Programme, Training Institutes at the University of Dacca and the University of the Panjab and the Institute of Public and Business Administration. Following aids were received :—

	1963-64	1964-65
	Rs.	Rs.
Inter-College Exchange Project ..	2,39,66,000	90,05,000
Teachers Training Institutes .. ..	62,01,000	31,00,500
Institute of Public and Business Administration .. ..	75,000	38.75,000

In addition, AID has been providing assistance to the National Educational Programme for the improvement and expansion of educational institutions from Primary to University level.

### The World Bank

The International Development Association entered into an agreement with the Government of Pakistan for a loan of \$13.00 million to finance Agricultural Universities at Lyallpur and Mymensingh and Technical Institutes in East and West Pakistan, and also to expand training of teachers in technical subjects in the country.



The World Bank authorities are considering grant of a further loan of £ 16 million for financing certain technical and polytechnic institutes and engineering schemes in both the Provinces of Pakistan.

### **The Colombo Plan**

Aid under the Technical Assistance Programme of the Colombo Plan also provides exchange of experts and equipment. Ministry of Education deals with this programme in the Educational Sector in coordination with the Economic Affairs Division.

Under this programme, 27 of our scholars received placements in various Universities in the U.K., Canada, Australia and Singapore for higher studies.

Three Canadian Professors in the fields of Zoology, Applied Psychology and Electronics and two British Experts in the field of Aptitude Testing and Measurement and Industrial Arts Education arrived in Pakistan to take up their assignments in Pakistani Universities and Educational Institutions during the period under review. Besides, two Australian Experts in the fields of Shop Practice (Mechanical and Welding) and Mechanical and Electrical Engineering also arrived in Pakistan to work at the Khulna Polytechnic Institute.

The Governments of Britain and Australia offered equipments valued at £ 46,124 and £ A 1,500 respectively for the Universities and Educational Institutions in Pakistan.

### **Cultural Activities**

Government continued its patronage to the development of art and culture in the country by way of giving financial assistance to a number of organisations in the sphere of art and culture. Collaboration continued to increase steadily. Our cultural agreements with USSR and China have been of tremendous importance in effecting mutual understanding with these countries. These agreements provide for an extensive programme of cultural exchanges in the fields of education, science, art and culture.

Under our programme of cultural scholarships, the Ministry continued to provide scholarships to a large number of friendly countries abroad and secured placements for a large number of foreign students in various educational institutions in the country.

### **United Nations Special Fund Projects**

The U.N. Special Fund has agreed to provide £ 909,400 to the Government of East Pakistan to assist in establishing a polytechnic in Chittagong. According to the terms of the agreement, U.N. Special Fund will provide equipments, training of Pakistani teachers abroad and 7 foreign experts. The project is expected to be completed by 1968.

### **Learned Bodies**

Government provided financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 17,82,000 to the learned bodies in Pakistan. These included Islamic Academy, Dacca, Institute of Islamic Culture, Lahore, Pakistan Historical Society,

Karachi, Arabic Society of Pakistan, Dacca, and Anjuman-i-Taraqqi-i-Urdu, Karachi, etc. 32 Special Grants were also made for the publication of the Holy Quran free of errors on a mass scale and for the publication of a History of the Muslim people of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent.

Government gave grants-in-aid of Rs. 2,00,000 to the Urdu Development Board, Karachi. A grant of Rs. 2,25,000 was sanctioned for Bengali Academy, Dacca and Nuzrul Academy, Karachi, for the development of Bengali language. Two Central Boards for the development of the two National languages have been set up. A grant of Rs. 5,00,000 was sanctioned to each of them.

Grants-in-aid amounting respecting to Rs. 1.5 lakhs and Rs. 60,000 were given to the Editorial Board and National Atlas Board to enable them to carry on their work in their specialised fields.

The Ministry has a programme under which books on Pakistan and Islam are contributed to Universities, Libraries, Cultural Organisations and individuals in foreign countries. Books worth Rs. 10,000 were purchased for distribution abroad in pursuance of this programme.

#### **Awards for Families of Deceased Artists, Journalists and Men of Letters**

During the period under review, Ministry of Education spent an amount of Rs. 1,06,100 on the grant of allowances to the families of deceased artists, journalists, and men of letters for their maintenance and for education of the children of the deceased.

