



---

## **TECHNICAL EDUCATION ON FEMALE IN PRAYAGRAJ: A HISTORICAL STUDY (1947-2020)**

Kameshwar Shukla, Research Scholar, Department of History, Swami Vivekananda University,  
Sagar, Madhya Pradesh

Dr. Manish Mishra, Professor, Department of History, Swami Vivekananda University, Sagar,  
Madhya Pradesh

### **ABSTRACT**

*The researcher has started this effort to gain information about various aspects of women education since independence. It is unfortunate that over time women's education has been neglected and parents have been reluctant to educate their daughters. It is interesting to note that Prayagraj re-emerged as an important center of education in the late 19th century. We have authentic information about the great works done by Rishi Bhardwaj in the ancient city of Prayagraj. Girls were mostly inclined towards education, which trained them for teaching, nursing and medical professions. During the 50s and 60s he shied away from studying non-traditional subjects. It was only after 1970 that he chose careers like civil services, defense services, engineering and management etc. During the last 30 years the educated women of Prayagraj district have adopted a completely new path. They adopted various types of self-employment schemes. These are signs of socio-cultural change in the environment of Prayagraj. Therefore, in this study, the researcher has studied the progress of women education in professional or technical field in Prayagraj district through research.*

**Keywords:** *female education, technical and professional education, prayagraj district*

### **INTRODUCTION**

The University of Prayagraj was established in 1887 because its predecessor, the Punjab University in Lahore, was unable to adequately meet the educational demands of Northern India. [1]

In 1857, the government created the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. These universities were in charge of higher education in country's eastern, western, and southern regions, respectively. Calcutta University, which had authority over a broad territory in northern India, bore the weight of higher education. The Indian Universities were founded on the model of London University, which had been formed as an affiliating university earlier in the nineteenth century. It was very different from the well-known ancient institutions of Oxford and Cambridge. [2]

For the expansion of higher education in India, Government of India has opted to follow London University model. After two decades, it was clear that a university devoted only to North India was required. In 1882, the Punjab University was established. Its headquarters were in



Lahore. The government quickly realized that the Punjab University was unable to fulfill its role of advancing higher education throughout Northern India. It was so decided to establish another university in the north, and Prayagraj was chosen as the new university's seat, with the Muir Central College serving as its nucleus. [3]

As a result, Prayagraj Varsity was India's fifth oldest university. Following our country's split, the University of Lahore was left in Pakistan, and Prayagraj became the fourth oldest University in Independent India. The University of Prayagraj, like Calcutta University, had a very extensive jurisdiction that included the United Provinces, Central Provinces, Rajputana, Ajmer - Merwara, & some other regions. The overall status of higher education in country was unsatisfactory. [4]

The number of students was not promising, dropouts were common, and the proportion of passes was low. The scenario was identical in all universities, and Prayagraj was no exception. The university granted affiliation to institutions within its authority following a comprehensive inspection and inspection panel report in accordance with the university's norms. [5]

Students from intermediate colleges were admitted to the Degree Colleges. The Prayagraj Board of High School & Intermediate Education was created to oversee education up to the 12th grade. Degree institutions, in many cases, arranged teaching from class 11th through B.A. Final, which comprised four years of schooling. [6]

A look at the enrollments in these colleges reveals a dearth of female pupils. In reality, girls dropped out of schools and universities at various stages, including 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. It can also be observed that a high number of girls were removed from schools following the elementary level. [7]

The fortunate ones finished their middle school education up to the eighth grade. Following World War I, the number of girls registered in the matriculation test, i.e. class tenth, was dismal. The situation was the same in intermediate and undergraduate classes. The non-cooperation and civil disobedience movements had a negative impact on female college enrollment. The admittance of the famous writer Mahadevi Verma to the M.A. in Sanskrit program at the University of Prayagraj sparked a debate. Despite these challenges, female education in colleges was progressing, and more girls were enrolling in university courses. [8]

They were growing increasingly interested in studying biology with the goal of becoming physicians. Despite societal constraints, well-educated girls pursued careers as teachers, nurses, and doctors. Other options, such as administrative services and engineering, were still a long way off in the pre-independence era. [9]

It took time for the social stigma associated with working women to fade. Social reformers such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Karve, Swami Dayanand, and Swami Vivekanand made an influence on the country in order to improve the overall position of women, and education was at the heart of all such changes. [10]



