

EDUCATION IN TRIPURA

1962-63

(ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN TRIPURA)

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CHAPTER - I

GENERAL SUMMARY

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## CHAPTER - I

### GENERAL SUMMARY

#### 1. GENERAL SURVEY

The Union Territory of Tripura, formerly a princely state is a Centrally Adminisared Area. The total area of this Territory is 4036 Sqr.mils and the total population is 11,42,005. Cut off from rest of India and surrounded on three sides by East Pakistan with an international boundary of 528 miles, it forms almost an isolated pocket connected with the main land only by a 125 miles access-road through the Hills to the border of Cachar District in Assam. The distance of Agartala from Calcutta by Air is 197 miles only, but by land it is 1050 through the Assam Rail Link. The topography of the Territory is uneven and hilly comprising with rich valleys lying between long ridges of hills.

Tripur is predominantly a rural area of villages covering the bulk of population(over 90%). People live in the habitations scattered through-out the Territory. Villages in hilly areas are sparsely situated and the habitations in th se villages are lying in a scattered way. In the neighbourhood of the Sub-Divisional Headquarters, Tehsils and growing markets there are marked concentrations of population. Other areas are thinly populated and mostly inhabited by the Tribals forming 30% of the total population. The Tribals belong to various racial extractions such as the Tripuri, Meangs, Jamatias, Halams, Noyatias, Chakmas, Mags and Lushis. Some of them have close linguistic and enthropological affinities with each other, while all of them have a compelling similarity under-lying their Socio-economic life.

Tripura's economy mainly depends upon agriculture. Two distinct types of cultivation are prevalant-normal plough cultivation is generally followed in the plain lands and "Jhum" or shifting cultivation is practised by the tribals in the hills.

With rough physical features, hills and hillocks on the surface, Tripura is a land of dense forest with heavy rain falls for about six months in the year.

Innumerable rivers, streams and streamlets are spread over through out the Territory resulting in lack of proper communication facilities is surely a hindrance to rapid progress and development. These awkward circumstances are being faced and communication within the Territory is becoming better gradually.

After the Historic partition of India, Tripura had a heavy influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan resulting in the establishment of many new villages and colonies.

The mother tongue of the majority of the people is Bengali. Tribals in the hilly areas speak in their own languages.

## 2. LEGISLATION ON EDUCATION

The power of legislation regarding this Territory rest with the Parliament of India. Some laws enacted by the former princes are still in force. Some of the laws enacted in the neighbouring State were extended to this Territory according to necessity. No legislation on Education was enacted during the year under report.

## 3. INSTITUTION:

1962-63 the second year of the Third Five Year Plan witnessed a large scale of activities in the various field of education, specially in the field of Primary education. The number of Primary schools raised from 1257 to 1310 during the year. In 1961-62 total number of Junior Basic Schools was 450 which rose to 564 during 1962-63.

Consequently, number of teachers and students in the Primary Schools increased proportionately. Expansion of basic education at the elementary stage was done in two ways. On the one hand many of the Junior basic schools were newly started and on the other some of the formal Primary Schools were converted into basic pattern.

The number of Senior Basic Schools also increased considerably during the year. Some of the primary schools were up-graded and converted into basic pattern. The others were newly started.

Progress made in the field of secondary education was worth mentioning. Total 11 Higher Secondary Schools came into existence - 3 by new starting and the others by upgradation. One Senior Basic School under Government management was converted into Asram School with the standard of a Higher Secondary School.

To cope with the increasing demand of the trained teachers at the elementary as well as secondary stage, teachers' training facilities in the Territory was expanded. Number of seat in the existing Teachers' Training Colleges was extended. 30 untrained teachers of the secondary Schools were sent to different Teachers' Training Colleges outside the Territory. Preliminary arrangement for starting of B.T.College at Agartala was made. Constructions works of the building undertaken by the State P.W.D was nearing completion.

During the year under report, emphasis was laid down mainly on expansion of facilities in the field of Elementary Education, Technical Education, Training of Teachers of all grades, and improvement of Science Teaching.

In the sphere of Social Education, 80 adult Library Centres were newly started in the rural areas during the year and 80 part-time teachers were appointed on allowance basis for these Centres.

A comparative Statement of the institutions is given below:

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS

Type of Institutions:	1961-62:	1962-63:	Addl. Achievement in 1962-63
1	2	3	4
College for General Education.	2	2	-
Colleges for professional Education.	5	5	-
Colleges for Special Education.	1	1	-
High/Higer Secondary Schools.	35	44	+ 9
Jr.High/Sr.Basic Schools	96	106	+ 10
Pry./Jr.Basic Schools	1257	1310	+ 53
Nursery(including Balwadis)	294	331	+ 37
Schools for Professional Education.	7	6	- 1
Schools for special Education.	486	565	+ 79
<b>Total:-</b>	<b>2183</b>	<b>2370</b>	<b>+ 187</b>

Except in professional education increment in number of institutions of various types of education was remarkable. Decrease in number of schools in professional education by one was due to amalgamation of 2 Industrial Training Institute into one. Due to starting of 80 adult literacy centres during the year number of professional schools increased considerably.

IV-STUDENTS

The number of students under instruction in recognised institutions increased considerably during the year under report. In the Primary schools number of student rose from 9,3,693 to 1,05,802 during the year. In Secondary Schools also progress in enrolment was maintained. Enrolment in the Adult literacy centres rose to 18,510 while it was 12,853 during 1961-62. Number of students, specially girls, under instruction in the Colleges considerably increased.

A comparative statement of the enrolment during 1961-62 and 1962-63 is given below:-

NUMBER OF STUDENTS

Type of Institutions:	1961-62	1962-63	Addl. Achievement during 1962-63:
	1	2	3
Colleges for General Education.	B 1091 G 251	1251 353	+ 160 + 102
Colleges for professional Education.	B 250 G 53	304 87	+ 54 + 34
Colleges for special Education.	B 13+(24) G 22+(148)	21+(28) 35+(174)	+8+(4) +13+(26)
High/Higher Secondary Schools.	B 11945 G 5217	13481 6140	+1536 923
Jr.High/Sr.Basic Schools.	B 9029 G 3786	9307 4163	+ 278 + 377
Pry./Jr.Basic Schools.	B 61391 G 32302	68388 37414	+6997 5112
Nursery including Balwadi	B 6165 G 6337	6964 6771	+ 799 434
Schools for professional Education.	B 470 G 120	745 158	+ 275 + 38
School for special Education.	B 9631(1340) G 4123(545)	13832(1243) 5760(623)	+4201+(-97) +1637(78)
Total:-	1364 B 99985(8684) G 52211(693)	114293(1271) 60881(797)	+14308+(-93) +8670+(104)



The above table shows that enrolment in all types of institutions considerably increased during the year. Progress made in the case of enrolment in primary schools was remarkable. In the high/higher secondary Schools number of students increased by 1536 boys and 923 girls. In other educational institutions, also, the trend of progress was maintained.

V) Expenditure:

During the year under report, the total expenditure (both direct and indirect) on education in recognised institutions in Tripura was Rs.1,73,29,848'00. Out of the total expenditure incurred during the year Rs.13,90,750'00 was spent for the institutions for girls.

A comparative statement of direct expenditure by type of institutions for boys and girls separately is shown below:-

<u>DIRECT EXPENDITURE</u>			
Type of institutions:	1961-62:	1962-63:	
1	2	3	
Colleges for general Education.	B 565132 G -	687094 -	
Colleges for professional education.	B 253750 G -	347814 -	
Colleges for special education.	B - G 10337	- 14854	
High/Higher Secondary Schools.	B 1456096 G 441530	1862396 500745	
Jr.High/Sr.Basic Schools.	B 1079620 G 60299	1252098 59899	
Pry./Jr.Basic Schools	B 4643261 G -	4809878 -	
Nursery including Balwadi Centres.	B 31103 G -	46343 -	
Schools for professional education.	B 1125547 G 306118	407953 325322	

Cont d/..(7)

1:	2:	3:
Total:-	B 9861890 G 821134	10113291 903730

The table given above shows that direct expenditure in almost all types of institutions increased considerably. These increments were due to appointment of teachers and more expenditure on establishment i.e. appointment of ministerial staff, contingent menials etc.

Sourcewise distribution of the total direct expenditure on education in Tripura is given below:-

Source:	1961-62	1962-63	Increase & decrease:
	Amount:	Amount:	
	Percentage:	Percentage:	
Government Fund	10214852	10464938	- 1.5
Fees.	360457	433619	+ .6
Endowments and other sources.	107715	118464	+ 1.0
<b>TOTAL:-</b>	<b>10683024</b>	<b>11017021</b>	<b>-</b>

From the above table it is clear that 94% of the total direct expenditure was shouldered by the Government in the Territory and the rest of the expenditure was met from fees, endowments and other sources. During the year, it was observed, the expenditure met from fees, and endowments and other sources slightly increased.

The total indirect expenditure on Education in Tripura in recognised institutions by sources and items given below:-

ITEMS:	Sources			Total:
	Govt.fund:	Fees:	Endowments & other sources:	
Direction & Inspection.	998604	-	-	998604
Building, furniture and equipments.	3280151	27178	192138	3429467
Scholarships, stipends and other financial	776237	412	-	776649
Hostels Charges.	81303	2558	17735	101596
Miscellaneous.	895799	16719	33993	946511
<b>TOTAL:-</b>	<b>6022094</b>	<b>46868</b>	<b>243666</b>	<b>6312827</b>

Characteristics of indirect expenditure revealed in the above table, viz., major portion of the expenditure was incurred on buildings, equipment and furniture, and the Government fund claimed lion share of the expenditure. Expenditure in other items as compared to that on buildings is meagre. An amount of 412/- shown against scholarship and stipends was the only scholarships awarded to students from the institution itself (R.K. Mahavidyalaya) and the amount was met from fees collected. The percentage of indirect expenditure met from different sources were Government fund 95'5, Fees 4.0 and endowments and other sources '5 . According to the grant-in-aid rules in force 90% of the total deficit of approved income expenditure on privately managed aided schools was borne by the State Government.

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CHAPTER - II

EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION:

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CHAPTER - II

EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION

1. ORGANISATION

Tripura is a Centrally Administered Territory. The Administration is carried on by an Administrator with the designation of Chief Commissioner. He is the Head of the Administration and is assisted by the Chief Secretary, Development Commissioner, seven Deputy/Under Secretaries and an assistant Legal Remembrancer. The Director of Education acts as Ex-Officio Secretary for the Education Department.

The Administrative control and the management of the Government Schools upto Secondary stage, except 5(five) Senior Basic Schools and 2(two) Junior Basic Schools were transferred to the Tripura Territorial Council in 1958 and this arrangement has been continuing since then. There was a separate Education Department in the Tripura Territorial Council with the Principal Officer, Education, as its Head for dealing with the institutions transferred to them.

Education above Secondary stage, Training of teachers Technical Education, Social Education were being dealt with by the Education Department of the Administration. The Director of Education was the controlling authority of Educational Institutions under this Department. Management and Administrative control of the Educational Institutions under other Departments of the Tripura Administration remained the same as in the previous year.

The Managing Committees of the private managed aided schools, approved by the Director of Education, were responsible for management of such schools. According to revised grant-in-aid rules appointments and dismissal of teachers in these schools are subject to the approval of the Director of Education.

Inspection of Schools are done by the Inspecting Officers of the Territorial Council. The power of ever-all supervision in case of academic standard of aided schools rests with the Director of Education.

Recognition, supervision, management and affiliation of the two Arts and Science Colleges remained unchanged during the year under report.

2. STATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE:

The position of the State Educational Service in this Territory during the year is given below:-

	Total No. of posts:		No. of posts filled up				No. of posts lying vacant:		
	Class I	Class II	Class I		Class II		Class I	Class II	
			M:	F	M	F			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Direction	1	8	1	-	5	1	-	-	2
Inspection.	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Collegiate.	1	106	1	-	81	11	-	-	14
Schools	1	17	1	-	16	1	-	-	-
Others.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL:-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16</b>

The services of the Government personnel holding Class I and Class II posts of Gazetted cadre under the Education Department are treated as State Educational Service. The equivalent posts of the Tripura Territorial Council have not been taken into account. The Class I posts shown against Direction, Collegiate and schools are designated as the Director of Education, Principal, M.B.B College and Principal, Polytechnic Institute, respectively.

The three class - II posts shown against "Inspection" consist of 2 District Inspector of Schools and 1 District Inspector of Social Education. The Category "Collegiate" includes all the teaching staff of Gazetted Cadre of Govt. Arts and Science College and Teachers' Training Colleges. The vacant posts shown against each of the categories could not be filled up due to non-availability of suitable candidates.

### 3. EDUCATION DIRECTORATE AND INSPECTORATE

During the year under report, there was one Education Directorate to deal with Education for both boys and girls. There was no separate Directorate or Inspectorate to look after female education only. The Director of Education shouldered the responsibility of dealing with both male and female Education in the Territory. He was assisted by two Deputy Directors - The Deputy Director (Women's Programme) assisted the Director of Education in matter of Women and Girls' Education and the Deputy Director (Youth Programme) assisted in matters of Social Education, Physical Education, Welfare Services etc. The Hindi Education Officer dealt with the matters relating to promotion of Hindi throughout the Territory. The post of Special Officer (Technical) has been abolished. There were 3 District Inspectors of Schools in the Education Directorate under Administration i.e. (i) District Inspector of Schools (Secondary Education) (ii) District Inspector of Schools (Pry. Education) (iii) District Inspector of Social Education. The post of Special Officer, Pry. and Basic Education has been re-designated as District Inspector of Schools (Pry. Education). There was no separate Inspectorate under Administration.

In the Tripura Territorial Council, there was separate Education Department with the Principal Officer, Education at the head. Since formation of the Territorial Council, Education upto Secondary stage was vested in there. For development of Elementary Education and smooth running and better management of elementary schools the Territory was divided into 10 zones with one Inspector of Schools in each zone and he was assisted by subordinate Assistant and Sub-Inspectors of Schools.

