

EDUCATION IN TRIPURA.

1961-62

0 ANNUAL REPORT ON THE PROGRESS 0
0 OF 0
0 EDUCATION IN TRIPURA 0

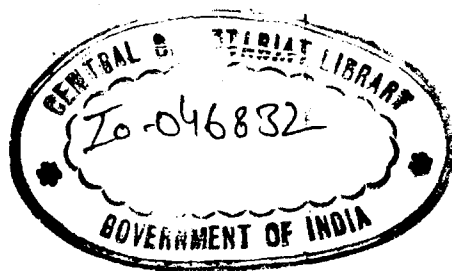


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EDUCATION IN TRIPURA

1961-62.

(ANNUAL REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN TRIPURA)

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CHAPTER - I:
GENERAL SUMMARY:

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL EDUCATION:

1) General Survey:

Tripura, formerly a princely State, is a Centrally administered Union Territory comprising an area of 4116 Sq. miles. 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. Agartala, the capital of this Territory, is situated to the east of Calcutta at a distance of 197 miles by air and 1050 miles by overland route through the Assam-Link. According to the provisional figures of 1961 Census, the population of this Territory is 11,41,942.

With rough physical features, hills and hillocks on the surface, Tripura is a land of dense forest covering about 70% of the total area. Villages in hilly areas are sparsely situated, and the habitations in these villages are lying in a scattered way. Such habitations are thinly populated. There is marked concentration of population in the neighbourhood of Sub-Divisional Headquarters, Tehsils and growing markets. The density of population of this Territory is 195 per square mile. Villages in the hilly areas are mostly inhabited by Tribals forming 30% of the total population of the Territory. The Tribals belong to various racial extractions such as the Tripuris, Reangs, Halams, Jamatias, Noyatias, Chakmas, Nags and Lushais. Some of them have close linguistic and anthropological affinities with each other, while all of them have a compelling similarity underlying their socio-economic life.

Lack of proper communication facilities within the Territory is a hindrance to progress and development. But the administration and people are facing the problem with courage and boldness. Gradually road communication within the Territory

are becoming better.

Tripura had a heavy influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan after the historic Partition of India.

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

ii) Legislation on Education:

The powers for legislation regarding this Territory rest with the Parliament of India. No legislation on Education was enacted for Tripura during the year under report.

iii) Institutions:

The year 1961-62 being the starting year of the Third Five Year Plan witnessed large scale activities in the field of Education. A good number of schools were newly started, number of teachers were increased, hostel facilities were expanded during the year. Steady expansion and all round activities in the field of education in Tripura were witnessed in this year. In pace of development many schemes of re-orientation and expansion were introduced at different levels of education. At the end of the Second Five Year Plan, there were three Basic Training Colleges, one Craft Teachers' Training Institute, One Hindi Teachers' Training College in Tripura. To cope with the increasing demand of trained teachers in elementary as well as secondary schools steps have been taken in the Third Five Year Plan for improvement and expansion of the existing Teachers' Training Colleges. During the year under report, emphasis was laid 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 Secondary and University stages.

In the field of Elementary education immense progress was made. A large number of primary schools including junior basic schools came into existence and a good number of formal primary schools were converted into junior basic schools. Crafts were introduced in majority of the Primary schools. Much progress was made in the field of secondary schools also. During the year 16 Senior Basic schools were newly started. Expansion of secondary education facilities in the rural areas were given due attention. Conversion of the middle schools and starting of new senior basic schools were made specially in rural areas. One Junior High School in rural area was up-graded to High school.

The following table will show the position of institutions in this Territory during the last year of the 2nd Plan and the First year of the 3rd Plan.

Number of Institutions.							
Type of Institution.	1960-61 (at the end of 2nd Plan).		1961-62 (1st year in 1961-62. of 3rd Plan).		Addition		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Colleges for General Education.		2	2				-
Colleges for Professional Education.		5	5				-
High/Higher Sec. Schools.		34	35			+	1
College for Special Education.		1	1				-
Middle/Jr.High/Sr.Basic schools.	83		96			+	13
Primary/Jr. High/Basic Schools.	1074		1257			+	183
Nursery (including Balwadi).	268		294			+	26
Schools for Professional Edn.	20		7			-	13
Schools for Special Education.	478		486			+	8
TOTAL-		1965	2183			+	218

Decrease in number of schools for professional education (as the above table shows) was due to the fact that Arts & Crafts Centres under Industries Department were not taken into account this year as per the instructions of the Government of India as these centres do not fulfill the conditions for being considered as educational institutions. The above table also shows the immense progress that was made in the field of primary education. There was an increase of 183 primary/Junior basic schools during the year. Special attention was paid to Basic Education. The number of Junior and Senior Basic schools was considerably increased. 450 Jr. Basic and 59 Sr. Basic schools were established by ~~start~~ or by conversion during the year under report as against 234 Jr. Basic and 43 Sr. Basic schools in previous year.

iv) Students:

Steps were taken during the year, to bring a big portion of children of age-group 6-11 into schools, which was not covered in the Second Plan period. Similar progress was made in the field of secondary education also. The total number of students at the end of Second Plan was 136321 (2181) which rose to 152196 (2057) during the year under report, and the rate of increase was 11.9%. The number of students according to the type of institution is given below for comparative study.

Number of students.

Type of Institution.	1960-61 (at the end of 2nd Plan)	1961-62 (1st yr. of 3rd Plan)	Addition during 1961-62.
1.	2.	3.	4.
College for General Edn.	B. 1150 G. 231	1091 251	- 59 + 20
Colleges for Professional Education.	B. 184 G. 40	250 53	+ 66 + 12
Colleges for Special Edn.	B. 7+(32) G. 141(132)	13+(24) 22+(148)	+6+(-8) +8+(+16)
High/Higher Secondary Schools.	B. 10835 G. 4265	11945 5217	+ 1110 + 952
Middle/Jr.High/Senior Basic Schools.	B. 7516 G. 3279	9020 3786	+ 1504 + 507

<u>W I.</u>				
Primary/Junior Basic Schools.	B.	<u>53748</u>	<u>61391</u>	<u>+ 7643</u>
	G.	27610	32302	+ 4692
Nursery Schools.	B.	<u>5199</u>	<u>6165</u>	<u>+ 966</u>
	G.	5134	6337	+ 1203
Schools for Profe- ssional Education.	B.	<u>586</u>	<u>470</u>	<u>- 116</u>
	G.	375	120	- 255
Schools for Special Education.	B.	<u>10724+(1464)</u>	<u>9631+(1340)</u>	<u>-1093+(-124)</u>
	G.	3424+(553)	4123+(545)	+699+(8)
TOTAL-	B.	<u>89949+(1496)</u>	<u>99985+(1364)</u>	<u>+10036+(-132)</u>
	G.	44372+(685)	52211+(693)	+7839+(8)

The above a table shows that number of girl students in Colleges for general education increased by 20 during the year and the number of boy students decreased by 59. This decrease was due to starting of higher secondary schools with Class XI. The students who were expected in the pre-University Classes of the colleges continued their studies in the XI Class of the higher secondary schools. Abolishment of Intermediate classes in the colleges due to starting 3 Year Degree Class was, also, resulted in this decrease. Besides, considerable progress was made in other fields of education, specially, in the field of Elementary education. In primary/Jr. Basic schools number of students increased by 7643 boys and 4692 girls from figures of the previous year. Decrease in number of students in schools for professional education was due to non-counting of Arts & Craft Centres as professional schools as per instruction given by the Government of India.

The rate of increase of girls under instruction was better than that of boys during the year as a result of special attention given to girls' education. Special schemes have been taken up in Third Five Year Plan for expansion of girls' education and training of women teachers. A large number of films, filmstrips and other equipments were added to the Central Film library at the State Headquarter for promotion of Audio-Visual Education in the Territory. In the field of physical education also remarkable progress was made. A large amount was spent for purchase.

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of instruments and essential equipments for physical education. Some Physical Training Camps were held during the year and a All-Tripura Seminar was held in this regard. Some teachers of secondary schools were sent outside the Territory for receiving higher training in Physical Education.

V). Expenditure:

The total expenditure on Education(Direct & Indirect) in Tripura during the year increased to Rs.18192115 from Rs.15769386 in 1960-61, and the rate of increment was 16'3%. Of the total expenditure, Rs.16801365 was spent for institutions of boys and the rest for institutions for girls.

Direct expenditure by type of institutions(Comparative Study).

Type of Institutions:	Years.		Increase(+) or Decrease(-)	
	1960-61	1961-62		
	1.	2.	3.	
Colleges for General Edn.	For boys.	521174	565132	+ 43958
	For girls.	-	-	-
College for Professional Edn.	For boys.	165494	253750	+ 88256
	For girls.	-	-	-
College for Special Edn.	For boys.	-	-	-
	For girls.	12156	10337	- 1819
High/Higher Secondary Schools.	For boys.	1281573	1456096	+174523
	For girls.	316437	441530	+ 125093
Middle/Jr.High/Sr.Basic School.	For boys.	1022834	1079620	+ 56786
	For girls.	92407	60299	- 33108
Primary/Jr. Basic Schools.	For boys.	4453392	4643261	+ 189869
	For girls.	-	-	-
Nursery Schools.	For boys.	23477	31103	+ 7626
	For girls.	-	-	-
Schools for Professional Education.	For boys.	362461	1125547	+ 763086
	For girls.	26305	2850	- 23455
Schools for Special Edn.	For boys.	502971	707381	+ 204410
	For girls.	189084	306118	+ 117034
Total.	For boys.	8333376	9861890	+ 1528514
	For girls.	537389	821134	+ 183745

From the above table it will be seen that schools for Special Education share the major portion of increased expenditure, followed by Primary/Jr. Basic Schools.

