CHAPTER IV

THE PERSPECTIVE OF EDUCATION

The existing statistical information is still in a stage of raw material not yet ready for comparative treatment. Statistical comparisons are valid only when they deal with commensurable units and internationally equivalent terms.

― Nicholas Hans

Contents

- Perspective view of education
- Enrolment
- Number of School, Teachers etc.
- Expenditure
- Graphic pictures of facts

(In England, The U.S.A.,)
(The U.S.S.R. and India.)
CHAPTER IV
THE PERSPECTIVE OF EDUCATION

Since one of the purposes of this study has been to compare the position of India's educational perspective with those of the others and to get a balanced view of how elementary education is organized and administered in those countries, it becomes obligatory here, to view the present situation of education, particularly elementary education in all the four countries related to this study. Certain statistical data in the context of elementary education with reference to education as a whole are also necessary to get a correct comparative view. But one cannot wholly and solely depend on mere statistics because in some cases statistics are only conjectures and serves the purposes of propaganda. Nicholas Hans states:

The existing statistical information is still in a stage of raw material, not yet ready for comparative treatment........ The author has come to the conclusion.
that at present they have little value.
Each country has its own terminology, its
own classification and its own method of
collecting and compiling statistical tables.
Statistical comparisons are only valid when
they deal with commensurable units and
internally wquivalent terms.¹

Here, therefore, whatever statistical tables are
given, are merely to present one of the many aspects
of comparison. Only those, having equivalent and
corresponding figures are selected.

Looking to the recent expansion of elementary education,
its enrolment etc. in India as indicated below in the
table, it is essential to take into consideration such
aspects of other countries also.

It could be noticed from the table that there has been a considerable expansion and improvement in the enrolment of children in all the age-groups between 6 and 14. Such is the case of England, the U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R.
Let us now turn to such aspects of education in other countries and thus have a correct perspective that can help the investigator arrive at a reasonable conclusion and suggest feasible changes.

A. ENGLAND

The total enrolment at all levels in educational institutions in England amounted to 7.6 million students in the year 1957-58. This indicates that about 17 per cent of the total population were students. The analysis of the above school going number indicates that 51 per cent were in elementary and nursery schools; 24 per cent in secondary schools; 1 per cent in higher educational institutions including teachers' colleges; less than one per cent in special schools; and over 23 per cent in institutions concerned with further education. Whereas the proportion of female students was 48 per cent in elementary schools; 49 per cent in secondary schools; 78 per cent in teachers' training colleges; 25 per cent in institutions of university level and 50 per cent in institutions of further education.
TABLE 8
PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS AT VARIOUS LEVELS *
(1957-58)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levels</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Proportion of Female Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Elementary and Nursery Schools</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>31.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Secondary Schools</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Higher Educational Institutes</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Special Schools</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Unesco: World Survey of Education 1958

The percentage of women teachers was as under:

- 100 per cent in nursery schools
- 72 per cent in elementary schools
- 46 per cent in secondary schools
- 70 per cent in higher teachers' training colleges
- 15 per cent in institutions for further education
- 62 per cent in special schools
The said enrolment seemed to have increased in 1954-55 as compared with 1950 by 15 per cent in elementary schools; 11 per cent in secondary schools; 11 per cent in higher teacher training colleges; and decreased by 2.5 per cent in institutions of university level and 3 per cent in institutions of further education. In the universities, although total enrolment showed a decrease, the female enrolment showed an increase of 7 per cent. The table given below gives a comparative idea of this.

TABLE 9
SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, 1957-58 *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Education</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of In-</th>
<th>Teaching Staff</th>
<th>Students Enrolled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>stitutions</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-primary</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>778</td>
<td>1393</td>
<td>1388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>27555</td>
<td>168144</td>
<td>126077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>8433</td>
<td>126843</td>
<td>56205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Education</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>2491</td>
<td>1683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Level</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9901</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Education</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>788</td>
<td>4913</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further Education</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>9089</td>
<td>15774</td>
<td>2425</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Unesco: World Survey of Education 1958

Primary enrolment ratios, computed by relating average enrolment to the estimated child population 5-14 years
old were 85 and 84 in the two earlier periods from 1930 when the primary course extended over 9 years. In the later periods from 1945 the ratios were 67 and 69 when the primary education was reorganized to cover a six-year course. The average pupil teacher ratio remained between 30 and 33 over the period. The proportion of female teachers which was 83 per cent in 1945 declined to 73 per cent in 1954.