The position in respect of scale of pay of the Executive Officers of Education Directorate during the year under report is given below:-

Designation of the posts:	No. of posts with class	Class	Scale of Pay
1	2	3	4
1. Director of Education.	1	I	Rs. 500-30-680-40-880-EB-40-1200/-
2. Dy. Director of Education (Admn.) (vacant)	1	II	Rs. 350-30-620-EB-30-680-40-800/-
3. Dy. Director of Education (Youth Programme)	1	II	Rs. -do-
4. Dy. Director of Edn. (Women's Programme)	1	II	Rs. -do-
5. Hindi Edn. Officer	1	II	Rs. 250-20-650-25-750/-
6. Science Consultant (Vacant)	1	II	Rs. -do-
7. Social Welfare Officer.	1	II	Rs. 350-30-620-EB-30-680-40-800/-
8. Officer-in-Charge of Ednl. Publication.	1	II	Rs. -do-
9. Administrative-cum-Accounts Officer.	1	II	Rs. 250-20-650-25-750/-
10. District Inspector of Schools (Sec. Schools)	1	II	Rs. -do-
11. District Inspector of Schools (Pry. Schools)	1	II	Rs. -do-



	1:	2:	3:	4:
12. District Inspector of Social Education.	1		II	Rs.250-20-650-25-750/-
13. Supdt.of Physical Education.	1		III (Non-Gaz- etted)	Rs.200-15-320-20-380-EB-20-500/-
14. Chief Social Edn. Organiser.	1		-do-	-do-
15. Asst.Inspector of Schools.	1		-do-	Rs.100-5-160-EB-5-215-10-225/-+ Spl.Pay of Rs.30/-p.m.
16. Asst.Inspector Social Edn.	2		-do-	-do-
17. Asst.Inspector of Physical Edn.(Vacant)	1		-do-	-do-
18. Social Education Organiser.	33 (8 vacant)		-do-	Rs.100-5-160-EB-5-215-10-225/- in the case of trained Rs.80-4-160-5-180/- in the case of untrained.

The services of the Non-Gazetted Class -III Executive Officers in the Education Directorate have not been treated as State Educational Services. In the above statement the corresponding posts of the Council have not been taken into account.

The constructional works of the New Building of the Education Directorate was nearing completion. The Inspectorate of Social Education had no separate building of its own and the office was run in the Education Directorate.

The total expenditure on Direction and inspection under the Tripura Administration for the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 is given below for comparative study.

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>
Direction and Inspection: -	931864	988604

The total amount was spent from the Government fund which included salaries of staff, equipments and other charges.

CHAPTER-III

PRIMARY EDUCATION

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## CHAPTER -III

Primary EducationI. Administration and Control;

After the constitution of Tripura Territorial Council in 1957-58 all the Primary Schools under Government except two Junior Basic Schools were transferred to the Council, with all Plan Schemes and Provision. These two Junior Basic Schools could not be transferred to the Council for specific purpose. Principal Officer(Education) T.T.C is the Controlling Officer with a sanctioning authority upto Rs.500/- in case of schools under the Council and the Chief Executive Officer of the Council is the appointing authority.

Schools Managing Committees are the appointing authority in the cases of private schools.

Inspector of Schools are entrusted with inspection and organisation of the Primary Schools. They are assisted by Sub-ordinate inspecting officers(i.e. Asst. Inspector of Schools and Sub-Inspector of Schools)-Inspection of Private Schools is done by Tripura Administration through the Inspector of Schools of the Council.

II. Scheme of Schools Classes:

In Tripura the duration of primary stage education has been extended to 5 years(i.e. Class I-V). Primary Education is given in some of the Middle/Jr.High and Senior Basic Schools(I-V) due to adequate number of new students.

Contd/..

III.Schools:-

A comparative statement of Primary/Junior Basic Schools for 1961-62 and 1962-63 is given below:-

Year	Total				Rural			
	Govt.	TTC	Private	Total	Govt.	TTC	Private	Total
1961-62:								
Primary Single Teacher	-	463	36	499	-	463	36	499
Multiple Teacher.	-	295	13	308	-	288	4	292
Jr.Basic	2	447	1	450	1	402	1	404
Total	2	1205	50	1257	1	1153	41	1195
<hr/>								
<u>1962-63</u>								
Primary Single Teacher.	-	417	8	425	-	417	8	425
Multiple Teacher	-	304	17	321	-	297	8	305
Jr.Basic Schools	2	561	1	564	1	518	1	519
Total	2	1282	26	1310	1	1230	17	1248
* Increase(+)	-	+77	-24	+ 53	-	+ 77	-24	+53
** Decrease(-)								

\*Increase in the total number of Primary Schools during the year under report was due to starting of new Jr. Basic Schools by the Tripura Territorial Council under the Scheme for Expansion of Educational facilities at the Primary stage.

\*\* Decrease in the total number of private primary schools during the year under report was due to those school being taken over by the T.T.C. for Expansion of Educational facilities at the Primary stage.

Sukhen:14/2

IV. Students:

A comparative statement of enrolment in the Primary stage classes (I-V) in all types of schools in Tripura, for 1961-62 and 1962-63 (community-wise) shown below:-

STUDENTS

Management:	1961-62:				1962-63			Increase (+) Decrease (-) Col.7-4
	Sch. Tribes/Castes & Backward Comm.	Other:	Total:	Sch. Tribes/Castes & Backward Comm.	Other:	Total:		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>Government</u>								
	B	318	388	706	324	429	753	+ 47
	G	124	289	413	135	327	462	+ 49
A) T.T.C	B	18376	10049	28425	18675	8906	27581	-844
Primary	G	7196	5634	12830	7779	4794	12573	-257
Junior Basic	B	11833	17908	29741	16819	20240	37059	+7318
	G	5400	12024	17424	8200	14103	22303	+4879
Junior High	B	270	410	680	354	445	799	+ 119
	G	100	271	371	158	313	471	+ 100
Senior Basic	B	592	983	1575	566	991	1557	- 18
	G	299	684	983	275	722	997	+ 14
<u>B. Private:</u>								
Junior High	B	205	425	630	271	363	634	+ 4
	G	83	275	363	158	278	436	+ 73
Junior Basic	B	51	43	94	39	39	78	- 16
	G	20	9	29	28	12	40	+ 11
Primary	B	865	2004	2869	940	2428	3368	+ 499
	G	491	1333	1824	532	1747	2279	+ 455
Total:-	B	32510	32210	64720	37988	33841	71829	+7109
	G	13718	20519	34237	17065	22296	39561	+5324

The above statement includes pupils (studying in classes 1-V) beyond the age-group 6-11. The above statement shows that progress of Education amongst the Sch. Tribes, Sch. Castes and Backward Communities in the Pry. Stage is encouraging as most of the areas predominately inhabited by the people of these communities have been provided with schools.

There is also a target to start new more Junior Basic Schools during the Third Five Year Plan to enrol the children of the age-group 6-11 of the rural areas and during the year 1962.63, 77 new Junior Basic Schools were also started in the rural areas. In most of the schools in hilly areas as students are not in a position to attend the schools regularly in rainy season and in winter season respectively due to natural barriers as a result of which stagnation of students in pry. stage classes are observed.

V) No study of wastage and stagnation in the various stage of Education was made in Tripura previously. It had of course certain limitations which could not be avoided, but a study in the extend of wastage and stagnation was made by the Tripura Territorial Council in the previous year.

VI) There was no compulsion in the Pry. Education in any part of the Territory during the year under report. An action-cum-research project for study of the possibilities for introduction of compulsory education in Tripura was started in one of the Development Blocks(Namely Kamalpur Development Block) towards the end of the 2nd Five Year Plan.

VII) A comparative statement of teachers for 1961-62 and 1962-63 is given below:-

TEACHERS

Type of Schools	Men		Women		Total	
	Tra ined:	Unt rain ned	Tra ined:	Unt rain -ed:	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

In 1961-62.

Jr.Basic School.	396	756	115	316	1152	431
Pry.Schools	239	1215	11	76	1454	87

Total:-                      635   1971   126       392   2606       518

TEACHERS

Type of Schools	Men		Women		Total	
	Tra	Untra	Train	Untra	Men	Women
	ined	ined:	-ed:	ined:		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

In 1962-63

Jr. Basic Schools	526	922	169	349	1448	518
Pry. Schools.	262	1046	13	132	1308	145

Total:-	788	1968	182	481	2756	663
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Increase(+)

Decrease(-)	+	153	-3	+56	+ 89	+ 150	+145
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The above table shows increase in the total number of teachers irrespective of trained and untrained in all Junior Basic Schools which was very remarkable. The number of trained teacher were considerably raised from 761 to in 1961-62 to 970 in 1962-63.

The teacher pupil ratio in the Junior Basic and Pry. Schools were 1:30 and 1:31 respectively during the year under report.

For the increase of sufficient number of trained teachers in Pry. and Junior Basic Schools, new training centres have been opened.

In the meantime all the Pry. Teachers were given a short course training for the month in order to give them some idea about Basic Pattern of Education. Scales of Pay of teachers in Pry. Schools has been given in the Appendix.

VIII) 10 Sqr. ft. is desirable and 5 sqr. ft. is the minimum for each student and 30 students in average are considered to make a class-room.

Sukhen:

contd.

IX): EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION

The total Direct Expenditure on primary education including Junior Basic Schools rose from Rs.46,43,261 in 1961-62 to Rs.48,09,878 in 1962-63. The increase was due to new appointments of teachers.

The source-wise distribution of the Direct Expenditure of the Primary Schools including Junior Basic Schools are given below:-

COMPARATIVE STUDY

Sources:	1961-62:	1962-63:	Increase (+) Decrease (-) in 1962-63
Govt. Fund	46,05,703	47,76,177	+ 1,70,474
Fees	14,466	15,121	+ 657
Endowments & Other Sources.	23,094	18,580	- 4,514
<b>Total:-</b>	<b>46,43,261</b>	<b>48,09,878</b>	<b>+ 1,66,617</b>

The above table will show that more than 99'2% of the total expenditure was incurred from the Government Fund. The expenditure incurred other than from Government Fund is negligible. Amounts shown as incurred from fees do not include tuition fees, but include examination fees etc. Education in Primary stage has been made free. Expenditure incurred from other sources was made from sale proceeds of Craft product of the schools. The management-wise expenditure on Primary Education is given below:

Contd/.....



Management:	Year	
	1961-62	1962-63
Government	26,158	32,568
Tripura Territorial Council	44,06,465	45,99,441
<u>Private Bodies</u>		
Aided.	1,93,491	1,66,899
Un-aided.	17,147	10,970
<b>Total:-</b>	<b>46,43,261</b>	<b>48,09,878</b>

The above Table shows the break-up of Direct Expenditure (Management-wise). The expenditure of the Schools under the management other than the Council was a negligible one.

Per Capita Cost of the students in Primary Schools including Junior Basic are given below for Comparative study with the previous year.

Management:	Year			
	1961-62		1962-63	
	Rs.	Np	Rs.	Np
Government Schools.	69	2	61	4
Council Schools	49	8	46	2
Private Schools	39	6	30	8
Average cost per pupil on the Total enrolment.	49	5	45	4

Decrease of per Capita cost in Schools under Government and Private Bodies was due to increase in enrolment.

In the above case, direct expenditure did not increase in proportion to increase in enrolment.

X): SINGLE TEACHER SCHOOLS

Existence of single teacher schools in Tripura is a special feature. (i) In view of the extensive hilly regions of the Territory (ii) In view of the extensive hilly regions of the Territory which comes to 3/4th of the total area as well as sparsely situated and thinly populated villages in these areas, the existence of single teacher schools appears to be inevitable. There were 499 single teacher schools during the year under report.

XI) SCHOOL BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT

An amount of Rs.1,26,426.00 was incurred for construction of Primary and Junior Basic Schools building during the year under report, out of which an amount of Rs.4,379.00 was contributed by the public. The schools were equipped with furniture and equipments for which an amount of Rs.1,46,673/- was spent from the Government Fund during the year under report.

XII) METHOD AND STANDARD OF TEACHING

Most of the teachers in Primary stage schools were given short course Basic Training and through them a large number of schools were oriented towards Basic Pattern during the year under report.

XIII) RE-ORGANIZATION AND NEW DEVELOPMENT

Under the scheme for Expansion of Educational facilities at the Primary Stage, 77 new Schools were started during the 2nd year of the Third Five Year Plan. These Schools were started in the hilly areas where there were no schooling facilities of the Children of the age-group 6-11 years. New teachers were also appointed. Furniture and equipments were also purchased for the aforesaid new schools.

Under the Scheme for conversion of Non-Basic Schools into Basic Pattern 37 Schools were converted into Basic and in most of the Schools craft work introduced.

Further a remarkable progress has already been made with regard to enrolment of children of the age-group 6-11(i.e. Primary Education) and it is expected that at the end of the Third Five Year Plan more than 80% of the Children of that age-group will be brought to school. In Tripura it is estimated to be more than 90%.

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CHAPTER - IV

BASIC EDUCATION

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CHAPTER - IV  
BASIC EDUCATION

Expansion of Basic Education made during the year under report was remarkable. The Project Scheme was implemented in one part of the Territory at the end of the 2nd Five Year Plan. Introduction of Pilot Project Scheme was on experiment for making field for Compulsory Primary Education. The experimental study of the pilot Scheme has become helpful on the part of the Primary Education proceeding satisfactorily year after year. Three Basic Training Colleges were established upto the end of Second Five Year Plan with the capacity of 300 annual intake in these Colleges.

Of these three Colleges two are under graduate Training Colleges.

37 Non-Basic Primary Schools were converted into Basic type during the year under report. 77 Junior Basic and 14 senior Basic Schools were started in the Territory during the year under report.

TYPE OF SCHOOLS:

I) There are two types of Basic Schools, namely Junior Basic Schools and Senior Basic School. Some of the Senior Basic Schools contain Middle Stage (VI-VIII) Classes only and the other contain Primary and Middle stage Classes together (Classes - I -VIII). There was no post basic School in the Territory during the year under report.

II) SCHOOLS

A Comparative Study (management-wise) number of Junior Basic Schools during 1961-62 and 1962-63 is given below:-

Management:	1961-62		1962-63	
	Total No. of Schools:	Total No. of Schools in rural areas.	Total No. of Schools:	Total No. of Schools in rural areas.
1	2	3	4	5
State Govt.	2	1	2	1
Tripura Territorial Council.	447	402	561	516
Private Bodies	1	1	1	1
Total:	450	404	564	518

From the above table it will be seen that the number of Junior Basic Schools under the management of Tripura Territorial Council rose to 561 in 1962-63 as against 447 in 1961-62. The increased number of 114 Junior Basic Schools includes 77 newly started ones and the remaining 37 schools which were converted into Basic Type from Non-Basic during the year under report.