The abnormal increment of expenditure in case of special schools was due to arrear pay drawn in the year due to revision of salaries of Social Education Workers with higher payscale allowed with retrospective effect. Expenditure in Primary/Junior Basic schools increased as because different steps were taken for promotion of Elementary Education during the year under report. The direct expenditure in all types of institutions for boys and girls increased except in College for Special Education (Girls), Middle/Jr. High schools (girls only) and schools for Professional Education (girls only). The expenditure shown against Nursery schools related to two Nursery schools only. No expenditure was incurred in the Balwadi Centres, The statistics of which were shown together with Nursery schools. Education in Balwadi Centres was free. Thus the expenditure in Nursery schools did not increase in proportion to increase in the number of schools concerned.

Distribution of the total direct expenditure by sources in institutions for both boys and girls is shown below:

Sources.	1960-61		1961-62		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	Amount (Rs.)	Percent- tage.	Amount (Rs.)	Percent- tage.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Govt. Fund.	8388330	94'0	10214852	95'6	+ 1'6%
Fees.	388502	4'3	360457	3'4	- 0'9%
Endowments & Other sources.	193933	1'7	107715	1'0	- 0'7%
Total.	8970765	100'0	10683024	100'0	-

From the above table it is clear that 95'6% of the total direct expenditure was shouldered by the Government in the Territory and the rest of the expenditure was met from fees, and endowments and other sources. The Government Fund shared more expenditure during this year resulting in consequent decrease of expenditure met from fees and other sources.

The total indirect expenditure on education in Tripura in recognised institutions for boys and girls by sources and by items is given below:-

Items.	Sources.			TOTAL.
	Govt. Fund:	Fees.	Endowment & : Other Sources.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Direction & Inspection.	931864	-	-	931864
Building, furniture and equipments.	4819834	9443	71840	4901117
Scholarships, Stipends & other Financial Concessions.	630823	291	-	631114
Hostel charges.	56218	2954	1195	60367
Miscellaneous.	949538	6038	29053	984629
Total.	7388277	18726	102088	7509091

Two characteristics of indirect expenditure is revealed in the above table, viz. major portion of the expenditure was incurred on buildings, equipment and furniture, and the Government fund claimed 98'3% of the expenditure. Expenditure in other items as compared to that on buildings is meagre. An amount of Rs.291 shown against scholarships & stipends was the only scholarships awarded to students from the institution itself (A.K. Mahavidyalaya, Kailashahar) and the amount was met from fees. The percentage of indirect expenditure met from different sources are: Government Fund 98'3%, Fees 1'3% and Endowments & Other sources .4%. According to the Grant-in-aid rules in force 90% of the total expenditure on Private Aided schools was borne by the State Government.

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VI). Progress of Development Schemes (Plan only):

During 1961-62:

Financial achievement:

(9 Lacs)

19'573
(including 4'952
for construction).

Physical Target Achieved:

PRIMARY EDUCATION:

502 (330 Schools) Units have been started during the year under report. Staff for these units have been appointed and necessary equipments have been purchased. Grants were given to Private schools. 120 primary units (40 schools) have been converted into Junior Basic schools. The existing Basic Training Colleges have been expanded by acquiring land, purchase of equipments, appointment of teachers and construction of staff quarters and hostels. The Craft Teachers' Training Institute was expanded.

SECONDARY EDUCATION:

12'273
(including 6'763
for construction).

16 Senior Basic Schools have been started and some higher units have been opened. Staff have been appointed and grants were given to Private middle schools. Seminars have been organised. Location have been selected for starting of 2 Higher Secondary schools. All the posts of High/Higher Secondary schools except a few posts of lecturers have been filled up. Grants have been given to privately managed high and higher secondary schools. Grants have been given to privately managed high schools for acquisition of play fields and purchase of sports equipments etc. Sports festivals

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have been organised. Books and necessary equipments have been purchased for B.T. College. Constructional Works of the said College have been taken by P.W.D.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION:

1'28 (including '26 for construction).

Administrative approval has been accorded by the Government of India regarding construction of Science Laboratories etc. for the M.B.B. College, Agartala. Constructional works of the staff quarters etc. taken up previously are in progress. A sum of Rs.50,000 has been given to R.M. Mahavidyalaya, Kailashahar. Scholarships and stipends have been awarded to 45 students for higher education outside Tripura.

SOCIAL EDUCATION:

0'56

Most of the staff have been appointed. Books, furniture etc. have been purchased. Literatures have been published for neo-literates. Publication of 1 monthly journal has been continued. Branch libraries have been developed and expanded. 15 Literacy Centres have been started and continued. Most of the staff of Audio-Visual education have been appointed and films, spare parts for film library have been purchased.

MISCELLANEOUS:

including 37 for construction).

Physical Education was extended to more schools during the year. One Naval wing and 2 ACC Units have been raised and necessary equipments have been purchased

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for the purpose. Coaching ^{Camps} on Foot-ball, Cricket, atheletics, Gymnastic and Swimming have been conducted. Grants have been given to Clubs, Byayamagars etc. Some sports equipments have been purchased. Under Youth Welfare programme swimming and gynastic ~~programme~~ demonstrations have been conducted. Dramatic camps were organised. Constructional works of Youth Hostels have been taken up. Hindi Teachers' Training College has been expended by appointment of lecturers, acquisition of Land, purchase of equipments etc. For promotion of Hindi in this Territory more Hindi Pracharaks centres have been started and staff have been appointed. Hindi Essay competitions have been conducted. Scholarships and stipends have been awarded to 7 Handicapped.

CHAPTER - II.

EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION.

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CHAPTER -II:

EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION:

I) Organisation:

Tripura is one District Centrally Administered Union Territory. The Administration is carried out by an Administrator with designation of Chief Commissioner. He is the Head of the Administration and is assisted by the Chief Secretary, the Development Commissioner, Two Secretaries, one Deputy 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 management and administrative control of the Govt. schools upto secondary stage except 5 Senior Basic and 2 Junior Basic Schools were handed over to the Tripura Territorial Council in 1958. A separate Education Department with the Principal Officer, as Education as the Head was formed by the Council for dealing with the institutions transferred to them.

The responsibility of inspection and supervision of educational institutions and the power of appointment, transfer and dismissal of classes III & IV employees under Education Directorate vest in the Director of Education. The administrative control and management of the educational institutions under other Department of the Tripura Administration remained the same as the previous year.

For other private schools the managing Committees are approved by the Education Department of the Tripura Territorial Council. Inspection of all schools are done by the Inspecting Officers of the Tripura Territorial Council, subject to the power of over all supervision of

the Directorate in case of academic standard of aided schools.

The position regarding recognition, supervision, management and affiliation of the two Arts & Science Colleges remained unchanged during the year under report.

II) State Educational Services:

The position of the State Educational Service in the Territory during the year under report 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.	Class I.	Class II.	
			M	SF	M	SF			
Direction.	1	7	1	-	4	1	-	-	2
Inspection.	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Collegiate.	1	86	1	-	69	8	-	-	9
Schools.	1	17	1	-	13	1	-	-	3
Others.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL.	3	114	3	-	90	10	-	-	14

The services of the personnel of Class I and Class II Gazetted cadre serving under the Education Department of this Administration are treated as State Educational Service. In the above table the equivalent posts under Tripura Territorial Council have not been taken into account as the Tripura Territorial Council is a Non-Government organisation. The Class I post shown against Direction is held by the Director of Education and the 7 Class II Gazetted posts are:- (i) Deputy Director of Education, (ii) Deputy Director (Youth Programme), (iii) Deputy Director (Women's Programme), (iv) Hindi Education Officer, (v) Special Officer (Technical Education), (vi) Science Consultant, (vii) Social Welfare Officer. Of these posts, the post of Deputy Director of Education and Science Consultant remained vacant during the year due to non-availability of suitable candidate. The post of Special Officer (Primary & Basic Education) shown in 1960-61 under

Direction has been re-designated as District Inspector of Schools (Primary) and has been shown under Inspection during the year. Of the other 2 posts shown under Inspection, one is District Inspector of Schools and the other is District Inspector of Schools (Social). The post of Inspector of Schools and Inspector of Social Education have been re-designated as District Inspector of Schools and District Inspector of Social Education respectively with higher pay-scale.

The category, "Collegiate" includes principal, Vice-Principal, Senior Lecturer and Lecturer. Only the post of the Principal, M.B.B. College, Agartala belongs to Class IX Cadre and all other posts are of Class II Cadre.

The Class I post shown under "Schools" is the post of the Principal, Polytechnic Institute, Narsingarh. The post shown under "Others" is held by a Civil Assistant Surgeon.

III) Education Directorate and Inspectorate:

During the year, there was one Education Directorate in Tripura. There was no separate Directorate to look after female Education only. The Director of Education shoulders the responsibility of dealing with both male and female education in the Territory. He is assisted by the Deputy Director (Women's Programme) in matter of female education. There was a separate Social Education Section in the Education Directorate under supervision of the District Inspector of Social Education to deal with Social Education only. There was, also, Social Welfare Office under Education Department and the Office was placed under the Social Welfare Officer.

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The Director of Education is assisted by the Deputy Director (Youth Programme) in matters of Social Education, Physical Education, Welfare Services etc. and also assisted by the Hindi Education Officer and Special Officer (Technical) in matters of Hindi Education and Technical Education.

There was a separate Education Department in the Tripura Territorial Council with the Principal Officer, (Education) at the Head. After formation of the Tripura Territorial Council, responsibility of promotion of Education upto Secondary stage was transferred to them. For promotion and expansion of Elementary Education and smooth running of Educational Administration for that purpose the Territory has been divided into 10 Zones upto year under report. There was an Inspector of Schools at each Zone and he was assisted by Subordinate Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools.