Early reformers' efforts prepared the groundwork for later reforms. However, the changes were gradual and lasted virtually the whole second half of the twentieth century. Several researchers and leaders have claimed that reforms take a long time to implement through social legislation. India is a prime example of this. In India's post-independence period, social transformation has been excruciatingly delayed, whether it is the misery of women, the problem of untouchability, idol worship, or the caste system. [11]

We cannot claim to have made major advances in any of these areas. There have been laws passed to combat social disparities and disabilities among women, but they cannot be considered to have successfully safeguarded victims of repression, exploitation, and abuse. [12]

Following the 1857 insurrection, Christian missionaries in Prayagraj City began involved in education. Because Prayagraj was the capital of United Provinces of Agra & Awadh, it was natural for Catholic and Protestant missionaries to actively try to convert the lower classes to their faith. [13]

Christians spreading their religion through service and education is a worldwide trend. They build clinics and hospitals to cure the ill, as well as schools to educate those they want to convert. The Jesuits have traveled to faraway regions and worked among hostile people in terrible circumstances, persuading them to accept their faith through patience and service. [14]

In Prayagraj, one may see vast properties held by the church that are worth crores of rupees now. They established primary, intermediate, and higher education institutions for both boys and girls. After almost 150 years of the 1857 revolution, the city boasts of nearly a dozen universities with large enrollments, solid infrastructure, well-equipped labs and libraries, play fields, and, in some cases, boarding homes.

It is safe to say that Christian missionaries have done notable work in the sphere of education in the city and its outskirts. They have also helped the community by establishing libraries and hospitals. Muslim minority have also contributed to the country's educational system. For about 600 years before to the arrival of the Europeans, Muslim Sultans and Emperors controlled India. The Muslims lived for a very long time, and various dynasties contributed to the moral and material development of the nation as a whole. [15]

There were kings like as Mohammad abid Firoz Tughlaq, Babur, Humayun, Akbar, and other Mughal emperors who not only expanded their kingdoms, but also honored intellectuals and attempted to promote education. It is true that neither the sultans nor the mughals had a distinct educational strategy. Nonetheless, the policy of many Muslim monarchs for the expansion of education is well-known. [16]

Arabic and Persian studies were encouraged, Maktabs and Madrasas were built, and the monarchs themselves were outstanding intellectuals and authors at times. They welcomed renowned intellectuals to their palaces and provided generous gifts to encourage them to compose creative works. In Prayagraj, there were several Madrasas, some of which were linked to mosques and provided instruction to Muslim pupils. Unfortunately, the education imparted at

---

these Madrasas and Maktabas is primarily religious and suffers from the same flaws as that found in Sanskrit Pathshalas and Tols. [17]

Despite these clear faults, the Madrasas' significance in promoting education among Muslims cannot be overlooked. The educational activities of the government, Christian missionaries, Muslim Mullas and Maulvis, and orthodox Hindu Pandits benefited Prayagraj and its surroundings. Prayag is a unique Hindu pilgrimage site due to the holy confluence of the Ganga, Yamuna, & ethereal Saraswati. The Kumbh Mela is conducted every 12 years and attracts a great number of religious figures, intellectuals, and pilgrims. [18]

Harsh's acts, which included distributing money on the banks of the Triveni, are well-known in India. Hindu monarchs, like the British who declared Prayagraj the capital of the United Provinces and Emperor Akbar who erected the famed Prayagraj Fort, recognized the significance of Prayag. [19]

Medical and engineering colleges were not created until 1961. Both colleges have served for more than four decades, and the Engineering College has been upgraded as a technological institute second only to the Indian Institutes of technological (IITs). The Central Pedagogical Institute trains both male and female instructors. [20]

Similarly, the state college of Physical Education has been undertaking important work for a long time. The K.P Trust developed a training college, which has been performing an excellent job for the past half-century. Prayagraj's educational initiatives have a social influence as well. The years following independence witnessed a tremendous increase.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- To trace progress of women's education in Prayagraj District (1947-2020)
- To find out the progress and impact made in employment among educated women in Prayagraj.

## **PRAYAGRAJ DISTRICT**

Prayagraj has a long and varied history dating back thousands of years. It is said to be one of India's oldest towns, with allusions in ancient Hindu writings such as the Rigveda and the Ramayana. The city has seen various dynasties come and fall, including the Mauryas, Guptas, Mughals, and British, all of whom have left their stamp on its architecture and culture.