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Management-wise number of Senior Basic Schools during 1961-62 and 1962-63 are given below for comparative study:-

Management:	1961-62:		1962-63	
	Total No. of Schools:	Total No. of Schools in rural areas.	Total No. of Schools:	Total No. of schools in rural areas.
1	2	3	4	5
State Govt.	5	3	4	2
Tripura Territorial Council.	54	46	68	58
<b>Total:</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>60</b>

A look at the above table will show increase in the total number of Senior Basic Schools from 59 to 72 in the year under report. The increase was only shared by Council. The progress was made in starting of 14 new Senior Basic Schools under Council and one Senior Basic School was upgraded into Higher Secondary School from the existing Schools under State Government during the year under report. All Senior Basic Schools are co-educational except one Senior Basic School which is situated in urban area exclusively meant for girls.

III) STUDENTS

A Comparative statement of students in Basic Schools (Sex-wise) during 1961-62 and 1962-63 are given below:-

Enrolment in Basic Schools particularly in rural Schools increased remarkable during the year under report and increase in number of Girl students was also satisfactory.

: TYPE OF BASIC SCHOOLS :

Sex	Junior Basic Schools:		Senior Basic Schools	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3	4	5
Boys	30094	37439	5322	5684
Girls	17643	22562	2270	2479
All -	47737	60001	7592	8163

The total increase of students in Junior Basic and Senior Basic Schools was also remarkable. The enrolment in Junior Basic and Senior Basic Schools, in rural areas rose from 35991 to 47947 and 5692 to 5815 respectively.

Annual Examination results of Junior Basic and Senior Basic Schools during the year under report are given below:

Type of Schools:	No. appeared:		No passed	
	Boys:	Girls	Boys:	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5
Junior Basic Schools	4199	1957	3202	1534
Senior Basic Schools.	597	144	449	108

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Class V and Class VIII of Junior Basic and Senior Basic Schools respectively have taken as final classes in the above statement.

IV) TEACHERS:

Type of Schools:	1961-62	1962-63	Increase(+) & Decrease(-) than 1961-62
1	2	3	4
Junior Basic Schools	1584	1966	+ 382
Senior Basic Schools	524	565	+ 41

The above table shows that the number of teachers in both types of Basic Schools was increased to a great extent due to filling up of the new posts created under the Plan Schemes.

The teacher-Pupil ratio in 1962.63 were 1:30 and 1:14 in Junior Basic Schools and Senior Basic Schools respectively as against 1:30 and 1:14 in 1961-62. There had been no change in the pay scale of teachers in both types of Basic Schools in the Territory during the year under review.

V) 10 Sqr. Ft. desirable and 8 Sqr. ft. minimum.

VI) EXPENDITURE

The total Direct expenditure on Junior Basic and Senior Basic Schools during the year rose to Rs.26,45,894 and Rs.10,39,063/- respectively as against Rs.24,34,216/- and Rs.8,59,439/- in 1961-62. The increase in the amount of direct expenditure was due to increase in the total number of schools and teaching staff during the year under report. The amount spent on teachers' salaries was increased from Rs.22,53,718/- to Rs.25,31,231/- and Rs.7,33,160/- to Rs.8,76,411 respectively during the year under report.

A comparative expenditure statement in Direct Charges on the both Junior and Senior Basic Schools by Sources from the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 are given below:-

Sources:	Jr. Basic Schools:		Sr. Basic Schools.	
	1961-62:	1962-63	1961-62:	1962-63
1	2	3	4	5
Govt. Fund	24,27,227	26,37,585	8,53,656	10,34,278
Fees	5,483	6,706	4,440	4,355
Endowments and other Sources.	1,506	1,603	1,343	430
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,34,216</b>	<b>26,45,894</b>	<b>8,59,439</b>	<b>10,39,063</b>

The above table will show the increase in the direct expenditure in both types of Basic Schools.

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The expenditure from Government Fund shared about 99'2% of the total expenditure and the expenditure from other sources etc. appears much negligible in comparison with that from the Government Fund. The average per Capita costs of students in Basic Schools as worked out is Rs.44'0 and Rs.127'2 in Junior Basic and Senior Basic Schools respectively during the year under report as compared to Rs.50'9 and 113'2 in 1961-62.

VII) BASIC TRAINING COLLEGE:

In the First Five Year Plan one Post-Graduate Basic Training College was established in the Territory with an annual intake of 100. The College had two wings, Post-Graduate wing and Under-Graduate wing. There were 30 seats for accommodation of Post-Graduate teacher trainees and the remaining 70 for Under-Graduate teachers trainees. Two more under graduate Basic Training Colleges were started with annual intake of 200 during the Second Five Year Plan. Both the Under-Graduate Basic Training Colleges are situated in rural areas. The details of existing Basic Training Colleges have been given in Chapter VII of this report.

VIII) METHOD AND STANDARD OF TEACHING

Child-centred Co-related teaching through Craft was the method that prevailed in the Basic Schools.

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Dearth of adequately trained teachers in the Basic Schools stood in the way of raising the standard. This difficulty has been gradually removed by making arrangement of Basic Training local Colleges.

IX) ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF BASIC EDUCATION

Education in Basic Schools has been made free. But the Craft work of the minor children, particularly of Junior Basic stage (i.e. age-group 6-11) hardly produce anything remarkable which could make up the loss of fee income.

X) RE-ORGANISATION AND NEW DEVELOPMENT:

During the year under report 49 teachers(39 men and 10 women) were trained in Crafts and they were trained in Crafts and they were provided in the Basic Schools. Craft work has been effectively organised and each school has been directed to spend 750% of their contingencies in Craft work. It has also been observed that introduction of Craft teaching has given a good effect to the minds of the students. Gardening and Safai work have been encouraged in these schools. During the year an amount of Rs.1,62,245 was spent on construction of school building of which Public donation in kinds was Rs.4,879. These Schools were equipped with furniture and equipments amounting to Rs.40,746/-.

CHAPTER - V

SECONDARY EDUCATION

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CHAPTER-V  
SECONDARY EDUCATION

I. Administration and control.

The internal administration and control of all Secondary Schools in the Territory, except 4(four) Senior Basic Schools and one Higher Secondary School under the Administration for specific purpose, are shared by the Tripura Territorial Council and Private Bodies. But the power of over-all supervision, approval and recognition of Secondary Schools rest with the Education Department of Tripura Administration. The Director of Education is the ex-officio Secretary of the Education Department and he is assisted by one Inspector of Schools in regard to policy matter of Secondary Education. The internal Administration and maintenance of the Secondary Schools transferred to the Council rest with Principal Officer(Education) of the Council. Inspector of Secondary Schools upto middle stage in respective Zones are done by the Inspector of Schools of the Council. The Principal Officer(Education) of the Council is responsible for inspection of High and Higher Secondary Schools under the Council. In respect of Secondary Schools under Private Bodies, appointment of teachers and maintenance of Schools are done by the respective Managing Committee with the approval of the Education ~~Edna~~ Department.

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The High and Higher Secondary Schools are under the dual control. The Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal exercises its control through prescription of the courses of studies and admission of students for School Final and Higher Secondary Examination, while the Administration controls through recognition, inspection and grant-in-aid etc.

II: System of School Classes:

Secondary Education consists of two stages - High and Middle stage. Middle stage consists of Classes from VI to VIII, while High stage consists of Classes from IX to XI.

In case of High Schools, the Middle and High stage consists of Classes from VI to VIII and IX to X respectively. In Higher Secondary Schools the Middle stage is same as High Schools but High stage consists of Classes from IX to XI. Some of the Senior Basic Schools consists of Classes from VI to VIII instead of Classes from I to VIII. Duration of Course in High stage is for 2 years in High Schools and 3 years in case of Higher Secondary Schools.

<u>Stages:</u>	<u>Name of the Classes</u>	<u>Duration of Stage.</u>
Middle stage	VI to VIII in Jr. High/Sr. Basic, High and Higher Secondary Schools.	3 Years.
High Stage	a) IX to X in High Schools.	2 years.
	b) IX to XI in Higher Secondary Schools.	3 Years.

III. During the 1st 2 years of the Third Five Year Plan the number of Higher Secondary Schools were increased by 11 of which 3 by newly starting and 8 by up-gradation of existing 7 High Schools, one Senior Basic School into Higher Secondary while the number of Higher Secondary and High Schools at the end of Second Plan period was 8 and 26 respectively. The number of High Schools including Higher Secondary was 34 in 1960-61, i.e. last year of the Second Plan which rose to 44 during the 1st 2 years of the Third Plan period. Moreover of the existing 27 High Schools in 1961-62, 7 were upgraded into Higher Secondary and more 5 High Schools were newly added during the year 1962-63 of which 4 by newly starting and one by upgradation of a Junior High School into High.



A remarkable progress was, also looked in case of Senior Basic and Junior High Schools during the 1st years of the Third Five Year Plan. The number of Senior Basic and Junior High Schools rose from 43 and 34 in 1960-61, last year of Second Five Year Plan, to 72 and 40 respectively in 1962-63. In the year 1962-63 more 16 Senior Basic schools were newly started and of the existing 59 Senior Basic Schools of 1961-62, 2 such Schools were amalgamated with the newly starting Higher Secondary/High Schools and 1 was upgraded to Higher Secondary. Further, of the existing 37 Junior High Schools of 1961-62, 3 such schools were amalgamated with the newly started High and Higher Secondary Schools and 1 such School was upgraded to a High. One Junior High School was started newly during the year 1962-63.

III. Schools.

Management wise number of all types of Secondary Schools in 1961-62 and 1962-63 are given below for comparative study:-

Management:	Type of Schools.	No. of Schools		Increase + Decrease - than 1961-62
		1961-62	1962-63	
1	2	3	4	5
Government.	Higher Sec.Schools	-	1	+ 1
-do-	Senior Basic	5	4	-1
Total:-		5	5	-
Tripura Territorial Council	Higher Sec.	5	11	+ 6
-do-	High	13	13	-
-do-	Senior Basic	54	68	+ 14
.do-	Middle/Jr.High	28	26	-2
Total:-		100	118	+ 18
<u>Private Bodies</u>				
Aided	Higher Secondary	3	7	+ 4
-do-	High	14	12	-2
-do-	Middle/Jr.High	8	6	-2
Un-aided	Middle/Jr.High	1	2	+ 1,
Total:-		26	27	+ 1
Grand Total:-OF ALL		131	150	+ 19

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A look at the above table will show increase and decrease in the number of Higher Secondary, High, Senior Basic and Junior High Schools respectively under all sorts of management during the year under report. Above all, increase in the total number of Secondary Schools is remarkable.

First of all increase in the number of one Higher Secondary School and decrease of one Senior Basic School as observed under the management of Government was due to upgradation one Senior Basic School into a Higher Secondary.

Secondly, reasons for increase in the number of Higher Secondary/Senior Basic Schools and decrease in the number of Middle/Junior High Schools under the management of Council as observed from the above table were as follows:-

- 1) Increase in the number of Higher Secondary Schools by 6 was due to starting of 3 such new schools and upgradation of 3 High Schools into Higher Secondary during the year.

- ii) Increase in the number of Senior Basic Schools by 14 was due to starting of 16 such new Schools during the year and amalgamation of 2 such existing schools of previous year with High/Higher Secondary Schools started newly in the same premises.
- iii) Decrease in the number of Middle/Junior High Schools by 2 was due to upgradation of 3 such schools into High and starting of one new such School during the year.

Besides, 3 High Schools were also newly started during the year for which the number of High Schools remained the same as was in previous year after upgradation of 3 such schools into Higher Secondary.

Further, increase and decrease in the number of Higher Secondary, High and Middle/Junior High Schools under the management of Private Bodies as observed from the above table were as follows:-

- i) Increase by 4 of Higher Secondary Schools was due to upgradation of 4 High Schools.
  
- ii) Decrease in the number of High Schools by 2 was due to upgradation of 4 such Schools into Higher Secondary and recognition of one new High School for girls by the Board of Secondary Education and upgradation of one Junior High into a High.

Of the total Secondary Schools 1 Higher Secondary, 7 High, 1 Senior Basic and 2 Junior High Schools were exclusively meant for girls under the management of Council and Private Bodies.

#### IV. Students.

During the year under report, number of students under instructions in Secondary Schools considerably increased from 29977 to 33091 out of which 10303 were girls and the rate of increase was 10'3. The average daily attendance, also, increased during the year.

(a) Distribution of students by types of Secondary Schools during 1961-62 and 1962-63 is given below:

Type of Schools	1961-62			1962-63		
	Boys:	Girls:	Total	Boys:	Girls	Total.
Higher Secondary	4056	1593	5649	7851	2368	10,219
High	7889	3624	11513	5630	3772	9402
Middle/ Junior High	3707	1516	5223	3623	1684	5307
Senior Basic	5322	2270	7592	5684	2479	8163
Total:	20974	9003	29977	22788	10303	33091

From the above table it will be seen that enrolment in Higher Secondary and Senior Basic Schools increased to a great extent during the year under report. But in case of High Schools enrolment is found to be decreased as because some of the existing High Schools were upgraded to Higher Secondary in which enrolment was remarkable. Further enrolment in Middle/Junior High School is seemed to be static with that of previous year as a result of amalgamation of some Junior High Schools with newly started High/Higher Secondary Schools.

(b) Distribution of students in Secondary Schools  
by management:

Management:	1961-62:		1961-62	
	No. of students:	Percentage:	No. of students:	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
Government	1122	3'7	1136	3'4
Tripura Territorial Council	18265	61'0	20662	62'4
<u>Private</u>				
Aided	10548	35'2	11068	33'4
Un-aided	42	'1	230	'8
Total	29977	100'00	33091	100'00

From the above table it will be revealed that more than 60% of the total enrolment in all the Schools under the Management of State Government were transferred under the management of Tripura Territorial Council in 1957-58.

CO-EDUCATION:

Co-education was allowed in Secondary Schools where there were no separate facilities for girls education. Girl students are admitted into Boys' Schools, but the system was not vice-versa as no boys were allowed to be admitted into Girls' Schools.

V.TEACHERS.