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

Designation of the Posts	No. of posts with Class.		Pay scales.
	No.	Class.	
1. Director of Education.	1	I	Rs. 600-40-1000-1050- 1050-1100-1100-1150/-
2. Deputy Director of Education.	1 (Vacant)	II	Rs. 350-30-620-EB- 30-680-40-800/-
3. Deputy Director (Youth Programme).	1	II	-do-
4. Deputy Director (Women's Programme).	1	II	-do-
5. Hindi Education Officer.	1	II	Rs. 250-20-650-25-750/-
6. Special Officer, (Technical Education).	1	II	-do-
7. Science Consultant.	1 (Vacant)	II	-do-

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Designation of posts.	No. of posts with class. NO. Class	ray scale.
8. Social Welfare Officer.	1 II	Rs.350-30-620-EB-30-630-40-800/-
9. District Inspector of Schools.	1 II	Rs.250-20-430-EB-20-590-EB-20-650-25-750/-
10. District Inspector of Schools (Primary Education).	1 II	-do-
11. District Inspector of Social Education.	1 II	-do-
12. Assistant Inspector of Schools for General Education.	1 III	Rs.100-5-160-EB-5-215-10-225/-w plus Spl.pay of Rs.30/- p.m.
13. Assistant Inspector for Craft. (Vacant)	1 III	-do-
14. Chief Social Education Organiser.	1 III	Rs.200-15-320-20-380-EB-20-500/-
15. Assistant Inspector of Social Education.	2 III	Rs.100-5-160-EB-5-215-10-225/-plus spl.pay of Rs.30/- p.m.
16. Social Education Organisers. (Vacant 7)	32 III	Rs.100-5-160-EB-5-215-10-225/-in case of trained and Rs.80-4-160-5-180/-in case of un-trained.
17. Superintendent of Physical Education.	1 III	Rs.200-5-320-20-380-EB-20-500/-

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. No expansion of Education Directorate was made during the year under report. The Inspector of Social Education has no separate building of its own and the Office is being run in the Education Directorate.

The total expenditure on Direction and Inspection exclusive of the Tripura Territorial Council expenditure for the year 1960-61 and 1961-62 is given below for comparative study:-

	<u>1960-61.</u>	<u>1961-62</u>
Direction and Inspection.	Rs. 1,91,004/-	2,31,864/-. 2,81,826

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

CHAPTER III

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CHAPTER - III.

PRIMARY EDUCATION .

1. Administration and Control:

After the constitution of Tripura Territorial Council in 1957-58 all the Primary Schools under Govt. management except two Junior Basic Schools were transferred to the Council, with all Plan Schemes and provision. The remaining two Primary 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 Chief Executive Officer of the Council is the appointing authority.

School Managing Committees are the appointing authority in the case 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., Asstt. Inspector of Schools and Sub-Inspector of Schools) - Inspection of Private Schools is done by Tripura Administration through the Inspectors of Schools of the Council.

II. Scheme of School Classes:

In Tripura the duration of Primary stage education has been extended to 5 Years (i.e., class I-V) in lieu of 4 years (i.e. class I-IV) which was previously followed in the Territory. But due to various reasons, like (i) want of adequate number of students, (ii) want of accommodation etc. Primary Schools with 4 ~~xxxxx~~ classes have been gradually raising up upto 5 classes.

Primary Education is given in some of the Primary Schools/Jr. Basic Schools (I-IV), and in Middle/Jr. High Schools and Senior Basic Schools (I - V).

III. Schools:

A comparative Statement of Primary/Junior Basic/Basic Primary Schools for 1960-61 and 1961-62 is given below:-

Year	Total					Rural				
	Govt.	P.T.C.	Aided	Un-aided	Total	Govt.	P.T.C.	Aided	Un-aided	Total
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1960-61										
1. Primary:										
a) Single Teacher	476		8	13	497	-	476	8	13	497
b) Multiple-	321		12	10	343	-	311	1	10	322
2. Jr. Basic & Basic Pry.2	231		1	-	234	1	191	1	-	193
TOTAL:	9	1028	21	23	1074	1	978	10	23	1012
1961-62										
1. Primary:										
a) Single Teacher	463		6	31	499	-	463	6	31	499
b) Multiple-	295		12	1	308	-	288	3	1	292
2. Jr. Basic & Basic Pry.2	447		1	-	450	1	402	1	-	404
TOTAL:	2	1265	19	32	1287	1	1153	9	32	1195
Increase (+)	=	+177	-1	+9	133	=	+175	-1	+9	+183
Decrease (-)										

* Increase in the total number of Primary Schools during the year under report was due to starting of ~~new~~ new Jr. Basic Schools by the Tripura Territorial Council under the scheme for expansion of educational facilities at the primary stage.

Increase in the enrolment in that Primary stage of education as an intensive drive has been given by the council under Plan Scheme for expansions of educational facilities for the children in the age group 6-11.

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A comparative statement of enrolment in the Primary stage classes (I-V) in all types of schools in Tripura, for 60-61 and 61-62 (community wise).

IV. STUDENTS.

Management	1960-61			1961-62			Increase (+) Decrease (-) (Col. 7-4)
	Sch. Tribes/ Sch. Castes & Back Com.	Others	Total	Sch. Tribes Sch. Castes & Back. Comm.	Other	Total	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<u>Government</u>							
Boys	289	420	709	318	593	706	-3
Girls	83	251	334	244	189	423	+79
<u>A.T.T.C.</u>							
<u>1. Primary</u>							
Boys	19458	9738	29196	18376	10049	28425	+761
Girls	7554	5400	12954	7196	5334	12530	-124
<u>2. Jr. Basic</u>							
Boys	7742	13065	20807	11933	17908	29741	+8934
Girls	3642	8548	12190	5400	12024	17424	+5234
<u>3. M.E. Jr. High</u>							
Boys	455	827	1282	270	410	380	-608
Girls	132	682	814	190	271	371	-493
<u>4. Sr. Basic</u>							
Boys	524	860	1384	592	983	1575	+121
Girls	263	550	813	299	684	983	+170
<u>5. High/Higher Secondary</u>							
Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL: Boys	28249	24480	52729	31389	29738	61127	+8393
Girls	11641	15130	26771	13119	18802	32021	+5200
<u>B. PRIVATE (AIDED & UNAIDED)</u>							
<u>1. High/Higher Secondary</u>							
Boys	20	36	55	-	-	-	-
Girls	3	36	39	-	-	-	-
<u>2. M.E./Jr. High</u>							
Boys	74	66	130	205	425	630	+500
Girls	29	17	46	88	275	363	+317
<u>3. Jr. Basic</u>							
Boys	-	50	50	51	43	94	+44
Girls	-	20	20	20	9	29	+9
<u>4. Primary</u>							
Boys	1127	2314	3441	865	2007	2872	+569
Girls	656	1627	2283	491	1338	1829	-454
TOTAL: Boys	1221	2456	3676	1121	2475	3596	+80
TOTAL: Girls	688	1700	2388	599	1622	2221	-167
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>							
BOYS:	29759	27365	57124	32528	32601	65129	+8315
GIRLS:	12412	17131	29543	13842	20613	34655	+5112

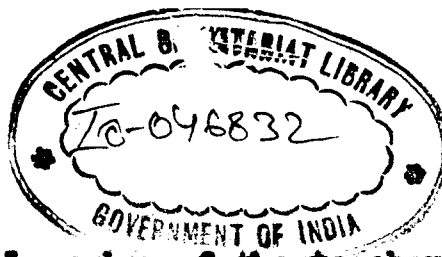
The above statement includes pupils (Studying in Classes I-V) beyond the age-group 6-11. The above statement shows that progress of Education amongst the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Backward Communities in the Primary Stage is encouraging as most of the areas predominately inhabited by the people of these communities have been provided with schools. There is also a target to start new more primary 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 1961-62, 195 new Primary Stage 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 on account of natural barriers as a result of which stagnation of students in Primary Stage classes are observed.

V. WASTAGE

No study of wastage and stagnation in the various stages of Education was made in Tripura previously. During the last two years a study in the extent of wastage and stagnation was made by the Tripura Territorial Council. It had of course, certain limitations which could not be avoided.

VI. COMPULSION

There was no compulsion in the Primary 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 second Five Year Plan.



VII. Teachers .

The increase in total number of the teacher in Primary Schools including Jr.Basic was very remarkable. The numbers of trained teachers were considerably raised from 600 in 1960-61.

Teachers by type of Schools(Comparative study)

Type of School	Men		Women		Total	
	Trained	Un-trained	Trained	Un-trained	Men	Women
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<u>In 1960-61</u>						
1. Jr. Basic Schools	305	583	97	239	883	336
2. Primary Schools	188	1303	10	131	1494	141
Total:	493	1889	107	370	2382	477
<u>In 1961-62:</u>						
1. Jr. Basic Schools.	396	756	115	316	1160	431
2. Primary Schools	239	1215	11	76	1454	87
Total:	635	1971	126	392	2604	518
Increase(+)	+142	+82	+19	+22	+222	+41
Decrease(-) in 1961-62.						

The above table shows increase in the total number of teachers irrespective of trained or un-trained in all type of Schools.

The percentage of the female teachers to the total was 16.5 during the year under report as against 16.7 in 1960-61. The teacher pupil ratio in the Jr.Basic and Primary Schools were 1:30 and 1:29 respectively during the year under report.

Number of trained teachers in Primary stage schools was not sufficient for the purpose. But the persistent efforts are being made to increase the number of trained teachers so that the Schools can be provided with a good number of trained teachers.

In the meantime all the Primary 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 Primary 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.

IX. Expenditure on Primary Education.

The total Direct Expenditure in Primary Education including Jr. Basic Schools rose from Rs. 4453392 in 60-61 to Rs. 4643261 in 1961-62 and rate of increase was 10.4. The increase was mainly due to new appointment of teachers and yearly time scale increment of teaching.

The source-wise distribution of the Direct expenditure of the 22 Primary Schools including Jr. Basic School are given below:

Comparative study.

Sources	1960-61	1961-62	Increase (+) Decrease (-) (In 1961-62)
Govt. Fund. Base	4400921	4605703	+204882
Fees	10960	14464	+3504
Endowments & Other Sources.	41611	23094	-18517
TOTAL:	4453392	4643261	+189869

A look at the above table will show that more than 99.1% of the total expenditure was incurred from the Govt. Fund. The Expenditure incurred other than from Govt. 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 the institutions.

The management wise expenditure on Primary Education is given below:-

Management	Year	
	1960-61	1961-62
<u>Government.</u>	25630	26158
<u>Tripura Territorial Council</u>	4315093	4406465
<u>Private Bodies</u>		
Aided -	98110	193491
Un-aided -	14559	17147
Total :	4453398	4643261

From the above table it will be seen that the Schools under the management of the Tripura Territorial Council, claimed about 94% of the total Direct expenditure, in comparison to which expenditure on the Schools under the management other than the Council V shares a negligible part.