#### **Cooperation with Unesco**

During the period under review, Ministry of Education continued to maintain close cooperation with the Unesco.

The Ministry nominated suitable candidates for the International Post-Graduate Training Courses in various fields of sciences and technology. Unesco offered 10 fellowships in Marine Sciences as well as training courses in Metallurgy, Analytical Chemistry, and Electronics.

The 12th Session of the General Conference of the Unesco decided to observe an International Hydrological Decade for 1965—75. During the Decade, the scientists of the Member countries of Unesco will co-operate in the systematic study of the problems of scientific hydrology which have bearing on natural resources. Pakistan being one of the principle countries concerned, Unesco has invited Pakistan to participate in the Decade programme. A Government Resolution establishing a National Committee to maintain international liaison for the observance of the Decade Programme has been issued.

Ministry of Education is trying to set up a few Centers of Advanced Studies and Research in the Scientific field with the help of Unesco. These Centres will be in the form of Institutes in the Universities. Each of them will have international standards of research and specialised training in particular discipline of science. The question of setting up the following four Centres is being pursued with Unesco :—

- (a) Chemical Crystallography
- (b) Marine Biology

(c) Mathematical and Theoretical Physics.

(d) Solid State Physics.

Unesco has decided to launch a Pilot Project for Chemistry Teaching in Asia and invited Pakistan to participate in the Project. This Pilot Project aims at improving the teaching of chemistry in Intermediate and Degree classes.

On the request of Unesco, Dr. S. S. H. Siddiqi, Chairman, Department of Chemistry, University of Peshawar, was nominated as one of the Co-Directors of the Project. Dr. S. Z. Hyder, Reader in Chemistry, University of Dacca and Dr. M. Afzal, Lecturer in Chemistry, University of the Punjab, have also been nominated as participants from Pakistan in the Pilot Project Centre at Bangkok for the period October/65 to July/66.

Under its Reading Materials Project, Unesco offered six awards to authors of books in Urdu and Bengali on the subjects of Social Economics, International Understanding, Economic and Social Development or translations of simple classics published during 1964-65.

During the period under review, Ministry of Education recommended a number of titles to the Unesco in connection with its programme of translation of classical masterpieces of oriental literature and of the most outstanding contemporary works in foreign languages. The French translation of 'Javed Nama' and 'Lal Shalu' have already been published by the Unesco. Some other titles are also under consideration for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned by the Government as Pakistan's contribution towards the Unesco's Fund in this regard.

### **Department of Archaeology and Museums**

The Department of Archaeology and Museums (in the Ministry of Education) is responsible for the systematic exploration and excavation of ancient sites, collection and decipherment of inscriptions and coins and the maintenance of museums as educational centres and ultimately the publication of archaeological researches. The organisation carried out a number of extensive surveys in both the wings of the country and several new sites have been discovered.

#### *Exploration*

As a result of extensive surveys in Quetta Valley, Baran Valley and the Malir River Basin, nine ancient sites, revealing Islamic Glazed ware and graves of carved stone pertaining to Islamic period as well remains of pre-historic period, were discovered.

On the Hub River, a large megalithic site spreading over 30 miles was discovered. The site is marked by a large piece of stone vertically standing 8 to 13 feet high and graves on usually flat ground. So far 8 megalithic sites have been found and further exploration are likely to reveal more of them.

#### *Excavation*

During the period under review, excavations were carried out at Banbhore and Bagar (near Multan) in West Pakistan and at Mainamati

in East Pakistan. New and valuable antiquities have been discovered as a result. These excavations at Banbhore reveal history dating back to second century B.C. and upto the period of occupation by the Umayyad and the Abbasid at the beginning of 13th century A.C. The remains at Bagar would throw considerable light on the history and culture of the people in the Multan region.

The preliminary excavation at Mainamati has revealed structure of burnt bricks with a large building in the middle, representing perhaps a monastery. Terracotta plaques depicting different motifs similar to those at Salban Vihara are interesting finds.

Digging work was also carried out at the sites of Salban Vihara, Mahasthangarh and Mankalir Dhap and Mahasthan which resulted in the discovery of finds of sufficient historical value.

Some foreign Archaeological Missions carried out excavation work in collaboration with the Department of Archaeology at the sites mentioned above.