Teachers:	Higher Secondary & High Schools.		Middle & Jr. High Schools		Senior Basic Schools		Total	
	Men:	Women	Men:	Women	Men:	Women	Men:	Women:
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

1961-62

Trained	186	53	38	6	243	49	467	108
Untrained	467	93	161	16	168	64	796	173

Total:- 653 146 199 22 411 113 1263 281

1962-63

Trained	251	66	62	8	244	52	557	126
Untrained	525	95	125	20	191	78	841	193

Total:- 776 161 187 28 435 130 1398 319

+ 123 + 15 -12 + 6 + 24 +17 +135 + 38

(Increase (+)

Decrease (-)

in 1962-63.

The above table will show that number of teachers men as well as women increased satisfactorily in all types of schools except Middle/Junior High. The cause of decrease in the number of men teachers in Middle and Junior High Schools was that some of the such schools were amalgamated with the newly started High and Higher Secondary Schools with all the teachers in them.



The percentage of women teachers to total was 22.3 as against 22.2 in 1961-62. The teacher pupil ratio was 1:19 during the year under report, and the break up was 1:20 in High/Higher Secondary, 1:14 in Senior Basic and 1:25 in Middle/Junior High Schools.

Pay scales of teachers in Secondary Schools have been given in the Appendix.

#### VI. Size of Classes.

Ten square feet desirable and eight square feet minimum.

#### VII. Expenditure

The total direct expenditure on recognised Secondary Schools for boys and girls rose from Rs.25,35,716/- to 31,34,441/- and Rs.5,01,829/- to 5,60,644/- respectively and the rate of increase in expenditure in Schools for boys and girls was 22.3 and 11.7 respectively during the year under report. The percentage of the amount (Direct) spent on schools for girls to total direct expenditure in Secondary Schools was 17.9 as against 19.8.

Direct expenditure on Secondary Schools for boys and girls by management and type.

1962-63

Type of School:	Management		Private		Total
	Govt.	T.T.C	Aided:	Unaided:	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Higher Sec. Schools.	B <u>28503</u>	<u>613900</u>	<u>547274</u>	-	<u>1189677</u>
	G -	<u>133683</u>	-		<u>133683</u>
High Schools.	B -	<u>204977</u>	<u>467742</u>	-	<u>672719</u>
	G -	<u>345158</u>	<u>21904</u>		<u>367062</u>
Middle/ Jr.High	B -	<u>161857</u>	<u>77956</u>	<u>19947</u>	<u>259760</u>
	G -	<u>33121</u>	-	-	<u>33121</u>
Sr.Basic	B <u>113814</u>	<u>898471</u>	-	-	<u>1012285</u>
	G -	<u>26778</u>			<u>26778</u>
TOTAL:-	<u>142317</u>	<u>1879205</u>	<u>1092972</u>	<u>19947</u>	<u>3134441</u>
	-	<u>538740</u>	<u>21904</u>	-	<u>560644</u>

From the above table it will be clear that the Tripura Territorial Council claimed the lion share of the total amount spent on Secondary Education in this Territory during the current year. The above table, also, reveals that larger amount was spent on Higher Secondary Schools during the year under report for both boys and girls as compared to other types of Secondary Schools.

Comparative study of Direct expenditure on Secondary Education by sources(both boys and girls schools)

Sources:	1961-62:		1962-63		Increase (+) Decrease(-) In %
	Amount:	Per cen tage:	Amount:	Per cen tage:	
Govt. Fund.	2800932	92'2	339142	91'8	- 0'4
Fees.	177645	5'8	237138	6'4	+ 0'6
Endowments & other Sources.	58968	2'0	66705	1'8	- 0'2
Total:-	3037545	100'0	3695085	100'0	-

A look at the above table will show that the percentage of expenditure from fees increased but expenditure from Government Fund and Endowments. Other Sources decreased in percentage whereas the amount of expenditure from all sources increased considerably during the year under report.

The table also reveals that the expenditure from Government Fund claimed more than 90% of the total direct expenditure during the year under report.

The above table will also reveal that the percentage of expenditure from Non-Government Funds was negligible due to introduction of revised Grant-in-Aid Rules, in which provision was made for bearing 90% of total approved expenditure of private aided schools by the State Government. According to revised Grant-in-aid Rules rates of tuition fees in private aided schools are also fixed as per fee-rates which are prevailing in Government Schools and education upto Class VIII in all schools for general education has been made free.

Sources:	1961-62:		1962-63		Increase (+) Decrease(-) In %
	Amount:	Per cen tage:	Amount:	Per cen tage:	
Govt. Fund.	2800932	92'2	339142	91'8	- 0'4
Fees.	177645	5'8	237138	6'4	+ 0'6
Endowments & other Sources.	58968	2'0	66705	1'8	- 0'2
Total:-	3037545	100'0	3695085	100'0	-

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Girls education in this State is free of tuition fees upto XI Class.

Salaries of teachers in Schools for Secondary Education.

Type of School	1961-62		1962.63	
	Amount spent on salaries of teachers:	Average yearly salaries for teachers:	Amount spent on salaries of teachers:	Average yearly salaries per teachers.
1	2	3	4	5
Higher Secondary & High Schools.	1463243	1831.3	1837565	1961.1
Senior Basic Schools.	733160	1399.1	876411	1551.1
Middle/Jr. High	269169	1218.0	266268	1238.4

In the above table salaries of teachers in Schools for boys and girls together have been given. The table shows that considerable increase on teachers' salaries was made during the year under report. The increase on teachers' salaries was observed due to increase in the number of teachers in those schools during the year under report except Middle/Junior High Schools.

Per capita cost of pupils (boys and girls)  
in Secondary Schools in 1962-63.

Type of Schools.	Managements:		Private		Total
	Govt.	TTC	Aided:	Unaided:	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Higher Secondary Schools.	113.1	136.6	121.7	-	104.4
High Schools.	-	121.6	100.3	-	110.5
Sr.Basic Schools.	128.7	127-1	-	-	127.3
Middle/Jr. High	-	57.5	46.2	86.7	48.9

The above table will throw light from  
different angle upon the per capita cost of students in  
Schools for Secondary Education.

VIII. Scholarships, Stipends and Other  
Financial Concession

Type of Schools:	Scholar / Stipends		Other financial concession.	
	<u>-ships</u> Number enjoyed:	<u>Total</u> value per annum:	Number enjoyed:	Total value per annum.
1	2	3	4	5
Higher Sec. School.	B 263	21375	1665	108836
	G 63	6207	344	14575
High	B 70	6068	1011	57008
	G 79	6800	495	13885
Sr.Basic	B 224	6397	789	11164
	G 217	5785	338	4430
Middle/ Jr.High	B 51	2482	328	6100
	G 41	1392	151	2890

Out of the total boys and girls enjoyed stipends and other financial concessions in Secondary Schools as shown in the above table 1690 boys and 361 girls belonged to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Communities and Rs 1,31,145/- and Rs.14,164/- were spent for boys and girls respectively. The break-up of these students with total value per annum spent for them is given below:-

Type of Schools.	No. enjoyed		Total value per annum.	
	Boys:	Girls:	Boys:	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5
Higher Sec.	624	68	78170	6899
High	340	50	40058	3024
Sr. Basic	499	181	8045	2951
Jr. High	227	62	4872	1290
Total:-	1690	361	131145	14164

Break-up of the students enjoying free studentship in Secondary Schools during the year under report is given below:

Type of Schools.	No. enjoyed		Yearly amount foregone	
	Boys:	Girls:	Boys:	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5
Higher Sec.	302	-	10849	-
High	326	-	9470	-

Education was free upto Class VII in Schools for general Education for all sexes, Education of Girls and women was free upto the completion of Secondary stage in general Education.

IX. METHODS AND STANDARD OF TEACHING:

Although there is a dearth of preferably qualified and trained teachers particularly in high and higher Secondary Schools, the standard of teaching may be said to have been raised upto the mark. In teaching languages the structure method is generally followed upto class VIII. Weekly demonstration classes are also organised by which the Junior members of the teaching staff are benefitted. In teaching Science subjects practical demonstration classes are taken in addition to theoretical classes.

X. MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION - Bengali.

XI. TEACHING OF HINDI

Teaching of Hindi is compulsory in classes VI and VII and optional in Classes VIII to X in all schools for general education.



XII-EXAMINATION RESULT

Name of Examination:	No. appeared:			No. Passed.			
	From recognised Instr.	Private:	Total:	From recognised Instr.	Private:	Total:	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Higher Sec.	<u>B</u> <u>G</u>	<u>438</u> <u>159</u>	<u>191</u> <u>38</u>	<u>629</u> <u>197</u>	<u>402</u> <u>142</u>	<u>77</u> <u>22</u>	<u>479</u> <u>167</u>
School Final.	<u>B</u> <u>G</u>	<u>755</u> <u>348</u>	<u>1677</u> <u>418</u>	<u>2432</u> <u>766</u>	<u>415</u> <u>134</u>	<u>285</u> <u>24</u>	<u>700</u> <u>158</u>
Completion of Middle Stage Course.	<u>B</u> <u>G</u>	<u>3520</u> <u>1362</u>	-	<u>3500</u> <u>1362</u>	<u>2535</u> <u>923</u>	-	<u>2525</u> <u>923</u>

Examination results during the year under report were more fair than in the previous year; and this results in improved standard of teaching in Secondary Schools during the year. Examination results of students belonging to Sch. Tribes, Sch. Castes and Other Backward Communities only are given below:-

Type of Schools:	No. appeared:		No. Passed.	
	Boys:	Girls:	Boys:	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5
Jr. High	453	79	323	50
Sr. Basic	422	77	307	52
High School	347	98	218	60
Higher Sec.	390	70	240	40

In the above table combined results of final class of each stage have been given. In case of High and Higher Secondary Schools results of the School Final and Higher Secondary Examinations have been included.

XIII SCHOOL BUILDING AND EQUIPMENTS:

Detailed break-up of expenditure incurred on buildings, furniture and equipments for Secondary Schools are given below for the year under report.

Type of Schools.	Expenditure in Rs.		
	Building:	Furniture & equipments:	Total.
1	2	3	4
Higher Sec.	<u>B</u> 4,80,091 <u>G</u> 76,147	<u>B</u> 88,242 <u>G</u> 15,350	<u>B</u> 568,333 <u>G</u> 91,497
High School.	<u>B</u> 1,49,098 <u>G</u> 62,557	<u>B</u> 91,369 <u>G</u> 13,784	<u>B</u> 2,40,467 <u>G</u> 76,341
Senior Basic	<u>B</u> 1,13,918 <u>G</u> -	<u>B</u> 64,985 <u>G</u> 534	<u>B</u> 1,78,903 <u>G</u> 534
Middle/Jr.High	<u>B</u> 1,36,725 <u>G</u> 326	<u>B</u> 19,869 <u>G</u> 488	<u>B</u> 1,56,594 <u>G</u> 814
Total:	<u>B</u> 8,79,832 <u>G</u> 1,39,030	<u>B</u> 2,64,465 <u>G</u> 30,156	<u>B</u> 11,44,297 <u>G</u> 1,69,186.
Grand Total:	10,18,862	2,94,621	13,13,483.

A look at the above table will clearly show that keen attention has already been given for all round development of the Secondary Schools both in urban and rural areas. The general condition of all the Higher Secondary/High School building are satisfactory. Senior Basic School buildings in rural areas are also going to be constructed permanently year after.

Further, the Managing Committee of the Non-Govt. Higher Secondary/High Schools are given grants for the development of their Schools buildings gradually.

XIV- RE-ORGANISATION AND NEW DEVELOPMENT.

During the year under report the following development were observed in the field of Secondary Education:-

- i) Three Higher Secondary Schools in rural areas were started newly by the Education Deptt., of T.T.C. One Junior High and one Senior Basic Schools were amalgamated with two of the newly started Higher Secondary Schools.
- ii) One rural Senior Basic Schools under Govt. management was upgraded to a Higher Secondary.
- iii) Three High Schools under the management of T.T.C. and four High Schools under the management of private bodies in urban areas were up-graded to Higher Secondary.
- iv) Three High Schools were started newly by the Education Department (T.T.C) in rural areas and with these schools one Senior Basic and two Junior High Schools were amalgamated.
- v) One Private aided Junior High School for boys in rural areas was up-graded to a high and one higher schools for girls was also started in urban area by the Private Bodies.

vi) 16 New Senior Basic Schools were started by the Education Department, T.T.C in rural areas. For the aforesaid schools a remarkable amount was spent for the purchase of furniture and teaching equipments during the year under report.

For the development of standard of teaching method in these schools teachers were deputed to different training during the year under report.

A detailed report of the Training is given below:-

Nature of Training:	Place of Deputation:	Duration of Course:	No. of person.	
			Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5
Post-Graduate Basic Trg.	B.T.C. Agartala.	One year	20	2
Under-Graduate Basic Trg.	-do-	-do-	48	28
-do-	-do- Kakraban Tripura.	-do-	82	-
-do-	-do- Panisagar	-do-	68	-
Under Graduate Non-Basic (Craft)	C.T.T.I. Agartala.	-do-	28	28
-do- (Hindi Jr. 1st Year)	H.T.T.C. Agartala	Two years	25	6
-do- (Hindi Sr. 1st year)	-do-	-do-	10	6

1:	2:	3:	4:	5:
B.F.Training	Cal.Univ.	One Year	9	3
-do-	Kalyani Univ.	-do-	3	1
-do-	Hooghly Trg. College.	-do-	2	1
B.Ed.Trg.	Sriniketan	-do-	3	6
-do-	Delhi	-do-	2	-
Teachers' Trg.Intensive Course.	Presidency College.	6 months	9	1
Carrear Master's Trg.Course.	David Hare Trg.College Calcutta.	1 month	4	4
Short Term Intensive Course.	St.Xavier's College, Calcutta.	6 months	2	2
English Trg.	Central Instn.of English <del>Exhibit</del> Hyderabad.	9 months	2	2
Physical Trg.	Meerat	9 months	7	

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CHAPTER - VI

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

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CHAPTER - VI  
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

1. INSTITUTIONS

There was no University in the Union Territory of Tripura during the year under report.

There were two Arts and Science Colleges in Tripura during 1962-63 and the Colleges were affiliated to the University of Calcutta. Of these Colleges, one (M.B.B College, Agartala) was under the management of Tripura Administration and the other (R.K.Mahavidyalaya, Kailasahar) was under private management. The Grant-in-aid was continued to the privately managed College during the year under report. An amount of Rs.20,000/- was given to R.K. Mahavidyalaya for purchase of book. Equipments etc. for development of Library and Laboratory.