Per capita cost of the students in Primary Schools including Jr. Basic are given below for comparative study with the previous year.

Management.	Year			
	1960-61		1961-62	
	Rs.	Np.	Rs.	Np.
Govt. Schools	65	5	69	2
Council's	57	3	49	8
<u>Private Schools</u>				
a) Aided	22	2	44	6
b) Un-aided	11	07	34	7
Average cost per pupil on the total enrolment	54	7	49	5

A look at the above table will show that per capita cost of pupils in Primary Schools varied from Rs. 69'2 to Rs.34'7 during the year under report. In the case of Govt. Schools it was Maximum and was minimum in the case of private aided Schools. Decrease of per capita cost in Schools under council was due to increase in enrolment.

In the above case, direct expenditure did not increase in proportion to increase in enrolment. In case of private aided and Un-aided Schools the per capita cost increased considerably

X) Single Teacher Schools:

Existence of Single Teacher Schools is a special feature in Tripura. 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 497 single teacher Schools during the year under report.

XI.) School Building and Equipment

During the year under report an amount Rs. 2,70,615 was incurred for construction of Primary and Jr. Basic Schools building, out of which an amount of Rs. 55,142 was contributed by the public. The Schools were also equipped with furniture & equipments for which an amount of Rs. 2,66,707 was spent from the Govt 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 during the Second Five Year Plan and through them a large number of Schools were oriented towards Basic pattern. To improve the method and standard of teaching in these Schools 193 trained in full course Basic Training and Hindi Training respectively during the year under report.

XIII). Re-organisation and New Development

Under the scheme for expansion of Educational facilities

Educational facilities at the Primary Stage there was a target to start 330 Schools (Jr. Basic) during the 1st. Year of the Third Five Year Plan out of which 175 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. Equipments were also been purchased for the aforesaid new schools.

Under the schemes for conversion of Non-basic Schools into basic pattern 40 Schools were converted into basic and in most of the Schools craft were introduced.

Further a commendable progress has already been made with regard to children of the age-group 6-11(i.e. Primary Education) and it is expected that at the end of the 3rd Five Year Plan more than 90% of the children of that age group will be brought to School. In Tripura it is estimated to be more than 90%.



Chapter - IV:

BASIC EDUCATION.

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VII. Basic Training Colleges and Schools - Number, enrolment, output, expenditure etc.	35
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CHAPTER - IV
BASIC EDUCATION

Expansion of Basic Education made during the year under report was remarkable . The Pilot Project schemes was implemented in one part of the Territory at the end of the 2nd Five Year Plan . Introduction of Pilot Project Scheme was an experiment for making field for compulsory Primary Education. The experimental study of the Pilot Project Scheme has become helpful on the part of the Primary stage Education for introduction of compulsion in Primary education Training of teachers in Basic Education proceeding ~~at~~ 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.

40 Non-basic Primary Schools were converted into basic type during the year under report. 176 Jr. Basic and 16 Sr. Basic Schools were started in the territory during the year under report.

1) Type of Schools

There are two types of basic Schools, names Jr. Basic School and Sr. Basic School. While some of the Jr. Basic Schools contain 5 classes (I-V), the others contain 4 classes (I-IV). The latter are called Basic Primary Schools. There are no remarkable difference between Jr. Basic and Basic Primary Schools with regard to the method and standard of teaching. The only difference in the number of classes: Some of the Senior Basic Schools contain middle stage (VI-VIII) classes only and the others 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:

Management-wise number of Jr. Basic Schools during ~~1960-61~~ 1960-61 and 1961-62 is given below for comparative study.

Management	1960-61.		1961-62.	
	Total No. of Schools	No. of Schools in rural areas	Total No. of Schools.	No. of Schools in rural areas
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
State Govt.	2	1	2	1
Tripura Territorial Council.	231	191	447	402
Private Bodies	1	1	1	1
Total:	234	193	450	404

From the above table it will be seen that the number of Jr. Basic schools under the management of Tripura Territorial Council, rose to 447 in 1961-62 as against 231 in 1960-61. The increased 216 Jr. Basic Schools includes 176 new Schools which were started newly and the remaining 40 Schools were those which were converted into Basic Type from Non-basic during the year.

Management-wise number of Sr. Basic Schools during 1960-61 and 1961-62 are given below for comparative study:

Management	No. of Schools.			
	1960-61		1961-62	
	Total No. of Schools	No. of Schools in rural areas	Total No. of Schools.	No. of Schools in rural areas.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
State Govt.	5	3	5	3
Tripura Territorial Council.	38	30	54	45
TOTAL:	43	33	59	48

A look at the above table will show increase in the total number of Sr. Basic Schools from 43 to 59 in the year under report. The increase was only shared by the Council. Considerable progress was made in starting senior Basic Schools in rural areas All Sr. Basic Schools are co-educational except one Sr. Basic School which is situated in urban area ~~xxxxxx~~ exclusively meant for girls.

III) STUDENTS

Enrolment in basic Schools particularly in rural Schools increased remarkably during the year under report and increase in number of Girls students was also satisfactory. A comparative statement of students in basic Schools (sex-wise) during 1960-61 and 1961-62 is given below:

Sex	Type of Basic Schools.			
	Jr. Basic Schools		Sr. Basic Schools	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Boys	21111	30094	4206	5392
Girls	12357	17643	1793	2270
All	33468	47737	5999	7592

The total number of students in Jr. Basic and Sr. Basic Schools increased considerably during the year under report. The enrolment in Jr. Basic and Sr. Basic Schools, in rural areas rose from 22586 to 35991 and 4248 to 5692 respectively.

Annual examination results of Jr. Basic and Sr. 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.
Jr. Basic Schools	3660	1770	2693	1315
Sr. Basic School:	478	121	357	95

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

IV). TEACHERS-

Type of Schools	TEACHERS.		
	1960-61	1961-62	Increase (+) & decrease (-) than 1960-61
	1.	2.	3.
Jr. Basic Schools :	1224	1584	+ 360
Sr. Basic Schools :	455	524	+ 69

From the above table shows that the number of teachers in both types of basic Schools increased to a great extent due to filling up of the new posts created under the plan scheme. The percentage of women teachers to total number of teachers in Jr.

The teacher=people ratio in 1961-62 were 1:30 and 1:14 in Jr. Basic School and Sr. Basic Schools respectively as against 1:27 and 1:13 in 1960-61. 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 Sq.Ft. desirable and 8 Sq. ft. minimum.

VI) EXPENDITURE.

The total direct expenditure on Jr. Basic and Sr. Basic Schools during the year rose to 2,434216 and 859439 respectively as against 2145575 and 782958 in 1960-61. The increase in the total number of Schools and teaching staff was responsible for increase in the amount of direct expenditure during the year under report. The amount spent on salaries of teachers mainly shared this responsibility as the amount spent on salaries of teachers in Jr. Basic and Sr. Basic Schools rose from 2022163 to 2253713 and 702726 to 733160 respectively during the year under report.

Direct expenditure on the both Jr. Basic and Sr. Basic Schools by sources for the year 1960-61 and 1961-62 are given below:

Sources	Jr. Basic Schools		Sr. Basic Schools.	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
	1.	2.	3.	4.
Govt. Fund.	2142076	2427227	778637	853656
Fees.	2568	5483	3242	4440
Endowments and other sources	931	1505	979	1343
TOTALS:-	2145575	2434216	782958	859439

The above table will show the increase in the direct expenditure in both types of basic schools. The Expenditure from Govt. Fund claims about 99.7% of the total expenditure and the expenditure from other sources etc. appears much negligible in comparison with that from the Govt. Fund. The average per capita costs of students in basic schools as worked out is Rs. 50.9 and 113.9 in Jr. Basic and Sr. Basic Schools respectively during the year under report as compared to Rs. 64.2 and 147 in 1960-61.

VII) Basic Training College:

In the First Five Year Plan one post-graduate Basic Training 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 under-graduate Basic Training Colleges are situated in rural areas. The details of existing Basic Training Colleges have been given in Chapter ~~XXXX~~ 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. Death of adequate trained in the basic Schools stood in the way of raising the standard. This difficulty has been gradually removing by making arrangement of Basic Training in the local colleges.

IX) Economic Aspects of Basic Education:

Education in Basic Schools has been made free on the ground that physical and material contribution was expected to compensate the loss of the fee income of the Schools. But the craft work of the minor children, particularly of Jr. Basic stage (i.e. age-group 8-11) hardly produce anything remarkable which could make-up the loss of fee income.

X) Re-organisation and new Developments

During the year under report 49 Teachers (40 men and 9 women) 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 75% of their contingencies in Craft work. It has also been observed that the 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 an amount of Rs.1,05,633 was spent on construction of school buildings of which public donation

In the year 1961-62 the School s were equipped with furniture and equipments amounting to Rs. 4,30, 682..

CHAPTER V:
SECONDARY EDUCATION
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CHAPTER - V.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

i) Administration and Control:

The internal administration and control of Secondary Schools in the Territory, except 5 Sr. Basic Schools under the Administration for specific purpose, are shared 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 the Principal Officer(Education) of the Council. Inspection of Secondary Schools upto middle stage in respective zones are done by the Inspectors 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 Department.

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) ^{Scheme} 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 stages 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 consist of classes from VI to VIII instead of classes from I to VIII. Duration of 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.	

111)

During the second Five Year Plan 6 high Schools were upgraded to higher secondary Schools whereas there were no such Schools in the First Plan period. In 1955-56, last year of the First Plan, the number of High Schools was 29 which rose to 34 including higher secondary at the end of Second Plan (1960-61). Remarkable progress was, also, looked in expansion Senior Basic Schools during the Second Plan. The number of Senior basic Schools during the Second Plan rose from 11 to 43. Some of the Schools were newly started and the others came into existence by conversion of Junior High and Middle Schools into basic type.

Contd.....