The expenditure on education could be viewed as follows: In 1953-54 the amount, excluding capital expenditure and expenditure for higher education, spent was 372 million pounds, sterling being about £ 8.4 per inhabitant. The amount was distributed roughly as follows: 31 per cent for pre-primary and primary education; 23 per cent for secondary and vocational education; 1.5 per cent for teacher training; 1.5 per cent for special education; 6 per cent for adult education; 3.5 per cent for subsidies to private education and 33.5 per cent for central administration and other current expenses. The table given below shows the amounts spent on education in 1953-54 and 1963-64 by various bodies.
### TABLE 10

**FINANCE OF EDUCATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure on Education Excluding Meals and Milk</th>
<th>1953-54</th>
<th>1963-64</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local Education Authorities</td>
<td>365.9</td>
<td>1,011.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Departments</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>62.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Grant Committees and Ministry of Finance</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>93.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Public Authorities</td>
<td>405.1</td>
<td>1,166.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure on School Meals and Milk</td>
<td>36.9</td>
<td>71.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Education in Britain

The recent development and expansion in the field of elementary education could be seen from the following table. The table indicates various numbers pertaining to elementary schools, teachers, pupils, average enrolment, estimated child population and primary enrolment ratio during the years 1950 to 1954.
TABLE 11
TRENDS IN ELEMENTARY EDUCATION *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Teachers</th>
<th>Pupils</th>
<th>Average Enrolment Population (5-14 Years) in Thousands</th>
<th>Estimated Enrolment Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Percent Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Percent Teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>23,106</td>
<td>1,32,944</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>40,04,701</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>23,188</td>
<td>1,36,595</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>42,13,756</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>23,349</td>
<td>1,40,523</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>44,36,140</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>23,501</td>
<td>1,44,101</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>45,53,953</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>23,664</td>
<td>1,47,912</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>46,00,862</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When it is possible to avail the latest data pertaining to education as a whole, it is essential that the investigator should produce in details. Below is given a comparative picture of the school years 1954-55 and 1964-65.

**TABLE 12**

**COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING DETAILS OF EDUCATION IN ENGLAND** *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>1970</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total School Population</td>
<td>7,619,814</td>
<td>8,597,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Students in Further Education</td>
<td>2,195,400</td>
<td>3,082,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Students in Teacher Training</td>
<td>36,874</td>
<td>119,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of University Students (Full-Time)</td>
<td>89,170</td>
<td>184,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13,699</td>
<td>19,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-Time Teachers in Maintained and Aided Schools</td>
<td>275,649</td>
<td>334,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of School Places</td>
<td>2,810,000</td>
<td>5,627,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Expenditure on Education from Public Funds</td>
<td>£ 761,4 m.</td>
<td>£ 1,979.5 m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Education in Britain H.M.S. 1971
According to data available from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, Research and Statistical Services Branch, in the School Year 1957-58 a total number of 42.6 million of children and youths were enrolled in educational institutions of all levels. This clearly indicated that about 25 per cent of the total population attended a school or college of some kind.\textsuperscript{2}

It could be further analysed that about sixty seven per cent of the pupils were in public and private elementary schools; 21 percent of the pupils in secondary schools; 17 per cent of the pupils in institutions of higher education including teachers' colleges, and 5 per cent of the pupils in kindergartens and nursery schools. The teachers in public elementary and secondary schools alone were over 1 million of which 75 per cent were women.

The proportion of girls enrolled in elementary and secondary schools was approximately 49 per cent; in higher education it was about 33 per cent. Compared with 1950 enrolment in elementary schools had increased

\textsuperscript{2} Unesco: Op. cit., p. 1257
by 20 per cent; in secondary schools by 14 per cent; in higher education by about 9 per cent. Table given below shows the detailed picture of schools, pupils, teachers etc.