The Allahabad Fort, erected by Emperor Akbar in the 16th century, is one of Prayagraj's most recognizable historical structures. The fort is a notable example of Mughal architecture and is home to numerous important buildings, including the Ashoka Pillar and the Patalpuri Temple. Another important site is the AnandBhawan, ancestral residence of the Nehru-Gandhi family, which played an important part during India's independence movement.

Prayagraj has gained the title of "Tirtha Raj" - the "King of All Pilgrimages" - in Hindu mythology. The Triveni Sangam, which connects the sacred rivers Ganges, Yamuna, and

---



Saraswati, is of great spiritual significance. Devotees gather to this holy site to wash away their sins and get blessings. Numerous temples, notably the famed Hanuman Mandir, Mankameshwar Temple, and Patalpuri Temple within the medieval Allahabad Fort, add to the city's spiritual ambience.

The Kumbh Mela is a sight that distinguishes Prayagraj from any other city on the planet. This religious meeting, held every twelve years, attracts millions of pilgrims and seekers, creating a rich tapestry of religion and devotion. The Ardh Kumbh Mela, which takes place every six years, is also a spectacular event. During these unique events, the city comes alive with colors, lights, and cultural acts.

**Kumbh Mela, also known as KumbhaMela, is a Hindu religious festival held four times every 12years, with pilgrimage sites on four sacredrivers rotating b/w Haridwar on Ganges River, Ujjain on Shipra, Nashik on Godavari, & Prayag (modern Prayagraj) at confluence of Ganges, Jamuna, & fabled Sarasvati.** Each location's festivities are based on a unique set of astrological positions of the Sun, Moon, and Jupiter, with the holiest period occurring when all of these positions are completely filled. Millions of people visit Prayag, especially during the Kumbh Mela. A Great Kumbh Mela event is also held at Prayag every 144 years, most recently in 2001. The Kumbh Mela is one of the world's greatest festivals, lasting several weeks and attracting about 200 million people in 2019, with 50 million attending on the festival's most auspicious day.

Attendees at Kumbh Mela come from all walks of Hindu life, from sadhus (holy men) who remain naked year-round or practice most severe physical discipline, to hermits who leave their isolation only for these pilgrimages, & even to silk-clad teachers who use cutting-edge technology. Religious groups featured include anything from social welfare organizations to political lobbyists. Individual ascetics and groups attract large numbers of disciples, sympathizers, and observers. The naga akhadas, violent ascetic organizations whose members formerly worked as mercenary warriors and traders, frequently demand holiest sites ateach Kumbh Mela's most auspicious time. Although the Indiangovernment today imposes a bathing regulation, history recalls brutal conflicts between competing factions.

The Kumbh Mela is said to have originated with 8th-century philosopher Shankara, who organized periodical meetings of scholarly ascetics fordiscussion and debate. The Puranas (collections of myth and tradition) attribute the Kumbh Mela's origin story to the gods and demons battling over the pot (kumbha) of amrita, the elixir of immortality created by their simultaneous churning of the milky ocean. Throughout the fight, drops of the elixir were thought to fall on the four earthly places of the Kumbh Mela, and the rivers are said to turn back into that primordial nectar at climax moment of each, allowing pilgrims to imbibe in essence of purity, auspiciousness, and immortality. The term Kumbh is derived from this mythological elixir pot, but it is also Hindi name for Aquarius, zodiac sign in which Jupiter is stationed during Haridwar Mela.

---





Prayagraj's economy is varied, with State and Central government offices, education and research institutes, real estate, retail, banking, tourist and hospitality, agriculture-based businesses, railroads, transportation and logistics, various service sectors, and industry. The average household income in the city is \$2,299 USD. [21]

Prayagraj's economy is heavily reliant on the building industry. Secondary manufactures & services may be registered or unregistered; city has around 10,000 unregistered small-scale enterprises, according to third All India Census for Small Scale enterprises. A 1,200-acre (490-hectare) comprehensive industrial complex at Prayagraj has been planned by the Direct Freight Corridor Company of India. [22]