In the Government managed College, a good number of vacant posts were filled up. For filling other vacant posts requisition has been sent to the Union Public Service Commission. A scheme for introduction of Post-Graduate teaching in the M.B.B College was included in Third Five Year Plan. During the year under report necessary equipments, books, journals etc. were purchased for the purpose. Construction works of Science Laboratories etc. in the M.B.B College has been taken up by the State P.W.Department.

COURSES OF STUDIES IN THE COLLEGES:

Government College:

Pre-University Arts and Science:-

English(Compulsory), Elective English, Bengali, Elective Bengali, Sanskrit, Elements of Economics and Civics, Logic, History, Commercial Geography, Commercial Arithmetic and Book-keeping, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Botany and Zoology.

B.A (Pass):- English, Bengali, Economics, History, Sanskrit, Philosophy, Education, Special Bengali.

B.A(Hons): English, Bengali, Mathematics, History, Sanskrit, Philosophy.

B.Sc.(Pass & Hons):- Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Botany and Zoology, Statistics(Pass only) and Physiology .

B.Com: - English, Bengali, Economics, Commercial Geography, Commercial Law, Accountancy, Business Organisation, Advance Accountancy, Auditing, Banking and Currency.

Pre-University - Arts:- English(Compulsory), Bengali, Elective Bengali, Elements of Economics and Civics, Logic, History, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping and Sanskrit.

Science:- Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Botany and Zoology.



PRIVATE AIDED COLLEGE:

Pre-University Course

Arts and Science:- English, Bengali, Elements of Economics and Civics, Logic, History, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Commercial Geography, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping and Sanskrit.

B.A(Pass):- English, Bengali, History, Economics and Sanskrit.

The Intermediate Courses in Arts and Science discontinued during the year under report.

II) STUDENTS:

Enrolment in the Colleges for General Education considerably increased during the year under review.

In 1961-62 the total enrolment in the Colleges was 1,342 which increased to 1,604 in 1962-63. The increased number of girl students played an important part for such considerable increase in the total enrolment. The number of girl students rose from 251 to 353 during the year and the rate of increment was 40'8%. Such increment in the number of girl students was due to taking of special care for girls education.

STUDENTS INE COLLEGES DURING 1962-63

Management:	Enrolment:		Students from rural areas:		Married students.	
	Boys:	Girls	Boys:	Girls	Boys	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Govt.Colleges	1126	314	78	23	7	9
Private Aided College.	125	39	94	10	3	1
Total	1251	353	172	33	10	10
In 1961-62	1091	251	124	16	4	7
Increase(+)	+160	+102	+48	+ 17	+ 6	+ 3
Decrease(-)						

Of the total enrolment in the Colleges 232 boys and 34 girls belonged to the Backward Classes and the break up was : Sch.Castes 41 boys and 4 girls, Sch. Tribes 61 boys and 18 girls, Other Backward Communities 130 boys and 12 girls.

There were hostels attached to the Arts and Science Colleges with 169 boarders during the year under report. Of these 4 hostels 3 were attached to the Govt. College one of which was for girls and the rest to the Private Aided College.

III) TEACHERS:

Due to filling up of some vacant posts of Lecturers in the Government College, the number of teachers in the Arts and Science Colleges increased considerably during the year.

:TEACHERS IN THE COLLEGES:

Colleges:	Principal:	Vice-Principal:	Sr.Lec turer:	Lec turer:	Ass istants	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Govt.College.	$\frac{M}{F}$ <u>1</u> -	<u>1</u> -	$\frac{37}{2}$	$\frac{38}{9}$	<u>5</u> -	$\frac{82}{11}$
Private College.	$\frac{M}{F}$ <u>1</u> -	-	(Prop) <u>1</u> -	<u>14</u> -	-	<u>16</u> -
Total:-	$\frac{M}{F}$ <u>2</u> -	<u>1</u> -	$\frac{38}{2}$	$\frac{52}{9}$	<u>5</u> -	$\frac{98}{11}$

All the posts of teachers except assistants in the Govt. College belong to the Gazetted Cadre. Of the total number of posts in the Govt. College 2 posts of Sr. Lecturer and 11 posts of Lecturer could not be filled up due to non-availability of suitable candidate.

SCALE OF PAY OF TEACHERS IN THE COLLEGES

In Govt. Colleges:

<u>Designation:</u>	<u>Scale of Pay</u>
1. Principal.	Rs.350-30-680-40-1200/- plus Rs.100/-p.m as Spl.Pay
2. Vice-Principal and Sr.Lecturer.	Rs.250-20-650-25-750/- plus Rs. 50/- as Spl.Pay for the post of Vice-Principal and Rs.50/- p.m allowance for each Head of the Deptt.(initial pay Rs.350/-).
3. Lecturer.	Rs.200-15-320-20-380-EB-20-500/- (initial pay of Rs.305/-).
4.	Rs.150-4-230-5-250/-
5. Instructor(Phy.)	Rs-100-5-215-10-225/-

Private Aided College:

1. Principal.	Rs.250-10-350-25-500/-
2. Professors.	Rs. -do-
3. Lecturer.	Rs.150-5-175-10-225-15-300/-
4. Tutors.	Rs.120-5-250/-
5. Demonstrator.	Rs. 120-5-250/-

IV) EXPENDITURE:

The total expenditure in the Government College as well as in the Private Aided College arose from Rs.5,06,938/- and Rs.58,194/- to Rs.6,19,480/- and Rs.67,614/- respectively during the year under report, These increases were mainly due to increase of expenditure on salaries of teachers. The total expenditure in the Colleges increased from Rs.40.302/- to Rs.5,14,901/-.

The source-wise distribution of the direct expenditure in both the Colleges is given below:-

	Govt. Fund:	Fees:	Endowments & Other sources:	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Govt.College	489666	129814	-	619480
Private Aided College.	39040	28232	342	67614
<b>TOTAL:-</b>	<b>528705</b>	<b>158046</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>687094</b>

The table given above shows that the portion of expenditure met from the Govt. Fund claimed 76'9% of the total direct expenditure. The expenditure met from the fees collected from students and other sources is meagre in comparison with that of one met from the Govt. fund. The per capita cost of students in the Government and Non-Government Colleges were Rs.430'1 and Rs.412'2 during the year as compared to Rs.418'9 and Rs.440'8 durin 1961-62.

Indirect expenditure of both Govt. and Non-Govt. Colleges is given below by sources and items.

Item:	Sources:			Total
	Govt.Fund:	Fees:	Endowments & other sources	
1	2	3	4	5
1) Building inclu -ding furniture & equipments.	487965	-	-	487965
2) Scholarships and stipends	148151	412	-	148563
3) Hostels	31908	-	13675	45583
4) Miscellaneous	32296	-	6280	37576
<b>Total:-</b>	<b>700320</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>18955</b>	<b>719687</b>

From the above table it is clear that almost the total indirect expenditure was met from the Govt. Fund. The amount of Rs.412/ shown against Scholarships and stipends was incurred in the Non-Govt. College.

V. SCHOLARSHIP, STIPENDS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSION

190 Boys and 180 Girls enjoyed Scholarship and Stipends in the Arts and Science College for which Rs.57,761/- and 61,233/- were spent respectively. An amount of Rs.29,549/- was given to students as financial concessions in the form of hostel stipends, book-grants and lump assistants etc. Of the total students enjoyed stipends and others financial concessions these were 232 boys and 34 girls belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Tribes and other Backward Communities.

Besides, 327 boys and 143 girls enjoyed free-ship during the year under report and the amount foregone for the purpose was Rs.54,347.

VI. METHOD AND STANDARD OF TEACHING

Some of the posts of teachers, which were lying vacant in the Govt. College due to non-availability of suitable candidates, were filled up during the year under report. Science laboratories were fully equipped. Honours courses in 2 subjects were opened. The Non-Govt. College, also, was given a lump assistance for purchase of necessary equipment and teaching appliances with a view to developing and raising its standard. For better management of the Colleges Grant-in-Rules were framed.

There was no change in the method of teaching in the Colleges during the year under report.

VII. MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

Lecturers are generally delivered in English in all subjects except Bengali. Bengali is also allowed as the medium of instruction.

VIII. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Name of Examination:	From recognised institute:	Private:Total:		From Recognised Inst.	Number	
		3	4		Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B.A H <sub>o</sub> ns.	$\frac{B}{G}$ $\frac{13}{4}$	-	$\frac{13}{4}$	$\frac{5}{2}$	-	$\frac{5}{2}$
B.Sc.H <sub>o</sub> ns	$\frac{B}{G}$ $\frac{15}{2}$	-	$\frac{5}{2}$	$\frac{4}{1}$	-	$\frac{4}{1}$
B.A Pass	$\frac{B}{G}$ $\frac{137}{50}$	$\frac{312}{81}$	$\frac{449}{131}$	$\frac{79}{20}$	$\frac{143}{23}$	$\frac{222}{43}$
B.Sc. Pass	$\frac{B}{G}$ $\frac{54}{4}$	-	$\frac{54}{4}$	$\frac{22}{3}$	-	$\frac{22}{3}$
B.Com.	$\frac{B}{G}$ $\frac{75}{1}$	$\frac{60}{1}$	$\frac{135}{2}$	$\frac{30}{-}$	$\frac{17}{-}$	$\frac{47}{-}$
I.A	$\frac{B}{G}$ -	$\frac{457}{164}$	$\frac{457}{164}$	-	$\frac{257}{102}$	$\frac{257}{102}$
I.Sc	$\frac{B}{G}$ -	$\frac{24}{-}$	$\frac{24}{-}$	-	$\frac{8}{-}$	$\frac{8}{-}$
Pre-Univ.	$\frac{B}{G}$ $\frac{225}{97}$	$\frac{77}{34}$	$\frac{302}{131}$	$\frac{108}{38}$	$\frac{20}{10}$	$\frac{128}{48}$
Science	$\frac{B}{G}$ $\frac{117}{13}$	-	$\frac{117}{13}$	$\frac{54}{5}$	-	$\frac{54}{5}$

During the year under report examination results were comparatively better. Attempts are being made for raising standard of teaching so that the number of unsuccessful students are reduced in future. Necessary arrangement for filling up the vacants posts, organising more tutotial classes and providing more equipment had been done for the purpose.

**IX. BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT:**

The building of the Govt. College is fairly good. For accommodating heavy rush of students in the C ollege, the College building is being extended. During the year under report an amount of Rs.143751/- was spent by State P.W.D for constructional works and the amount includes expenditure for construction of college building, staff quarter, hostels laboratories, etc. In the Non-Govt. College Rs.1,43,750/- was spent for construction of College buildings. An amount of Rs.1,99,464/- was spent for purchase furniture, equipment and teaching appliances.

**X. RESEARCH IN THE UNIVERSITIES:**

There was no University in this Territory during the year under report. No research work was conduced in the Colleges this year.

XI. RE-ORGANISATION AND NEW DEVELOPMENT:

To accommodate heavy rush of student in the Colleges the building of Govt. College had been extended. A sum of Rs.20,000/- was given to the aided College for purchase of books, furniture, laboratory equipments. An amount of Rs.11,04,800/- was sanctioned by the Govt. of India for construction of Science Laboratories in the Govt. College. The work was under taken by the State P.W.D. Hostel facilities were extended in both the Colleges. For covering up shortage of men and women lecturers, teachers etc. in this Territory and for expansion of educational facilities to the students, specially women, schemes for awarding scholarships and stipends on a liberal basis have been taken up in the Third Plan. During this year 134 students were awarded stipends for higher education outside the Territory and an amount of Rs.105485/- was spent for the purpose. Preliminary arrangements were made for starting of post-graduate teaching in the existing Govt. College and a sum of Rs.15,600/- were spent for purchase of books and journals etc. The constructional works of B.T. College taken up by the State P.W.D were in progress.

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CHAPTER - VII

TRAINING OF TEACHERS(BASIC AS WELL AS NON-BASIC)

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CHAPTER - VII

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

I. NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOLS

There was no normal and training school in this Territory during the year under report.

II. TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGES(NON-BASIC)

There were 2 Non-Basic Teachers' Training Colleges in this Territory - One was the Hindi Teachers' Training College and the other was the Craft Teachers' Training Institute at the State Headquarters(Agartala). Both the Colleges were managed by the State Government. During the year under report.

Duration of Junior Course of Hindi Training was of one year only in the previous years. During the year under report duration of the said course was 1 year for trained and 2 years for un-trained under-graduates. A senior course of Hindi Training was introduced in this Institution during the year with 1 year duration for trained graduates and 2 years for un-trained graduates.

Besides the teachers selected by the Administration and the Tripura Territorial Council for undergoing training in this College, some non-teachers were also allowed as trainees during the year.

In the Craft Teachers' Training Institute the Craft taught were:-

- 1) Wood Craft.
- 2) Weaving and Spinning.
- 3) ~~Ex~~ Tailoring and embroidery.
- 4) Book Binding.
- 5) Metal work.
- 6) C<sub>a</sub>ne and Bamboo work.

Duration of courses of studies and session is one year from January to December in this Institution.

(a) Enrolment, Output and teachers:

Colleges:	<u>Enrolment:</u>		<u>Output</u>		<u>Teachers</u>	
	Boys:	Girls:	Boys:	Girls:	Boys:	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindi Teachers Training College.	58	29	16	13	7	-
Craft Teachers' Training Inst.	28	28	28	28	25	1
Total:-	86	57	44	41	32	1

For undergoing training in the Craft Teachers' Training Institute trainees are generally selected from the untrained teachers of Schools within the Territory. This system was also followed in the Hindi Teachers' Training College upto 1961-62. But during 1962-63 trainees were selected from other than teachers also. Majority of the trainees were selected from the institutions in rural areas. From the output given above it is seen that except a few, all the trainees successfully completed the courses. Number of teachers in those institutions considerably increase due to new appointment during the year.

EXPENDITURE:

The amount of Rs.1,19,958/- was incurred as the direct expenditure for these two non-basic Teachers' Training Colleges during the year. A small portion of the total expenditure was met from the sale proceeds made by the trainees of the Craft Teachers' Training Institute and the amount was deposited to the Treasury as revenue. The amount received from the sale proceeds was Rs.1,8,160/- (Rupees eighteen thousand one hundred and sixty).