#### *Conservation*

During the period under report, outstanding monuments and sites in both Provinces were carefully repaired and conserved. Some of the important monuments to which special repairs were carried out are Nur Jehan's Tomb, Jehangir's Tomb, Sheesh Mahal in Lahore Fort and Shalimar Gardens etc., in West Pakistan and Buddhist remains in Mainamati and Mahasthangarh and Sona Kanda etc., in East Pakistan.

#### *Exhibitions*

The Department of Archaeology organised a number of exhibitions both in and outside the country. These include Turkish Miniature Painting Exhibition, Photographic Exhibition of 15th Annual Pakistan History Conference and Joint Photographic Exhibitions of RCD countries. The Department also participated in the New York World Fair 1964-65 and Trade Fairs at Damascus and Zagreb.

#### *Museums*

Two galleries at the Lahore Fort Museum, namely Mughal Gallery and Sikh Gallery, displaying collections of historical value in respect of the periods were formally opened.

The Department acquired a large number of relics of the past from private sources.

#### *Archives and Libraries*

An architect of repute has been engaged for preparing the detailed plans, blue prints and design for the National Archives of Pakistan at Islamabad.

Pending construction of the permanent building at Islamabad, Records Rooms of the National Archives of Pakistan have been set up in Karachi to house records and archives. Action has also been initiated to set up Records Rooms at Rawalpindi. The number of books, publications, etc., in the National Archives Library rose to 5991 during the period under

review. The Microfilming and Photostatic Units of the Department microfilmed at 52,000 pages of records and archives. The Units also made 22,500 photostat copies of old records and documents.

### *Liaquat National Library*

The development of the Library continued in accordance with the schedules and budget provision. The construction of the permanent building of the Library in Karachi has since started. The number of volumes in the Library has now reached to 45,286. The National Bibliographical Unit collected, compiled and supplied to different quarters including foreign countries information regarding year-wise total number of books and translations published in Pakistan during 1951—59. It also supplied to Unesco information regarding number of books on various subjects published in Pakistan during 1963-64.

### *National Library of Pakistan*

In view of the increase in the total estimates on the construction of the National Library of Pakistan, a revised scheme for inclusion in the Third Five-Year Plan has been submitted.

### *Central Bureau of Education*

The Central Bureau of Education serves as a clearing house of educational information and statistics at the national level. During the period the Organisation remained active and pursued its programme of activities.

### *Statistical Section*

The Statistical Section collected summary statistics of national education for the period 1947—57 and also compiled for publication a Directory of Pakistan Scholars Abroad, 1963-64.

Numerous charts and other statistical data prepared for publication of 'Achievement in Education 1958-64', data for the Report on the Progress of Education in Pakistan 1964-65 to the 28th International Conference on Public Education, Geneva, were collected and analysed.

The Section prepared bulletins entitled 'Matriculation Examination Results for 1952—64, detailed Statistics on University Education for 1959-60 to 1962-63 and the 'Report on Educational Progress 1954—64.

The questionnaires relating to educational institutions, teachers, students and output of Matriculates, Graduates etc., received from the Unesco and other international organisations were completed and returned.

The draft proposals for a National Educational Data Collection Scheme was further revised for submission to the Central and Provincial Governments.

### *Documentation Section*

The Documentation Section collected and processed information in response to a large number of enquiries and questionnaires received from both national and international organisations. Among the subjects covered

were Education in Pakistan, Social Education in India and Pakistan, Education in Rural Communities, Technical Education available in Pakistani Universities, Women in Asian and African countries, Teaching of the Social Sciences in Pakistan etc.

The Bureau's Library increased its collection to more than 6,500 books on education. During the year 600 new books were classified and catalogued. The Text book Unit, which contains both national and foreign text-books, was enlarged. A supplement to the existing catalogue of the Library collection was compiled and published with an addendum listing Unesco and Unesco sponsored publications which are available in the Library.

#### *Audio-Visual Aids Section*

191 filmstrips were obtained from abroad for the film library of the Bureau. Educational films and filmstrips continued to be loaned to various educational institutions in the country. Assistance was also given to educational institutions on audio-visual aid techniques.

#### *Publication Section*

The publication Section of the Bureau published a Directory of Pakistani Scholars Abroad (1963-64), Achievement in Education, 1958-64 and Report on Educational Progress in Pakistan during 1964-65.

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