**TABLE 13(A)**

**SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS (THE U.S.A.), 1957-58**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Education</th>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>No. of Institutions</th>
<th>Teaching Staff</th>
<th>Students Enrolled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-primary</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>95200</td>
<td>925500</td>
<td>817400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>26500</td>
<td>526600</td>
<td>273200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>21017</td>
<td>8335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General and Technical</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>1524</td>
<td>315985</td>
<td>67609</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


But the latest figures in connection with education in the U.S.A. give the following picture, (1967):

**TABLE 13(B)**

**INSTITUTIONS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS IN THE U.S.A.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>No. of Institutions</th>
<th>Teaching Staff</th>
<th>Pupils Enrolled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The U.S.A.</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>73000</td>
<td>1176000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>88000</td>
<td>1207000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* International Year Book of Education Vol.XXXI; 1969
While turning to elementary education it is noticed that elementary enrolment was at a high level in 1934, but decreased gradually upto 1943. Again there was a steady increase since 1944. As related to the estimated child population 5-14 years old, the elementary enrolment ratio for the period 1950-54 was about 86 with an average ratio of 90 for the years 1931 and 1933. But the pupil teacher ratio has remained at about the same level, between 33 and 35, throughout the period since 1931.\(^3\) (vide the table that follows).

The normal entrance age for elementary schools is 6 years. The median age of all pupils as at 1st April 1950 was just about 1 year above the normal age for each grade. However, about 19 per-cent of the pupils were 2 years or more above normal age. Thus, the proportion of over-age pupils was somewhat higher among boys than girls, especially in the higher grades. (vide the table that follows).

The total expenditure on education for the year beginning 1st July 1951 was 8,699 million U.S.Dollars, about 3 per cent of the estimated national income; or $56 per inhabitant. The local authorities spent

\(^3\) Unesco: Op.cit., p.1257
55.5 per cent of this amount; State Governments 36.7 per cent; and the Federal Government, 7.8 per cent.

Excluding capital expenditure amounting to 1,709 million dollars, about 84 per cent of the current expenses was for primary and secondary education, 12 per cent for higher education and the remaining 4 per cent for subsidies to private education and other purposes.

TABLE 14
TRENDS IN ELEMENTARY EDUCATION * (THE U.S.A.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>Teachers Total</th>
<th>% Female</th>
<th>Pupils Total</th>
<th>% Teacher</th>
<th>Average Enrolment in Thousand</th>
<th>Estimated Child Population 5-14 Years Old (Thousands)</th>
<th>Primary Enrolment Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>604000</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>21707000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>23585</td>
<td>27479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>134429</td>
<td>702400</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>22331000</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>653000</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>23197000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>23585</td>
<td>27479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>663000</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>24590000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>691000</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>16100000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 15(A)
PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION *
(THE U.S.A.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object of Expenditure</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Source of Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Federal Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure</td>
<td>8699</td>
<td>976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Current expenditure</td>
<td>6990</td>
<td>654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-primary, primary, secondary and vocational education</td>
<td>5867</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher training and higher education</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special education</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidies to private education</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other current expenses</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Capital expenditure</td>
<td>1709</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 15(A)

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION *
(THE U.S.A.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object of Expenditure</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Source of Funds</th>
<th>Federal Government</th>
<th>States</th>
<th>Local Authorities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure</td>
<td>8699</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>3193</td>
<td>4830</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Current expenditure</td>
<td>6990</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>2872</td>
<td>3464</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-primary, primary, secondary and vocational education</td>
<td>5867</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>2265</td>
<td>3397</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher training and higher education</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special education</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidies to private education</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other current expenses</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Capital expenditure</td>
<td>1709</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1366</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The latest statistics of expenditure on education in the U.S.A. is given in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Recurring Expenditure</th>
<th>Teachers' Salaries</th>
<th>Capital Expenditure</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>As % of Gross National Product</th>
<th>As % of Total Public Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The U.S.A.</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>32850000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7350000</td>
<td>40200000</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The U.S.A.</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>37650000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7650000</td>
<td>45300000</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* International Year Book of Education Vol. XXXI, 1969

C. THE U.S.S.R.

The total number of students at all levels of education was 34.8 million in 1957-58 including evening schools and correspondence courses at the secondary and higher education levels. The number of students enrolled in evening schools and corres-
The latest statistics of expenditure on education in the U.S.A. is given in the following table.

**TABLE 15(B)***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Recurring Expenditure</th>
<th>Teachers' Salaries</th>
<th>Capital Expenditure</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>As % of Gross National Product</th>
<th>As % of Total Public Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The U.S.A.</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>32850000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7350000</td>
<td>40200000</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>37650000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7650000</td>
<td>45300000</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* International Year Book of Education Vol.XXXI, 1969

C. THE U.S.S.R.

The total number of students at all levels of education was 34.8 million in 1957-58 including evening schools and correspondence courses at the secondary and higher education levels. The number of students enrolled in evening schools and corres-
Correspondence courses were respectively 226,000, and 819,000, while the enrolment in adult education schools was 1.9 million and in post school vocational courses about 872,000. There were about 37.5 million persons or about 17 per cent of the total population receiving some form of education in 1954-55.