TRAINING COLLEGES(BASIC)

Of the existing 3 Basic Training Colleges during the year under report 1 was post-graduate and the other 2 were undergraduate. In the Post-Graduate Basic Training College there was arrangement for Under-Graduate Course also. The total annual intake capacity of the Basic Training colleges was 330 including thirty of the Post-Graduate Course. Trainees of the Training Colleges are generally selected from the Untrained Teachers' of Schools within this Territory. Rs.20/- and Rs.30/- p.m were given as stipend to trainees of the under-graduate and Post-Graduate Courses respectively. There was no training facility for teachers of the secondary schools in this Territory during the year under report. 30 Teachers of the Secondary schools were sent outside the Territory to secure requisite training. Preliminary arrangements were made for starting of a Basic Training College for Secondary teachers in this Territory. Constructional works of the College building undertaken by the State P.W.D were in full swing.

Duration of session in all the Basic Training Colleges is one year from January to December.

ENROLMENT AND OUTPUT

Institution:	Enrolment		Output					
	Post-Graduate Course	Under-graduate Course.	Male:	Female	post-Graduate:	Male:	Under-Graduate	Female
Basic Training College.	20	2	198	28	18	2	195	27.

During the year under report majority of trainees came from schools in rural areas. Of the total enrolment in these training Colleges 49 boys and 2 girls belonged to the Backward Communities.

There were 33 teachers including 9 instructors during the year. Among them 3 posts of Principal and 2 Posts of Senior Lecturers were of Class II Gazetted Cadre

The total direct expenditure of the Basic Training Colleges amounted to Rs. 2,27,856/- which includes Rs. 1,39,796/- spent on teachers' salaries. Whole of the total expenditure was met from the Government fund.

### III. RE-ORGANISATION AND NEW DEVELOPMENT

Total annual intake capacity of the Basic Training Colleges raised from 300 to 330 during the year to meet the increasing demand of the Basic Schools for trained teachers. The condition of the College buildings were fairly good. All of the Colleges had their own buildings. Rs.4,87,586/- was spent by the State P.W.D. for new construction and extension of the existing College buildings. A sum of Rs.37,967/- was incurred for the purchase furniture, books and necessary equipments.

Contd/..

During 1961-62 the Hindi Teachers' Training College was shifted to a new building constructed by the State P.W.D. The building was extended during the year under report with a view to increasing the number of seats in the College. The constructional works of the hostel building attached to College was almost completed. The Craft Teachers' Training Institute was strengthened by filling up of the vacant posts of teachers and supply of necessary equipments and teaching appliances.

There was no facility for training of Secondary teachers in the Territory. Preliminary arrangements for starting of one B.T.College for Secondary teachers was completed. The constructional works of College building was completed. Posts of teachers were created and necessary equipments and furniture were purchased.

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CHAPTER - VIII

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

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CHAPTER - VIII  
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

I. (A) Schools.

Except one Polytechnic Institute under Education Department all other professional and Technical Schools in this Territory were run by the different departments of the Administration during the year under report. The number, type and management of the these schools are given below:-

Management	Type of Schools	No. of Schools.
+Education Department.	Polytechnic Inst.	1
Agriculture Department	Basic Agricultural School.	1
Industries Department.	Industrial Training Inst.	3
Health Department.	Nursing Training Centre.	<u>1</u>
	Total:-	<u>6</u>

Number of all professional schools except Industrial Training Institutes remained the same during this year. Industrial Training Institute decreased by one due to amalgamation of 2 Institutes into one at the State Headquarters.

(b) STUDENTS.

Type of Institution:	Students belonging to S.T., S.C and O.B.C.	Others:	Total:	Daily Average Attendance:	Students from rural areas.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Polytechnic	$\frac{42}{-}$	$\frac{197}{-}$	$\frac{239}{-}$	$\frac{218}{-}$	$\frac{159}{-}$
Agriculture Trg.School.	$\frac{53}{-}$	$\frac{51}{-}$	$\frac{104}{-}$	$\frac{100}{-}$	$\frac{51}{-}$
Industrial Training Institute	$\frac{71}{35}$	$\frac{331}{24}$	$\frac{402}{59}$	$\frac{377}{-}$	$\frac{143}{31}$
Nursing Trg.Centre	$\frac{-}{11}$	$\frac{-}{88}$	$\frac{-}{99}$	$\frac{-}{96}$	$\frac{-}{15}$
Total	$\frac{166}{46}$	$\frac{579}{112}$	$\frac{745}{158}$	$\frac{791}{-}$	$\frac{353}{46}$
Total number of students in these schools in 1961-62,	$\frac{97}{28}$	$\frac{373}{92}$	$\frac{470}{120}$	$\frac{-}{-}$	$\frac{392}{1}$

From the above table it will be seen that the number of students in the professional and technical schools considerably increased during the year. Number of students from the rural areas is also worth mentioning and this increment shows that people of the rural areas enjoyed the facility of these education in more number.

(C) TEACHERS:

Schools:		Poss- essing Degree:	Posse -ssing certi ficate Diploma:	Possessing Non-Degree/ Cert.Diploma:	Total:
	1	2	3	4	5
Polytechnic	$\frac{M}{F}$	$\frac{18}{-}$	$\frac{3}{-}$	-	$\frac{21}{-}$
Agri.Trg. Centre.	$\frac{M}{F}$	$\frac{4}{-}$	$\frac{3}{-}$	-	$\frac{7}{-}$
Industrial Trg.Inst.	$\frac{M}{F}$	-	$\frac{36}{-}$	-	$\frac{36}{-}$
Nursing Trg. Centre.	$\frac{M}{F}$	$\frac{-}{1}$	$\frac{-}{1}$	-	$\frac{-}{2}$
Total <del>Teachers</del>	$\frac{M}{F}$	$\frac{22}{1}$	$\frac{42}{1}$	-	$\frac{64}{2}$
Total teachers in 1961-62	$\frac{M}{F}$	$\frac{19}{1}$	$\frac{30}{1}$	-	$\frac{49}{2}$

A look at the above table will show that number of teachers in the professional schools increased considerably during the year. 3 Male Teachers possessing Diploma/Certificate shown against Agriculture Training Centre were part time teachers. One female teacher possessing Certificate shown against Nursing Training Centre, was a part-time teacher. Service of a Lady Health Visitor was utilised for the purpose.

(d) OUTPUT (EXAMINATION RESULTS)

	<u>No. appeared</u>		<u>No. passed</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Polytechnic	52	-	19	-
Agriculture Training Centre.	64	-	64	-
Nursing Trg. Centre.	-	88	-	74
Industrial Trg. Institute.	400	58	365	51

Examination of the Polytechnic Institute has been conducted by the West Bengal State Council for Engineering and Technical Education and the Institution prepares students for L.C.E., L.M.E., and L.E.E., Examinations. The Examination of the Nursing Training Centre has been conducted by Assam Nursing Council, Shillong. Examinations of the Agricultural Training Centre and Industrial Training Institute have been conducted by parent departments.

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(E) DIRECTOR EXPENDITURE BY SOURCES

Type of Institutions:	Govt.Fund:	Fees:	Other Char sources:	Total:	Expenditure on salaries of teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6
Polytechnic Inst.	1,50,244	30,000	-	1,80,244	73,963
Agriculture Trg.Centre	41,357	-	-	41,357	20,237
Nursing Trg. Centre.	2,910	-	-	2,910	2,760
Industrial Trg.Inst.	1,80,152	-	6,200	1,86,352	76,727.
Total:	3,74,663	30,000	6,200	4,10,863	1,73,687

The above table shown that the direct expenditure met from fees and other sources is very much low as compared to that met from the Govt. Fund. Education was free in the Agricultural Training Centre, Nursing Training Centre and Industrial Training Centre. In the Polytechnic Inst., a large number of students enjoyed free-ships. The figure Rs.6,200/- shown against Industrial Institute under "Other Sources" was an expenditure met from the sale proceeds of articles made by students.

## II COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

There were 5 Colleges for professional education in this Territory during the year under report and information in details of these colleges have been given in Chapter VII of this report.

## III. ALL INDIA INSTITUTIONS

There was no such institution in this Territory during the year under report.

## IV. REORGANISATION AND NEW DEVELOPMENT

Rapid development of Industry and Agriculture has resulted in increasing demand for technically trained persons for the purpose. To meet the demand the Polytechnic Institute was started during the 2nd Plan offering 3 years Diploma Course in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. In view of the satisfactory response from the local students the annual intake capacity of the Institute has been proposed to be increased to 120 during the year.

The Nursing Training Centre attached to the V.M.Hospital, Agartala under Medical Department continued to function during this year. This institution offers training in ~~xxxxxx~~certificate course to the trainees. The certificates are awarded by the Assam Nursing Council, Shillong to the successful candidates after completion of 2 years training.~~xxxxxx~~ Course in Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwifery.During this year training courses of Senior Nursing, Pharmacy and Health Visitor have been started.

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CHAPTER - IX

SOCIAL EDUCATION

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CHAPTER - IX

SOCIAL EDUCATION

1. CENTRES AND LITERACY CLASSES INCLUDING  
POST-LITERACY CLASSES ETC.

Except a few which were under the management of private bodies and the Tripura State Social Welfare Advisory Board, all the Social Education Centres in this Territory were run by the Education Department during the year under report. Social education activities are being done in this Territory through three main agencies - Education Department, Community Development Blocks and Tripura State Social Welfare Advisory Board. Social Education Centres under private bodies received grants from the Education Department and the Tripura State Social Welfare Advisory Board. The Community Development Blocks have been doing a good deal of Social Works in rural areas in collaboration with the Education Department. The Social Education Centres are of co-ordinating pattern. All social activities alongwith driving out of illiteracy are done in the Centres.

During the year under report, development in the field of Social education was mainly qualitative. The total number of social education centres rose from 423 to 508 during the year and the number of persons made literate during the year was 16360 as compared 11410 in the previous year. Since the implementation of the schemes for driving out illiteracy, 105971 persons were made literate up 1962-63.

Duration of session in the adult literacy centres was of 6 months. There was no post literacy classes in this Territory during the year under report.

Number of Social Education Centres and Adult Literacy Centres.

Management:	Social Edn. Centre:			Adult literacy centre:			Total of S.E. Centres & Adult literacy Centres.		
	Male:	Female:	Total:	Male:	Female:	Total:	Male:	Female:	Total:
State Govt.	269	139	408	51	29	80	320	168	488
Tripura State Social Welfare Advisory Board.	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	20	20
<b>TOTAL:-</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>508</b>
Total number S.E Centre and Adult Literacy centres in 61-62:	280	143	423	-	-	-	280	143	423
Increase (+) & Decrease (-) in 1962-63.	-11	+ 16	+ 5	+51	+29	+80	+40	+45	+85

The above table shows that the total number of Social Education Centres/Adult Literacy Centres increased considerably during the year under report. During this year 80 adult literacy centres were started and run by teachers appointed on allowance basis of Rs.20/-p.m . The cause of decrease in the number of male social education centres was that 11 Male Social Education Centres had been converted into female Social Education Centres and it is one of the causes for increase of number in the female Social Education Centres.

II. (a) ENROLMENT

Management:	In S.E Centres:			In adult literacy:			All
	Male:	Female:	Total	Male:	Female:	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
State Govt.	10729	4189	14918	1828	1084	2912	17830
Tripura State Social Welfare Advisory Board.	-	194	194	-	-	-	194
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>10729</b>	<b>4383</b>	<b>15112</b>	<b>1828</b>	<b>1084</b>	<b>2912</b>	<b>18024</b>

In the case of enrolment also considerable progress was made. The total number of enrolment rose from 12853 to 18024 during the year and the rate of increase was 40'2 percent. Progress made in female adult education was quite remarkable. The female enrolment rose from 3828 to 5467 during the year under report and the rate of increment was 42'8%.

(b) TEACHERS

The total number of Social education workers during the year under report was 526 including 80 teachers of adult literacy centres appointed on allowance basis. Of the total teachers 194 were females covering 36'8%. The number of female teachers was 172 during the last year

last year and increased by 22 during this year. A Janata College started during the 2nd Five Year Plan for training of Social workers and functional village leaders continued this year. Provision for expansion of this institution have been made in the 3rd Plan. Besides, untrained Social workers were given short course training during this year.

### III. DURATION OF SESSION

Duration of session is 6 months in the adult literacy centres.

### IV. EXPENDITURE

An amount of Rs.9,00,664/- was spent as direct expenditure in the Social education centres and the amount includes Rs.8,48,983/- spent on salaries of teachers. The total amount of expenditure of social education ~~in~~ centres under Govt. management was met from the Govt. Fund. For indirect expenditure of the Social Education an amount of Rs.4,38,391/- including Rs.1,57,756/- spent on libraries, was incurred during the year. The indirect expenditure includes expenditure on construction of buildings, purchase of equipments and furniture, library services, grants to voluntary youth organisation, voluntary women's organisation and other miscellaneous items.

V. PRODUCTION OF LITERATURES AND AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS

The following literature were published for neo-literatory by the Education Department during the year under report.

<u>Name of the Book.</u>	<u>Language in which the book was written.</u>
1) Ramayana Kacharia	Tripuri.
2) Tepra	Bengali.

An amount of Rs.8,000/- was spent for printing publication of this books.

The "Sakshar" a monthly Magazine published for the neo-literatory by the Social Section of the Education Department continued to be published this year. Republication of quarterly magazine under the little "Granthalok" was also continued this year.

A good number of films were purchased during the year to provide the central film library with additional films. An amount of Rs.25,000/- was spent for the purpose. Suitable films regarding Civil Defence Organisation had also, been brough, Inter Department exchange of films, also, took place. The audio-visual workshophad been equipped with spare parts etc. Machines and other tools were repaied in its own

own workshop. The workshop was set in 1961-62 for the purpose. During this year the workshop were manned by one Assistant Inspector of Social Education and Technical Assistant.

Programmes were regularly organised by Mobile film units, Mobile Puppet show Unit etc. during the year. The increasing demand could not be coped with for which expansion of these Unit was felt necessary.

#### VI. RE-ORGANISATION AND NEW DEVELOPMENT

During the year under report progress made in the field of Social Education was satisfactory. A new Scheme for starting of adult literacy centres was introduced. Under this scheme 80 literacy centres were started throughout the Territory. Increase of enrolment was, also remarkable during the year.

For expansion of library services, the State Central Library, Mobile Library Unit and the Branch Libraries were proposed to be extended and developed during the 3rd Plan. With the help of Mobile Library Unit the Library service was extended to the rural areas. Besides, some rural library established by youth clubs and other organisations continued functioning. A large amount was spent during the year for purchase of books, furniture, for libraries.