III) Schools

Management wise number of all types of Schools in 1961-62 & 1960-61 are given below for comparative study: -

Management	Type of Schools	No. of Schools		Increase + Decrease - than 1960-61
		1960-61	1961-62	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Government	Sr. Basic Schools	5	5	-
Tripura Territorial Council.	Higher Secondary	5	5	-
-do-	High	13	13	-
-do-	Sr. Basic Schools	38	54	+16
-do-	Middle/Jr. High	34	28	-6
Total :-		90	100	+10
<u>Private Bodies</u>				
Aided =	Higher Secondary	3	3	-
-do-	High	13	14	+1
-do-	Middle/Jr. High	6	8	+2
Un-aided	Middle/Jr. High	-	1	+1
Total:-		22	26	+4
Grand Total: of all :-		117	131	+14

A look at the above table will show increase in the number of Sr. Basic Schools from 38 to 54 and decrease in the number of Middle /Jr. High Schools in the year under report under the management of T.T.C. Increase in the number of Sr. Basic Schools was due to starting new such Schools under the Plan Schemes Decrease in the number of Middle/Jr. High Schools was due to separation of class VI from the existing 6 Middle Schools and joining the same to the nearest high Schools for strengthening the enrolment in high Schools. The said middle Schools in question were converted to Primary stage Schools with classes I to V.

Further, increase in the number of one High School under the management of Private Bodies (Aided) was due to upgradation of one Jr. High School to a High and increase in the number of 2 aided and one un-aided Middle/Jr. High Schools respectively- was due to opening of new such Schools during the year under report.

Of the total Secondary Schools 1 Higher Secondary, 6 High, 1 Sr. Basic and 2 Jr. High Schools were specially meant for girls under the management of Council, during the year under report.

IV) Students:

During the year under report, number of students under instructions in Secondary Schools considerably increased from 25895 to 29977 out of which 9003 are girls. and the rate of increment was 15'7. The average daily attendance, also, increased during the year.

(a) Distribution of students by types of secondary schools during 1960-61 and 1961-62 .

Type of Schools;	1960-61			1961-62		
	Boys	Girls	Totals	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Higher Secondary	3755	1203	4903	4056	2593	5649
High.	7080	3057	10137	7839	3624	11513
Middle/Jr.High.	3280	1516	4796	3707	1516	5223
Sr. Basic.	4209	1793	5999	5322	2270	7592
Total:-	18324	7574	25895	20374	9003	29977

From the above table it will be seen that enrolment in all types of Secondary Schools increased to a great extent during the year under report. In case of middle Schools enrolment was same static as starting of new senior ~~high~~ basic nearby affected the enrolment of middle schools.

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

Management	1960-61		1961-62	
	No. of students	Percentage	No. of students	Percentage
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Government	1060	4'0	1122	3'7
Tripura Territorial Council.	16428	63'4	18265	61'0
Private				
Aided	8407	32'6	10548	35'2
Un-aided	-	-	42	'1
Total:-	25895	100'00	29977	100'00

The above table will revealed that more than 60% of the total enrolment in Secondary Schools is claimed by the Council .

CO-EDUCATION:

Co-education was allowed in Secondary schools where there were no separate facilities for girls' education. Girls students are admitted into Boys' ~~Senior~~ Schools but the system was not vice-versa as no boys were admitted into Girls' School except 2 Middle School in Urban area under the Council. This is however a unique instance.

V) Teachers.

Teachers:	Higher (Sec. & High Schools)		Middle & Jr. High Schools		Sr. Basic Schools		TOTAL:	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>1960-61</u>								
Trained	132	35	21	7	134	32	287	74
Un-trained	490	91	179	24	230	59	839	174
Total:-	568	126	200	31	364	91	1126	248
<u>1961-62</u>								
Trained:	186	53	38	6	243	49	467	108
Un-trained	467	93	161	16	168	64	796	173
TOTAL:	653	146	199	22	411	113	1263	281
Increase (+)	+91	+20	-1	-9	+47	+22	+137	+33
Decrease (-)								
in 1961-62								

The above table will show that the number of teachers men as well as women increased satisfactorily in all types of Schools except Middle and Jr. High. The cause of decrease in the number of teachers of both sexes in Middle & Jr. High Schools was that from 6 existing middle Schools class VI were separated and amalgamated to the nearest high Schools and the Middle Schools in question retained as Primary stage Schools with classes I to V during the year under report.

The percentage of woman teachers to total was 22'2 as against 22'02 in 1960-61. The teacher-pupil ratio was 1:19 during the year under report, and the break up was : 1:21 in High/Higher Secondary, 1:21 in Middle/Jr. High and 1:14 in Sr. Basic Schools .

Pay of scales of teachers in Secondary Schools has 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. 2304407 to 2535716 and Rs.409844 to Rs. 501829 respectively and rate of increment of expenditure in schools for boys and girls were 10'0 and 22'4 respectively during the year under report. The percentage of the amount (Direct) spent schools for girls to total direct expenditure in Secondary Schools was 19'8 as against 15'0 in 1960-61.

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

1961-62

Type of Schools.	Management					Total
	Govt.	Tripura Territorial Council	Private Aided.	Private Un-aided		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
Higher Secondary Schools	B 410580 G 145200	410580	240321	8	656801	
High Schools	B 301297 G 286330	301297	498198	4	799295	
Middle/Jr. High.	B 134906 G 33108	134906	80294	2178	247372	
Sr. Basic	B 134449 G 27191	697792	4	4	332248	
TOTAL:-	B 134449 G -	1574375	224713	2178	2535716	
		501829			501829	

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 high Schools 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.	1960-61		1961-62		Increase + % Decrease (-) (In %)
	Amount Rs.	Percentage	Amount Rs.	Percentage	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Govt. Fund.	2439294	89'8	2800932	92'2	+2'4
Fees.	189323	6'8	177645	5'8	-1'0
Endowments & Other sources.	85644	3'4	58968	2'0	-1'0
TOTAL:-	2714261	100'0	3037545	100'0	-

A look at the above table will show that the percentage of expenditure from Govt. Fund considerably increased and expenditure from fees and other sources was decreased during the year under report. Percentage of decrease other than Govt. Fund was observed as the Govt. Grants to Privately managed (Aided) Schools covered the major portion of expenditure for which less expenditure from the funds other than Govt. Fund was incurred during the year under report.

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

The above table will show that the percentage of expenditure from Govt. fund and other sources considerably increased during the year. The decrease of expenditure from fees was due to introduction of revised grant-in-aid rules, in which provisions were made for bearing 90% percentage of total expenditure of private aided Schools by the State Government. According to revised grant-in-aid rules rates of tuition fees in private aided Schools

and education upto class VIII in all Schools for general Education has been made free. The table, also, reveals that the expenditure from Govt. Fund claims the lion share of the total expenditure.

Salaries of teachers in Schools for Secondary Education.

Type of Schools:	1960-61		1961-62	
	Amount spent on salaries of teachers.	Average Yearly salaries per teacher.	Amount spent on salaries of teachers.	Average yearly salaries per teachers.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Higher Secondary & High Schools.	1196090	1725.2	1463243	1831.3
Sr. Basic Schools	702726	1545.0	733160	1399.1
Middle/Jr. High.	308770	1334.9	269167	1218.0

In the above table salaries of teachers in Schools for boys and girls together have been given. The table shows that considerable increase in teachers salaries was made except Middle/Jr. High Schools during the year under report. The cause of decrease in teachers salaries in Middle/Jr. High Schools was that a few number of Middle Schools were converted into Primary stage Schools during the year under report.

Per capita cost of pupils (boys & girls) in Secondary Schools in 1961-62.

Type of Schools	MANAGEMENT.					TOTAL
	Govt.	M.T.C.	Aided	Private Un-aided		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
Higher Secondary Schools.	-	131'5	121'2	-	-	141'9
High Schools.	-	121.7	75.4	-	-	95.3
Sr. Basic schools.	119'8	113'5	-	-	-	113.2
Middle/Jr. High Schools.	-	60'5	41'9	51'8	-	53'7

The above table will throw light from different angle upon the per capita cost of students in Schools for Secondary Education. In case of middle Schools it is minimum and is maximum in case of higher Secondary Schools.

VIII) Scholarships, Stipends and other financial concessions.

Type of Institutions.	Scholarships & Stipends		Other Financial Con.	
	No. enjoyed	Total value per annum.	No. enjoyed	Total value per annum
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Higher Secondary:	B 133 G 31	10111 2979	1147 290	61700 10856
High:	B 151 G 143	10725 6281	1805 779	63114 22079
Middle/Jr. High:	B 21 G 13	1522 972	254 149	5251 2252
Sr. Basic:	B 265 G 142	6465 2875	829 379	26382 5622

Out of the total boys and girls ~~enjoyed~~ enjoyed stipends, and other financial concessions in secondary schools as shown in the above table 1749 boys and 278 girls belonged to Sch. Castes, Sch. Tribes and other back-ward communities and 1,11715 and Rs. 7209 were spent for boys and girls respectively. The break-up of these students with total value per annum spent for them is given below.

	No. enjoyed.		Total value per annum	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls.
Higher Secondary	426	53	39535	1925
High Schools.	622	55	44714	2646
Sr. Basic Schools.	533	117	22373	1858
Middle/Jr. High.	168	53	5092	780
Total.	1749	278	111715	7209

Break-up of the students enjoying free studentships in secondary Schools during the year under report given below:

	No. enjoyed.		Yearly amount foregone.	
	Boys.	Girls	Boys	Girls
Higher Secondary	283	-	10188	-
High Schools.	339	-	10038	-

Education was free upto Class VIII 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 standards of teaching:

Although there is 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 Jr. members of the teaching staff are benefited. 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 from VI to VIII and optional in Classes IX to X in all Schools for general Education.

XII) Examination results.

Name of Examination	No. appeared.			No. passed.		
	From re-cognised Inst.	Privately.	Total	From re-cognised Inst.	Privately.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Higher Secondary Exam. B	347	64	411	179	19	198
G	105	20	131	57	10	67
School Final Exam. B	661	1391	2052	279	241	520
G	292	386	678	119	68	187
Completion of Middle School Courses. B	3015	-	3015	2177	-	2177

Examination results during the year under report, were more fair than the previous year; and this reflects 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
Middle/Jr. High Schools	322	54	230	38
Sr. Basic Schools.	301	54	214	38
High Schools.	390	67	263	45
Higher Secondary Schools.	259	34	154	21

In the above total, combine 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 equipment :

Detailed break-up of expenditure incurred on Buildings, Furniture & equipments for Secondary Schools are given below for the year under report.