The number of pupils enrolled at the primary school level was about 49 per cent of the total regular school enrolment; 15 per cent were in the upper grades (8-11) of general educational schools; 33 per cent in secondary vocational and teacher training schools and another 5 per cent in institutions of higher education, including teacher training colleges. The remaining 5 per cent were pupils in kindergartens and schools for handicapped children. 4

The whole teaching staff, excluding those in adult education schools numbered nearly 2 million.

Owing to reduction in birth rate during the war period the total enrolment at the elementary level

decreased by about 23 per cent. While on the other side there was an increase in enrolment in all other types of schools. The noteworthy feature of this increase was in the upper grades of General Secondary level. It was numbered to 240 per cent between 1950 and 1954. The table given below shows the general picture of school statistics:

**TABLE 16**

**SUMMARY OF SCHOOL STATISTICS 1957-58** *(THE U.S.S.R.)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Education and Type of Institution</th>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>No. of Institutions</th>
<th>Teaching Staff</th>
<th>Students Enrolled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-primary</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>34400</td>
<td>171500</td>
<td>2095100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>197600</td>
<td>1773900</td>
<td>16998600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>3051</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1793000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher Training Schools</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>234562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Teacher Training Colleges</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>748700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General and Technical</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1350400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Schools</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>105700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Education</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>15595</td>
<td>171400</td>
<td>1930700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The restrospective information in relation to elementary education (the 4-year schools, 7-year schools and 11-year schools including schools for handicapped children could be seen in the ensuing table. It may be noted that the total elementary school enrolment increased steadily from 1930 to 1940. But it showed a substantial drop in 1945 after which there was constant increase until 1949.

By relating the average elementary enrolment in successive periods to the estimated child population, it may be seen that the enrolment ratio has been maintained at around 70 since the 1938-39 period.

Another way of showing the development of elementary education since 1930 is available by comparing the total school enrolment in general education at three levels (grades 1-4, 5-7, 8-11) for 1930, 1940, 1945, 1950 and 1955 as follows:
TABLE 17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>1-10(11)</th>
<th>1-4 Grades</th>
<th>5-7</th>
<th>8-10(11)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>17427</td>
<td>15365</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>34510</td>
<td>21375</td>
<td>10767</td>
<td>2368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>26009</td>
<td>19858</td>
<td>5175</td>
<td>975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>33108</td>
<td>19691</td>
<td>12031</td>
<td>1496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>28101</td>
<td>13579</td>
<td>9268</td>
<td>5253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>49,195,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of teachers in elementary school grades (1-4 and 5-7 and the proportion of women teachers in 1950-51 and 1955-56 were as follows:

TABLE 18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>Grades</th>
<th>Teachers</th>
<th>Per cent Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950-51</td>
<td>1-4  5-7</td>
<td>558  758 457  561</td>
<td>84  74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-56</td>
<td>1-4  5-7</td>
<td>446  702 556  765</td>
<td>86  74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

193
The total expenditure on education including scientific and cultural activities from the budgets of the Union Government, the Governments of the republics and local authorities was of 69,591 million roubles or an average of 348 roubles per inhabitant in 1955. Excluding the amount shown for cultural and scientific activities the distribution of the total expenditure of 54,400 million roubles was as follows: 47 per cent for primary and secondary general education; 19 per cent for higher education; 15 per cent for adult education; 11 per cent for vocational education, and 11 per cent for pre-primary education and the rest of 1 per cent for central administration.

The table given below shows the trends in Elementary Education:
But the latest statistics give a different picture.