The city is also home to the glass & wire industries. Naini and Phulpur are the primary industrial regions of Prayagraj, where various public & private sector enterprises have offices & factories. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, India's largest (state-owned) oil firm, is investing 62 billion on a seven-million-tonne-per-annum (MTPA) capacity refinery at Lohgara. Allahabad Bank, which began operations in 1865, Bharat Pumps and Compressors, and A. H. Wheeler & Company are all located in the city. Significant businesses in the city include Reliance Industries, ITI Limited, BPCL, Dey's Medical, Food Corporation of India, Raymond Synthetics, Triveni Sheet Glass, Triveni Electroplast, EMC Power Ltd, Steel Authority of India, HCL Technologies, Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperatives (IFFCO), Vibgyor Laboratories, Geep Industries, Hindustan Cable, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Baidyanath Ayurved, and Hindustan Research centers. [23]

The district's key economic sectors are tourism, fishing, & agriculture, & the city serves as a hub for India's agricultural economy. During the Kharif season, Paddy has the highest proportion of agricultural crops, followed by Bajra, Arhar, Urd, & Moong, in decreasing order. Wheat is the most important crop in Rabi, followed by pulses & oilseeds. Mustard is farmed mostly as a mixed crop and has relatively little pure agricultural land among oilseed crops. Linseed dominates the district's oilseed situation and is mostly farmed in the Jamunapar region. Gram has the most area of any pulse, followed by pea & lentil (masoor). There is a considerable amount of land planted to barley. [24]

Prayagraj's educational system is unique from that of other cities in Uttar Pradesh, with a focus on comprehensive education. The city is home to the Board of High School & Intermediate Education Uttar Pradesh, world's largest examination body. Although English is language of teaching in most private institutions, Hindi and English-medium education is available in government schools and universities. [25] Prayagraj schools follow the 10+2+3 curriculum. Students often join in upper secondary institutions associated with Uttar Pradesh Board of High School & Intermediate Education, ICSE, or CBSE after finishing their secondary education and focusing on liberal arts, commerce, or science. There are additional vocational programs offered. [26]



Prayagraj draws students from all around India. The city has one central university, 2 state universities, & one open university as of 2017. The Allahabad institution, founded in 1876, is the state's oldest. The Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology in Prayagraj is a well-known technological institute. The Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology, and Sciences, popularly known as the "Agricultural Institute," was established in Prayagraj in 1910 as an autonomous Christian minority institution. [27] Some notable institutions in Allahabad include the Indian Institute of Computer Science and Engineering - Allahabad, Motilal Nehru Medical College, Ewing Christian College, Harish-Chandra Scientific Institute, Govind Ballabh Pant Educational and Cultural Institute, and Allahabad State University. [28]

## **TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN PRAYAGRAJ**

### **MOTILAL NEHRU REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE PRAYAGRAJ**

During first two decades of twentieth century, Prayagraj University had a medical college, but the Lucknow Medical College was transferred to the new University of Lucknow in 1920. Prayagraj lacked an engineering and medical faculty for four decades. Following independence, technical institutions were established throughout the country, and inhabitants of Prayagraj, as well as the University's academic council, began making requests in this direction. [29]

It took more than a decade to persuade the state government of Uttar Pradesh to establish a medical or engineering college in Prayagraj. Only in 1961 did Government of India & State Government agree to provide sufficient finances for the establishment of the Engineering College. Prayagraj University possessed a large plot of land where the Engineering College now stands. [30]

When Prof. Shri Ranjan was Vice Chancellor, the University celebrated its 70th anniversary in 1958. He had a lively personality with several suggestions for the University's growth. The University quickly provided land for the college's dorms, hostels, and numerous departments and labs. The college was part of the country's extensive network of Regional Engineering Colleges. This college had significant administrative and financial autonomy to ensure the institution's appropriate expansion. [31]

The highest decision-making body was the Board of Governors, of which the Vice Chancellor of Prayagraj University was an ex-officio member. The college was purposefully located distant from the city to allow for a tranquil atmosphere on campus. It's around eight kilometers from Prayagraj Railway Station. Universities and colleges in various cities, including as Benaras Hindu University, Gorakhpur Engineering College, IIT Kanpur, Rewa University, and others, are maintained away from the noise and pollution of highly inhabited areas. [32]

As a constituent entity of the University, the Engineering College at Prayagraj has been rather equivocal. The University issues degrees and mark sheets with the Prayagraj University symbol on them to students. This college initially taught standard engineering divisions, but 15

---



years later, the syllabi were modified and new courses were added to the curriculum. This college only began offering postgraduate studies in 1970. Mr. G.K. Agarwal was the college's founding Principal. In 1972, the college made a decision that was well praised. It established a massive industrial complex with 68 separate units, first referred to as sheds. Young guys with entrepreneurial spirit were encouraged to produce tiny industrial things. Technical education and industry are inextricably linked all around the world. The Engineering College provided technical skills and other relevant information to those businesses in order for the units to run well. The majority of these units performed admirably.