The existing audio-visual workshop had been equipped. A good number of films were purchased during the year.

A special feature of the year was the literacy drive among the females in the rural areas. As a result, enrolment in the female literacy centres increased considerably.

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CHAPTER X  
EDUCATION OF GIRLS AND WOMEN:

CONTENTS:

ITEMS

- I. Institutions by type and standard.
- II. Scholars.
- III. Co-Education.
- IV. Teachers.
- V. Examination results.
- VI. Scholarships, Stipends, Free studentships  
& Other Financial Concessions at different  
stages of instruction.
- VII. Expenditure.
- VIII. Special steps for promotion of  
education of girls and women.
- IX. Female supervisory staff.

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CHAPTER - X

## EDUCATION OF GIRLS AND WOMEN - 1962-63

I. Institutions for girls and women by type and standard are given below for comparative study-Type of Institution

	Period	
	1961-62	1962-63
1. College of Music and Fine Arts	1	1
Schools for General Education.		
1. Higher Secondary Schools.	1	1
2. High Schools	6	7
3. Senior Basic schools	1	1
4. Junior High Schools	2	2
Schools for professional education-		
1. Nursing Training Centre	1	1
Schools for special education.		
1. Social education centre (schools for adults)	<u>143</u> <u>155</u>	<u>188</u> <u>201</u>

The detailed information of these institutions have been given in the previous respective chapters. The above mentioned institutions were specially meant for girls and women. Besides, girl students were allowed in the institutions for boys, where there was no separate arrangement for girls' education. Further, the girl students are also allowed in boys schools where the girls cannot be accommodated in girls schools. During the year under report a girls' high school was newly started under the management of private bodies (Aided).

II. SCHOLARS

The number of girls under instructions in girls' schools as well as in boys institutions are given below -

1962-63

Types of institution	Total enrolment.	No. of girls in total enrolment	Total No. of girls students in 1961-62
1. Arts and Science College	1604	353	251
2. Colleges for professional education (Teachers' Training Colleges)	391	87	53
3. Colleges for special education (College of Music & Fine Arts)	56(202)	35(174)	22(148)
4. Schools for general education -			
(a) High/Higher Secondary schools	19621	6140	5217
(b) Sr. Basic/Jr. High Schools	13470	4163	3786
(c) Jr. Basic/Pry. Schools	105802	37414	32302
(d) Nursery schools	13735	6771	6337
5. Schools for professional education	903	158	120
6. Schools for special education	19592(1866)	5760(623)	4123(545)
TOTAL:-			
	175174(2068)	60881(797)	52211(693)

The above table shows that the number of girls under instruction in girls and boys schools considerably rose from 52211(693) to 60881(797) during the year under report and the rate of increase was 15'5%. The increment was due to various steps taken for promotion of women's education in this Territory.

### III. CO-EDUCATION

Co-education was allowed in all institutions for general education upto the Middle stage schools and in many of the Higher Secondary/High Schools. The ~~XXXX~~ arts and science colleges are also co-educational and also most of the professional Colleges and institutions except the Agricultural Training Centre, the Polytechnic Inditute, the Nursing Training Centre and some adult education Centres.

### IV. TEACHERS

Type of Institutions	No. of female teachers in institutions for boys and as well as girls		
	1961-62	1962-63	Increase(+) Decrease(-)
Arts and Science Colleges	8	11	+3
Colleges for professional Edn.	3	5	+2
Colleges for special education	2	3	+1
High/Higher Secondary Schools	146	161	+15
Jr.High/Sr.Basic Schools	135	158	+23
Pry./Jr.Basic Schools	519	663	+ 144
Nursery Schools/Balwadi Centres	6	6	=
Schools for professional edn.	2	2	=
Schools for special education	177	198	+ 21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>1207</b>	<b>209</b>

The above table shows that the number of female teachers increased considerably during the years in all types of institutions except in schools for professional education and Nursery schools. The percentage of female to total teachers was 25.1 during the year as compared to 22.4 in the previous year.

#### V. EXAMINATION RESULTS

Examination results of the girl students have been given in the previous chapters.

#### VI. SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS & OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS

Girl students enjoyed scholarships, stipends and other financial concessions in the following institutions.

Type of institutions	Scholarships and stipends		Other financial concessions	
	No. enjoyed	Total amount spent	No. enjoyed	Total amount spent
Arts & Science Colleges	180	61233	151	23554
Higher Secondary Schools	63	6207	344	14575
High Schools	79	6800	495	13885
Senior Basic Schools	217	5785	338	4430
Middle/Junior High Schools	41	1392	151	2890
Junior Basic Schools	532	12877	1211	7358
Primary schools	240	4247	530	3772
Nursing Trg. Centre	99	47160	=	=
Arts & Craft Centres	45	11668	=	+

Besides the above stipends and other financial concessions enjoyed by the girl students, 9 students were awarded stipends, studying outside Tripura, for which an amount of Rs.3,510/- was spent. Moreover, girls' education was also free of ~~xxxx~~ tuition fees in this Territory in all schools for general education.

## VII EXPENDITURE

### EXPENDITURE IN SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS

Type of schools	Total direct expenditure		Salaries of teachers included in direct expenditure	
	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62
1	2	3	4	5
Higher Secondary	133683	145200	90532	104906
High	367062	296330	296550	235576
Middle/Jr.High	33121	33108	27804	30841
Senior Basic	26778	27191	22280	23755
Nursing Trg.Centre	2910	2850	2760	2200
Schools for adults (Social education Centres)	325322	306118	305921	288388
College for Music & Fine Arts	14854	10337	12956	8307

The above comparative statement of the total direct expenditure for girls only shows that direct expenditure increased during the year in all schools except Higher Secondary & Senior Basic Schools. The cause of decrease in direct expenditure for Higher Secondary School during the year under report was due to giving effect of the revision of pay scales with respective effect of the Headmistress of that school in 1961-62 and further decrease of expenditure in Sr.Basic school during the year under report as because no expenditure from non-govt. fund (i.e. examination fees) was incurred.

VIII. SPECIAL STEPS FOR PROMOTION OF EDUCATION  
FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN.

The number of girls students increased from 47843 to 54841 during the year under report in institutions for general education including Arts and Science Colleges and Balwadi Centres due to taking of special steps for girls education. All girls students of the Arts and Science Colleges were awarded stipends and other financial assistance to cover up some portions of their educational expenses. Girls education has been made free upto class XI in this Territory in schools for general education. In the colleges for general education girl students, belonging to Sch. Tribes/Castes and Other Backward Communities enjoyed freestudentship. During the year under report a new girl hostel has already been started under a Scheme included in the 3rd Five Year Plan. A good number of female teachers were appointed during the year under report.

IX) FEMALE SUPERVISORY STAFF.

There were no separate Directorate or Inspectorate for female education in this Territory during the year under report. In the Education Directorate there is a Dy. Director (Women's Programme) to assist the Director of Education in matters of Women's Education and child and child Welfare.

The following female executive and supervisory staff worked during the year in Tripura under Tripura Administration.

<u>Designation</u>	<u>No.of posts</u>
1. Deputy Director (Women's Programme, Tripura Administration)	1
2. Chief Social Organiser (Tripura Administration)	1
3. Social Education Organisers (Tripura Administration)	7
4. Inspectress of Schools (Tripura Territorial Council)	1
5. Assistant Inspectress of Schools (Tripura Territorial Council)	1

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CHAPTER - XIMISCELLANEOUSCONTENTS

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1. PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION:

During the year under report, there were 331 Balwadi Centres of which 23 were under private bodies. The total number of such institutions rose from 294 to 331 with that of previous year. Education was free in the Nursery Schools/Balwadi Centres. Teachers of the adjacent adult literacy Centres had to run these Balwadi Centres in addition to their normal duties, as there was no teachers specially meant for Balwadi Centres.

Out of the total 13735 students of the Balwadi Centres, 6771 were girls. The progress of the students is really remarkable. In the Government managed Nursery School - Shishu Bihar, the total direct expenditure rose from 29,984 to 30,745 during the year under report. No extra expenditure had to be incurred for running the Balwadi Centres during the year as the works of the Balwadi Centres was made a part of the duties of the Social Education Workers.

## II. Aesthetic Education

There were two Music Schools and one College for Music and Fine Arts during the year. The Music Schools were un-aided and under private management. The total number of students in Music schools was 29(111) including 21(92) girls and the total number of students in the College of Music and Fine Arts was 56(202) including 21(28) boys. The total direct expenditure of two Music Schools rose from 2,707 to 3,040 and the total direct expenditure in the College of Music and Fine Arts rose from 10,337 to 14,854 including Rs.12,956/- spent for salaries of teachers.

## III. Schools for Oriental Studies (Tols & Madrassas)

The total number of tols and Madrassas during the year was 26 and out of these institutions 2 Sanskrit Tols were under Government management.

The total number of ~~xxxxxx~~ students in schools for oriental studies was 217(796) including 48(250) girls. The total number of male teachers in these schools were 44(3) of whom 13(3) possessing Degree, 18 possessing Diploma Certificate and 13 possessing no Degree/Diploma/Certificate.

IV. EDUCATION OF HANDICAPPED:

There was no institution for handicapped in this Territory during the year under report. No Scheme was taken for education and Vocational Training of the Handicapped during the 2nd Plan period. But during the Third Five Year Plan, provision has been made for giving financial assistance/stipends to different categories of Handicapped children undergoing Vocational Training and receiving general education. Handicapped children (17 boys + 5 girls) enjoyed stipends in State for which an amount of Rs.6,760/- and 1,770/- respectively were spent and 4 boys and 2 girls were awarded stipends studying outside State for which an amount of Rs.3,194/- and 1,150/- respectively were spent.

V. EDUCATION OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN:

There was no such institution in this Territory during the year under report.

VI. EDUCATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES  
AND OTHER BACKWARD COMMUNITIES.

There was one Senior Basic School specially meant for Scheduled Tribes with 86 boys and 2 girls students 75 students of the remote areas were accommodated in the hostel attached to the institution and they weree maintained at Government cost. The total direct and indirect expenditure rose from 65,052 to 71,977 then that of previous year during the year under report.

Apart from the above facility, there were many new Junior Basic Schools and new Senior Basic Schools were started in areas predominantly inhabited by tribal peoples Arrangements for free hostel facilities were made for Scheduled Tribes/Castes students in all stages of education.

Moreover, students=belonging to these communities, who want for higher studies outside the State, were given stipends, scholarships and other financial assistance by the State Government. Education of Scheduled Tribes/Castes and other Backward Class students have been made free in all schools/colleges for general education. Examination charges of such students were reimbursed by the Government.

VII & VIII. PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND YOUTH WELFARE

Games, sports and gymnastics are participated to some extent, in schools and colleges as a part of their extra-curricular activities but regular and systematic physical culture is absent among non-students and adults in this Territory. However, the Education Department of the Tripura Administration and Tripura Territorial Council co-operated with each other in the field of physical education.

In 1962-63 training camps were organised in foot ball, swimming, scouts, emergency physical education and more than 260 students participated in these camps.

In 1962-63 an amount of Rs.5,000/- was given as ~~grants~~ grants to 25 clubs and 2 sporting associations for purchase of equipments and conducting competitions. This grants was also reduced than that of previous year as a measures of economy.

To meet out requirements, 8 candidates were sent for training in different physical training colleges outside Tripura in the year under report.

### IX. BOYS SCOUTS AND GIRLS GUIDES

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides organisation in schools which functioned during the year were as follows :-

Type of schools	No. of schools having boys scouts	No. of boys scouts.	No. of schools having girls guides	No. of girls guides.
1	2	3	4	5
High/Higher Secondary	3	120	1	20
Senior Basic	1	30	1	30
TOTAL	4	150	2	50

### X. NATIONAL CADET CORPS & AUXILIARY CADET CORPS

The Organisation of National Cadet Corps and Auxiliary Cadet Corps was introduced in Tripura in three wings - Naval wing, Army wing and Air wing. The activities of these organisations are given below :-

1962-63

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	No. of Unit		No. of Officers		No. of students	
		Boys	Girls	Male	Female	boys	girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	<u>N.C.C.</u> Jr. Division	17	8	17	6	765	360
2.	<u>N.C.C.</u> Sr. Division	2	-	2	-	120	-
3.	<u>A.C.C.</u>						

XI. EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES (JUNIOR RED CROSS, ST. JOHN AMBULANCE SOCIETIES (ETC.)).

Safai of school rooms, school premises and social campaign, school house repairs, gardening, cleaning of ponds and lakes, fire fighting etc. are the extra-curricular activities in schools.

XII. SCHOOL MEALS

A school meal system was introduced in 50 schools - Primary, Junior Basic and Middle stage schools. Some of the schools continued the system as long as 3 months. Students benefitted by this system numbered about 4,000.

XIII. SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

School Medical Service was extended to 40 Primary, 20 Middle, 8 Secondary schools and 1 Arts and Science College by the Medical Department of the Council and the Medical Officer of the Education Department during the year under report. About 7,500 children were benefitted by this Medical Service and received advice free of cost. Medical Officers of the Council went to schools to give the students some idea about sanitation and hygiene.

XIV. LIBRARIES.

Information on libraries of this Territory have been given in details in chapter ix Social Education.

XV. DISPLACED STUDENTS

40 percent of the total students in schools for General Education were given stipends and other financial concessions. Financial assistance to students whose parents have fully settled down is being gradually minimised.

XVI. INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD.

No information has been received from the Government of India in the year under report.

XVII. CURRICULAR TEXT BOOKS.

Curricular Text-Books of all Institutions remained unchanged from that of previous year.

XVIII. RESEARCH(SCIENTIFIC,LINGUISTIC AND HISTORICAL)

No research work of any kind was under taken in this Territory during the year under report.



**XX**  
**IX. HOSTELS, BOARDING HOUSE**

Hostels facilities for both boys and girls were expanded during the year under report. One girls hostel attached to Arts and Science College at Agartala was also started during the year under report. More Boarders were accommodated in existing hostels by adding more seats. Detailed information of hostel facilities have been given in the previous chapters.

**XX. INSTITUTIONS NOT FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTAL SYLLABUS**

There was no such institution in this Territory during the year under report.