**TABLE 19(A)**

*TRENDS IN ELEMENTARY EDUCATION *  
(The U.S.S.R.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>Teachers</th>
<th>Pupils</th>
<th>Average Enrolment Thousands</th>
<th>Estimated Child Population Thousands</th>
<th>Primary Enrolment Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>201027</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>31701942</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>199496</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29983940</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27806</td>
<td>39400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>197519</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27481784</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27806</td>
<td>39400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>196207</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25582729</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27806</td>
<td>39400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>196800</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24278816</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**TABLE 19(B)**

INSTITUTIONS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS IN THE U.S.S.R.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>No. of Institutions</th>
<th>Teaching Staff Total</th>
<th>Teaching Staff Female</th>
<th>Teaching Staff F%</th>
<th>Pupils Enrolled Total</th>
<th>Pupils Enrolled Female</th>
<th>Pupils Enrolled F%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The USSR</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>72100</td>
<td>508600</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6778000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>75100</td>
<td>506400</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7191600</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. INDIA

In the school year 1953-54 there was a total enrolment of 34.5 million persons in 330,000 educational
institutions of all levels including some 40,000 schools for adult and literacy centres. This enrolment number indicated that about 7.5 per cent of the total population were in some educational institutions. The number of elementary school alone was over 239,000 with a total enrolment of 20.8 million pupils. The number of secondary schools including vocational and normal schools was 28,000 with a total enrolment of 6.6 million pupils. There were more than 1,000 institutions of higher education including 30 universities and 35 research institutions with a total enrolment 554,000 students.

The number of the whole teaching staff at all levels of education was some 938,000 of whom about 17 per cent were women. The same proportion of women teachers, about 1 to 6 was found in elementary and secondary schools. But it was less than 10 per cent of the teaching of the teaching staff in higher educational institutions.

The proportion of girls enrolled in elementary schools was 29 per cent; in secondary and vocational schools, 19 per cent; in teacher training institutions 30 per cent and in institutions of higher education, 12 per cent.
Looking to the comparative statistics of 1950 and 1953 a total increase of about 14 per cent in the elementary school enrolment was noticed during the three years. Whereas the increase at secondary school level was 22 per cent and at higher education level 37 per cent. The table that follows show the summary of school statistics:

**TABLE 20**
**SUMMARY OF SCHOOL STATISTICS, 1957-58 * (INDIA)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Education and Type of Institution</th>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>No. of Institutions</th>
<th>Teaching Staff</th>
<th>Students Enrolled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-primary</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>2131</td>
<td>1735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>287298</td>
<td>710139</td>
<td>121261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>36291</td>
<td>372180</td>
<td>70242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>2106</td>
<td>10776</td>
<td>15997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher Training</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>6721</td>
<td>1458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>133</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General and Technical</td>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>1242</td>
<td>42135</td>
<td>4616</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


There has been a tremendous increase in the number of elementary schools since the advent of freedom. With 1946-47 as the base year the increase in the number
of elementary schools works out to 21.4 per cent in 1950-61; 61.1 per cent in 1955-56 and 98.1 per cent in 1960-61.

This rapid expansion of school facilities is expected to show a corresponding impact on enrolment of children in schools. So also the number of elementary school teachers both trained and untrained has also increased considerably. The details could be seen from the following table. It indicates that the elementary school enrolment has increased at about the same rate as the increase in the child population with the enrolment ratio between 15 and 16. It may also be noted that the average pupil-teacher ratio varies between 32 and 34.
## TABLE 21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>School Teachers</th>
<th>Pupils Total</th>
<th>Percent Male</th>
<th>Enrolment (Thousands)</th>
<th>Percent Female</th>
<th>Enrolment (Thousands)</th>
<th>Primary Enrolment (5-14 years)</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>537918</td>
<td>157293967</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18293967</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19011745</td>
<td>99141</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>563678</td>
<td>1587036</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1953003</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20812789</td>
<td>90140</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>587036</td>
<td>1832255</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2032000</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22013000</td>
<td>943506</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>623255</td>
<td>1883000</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2240000</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>239382</td>
<td>10000000</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>913506</td>
<td>19340000</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10800000</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19340000</td>
<td>92890000</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


---

**TRENDS IN ELEMENTARY EDUCATION, 1950-53**

(INDIA)
Elementary education in India is provided in four, five or six grades depending on the different school systems in the various States. The normal age of children entering the first grade is 6 years, though a substantial number of children begin at 5 years or less. There was an extremely wide age-range for each grade. Apart from the unusual aspect of children below 6 years enrolled in the higher grades of primary school, it may be remarked that the median age of pupils enrolled was only about 1 year above the normal age for each grade, but the proportion of pupils 2 years or more above normal age constituted something like one-third of the total enrolment in each grade.