The college pushed its professors to pursue research degrees, and a substantial number of them participated in the faculty development program (FIP) and got Ph.D.s at major research institutions. In the 1970s and 1980s, the college also experienced a significant setback. Teachers have been fleeing to the Middle East and Africa in search of work. Everyone was looking forward to a two-three year sojourn in better pastures after witnessing their friends return with huge wallets and a lot of gold. Currently, the institution has a large faculty of skilled professors. Previously, students might reside with their relatives in the city, but this practice was prohibited about 1970.

There is a separate hostel for female students, and the number of female students at the institution has increased significantly during the previous twenty years. Students from nearby countries such as Sri Lanka and Nepal study here for degree programs. A huge number of African boys and girls attend this college, causing several challenges for the management. Both NCC and NSS are available at the college. Over the previous four decades, a beautiful library with over 70,000 books has been built. The college was designated as a National Institute of Technology some time ago.

#### **MOTILAL NEHRU MEDICAL COLLEGE PRAYAGRAJ**

From the period of Warren Hastings and William Jones, the British rulers of India began to pay attention to social welfare operations in a limited fashion. With the strengthening of British administration over Indian territory in first part of nineteenth century, these operations began in earnest. Christian missionaries went out on their own and cared for the sick. The Charter Act of 1813, which set aside Rs. 1,00,000/- for the development of education among Indians, was the earliest evidence of British concern for the improvement of the people under their charge. [33]

Caring for the ill is another approach to help the world's suffering people. The church attempted to establish dispensaries for this reason through its missionaries. In 1835, the government established its first medical college in Calcutta. A chain of hospitals called Dufferin Hospitals was developed across the country. [34]

Prayagraj, the capital of United Provinces, was obviously chosen as location of one Government Hospital for the treatment of women. The Dufferin Hospital is located in Prayagraj's

---





ancient city. A Medical College was set up in Lucknow and affiliated to the Prayagraj University. The college was handed over in 1920 to the newly established University of Lucknow. Prayagraj remained without a Medical College for four decades. C.B. Gupta was a dynamic Chief Minister of U.P., 'Yho gave his approval for establishing a Medical College in Prayagraj. This college came into existence in 1961 like the engineering college in the city. Prayagraj had the uncommon honor of hosting Dr. RajendraPrasad, first President of Indian Republic. On May 5, 1961, he set the groundwork for this college. [35]

Pt. Motilal Nehru, the father of Prime Minister Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru and a notable independence fighter in his own right, was honored with the college's name. The Government House Campus was where the college building was to be built. This was the Governor's office when Prayagraj was the state capital of Uttar Pradesh. The entire area of Government House was made available to the college administration in 1963 for the construction of staff quarters and different departmental structures. [36]

The Medical College features a large campus that includes labs, playgrounds, a library, and a club. The institution has always been linked with Prayagraj University, and Dr. Pritam Das was the college's founding Principal. From the beginning, the number of female students at this college has been significant. In India, women were always drawn to the medical profession, and there was a unique demand for woman physicians to care for female patients and childbirth. Women have always predominated in the Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics. A male doctor is very infrequently hired to this field. Girls began focusing in dentistry, pediatrics, pathology, and other areas as time passed. Hostels for boys and girls have been built, and P.G. courses are being offered in the majority of the departments. A three-year nursing program is also offered at this location. A number of metropolitan hospitals, including Swarup Rani, Kamla Nehru, Sarojini Naidu, and Government Eye Hospital, are involved in practical work.

#### PRAYAGRAJ AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE

India has long been seen of as an agricultural country, and the East India Company's strategies reflected that. During the company's reign, no industrialisation worthy of the term was permitted. After the monarchy took over British India, industry took a back place. The nineteenth century saw concerted attempts to encourage the expansion of railways and canal systems. The country awoke from its profound slumber during end of nineteenth century & beginning of twentieth century, and the rip - van - winks of the British government also showed some symptoms of alertness. Calcutta's department of industries was established in 1905. In the same year, the Swadeshi Movement began. Simultaneously, agricultural research became more important, and a network of agricultural institutions was developed.