Type of Schools.	Expenditure in Rs.		
	Buildings	Furniture & Equipments	Total
Higher Secondary	B 163910	48577	212487
	G 17165	4000	21165
High	B 90413	204503	294916
	G 157600	37706	196306
Sr. Basic	B 3300	26739	30039
	G -	-	-
Middle/Jr. High.	B 5110	4532	9642
	G -	-	-
TOTAL:-	B 263733	285351	549084
	G 174765	41706	216471
Grand Total:-	B 438498	327057	765555
	G -	-	765555

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

The general condition of all the Higher Secondary/High Schools building are satisfactory. Sr. Basic Schools buildings in rural areas are also going to be constructed permanently year after year.

XIV)- Re-organisation & new developments

16 Sr. Basic Schools were started during the year under report. A good number of Sr. Basic Schools were equipped with Furniture and equipments during the year. Crafts were introduced in a number of Sr. Basic Schools in the year under report. Under the scheme for expansion educational facilities at the High stage action was taken for starting of new Higher Secondary Schools during the next year and equipments were also purchased.

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 Institution	Duration of Course	No. of person	
			Men	Women
Post Graduate Basic Trg.	Basic Trg. College Agartala.	One Year.	11	-
B.T.	Cal. University, Hoochly College, Kalyani	"	6 3 1	2 5 3
B.Ed.	Delhi, Santiniketan Calcutta. Santiniketan	" " "	2 4 3	1 1 3
Craft Teacher Trg.	Agartala Craft teachers Trg. Inst.	"	40	9
Hindi teachers Trg.				
Sr. Course	Agartala Hindi Teachers Trg. Institutions	2 (Two)	4	4
Jr. Course	-do-	1 (one)	13	1
Carrear Master Trg. (Eng.)	Calcutta.	1 (one) month	4	-
English Trg.	Hydarabad	4 (months)	4	-
Contesh Course in Science.	Calcutta	6 Months.	6	-

1.	2	3	4	5
----	---	---	---	---

Diploma course in Educational & vocational guidance.	Delhi	9(nine) months	1	-
Audiovisual Trg.	-do-	10(Ten) Weeks.	1	-
Physical Trg.	Banipur.	9(nine) months.	3	-

CHAPTER VI:

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION:

CONTENTS:

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CHAPTER VI

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION:

1. Institutions:

The Union Territory of Tripura has no University of its own. There are two Arts & Science Colleges in this Territory and these colleges are affiliated to the University of Calcutta. Of the two Arts and Science Colleges one (M.B.B. College, Agartala) is under the management of Tripura Administration and the other (R.K. Mahavidyalaya, Kailashahar) is under private management. The grant-in-aid was continued this year in case of the privately managed college, R.K. Mahavidyalaya, Kailashahar. For better management of this college grant-in-aid Rules were prepared and submitted to the Government of India, Ministry of Education for their approval. An amount of Rs.84,025/- was given to this College for maintenance and development during the year under report.

Course of studies in the Colleges:

The Government Colleges:

Pre-University Arts & Science - English (Compulsory)
Elective English, Bengali, Elective Bengali, Sanskrit, Elements of Economics & 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) - Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, History, Sanskrit, Philosophy.

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

Contd....

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

The duration of Pre-University Courses in both Arts and Science was one year. The students passing school Final and equivalent examinations are eligible for this courses of studies. Physiological Department (Pass course) in B.Sc., Class was opened during the year under report.

The private aided College:

Pre-University Course (Arts and Science) English, Bengali, Elementary of Economics and Civics, Logic, History, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Commercial Geography, Commercial Arithmetic and 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 decreased from 1381 to 1342 during the year under report. The decrease in the number of students was due to the starting of Higher Secondary schools with Class XI. The students who were expected in 1st year classes of the Colleges were admitted in Class XI of the Higher Secondary Schools. Abolition of the 1st year and 2nd year class in the Intermediate course has also resulted in decrease of enrolment in the Colleges.

STUDENTS IN COLLEGES:

1961-62

Management	Total enrolment		Students from Rural Areas.		Married students.	
	Boys.	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Government College:-	980	230	46	7	4	6
Private Aided College:-	111	21	78	9	-	1
TOTAL:-	1091	251	124	16	4	7
In 1960-61:	1150	231	176	12	6	7
Increase (+) & Decrease(-) in 1961-62.	-59	+20	-52	+4	-2	-

Out of the total students in the Colleges during the year under report 193 boys and 24 girls belonged to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities.

Hostel facilities in the Colleges:

Considerable improvement was made in case of hostel facilities in the Government College. Constructional works of the hostel building in the Government College have been completed and accommodation of seats have been extended .

Colleges:	No. of Hostels.	Boarders		
		Backward Communi- ties.	Others	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Govt. College- B G	2 1	58 1	63 7	121 8
Private Aided College:-	1		15	15

Expenditure for Hostels:

	Govt. fund.	Other than Govt.fund.	Total
Govt. College:-	12,107/-	--	12,107/-
Private aided College:-	382/-	--	382/-
TOTAL:-	12,489/-	--	12,489/-

The total expenditure on hostel includes both direct and indirect charges excluding construction of hostel buildings and purchase of hostel equipments. An amount of Rs. 35,902/- was spent for construction of hostel buildings.

III) Teachers:

Some vacant posts of Senior Lecturers and Lecturers were filled up in the Govt. College during the year under report, which resulted in considerable increase in the total number of teachers in the Colleges,

NUMBER OF TEACHERS - 1961-62.

	Prin- cipal.	Vice-prin- cipal.	Senior Lecturer	Lecturer	Demons- trator	Total
Govt. College:	$\frac{M}{F} \quad \frac{1}{-}$	$\frac{1}{-}$	$\frac{29}{1}$	$\frac{35}{7}$	$\frac{6}{-}$	$\frac{72}{8}$
Private College	$\frac{M}{F} \quad \frac{1}{-}$	$\frac{-}{-}$	$\frac{1}{-}$ (Pro- - fe sor)	$\frac{9}{-}$	$\frac{-}{-}$	$\frac{11}{-}$
TOTAL:-	$\frac{M}{F} \quad \frac{2}{-}$	$\frac{1}{-}$	$\frac{30}{1}$	$\frac{44}{7}$	$\frac{6}{-}$	$\frac{83}{8}$

All the posts of teachers except Demonstrators in the Government College belong to the Gazetted Cadre.

The number of Senior Lecturers and Lecturers increased by 3 (7 male + 1 female) and 7 (3 male + 4 female) respectively during the year under report.

8 posts of lecturers remain vacant in the Government College due to non-availability of suitable candidates. The total number of Demonstrators decreased by 3 during the year due to resignation of persons serving in these posts.

Pay scale of teachers in the Govt. College as well as in the Private Colleges, is given below:-

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE:

<u>Name of posts.</u>	<u>Pay scale.</u>
1. Principal (Class I Gazetted)	Rs. 350-30-680-40-1200/- plus special pay of Rs. 100/- p.m.
2. Vice-Principal (Class II Gazetted)	Rs. Initial pay Rs. 350/- in the scale of Rs. 250-20-650-25-750/- plus special pay Rs. 50/- p.m.
3. Senior Lecturers (Class II Gazetted)	Initial pay Rs. 350/- in the scale of Rs. 250-20-650-25-750/- plus an allowance of Rs. 50/- p.m. for Head of the Department.
4. Lecturers. (Class II Gazetted).	Initial pay Rs. 305/- in the scale of Rs. 200-15-320-380-4B-20-500/-.
5. Demonstrator (Class III Non-gazetted)	Rs. 100-5-215-10-225/- (Physical) Rs. 150-4-230-5-250/- (Science).

Private Aided College:

1. Principal.	Rs. 250-10-320-25-25-500/- plus Rs. 20/- p.m. as quarter allowance
2. Professor.	Rs. 150-5-175-10-225-2B-15-300/-
3. Lecturer.	Rs. 150-5-175-10-225-2B-15-300/-

Contd....

IV) Expenditure:

The total direct expenditure in the Government College as well as in the Private aided College rose from Rs. 4,61,811/- and Rs. 59,363/- to Rs. 5,06,938/- and 58,194/- respectively during the year. These increases were mainly due to increase of expenditure on salaries of teachers. The total expenditure on salaries of teachers in the Colleges increased from Rs. 3,81,949/- to Rs. 4,07,302/-.

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

	Govt. funds.	Fees.	Endowments & other sources.	Total
Govt. College:	3,93,150/-	1,13,782/-	--	5,06,938/-
Private aided College.	40,173/-	18,021/-	--	58,194/-
TOTAL:-	4,33,329/-	1,31,803/-	--	5,65,132/-

The above table throws light on the distribution of direct expenditure by sources. The portion of expenditure spent from the Government fund claimed 76'6% of the total direct expenditure and the rest is shared by the expenditure met from fees. The per capita costs of students in the Govt. and Non-Govt. Colleges were Rs. 418'9 and Rs. 440'8 as during the year as compared to Rs. 394'5 and Rs. 285'4 during the previous year.

Indirect expenditure of both Government and Non-Government colleges is given below by source and item-wise.

Contd.....

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Item.	Sources			Total
	Govt. fund.	Fees.	Endowments & other sources	
a) Buildings including furniture and equipments.	4,80,601/-	-	-	4,80,601/-
b) Scholarships and stipends	99,168/-	291/-	-	99,459/-
c) Hostel charges.	12,489/-	-	-	12,489/-
d) Miscellaneous .	3,673/-	-	-	3,673/-
TOTAL:-	5,95,931/-	291/-	-	5,96,222/-

The above table shows that almost the total indirect expenditure was incurred from the Government fund. The amount of Rs. 291/- shown against Scholarships and stipends was incurred in the Non-Govt. college.