Chapter XIIELEMENTARY EDUCATION

In the programme of elementary education of the year 1962-63, the main emphasis has been on the provision of facilities for universal education for the age group 6-11.

In Tripura, on the eve of 2nd Five year Plan, there was remarkable backlog of illiteracy among children of age group 6-11. Towards of the end of 2nd Five Year Plan, the position improved but still the rate of progress was not satisfactory. At the suggestion of the Planning Commission, a tryout for compulsory education for the age group 6-11 years was made at the 2nd Five Year Plan in Kamalpur. It was launched to find out the causes and factors which hindered the students to attend schools. Certain incentives were given so that students in large numbers may come to schools. In the year 1962-63 the findings of tryout at Kamalpur were put in operation.

Progress of compulsory education, particularly amongst Sch. Tribes/Castes and backward communities was encouraging. No compulsion has been made in Primary education in any part of the territory.

It was felt that requisite number of trained teachers were not available. The normal turn out of trained teachers from existing training Colleges was not sufficient; hence Primary teachers were given a short course training in order to give them some idea of Basic Education.

The programme of orientation towards Basic ~~XXXXXX~~ pattern began during 2nd Plan. It was continued during the 111 Plan. 37 primary schools were converted into Basic pattern during the year under report.

During the year under report 49 teachers (39 men and 10 women) were trained in Crafts. Crafts has been effectively organised and each school has been directed to spend 75% of their contingency in Craft works. Introduction of Craft teaching has but a healthy tone to the instruction imparted in schools. Gardening and Safai works have been encouraged in those schools.

Steps were taken to improve the teaching methods and inspection to pushup the scheme of compulsory education Suitable literature named as "Budiadi Shikshaya Ekti Butan Padakshop" ( ) was published to familiarise teachers with the orientation programme of Basic Education. Efforts were made to link activities of Basic schools with those of local community.

Existence of single teacher schools in Tripura is a special feature. In view of the extensive hilly region of the Territory which covers to 3/4th of the total area and the sparsly situated and thinly populated villages in those areas, the existence of single teacher schools appears to be inevitable. There were 499 single teacher schools during the year under report. Remarkable progress has been made rearding enrolment of the children of age group 6-11.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Secondary Education consists of two stages High and Middle stage. Middle stage consists of Classes VI to VIII, while high stage consists of Classes IX to XI. The development has proceeded in three main directions. They are (1) facilities for science education (2) Improvement of multipurpose schools established during the II Plan (3) Setting up of new Higher Secondary Institutions and conversion of existing secondary schools to higher secondary pattern.

General science has been introduced in all High Schools. For propagation of science, science clubs have been started in some Higher Secondary schools. There are fairly well equipped laboratories in all Higher Secondary Schools.

It has been recognised that Library is an important adjunct to teaching in multipurpose schools. To keep the teachers well informed about the latest developments in the field of education, every Higher Secondary School has been provided with good a Libraries have also been started during the year under report.

Although there is a dearth of trained and qualified teachers particularly of English and Science in high and higher secondary schools, the standard of teaching may be said to have been improved. It was realised that English being a foreign tongue could not be taught proficiently by the existing teachers unless they underwent special training.

Hence teachers of high and higher secondary were sent to English Institute of Education at Hyderabad. Headmasters and teachers who acquitted themselves creditably from the said institute have conducted seminars at different Zones dealing with the method of teaching English. Weekly demonstrations classes have been organised by which the junior members of the teaching staff have benefited. A batch of Science teachers have been sent to West Bengal for the intensive contents training course in Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

In the II Plan there was one Psychological service consisting of one Psychologist only to devise some achievement tests and also some Prognostic tests for guidance of delta group of students in the matter of selecting courses in higher secondary schools during 1962-63. The said Psychological service has been strengthened by starting one Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance to provide effective Educational and Vocational Guidance to students. It has administered tests and helped students to pick up different streams of courses according to their aptitude and still.

During the year under report, number of students in Secondary Schools considerably increased from 29977 to 33091 out of which 10303 were girls and the rate of increase was 10 : 3.

Students have taken part from time to ~~time~~ time during 1962-63 in games, sports and gymnastics. Training camps have been organised in football, swimming, scouts and emergency physical education.

National Cadet Corps and Auxiliary Cadet Corps have been introduced in three wings-Naval Wing, Army Wing and Air Wing.

Manual labour plays a very important part in education. It removes the distinction between high caste and low caste. It teaches dignity of labour, so that these virtues may permeate amongst students. ~~Extra~~ curricular activities like sufaai of school rooms, school premises, social campaign, school house repairs, gardening, cleaning of ponds and lakes, fire fighting have been practised in schools.

In short, there has been all round development of secondary education.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Social Education activities are being done in this Territory through three main agencies - Education Department, Community Development Blocks and Tripura State Social Welfare Advisory Board. Development during the period were mainly qualitative. Total number of Social Education Centre and adult literacy centre increased considerably. Enrolment at the Centres also increased remarkably.

A Janata College started during the II Plan for training of Social Workers and functional village leaders continued this year.

Literature published for neo-literates, film show organised by Mobile Film Units and Mobile puppet show held during this period found to be not only effective media of instructions but it was quite entertaining to them. Mobile Libraries has extended its services to the remote rural areas.

The unique feature of the year was that due to Literacy drive among females in rural areas enrolment in the female centres has increased to a great extent.

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: APPENDIX :

RATES OF FEES IN INSTITUTIONS

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MONTHLY RATES OF TUITION FEES IN ARTS AND SCIENCE DEGREE COLLEGES:

(Fee per month in Rs.)

CLASSES	Tuition fees:		Games(Yearly):		Library & Reading:		Common Room:		Examination:		Others (Yearly)	
	Govt. :	Non-Govt.	Govt. :	Non-Govt.	Govt. :	Non-Govt.	Govt.:	Non-Govt.	Govt.:	Non-Govt.	Govt. :	Non-Govt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>FOR GENERAL EDUCATION:</b>												
Intermediate Classes (I & II Yr. Arts.)	8/-	9/-	3/-	3/-	-	3/-	2/-	1/8/-	2/-	3/-	8/-	4/8/-
Intermediate Classes (I & II Yr.Science)	10/-	10/-	3/-	3/-	-	3/-	2/-	1/8/-	2/-	3/-	2/-	14/8/-
Degree Classes (I & II Yr.Arts) (Pass)	10/-	12/-	3/-	3/-	-	3/-	2/-	1/8/-	2/-	3/-	2/-	14/8/-
Degree Classes (I & II Yr.Arts)(Hons)	12/-	-	3/-	-	-	-	2/-	-	2/-	-	2/-	-
Degree Classes (I & II Yr. Science) (Pass)	12/-	-	3/-	-	-	-	2/-	-	2/-	-	2/-	-
Degree Classes (I & II Yr.Commerce). (Hons).	12/-	-	3/-	-	-	-	2/-	-	2/-	-	2/-	6

Foot Note: Column 'Others' in Non-Govt. Arts and Science College in Intermediate Classes (I & II Yr. Arts) includes :-

i) Students' Aid Fund	- Rs. 2/-
ii) Magazine (Annually)	- Rs. 1/-
iii) Social Function	- Rs. 1/8/-
	<hr/>
	Rs. 4/8/-

Class (I & II Year Science) :

- i) Laboratory Fee Rs. 10/- plus Rs. 4/8/-  
(as in I & II Year Arts Classes).

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MONTHLY FEE IN SCHOOLS BY MANAGEMENT 1962-63

TRIPURA TERRITORIAL COUNCIL:

Classes	Tuition Fee	Laboratory Fee.	Games & Sports.	Library & Reading Room fee.	Medical Fee	Examination Fee.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nursery.	-	-	-	-	-	There is no specified fixed fee.	6
I & II	-	-	-/1/-	-/1/-	-		-
III	-	-	-/2/-	-/2/-	-		-
IV	-	-	-/2/-	-/2/-	-		-
V & VI	-	-	-/2/-	2/-	-		-
VII & VIII	-	-	-/2/-	-/2/-	-		-
IX & X	3/-	-	-/2/-	-/2/-	-		-

DISTRICT BOARD

MUNICIPAL BOARD

PRIVATE AIDED

As per Government Institution.

FEE RATES IN THE COLLEGE OF MUSIC  
AND FINE ARTS AND MUSIC SCHOOLS :

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Per Month.  
Tuition : Others

College of  
Music and  
Fine Arts:

a) Intermediate	5/-	00.50 nP.(Average).	
b) Degree	10/-	00.50 nP.	"
Music Schools.	1.50 nP. to 3/-	00.50 nP.	"

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SCALES OF PAY OF TEACHERS IN INSTITUTIONS	- PAGES
IN TRIPURA	122

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SCALE OF PAY OF TEACHERS - 1962-63

a) In Arts and Science Colleges:

- 1) Maharaja Bir Bikram Govt. College, Agartala.  
i) Principal. Rs.350-30-680-40-1200 plus  
Rs.100/-p.m as Spl.Pay.  
ii) Vice-Principal &  
Senior Lecturer. Rs.250-20-650-25-750/- plus Sol.Pay  
of Rs.50/-p.m for the post of Vice-  
Principal and Rs.50/-p.m allowance  
for each Head of the Department  
(initial pay Rs.350/-)p.m  
iii) Lecturers. Rs.200-15-320-20-380-EB-20-500/-  
initial pay Rs.305/-p.m.  
iv) Demonstrators. Rs.150-4-230-5-250/-  
v) Instructor(Phy.)Rs.100-5-215-10-225/-

2) Ramkrishna Mahavidyalaya Private College, Kailsahar  
Sub-Divisional Town.

- i) Principal Rs.250-10-350-25-500/  
ii) Professors. Rs.250-10-350-25-500/-  
iii) Lecturers. Rs.150-5-175-10-225-15-300/-  
iv) Tutors. Rs.120-5-250/-  
v) Demonstrators. Rs. -do-

b) Basic Teachers' Training Govt. College, Agartala.

- i) Principal. Rs.250-20-650-25-750/-+ Spl.Pay  
Rs.100/-p.m and(initial pay  
Rs.350/-p.m).  
ii) Senior Lecturer Rs.250-20-650-25-750/-(initial pay  
Rs.350/-p.m)  
iii) Lecturers Rs.200-10-420-15-450/-  
iv) Instructors. Rs.100-5-215-10-225/-

c) Private aided college of Music & Fine Arts, Agartala.

There was no specified pay scale.

d) In Schools for General Education:

- i) Govt. Schools: Head Teachers of -  
Rs.200-10-420-15-450/-Trained Graduate.  
1. High/Higher Sec.Schools.  
2. Shishu Bihar(Nursery School).  
3. Experiemental Model School  
(Plus Spl.Pay Rs.50/-p.m)  
ii) Rs.100-5-215-10-225/-  
1. Asst.Head Teahher of High/Higher  
Sec.School(plus Spl.pay of  
Rs.30/-p.m).  
2. Asst.Teacher of High/Higher Sec.  
Schools.  
3. Asst.Head Teacher of Experimental  
Model School(Spl.Pay of Rs.40/-p.m).  
4. Headm Teacher of Jr.Basic School.  
5. Instructors-Senior Basic Schools

- Rs.100-5-160/-  
Trained Graduate.
- 1) Head Teacher of Middle Schools Senior Basic Schools (Plus Rs.40/-p.m Spl.Pay)
  - 2) Asst. Teacher of Middle Schools.
- Rs.55-3-91-EB-3-118-4-130/-
- 1) Matriculate/Intermediate Teacher of Middle, Jr. Basic, Jr. High School and Primary Schools (5 advance increments for trained teachers).
  - 2) Non-Matric trained.
- Rs.35-4/2-75-5/2-80/-
- 1) Non-Matric Teachers. Special pay of Rs.15/-p.m allowed to Head teachers of Primary and Junior Basic Schools:

ii) Private Schools (aided)

Scale of pay as per Government schools.

e) Govt. Hindi Teachers' Training Institute:

- 1) Principal Rs.250-20-650-25-750/-
- ii) Asst. Teacher. Rs.150-5-160-5-215-10-225/-

f) Govt. Hindi Pracharaks. Rs.100-5-215-10-225/-

g) Govt. Schools for Oriental Studies:

- i) Graduate & Kabyatirtha Rs.100-5-215-10-225/-
- ii) Intermediate/Matriculate and Kabyatirtha. Rs.55-3-91-EB-3-118-4-130/ 5 advance increments.
- iii) Non-Matric Kabyatirtha -Rs.55-3-91-EB-3-118-4-130/ Social Education Workers.-1) Non-Matriculate Rs.50/-  
2) Matriculate- Rs.55-3-91-3-118-4-130.

ALLOWANCE 1962-63

Pay Ranges:	For Govt. Teachers:		Compensatory (old rate)	
	D.A	p.m Pay Ranges.	C.A	P.M
Upto Rs.50/-	30/-	upto Rs.34/-	5/-	
Rs.51-100/-	40/-	Rs.35-60/-	7/50	N.P
Rs.101-150/-	45/-	Rs.61-80/-	10/00	
Rs.151-200/-	50/-	Rs.81-140/-	12/50	
Rs.201-250/-	55/-	Rs.141-200/-	15/00	
Rs.251-300/-	60/-	Rs.201-300/-	17/50	
Rs.301-350/-	65/-	above 300/-	20/00	
Rs.351-400/-	70/-	Gazetted officers	-Pay upto	
Rs.401-450/-	75/-	Rs.300-50/00		
Above 450/- @ Rs.17½% of the Basic pay		Pay above 300/-	Nil.	

All Non-Gazetted staff are allowed Rs.5/-p.m  
an additional cash allowance from the year under report.

Compensatory Allowance (Revised Rate):

Pay Range:

C.A

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 1) Below Rs. 150/- | 10% of the pay including D.A<br>to the maximum Rs.12/50 n.p and<br>minimum Rs.7/50 n.p |
| 2) Rs.151-500/-    | 8% of the pay including D.A<br>to the minimum Rs.12/50 n.p                             |

Tripura Special Compensatory at the flat rate  
of Rs.7/50 N.P pay Rs. 195/-

For Non-Government Teachers.

a) Private College:

Dearness allowance - 40/-p.m for teacher appointed  
before Oct.,1956 @ Rs.17/50 N.P  
appointed after Oct. 1956  
(50% from Government and 50%  
from the College).

b) For Non-Govt.High/Higher Secondary and Junior High  
Schools.

Rates as per Government schools.

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