Prayagraj Agricultural Institute was established in 1910 as a branch of Ewing Christian College. The Church of North India, which founded the agricultural college, deserves credit for



education in several subjects. In 1911, the Agriculture wing was relocated from the ECC site to the Naini site. [37]

There was plenty of land available in Naini for farms, hostels, department buildings, houses, and so on, and the institute grew quickly. The agricultural portion of ECC was totally split from the scientific faculty in 1913, and a committee formed specifically for this purpose supervised the agriculture faculty beginning in 1916. The Agriculture wing was totally detached from ECC in November 1918 and called Prayagraj School of Agriculture.

Following the recommendations of the Industrial and Sadler Commissions, significant changes were taking place in higher education. The First World War concluded in 1918, and Government of India Act 1919 took effect. The Agriculture College was upgraded and given a new name, Prayagraj Agricultural Institute. [38] The governing committee underlined the need of agricultural research in order to help agriculture-based industries. The institute drew students from all around the nation and had a significant position in its area until the country's independence in 1947. [39]

After 1947, the institution achieved significant growth and contributed to the expansion of agricultural studies and research. They have a huge number of farms for agricultural research, and the experts here are well-known for their work. The institute has a total area of 600 acres. [40] A big number of international students come here to study. There are a lot of female students here. There is a separate hostel for ladies, complete with all amenities. The state government of Uttar Pradesh designated the institute as a minority institution. It was also designated as a Deemed University.

#### INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & RURAL TECHNOLOGY

The Institute was founded in 1955. Mr. R.N. Kapoor was the Institute's first Principal, and under his leadership, it rose to prominence and achieved the distinction of being the greatest polytechnic in the country, as well as a prominent institute of its kind on the Asian continent.

It began modestly as the Civil Engineering School and was linked with the University of Roorkee. Roorkee University began as the Thomason College of Engineering, which is India's first technical college named for Lieutenant Governor of North West Provinces. [41]

Instruction for diploma courses in Civil Engineering was offered here. Its name was altered in 1962, and it was called Prayagraj Polytechnic. Since 1962, the government of Uttar Pradesh has been involved in the management of the institute. The year 1978 was a watershed moment in Prayagraj Polytechnic's history. The Government of India designated it as a community polytechnic and charged it with spreading and extending technical knowledge to rural regions. It began diploma courses in a variety of areas, and the majority of the courses were quite popular. It receives funding from both the state and the federal government. It is near to the Prayag Railway Station, which is located across the railway line in Chatham Lines. It has a sprawling campus that spans 50 acres. [42]

---



Girls have been entering this institute and pursuing employment since its inception. Many of them start their own businesses with the help of private, semi-government, and government organizations. With the passage of time, the institute improved its curricula and now offers management courses as well. Several computer courses of varying lengths are available here. There is a hostel facility for both boys and girls, however it falls short of the necessity. [43] The institute trains students in many trades and is at the top of its profession since students are placed in various organizations during the final portion of their studies. When it gained national recognition, the name was reverted back to IERT from Prayagraj Polytechnic.

## CONCLUSION

When we analyze the evolution of higher education in Prayagraj, we discover startling facts such as the fact that a huge number of institutions were created during my time of study, offering more seats than needed. Prayagraj is unique in that it contains colleges connected with the Universities of Kanpur, Jaunpur, and Prayagraj. The engineering college was elevated to the status of National Institute of Technology, the Agricultural Institute was elevated to the status of Deemed University, the I.I.L.T. was elevated to the status of Deemed University, and an Open University was established in memory of Rajarshi Purshottam Das Tandon, bringing the total number of high-level institutes of learning to five. Around 1975, the University of Prayagraj recognized and affiliated a half-dozen females' colleges to provide undergraduate arts subjects. The establishment of so many colleges provided a large opportunity for females who had passed the Intermediate exams to enroll in the college of their choice without regard for the institution's distance from their homes. Seats in these universities have occasionally remained unfilled due to a lack of applicants. Even teaching posts were not filled since there were insufficient suitable candidates in each topic. After a few years, the situation had altered, and students and faculty flocked to these universities. In conclusion, the establishment of so many ladies' colleges was a step forward that helped to alleviate the strain of overpopulation at the university.