V) Scholarships, stipends and other financial concessions:

Sources.	Scholarships & stipends.		Other financial concessions.	
	No. enjoyed	Total value.	Boys / Girls.	Boys / Girls.
Govt. fund.	233	51191	124 / 180	31 / 1097
Fees.	9	291	= / =	= / =
Total:	242	51482	124 / 180	31 / 1097

Number of students of backward communities enjoying stipends and other financial concessions.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number enjoyed.	100	17	117
Total value per annum (in Rs.)	33,102/-	5,095/-	38,197/-

Contd.....

Number of students enjoying Free-studentship:

	<u>No. of students.</u>		<u>Yearly amount foregone.</u>	
	Boys.	Girls	Boys	Girls
1) Students belonging to Backward Communities.	185	22	22064	2736
2) Others.	99	7	10082	732
3) Total	284	29	32746	3468

The number of students of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities enjoying free-studentship considerably increased during the year under report.

VI) Method and Standard of Teaching:

Appointment of to the vacant posts of teachers and arrangement of well equipped laboratories in the government managed colleges have resulted in the improvement of its standard. For better management of the Non-Government College, Grant-in-aid Rules were prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Education for their approval. A lump grant was given to the College for development and raising of its standard.

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

VII) Medium of Instruction:

Lectures are generally delivered in English in all subject except Bengali. Bengali is also allowed as medium instruction.

VIII) Examination Results (Regular):

Name of Examination-	Number appeared.			Number passed.		
	From recognised Inst.	Privately.	Total	From recognised Inst.	Privately.	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
B. A. (Hons)	$\frac{8}{3}$	=	$\frac{8}{3}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	=	$\frac{3}{2}$
B. Sc., (Hons)	$\frac{5}{-}$	=	$\frac{5}{-}$	$\frac{1}{-}$	=	$\frac{1}{-}$
B. A. (Pass)	$\frac{93}{40}$	$\frac{222}{62}$	$\frac{315}{102}$	$\frac{63}{26}$	$\frac{72}{19}$	$\frac{135}{45}$
B. Sc. (Pass)	$\frac{46}{2}$	=	$\frac{46}{2}$	$\frac{20}{2}$	=	$\frac{20}{2}$
B. Com.	$\frac{63}{-}$	$\frac{57}{1}$	$\frac{120}{1}$	$\frac{16}{-}$	$\frac{13}{-}$	$\frac{29}{-}$
I. A.	$\frac{B}{G}$	=	$\frac{419}{150}$	=	$\frac{128}{35}$	$\frac{128}{35}$
I. Sc.	$\frac{B}{G}$	=	$\frac{66}{4}$	=	$\frac{28}{3}$	$\frac{28}{3}$
Pre-University (Arts).	$\frac{234}{82}$	$\frac{9}{5}$	$\frac{243}{87}$	$\frac{100}{41}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{103}{43}$
Pre-University (Science).	$\frac{106}{6}$	=	$\frac{106}{6}$	$\frac{54}{2}$	=	$\frac{54}{2}$

Examination Results were comparatively better than those in the previous year. Attempts are being made for reducing the numbers of unsuccessful students by appointing staff, arranging more ^{tutorial} classes and providing necessary equipments.

IX) Building and equipments:

Condition of building of the Government College is *fairly* good and the building is being extended. During the year an amount of Rs. 3,40,124/- was spent for construction of College building, staff quarters, hostels, laboratories etc.

Condition of building of Non-Government College is satisfactory. For extension of College building, furniture and scientific apparatus an amount of Rs.1,40,477/- was spent.

X) Research in the Universities:

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

XI) Re-organisation and New Development:

For improvement of teaching Science and offering better scope for admission of students to the Science classes, a provision of Rs.3'0 lacs was made in the Third Five Year Plan for the construction of Science laboratories in the M.B.B. College, Agartala and the work is in progress. Hostel facilities have been extended in both the Colleges. For covering up shortage of men and women lecturers, teachers etc. in Tripura and for expansion of educational facilities to the students, specially women, of Tripura, schemes for awarding scholarships and stipends on a liberal basis have been taken up in the Third Plan. During the year 155 scholarships and stipends were awarded to men and women students of Tripura for higher education. Preliminary arrangements were being made to start Post-Graduate teaching in the M.B.B. College, Agartala from the 3rd year of the Third Plan. For better management of the R.K. Mahavidyalaya, Kailashahar, Grant-in-aid Rules were prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Education for approval. An amount of Rs.84,025/- was given as grant-in-aid to the College for maintenance and development.

CHAPTER - VII:

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

CONTENTS:

<u>ITEMS:</u>	<u>PAGES:</u>
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II) Training College, Institutions, Students, Output, expenditure etc.	65
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CHAPTER VII

TRAINING OF TEACHERS:

I) Normal and Training Schools:

The Janata College, Ramnagar in Dharmanagar Sub-Division was the only Training School for Village leaders in this Territory during the year under report. This institution which was started in 1958-59 is also utilised for imparting training to untrained Social Education Workers of the Territory. Untrained Social Education Workers are no more required to be sent outside the Territory for training. The subjects of teaching in this institution are as follows:-

1. Improved ~~ment~~ method of village Agriculture/Gardening, Horticulture etc.
2. Improved method of village handicrafts,
3. Systematic village sports,
4. Method of teaching in adult literacy centres,
5. Village recreational activities.

The institution provides a three-month training for the Village Leaders as also for the Social Education Workers.

Since starting of this Institution 527 Social Education Workers including functional village leaders received training upto the year under report. During the year, 86 Social Education Workers and 3 Village leaders received training. The Institution had 8 teachers including one Principal of Class II Gazetted Cadre. The total direct expenditure rose from Rs.26833 to Rs.32737 and the entire amount was spent from the Government fund.

II) Teachers' Training Colleges (Non-Basic):

Of the two non-basic training Colleges in Tripura during the year under report, - one was the Hindi Teachers' Training College and the other was the Craft Teachers' Training Institute. Both the Colleges are managed by the Tripura

Administration and are situated in the District Headquarter Agartala. A pass in the School Final or equivalent examination is the minimum qualification for admission into the Colleges. The Hindi Teachers' Training College prepares teachers for teaching Hindi in Secondary Schools, Basic and Non-Basic. In this college there are arrangements for training in Senior and Junior Courses. The Craft Teachers' Training Institute prepares teachers for teaching Crafts in Primary and Secondary schools of both basic and non-basic type.

Duration of session in both the colleges is of one year and the session begins in January and ends in December.

Institution.	No. of trainees.		No. of teachers.	
	Boys	Girls	Men	Women.
Hindi Teachers' Training College.	25	18	3	-
Craft Teachers' Training Institute.	40	10	19	-

Majority of the trainees of these institutions came from the schools in rural areas. Generally untrained teachers of this Territory are admitted in these institutions. But candidates who are not teachers are, also, allowed in the Hindi Teachers' Training College. Among the above mentioned trainees 11 male trainees of Craft Teachers' Training Institution and 4 male and 2 female trainees of Hindi Teachers' Training College belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Communities.

Of the total teachers, the Principal, Hindi Teachers' Training College is ranked Class II (Gazetted Cadre).

OUT-PUT:

All the students of the Craft Teachers' Training Institute appeared at the Final examination and out of them 39 male and 9 female came out successfully. 7 male and 1 female students of Hindi Teachers' Training College passed at the final examination.

Expenditure:

An amount of Rs.21,197/- was spent for the direct expenditure of the Hindi Teachers' Training College during the year under report and the direct expenditure increased by Rs.11,598/- over the figures of the previous year. But the number of teachers remained the same as in the previous year. The increased expenditure was due to more expenditure on establishment of the institution. The total amount of direct expenditure was spent from the Government Fund.

In the Craft Teachers' Training Institute an amount of Rs.68,278/- was spent for the direct expenditure from the Government fund and the rest Rs.10,819/- was met from the sale products of the institute. The number of teachers was considerably increased in this institution during the year.

b) Teachers' Training Colleges (Basic):

There were three Basic Training Colleges in the Territory during the year, of which one was Post-Graduate and the other two were Under-Graduate Training Colleges. The total intake of the Basic Training Colleges was 360 during the year. Trainees of these Colleges are selected from the un-trained teachers of primary and secondary schools of the Territory. The Basic Training College,

Agartala is a Post-Graduate Basic Training College but there is arrangement for training in Under-Graduate course also. The Basic Training College, Agartala is situated in urban area and the other two Basic Training Colleges - Basic Training College, Kakrabor and Basic Training College, Panisagar are in rural areas. Stipends are given @ Rs. 20/- and Rs. 30/- per month to the trainees of Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate course respectively.

Duration of session in all the Colleges is of one year and the session begins in January and ends in December every year.

STUDENTS (TRAINEES):

	Post-Graduate courses.		Under-Graduate courses.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls
Post-Graduate Basic Training College.	13	2	41	23
Under-Graduate Basic Trg. College.	-	-	131	-
TOTAL:-	13	2	172	23

The majority of the trainees came from the schools of rural areas. Of the total enrolment of the Basic Trg. Colleges 37 male trainees belonged to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities.

The total number of teachers in Basic Training Colleges was 35(32 male and 3 female) of whom three Principals of three Colleges and two Senior Lecturers of the Basic Training College, Agartala belonged to Class II Gazetted cadre. Two posts of Senior Lecturers in the Basic Training College, Agartala were filled up during the year.

Expenditure:

An amount of Rs. 1,64,270/- was spent for the direct expenditure of the Basic Training Colleges and Rs. 1,10,780/- was spent for the salaries of teachers during the year under report as against Rs. 1,11,253/- and Rs. 77,585/- for direct expenditure and salaries respectively in the previous year. The total amount of direct expenditure was spent from the Government Fund.

III) Re-organisation and New Development:-

The annual intake of the Basic Training Colleges raised from 300 in 1960-61 to 360 during the year to meet the increasing demand of basic schools for trained teachers. Every Basic Training College have their own buildings and the buildings are being extended year after year according to the necessity. During the year Rs. 4,67,038/- was spent for constructional works of the Colleges. Necessary equipments and teaching appliances were purchased and supplied to the Colleges, for which an amount of Rs.60,661/- was spent.