The provisional figures for the fiscal year 1953 show a total current expenditure on education of ₹.921 million. This is rather less than 1 per cent of the estimated national income of India in 1953. Related to the total population, educational expenditure in 1953 was about 2.5 per inhabitant. The total amount represents combined expenditure from Government local authorities, etc. Of the total, 35 per cent on pre-primary and primary education, 22 per cent on administration; 16 per cent on secondary education;
6 per cent on higher education; 19 per cent on subsidies and the remaining on adult and special education.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object of Expenditure</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Source of Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Central Govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other Public Sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central administration</td>
<td>204.5</td>
<td>19.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-primary</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>322.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>121.4</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher Training</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher education</td>
<td>56.2</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special education</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult education</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidies &amp; other</td>
<td>184.1</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure</td>
<td>2063.1</td>
<td>53.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*TABLE 22*

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, 1963 *(INDIA)*

(In Million Rupees)
CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

The above study and comparative analysis on the basis of data available of all the four countries under this study, has enabled the investigator to deduce the following conclusions:

1. The number of enrolment at all levels of education has considerably increased in England, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and particularly in India where compulsory elementary education is at full swing.

2. In the same way the number of schools, teaching staff, female teachers and taught has also increased especially in the field of elementary education to a greater or lesser extent in all these countries.

3. The financial allocations also indicate a notable increase in the expenditure incurred on education in general and on elementary education in particular.

4. Along with the increase in child population in all these countries under age group 5 - 14 years there is a notable elementary enrolment ratio.
5. The statistical tables reproduced indicate that:

(i) The enrolment number at the elementary level is the highest in all countries.

(ii) The number of elementary schools as in 1954-55 as compared to other educational institutions is also the highest in all these countries.

(iii) India stands first in comparison with England, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. in matters of child population, but not in enrolment number, schools and teaching staff owing to her dense population but meagre resources.

6. The table given below gives a comparative view of some aspects of education in these countries.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>England</th>
<th>The U.S.A.</th>
<th>The U.S.S.R.</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total enrolment (in millions)</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>37.5 (mill.)</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>28 (mill.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary level</td>
<td>51 %</td>
<td>26.1 (&quot; )</td>
<td>20.8 (&quot; )</td>
<td>6.6 (&quot; )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary level</td>
<td>24 %</td>
<td>7.5 (&quot; )</td>
<td>20 %</td>
<td>0.6 (&quot; )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher education</td>
<td>01 %</td>
<td>2.5 (&quot; )</td>
<td>5 %</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further education</td>
<td>23 %</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Elementary Schools in 1954</td>
<td>23664</td>
<td>147912</td>
<td>196800</td>
<td>623255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per cent female</td>
<td>73 %</td>
<td>87 %</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of pupils in elementary schools</td>
<td>4600962</td>
<td>26100000</td>
<td>623255</td>
<td>20812789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per cent teacher</td>
<td>31 %</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average enrolment in thousand</td>
<td>4362</td>
<td>23585</td>
<td>27806</td>
<td>19410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated child population (0-4 years)</td>
<td>6337</td>
<td>27479</td>
<td>39400</td>
<td>90141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary enrolment</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS (England; the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and India)
TABLE 23(B)
COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING INSTITUTIONS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>No. of Institution</th>
<th>Teachers' Staff</th>
<th>Pupils Enrolled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>1416</td>
<td>1414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>1320</td>
<td>1315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>73000</td>
<td>117600</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>88000</td>
<td>120700</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.S.R.</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>72100</td>
<td>508600</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>75100</td>
<td>506400</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>215220</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**TABLE 23(C)**

**COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Exchange Rates U.S.$</th>
<th>Recurring Expenditure (000)</th>
<th>Teacher's Salaries in % of Recurring Expenditure</th>
<th>Capital Expenditure (000)</th>
<th>Total (000)</th>
<th>As % of Gross National Production</th>
<th>As % of Total Public Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Pound</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>1340083</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>384442</td>
<td>1724525</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Pound</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>1481355</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>438987</td>
<td>1920342</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>0.500</td>
<td>32850000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7350000</td>
<td>40200000</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>37650000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7650000</td>
<td>45300000</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.S.R.</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Rouble</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>12827000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2450000</td>
<td>15277000</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Rouble</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>13661000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2521000</td>
<td>16182000</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Rupee</td>
<td>0.210</td>
<td>4722000</td>
<td>65.6</td>
<td>606900</td>
<td>5328900</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Rupee</td>
<td>0.210</td>
<td>5465000</td>
<td>66.3</td>
<td>639000</td>
<td>6104000</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