Policymakers presumably paid more attention to girls' education at the undergraduate level but looked uninterested about studies at the postgraduate level. For decades, local institutions have been wailing about postgraduate classes. So far, it has fallen on deaf ears. Those on board of the faculty of arts, academic council, and executive council have failed to listen to the colleges' persistent demands and have made excuses to reject the oft-repeated demand for the establishment of postgraduate classes in various fields. The most typical reason for universities' rejection of this requirement has been a fear of reducing standards at the P.G. level.

Another key element of the time period under consideration is the expansion of professional and technical institutions. Following 1907, a great number of similar institutions were established. Prayagraj had an agriculture college for a long period, and the Lucknow medical college was a component of Prayagraj University till 1920. After 1920, neither the engineering nor medical faculties were part of the University. The establishment of the J.K.



Institute of Applied Physics in the mid-1950s was an apologetic for an Engineering Institute because it only provided the M.Sc. (Tech.) degree in one field - Electronics. The Prayagraj Polytechnic was formed with humble beginnings to meet the city's demand for a rural technical college. It began with merely a diploma in Civil Engineering and grew gradually. 1961 was a watershed moment in the history of technical education in this ancient city. Both the Engineering and Medical Colleges were established under the auspices of Prayagraj University, and they met a long-standing community desire for such institutions.

## REFERENCES

1. Mayhew, Arthur - The Education in India, Pg. 25.
  2. Nurullah and Naik - History of Education in India during the British period, Pg. 38.
  3. Dayal, B. - The Development of Modern Indian Education, Pg. 32.
  4. Mayhew, Arthur - The Education in India, Pg. 26.
  5. Mishra Kishori Chandra - Education in India, Pg. 30.
  6. Mishra Kishori Chandra - Education in India, Pg. 23.
  7. Mishra Kishori Chandra - Education in India, Pg. 35.
  8. Nurullah and Naik - History of Education in India During the British Period, Pg. 2
  9. Nurullah and Naik - History of Education in India During the British Period, Pg. 3
  10. Travelyan, C.F. - The Education of the People's of India, Pg. 27.
  11. Mahmud Sayed - History of English Education in India, Pg. 23.
  12. Mahmud Sayed - History of English Education in India, Pg. 25.
  13. Mayhew, Arthur - The Education in India, Pg. 38.
  14. Besant, Annie - Higher Education in India, Pg. 45.
  15. Mukherjee, S.N. - History of Education in India, Pg. 40.
  16. Dayal, B. - The Development of Modern Indian Education, Pg. 78.
  17. Mayhew, Arthur - The Education in India, Pg. 23.
  18. Mishra, Kishori Chandra - Education in India, Pg. 52.
  19. Mishra, Kishori Chandra - Education in India, Pg. 54.
  20. Basu, B.D. - History of Education in India, Pg. 67.
  21. "Key Metros with high per capita income". Archived from the original on 5 March 2016.
  22. Mathur, Swati (17 December 2013). "Eastern dedicated freight corridor to get rs 42,000 cr investments to UP". The Times of India.
  23. Of the city., accelerating the development. "significant industrial organizations". Explore Allahabad Press. Archived from the original on 12 January 2014.
  24. "Agricultureinallahabad" (PDF). zpdk.org.in. Archived from the original (PDF) on 26 February 2015.
  25. "Allahabad University". Allahabad University. Archived from the original on 17 July 2012.
-



26. "Center of Computer Education and Training". Allahabad University. Archived from the original on 17 July 2012.
27. "Table Showing Grades Awards on the basis of the Second Review to 10 institutions originally placed in Category B" (PDF). Archived (PDF) from the original on 22 November 2014.
28. "Allahabad State University". Archived from the original on 3 July 2016.
29. Interview with the Principal, 14.04.2006.
30. Annual Magazine, Pg. 3.
31. Annual Report, Pg. 5.
32. Annual Report, Pg. 6.
33. Annual Magazine, Pg. 9.
34. Annual Magazine, Pg. 9.
35. Annual Magazine, Pg. 6.
36. Annual Magazine, Pg. 8.
37. Annual Magazine, Pg. 9.
38. Annual Magazine, Pg. 13.
39. Annual Magazine, Pg. 15.
40. Annual Magazine, Pg. 17.
41. Annual Magazine, Pg. 8.
42. Annual Magazine, Pg. 10 .
43. Annual Magazine, Pg. 12.