Necessity for starting a B.T. College in Tripura was greatly felt for training ^{of} untrained teachers of High and Higher Secondary schools. As there was no facility for training of these teachers within the Territory a good number of teachers are sent every year outside Tripura for receiving training in B.T./B.Ed. courses. Necessary arrangements for the purpose were done during the year and constructional works of the said College was in process. The College is expected to start functioning from the Third ~~Plan~~ year of the Third Five Year Plan. During the year 30 teachers of secondary schools were sent outside the Territory for B.T./B.Ed. training.

The Craft Teachers' Training Institute was strengthened during the year by appointment of 2 Lecturers, 6 Senior Instructors and 3 Instructors in order to meet the growing demand of trained personnel in various Craft in the Territory. The work relating to construction of additional buildings, hostels and staff quarters was entrusted to the P.W.D.

During the year the Hindi Teachers' Training College was shifted to a new building which was completed by the P.W.D. An amount of Rs. 87,170/- was spent on construction of the buildings. It was, also, provided with additional books, furniture and equipments worth of Rs. 22,613/-.

CHAPTER -VIII:PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION:CONTENTS:

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IV) Re-Organisation & New Development.	74

CHAPTER VIII:

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION:

1). SCHOOLS:

In this Territory ^{schools} for Professional and Technical Education included one Polytechnic Institute, One Nursing Training Centre, One Basic Agricultural School and four Industrial Institutes during the year under report. The Polytechnic Institute, Narsingarh started in the 2nd Plan under Education Department continued this year offering 3 year 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 is proposed to be increased to 120 during the year. The Nursing Training Centre was under the control of Health Department, the Basic Agricultural School under Agriculture Department, and the Industrial Institutes under the Industries Department. There was no professional or technical school under private management. No girls are admitted in the Polytechnic Institute and Basic Agricultural School while Industrial Institutes ~~and~~ ~~are~~ are co-educational. The Nursing Trg. Centre is open to girls and women only. Students of the Polytechnic Institute, after completion of 3 year course, appear at the Final Examination conducted by the State Council for Engineering and Technical Education, West Bengal and Diplomas in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering are offered to the successful candidates. In case Industrial Institutes duration of courses were for 18 months - 6 months for inplant training in respect of Engineering trades and 12 months training for vocational trades. Certificates are issued by the Industries Department to the successful candidates after completion of courses. The Examination of the Nursing Training Centre is conducted by the Assam Nursing Council, Shillong.

II). STUDENTS:

Type of Institution:	Students belonging to Sch. Caste, Sch. Tribes & Other Backward Communities.			Total.	Students from rural areas.
	1.	2.	3.		
Polytechnic Institute.	M.	41	183	224	152
	F.	-	-	-	-
Basic Agricultural Schools	M.	15	90	105	105
	F.	-	-	-	-
Nursing Training Centre.	M.	-	-	-	-
	F.	15	72	87	58
Industrial Institute.	M.	41	100	141	135
	F.	13	20	33	13
TOTAL:	M.	97	373	470	392
	F.	28	92	120	71

From the above table it will be seen that students from the rural areas are taking more interest in the professional and technical Education due to rapid development of Industry and Agriculture in the villages. As a result, demand for Technically trained persons are essentially required there.

III). TEACHERS:

Type of Institution:		Possessing			TOTAL
		Degree.	Diploma/ Certificate	No. Degree/ Diploma/ Certificate	
1.		2.	3.	4.	
Polytechnic Institute.	M.	17	1	-	18
	F.	-	-	-	-
Basic Agricultural School.	M.	2	1	-	3
	F.	-	-	-	-
Nursing Training Centre.	M.	-	-	-	-
	F.	1	1	-	2
Industrial Institute.	M.	28	28	-	28
	F.	-	-	-	-
TOTAL-	M.	19	30	-	49
	F.	1	1	-	2

One female teacher possessing Diploma shown against Nursing Training Centre in above table was a part-time teacher. Service of a Lady Health Visitor was utilised for the purpose.

OUT-PUT:

	<u>Number appeared:</u>		<u>Number passed:</u>	
	<u>Boys.</u>	<u>Girls:</u>	<u>Boys.</u>	<u>Girls:</u>
Polytechnic Institute.	48	-	42	-
Basic Agricultural School.	71	-	71	-
Nursing Training Centre.	-	80	-	80

Results of the examinations of the Industrial Institutes have yet not been declared. During the previous year almost all the students of these institutes came out successfully. This year also satisfactory results of the examination in these institutions are expected.

Of the total students passed from the Polytechnic Institute in the Final Examination of Diploma Course of Civil Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, 6 were placed in the 1st Division and 18 in the 2nd Division. One of the students passed stood first in L.C.E. Examination in order of merit from the Polytechnic Institute. The examination was conducted by the State Council for Engineering and Technical Education, West Bengal.

V). EXPENDITURE:

Type of Institutions:	<u>Direct expenditure by sources:</u>					Salaries of teachers
	<u>Govt. Fund:</u>	<u>Dees.</u>	<u>Other sources:</u>	<u>Total:</u>		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
Polytechnic Institute.	130338	25000	-	155338	69358	
Basic Agricultural School.	34809	-	-	34809	16091	
Nursing Trg. Centre.	2350	-	-	2850	2700	
Industrial Institutes.	1096897 928900	25000 -	6500	935400	64600	
TOTAL.	1096897	25000	6500	1128397	152749	

The above table shows that the Direct expenditure met from fees and other sources is very much low as compared to expenditure met from Govt. Fund. Education was free in the Basic Agricultural School, Nursing Training Centre and Industrial Institutes. In the Polytechnic Institute a large number of students enjoyed free-studentship. The figure Rs.6500 shown against Industrial Institutes under "Other Sources" was an expenditure met from the sale proceeds of students.

An amount of Rs.1245661 was incurred as indirect in schools for Professional and Technical Education during the year and the break-up of the indirect expenditure was: Polytechnic Rs.331382, Basic Agricultural School Rs.33579, and Industrial Institutes Rs.875700. There was no such expenditure in the Nursing Training Centre.

VI). HOSTEL FACILITIES:

There were no hostel facilities in schools for Professional and Technical Education ~~except~~ except the Polytechnic Institute and the Basic Agricultural School. There was one hostel attached to each of these two institutions. The total number of boarders in these hostels was 304.

An amount of Rs.10441 was spent for the hostel expenditure including maintenance of hostel.

2). 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.

3). All India Institution:

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

4) Re-organisation and New Developments

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 Second Plan offering 3 Year 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 is proposed to be increased to 120 during the year. During the year equipments, machineries etc. were purchased and staff were appointed for expansion of the Polytechnic Institute.

The Basic Agricultural school under Agriculture Department is playing an important part in this atricultural Territory. This institution provides training in agriculture. Necessary measure was taken for expansion of the institution. Courses for training of farmer's sons and young Tribal Farmer's sons were added to existing training course of the institution ~~durin~~ during the year.

The Nursing Training Centre attached to the V.M. Hospital, Agartala under Medical Department continued this year. This institution offers certificate to the trainees. The certificates are awarded by the Assam Nursing Council, Shillong to the successful candidates after completion of two year course training in Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwifery. It was proposed to start a Senior Nursing Course, a Pharmacy Training Course and a Health Visitors' Course in this institution. Starting of above mentioned course will be helpful to Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwives and Health visitors as they may qualify themselves as Senior Nurse/ after completion of 2 year 9 months and 2 year training respectively provided they posses requisite qualifications.

In view of the demand for trained persons in the developing rural industries, Industrial Institutes under Industries Department were started to provide training in Engineering and Vocational Trades. Duration of Courses done in these Industrial Institutes is for one year and six months. During the year under report these Institutes were expanded and strengthened by appointment of more teachers and purchase of equipments and scientific apparatus.

CHAPTER - IX:

SOCIAL EDUCATION:

CONTENTS:

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VI) Re-organisation and New Developments.	80

CHAPTER IX:

SOCIAL EDUCATION:

In 1961-62 the Social Education Centres in this Territory were run by the Education Department except a few which were under the management of private bodies and the Tripura State Social Welfare Advisory Board. Social Education Centres under private management received financial grants from the Education Department and the Tripura State Social Welfare Advisory Board during the year. The Community Development Blocks have been doing a good deal of social works in collaboration with the Education Department in the rural areas. Social Education Centres are of coordinating pattern. All other Social activities alongwith driving out of illiteracy are done in the centres.

The Social Education Organisers have to perform various important duties such as removal of illiteracy, organisation of follow-up activities by writing wall-paper, distribution of charts, pamphlets etc; organisation of cultural and recreational activities like folk dance and drama, Kathakirtan, sports and games etc., organisation of Youth Welfare and Women's Welfare activities etc., promotion of education through audio-visual aids and supervision of work of Social Education Workers.

The progress in the field of Social Education is st satisfactory. Scheme for coordinating the Social Education activities continued this year. Four new schemes have been drawn up under Third Five Year Plan and have been implemented during the year.

Contd....

I). Centres and literacy Classes:

Management	No. of Social Edn. Centres.					
	Urban area.		Rural areas.		Total of urban & Rural areas.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
State Govt.	9	11	271	112	280	123
Tripura State Social Welfare Advisory Board.	-	-	-	20	-	20
Total.	9	11	271	132	280	143
Total No. of Social Edn. Centres in 1960-61.	9	11	271	125	280	136

From the above table it will be seen that number of female Social Education Centres considerably increased during the year due to taking of special step for promotion of Social education for females, specially in the rural areas. No post-literacy class was organised in this Territory during the year.

II). ENROLMENT:

Management.	Urban.		Rural.		Total of Urban & Ru		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	All.
State Govt.	380	395	8645	3168	9025	3563	12588
Tripura State Social Welfare Advisory Board.	-	-	-	265	-	265	265
Total.	380	395	8645	3433	9025	3828	12853

There was a considerable increase in the ~~male~~ enrolment of literacy classes during the year under report. ^{where was considerable} ~~due to increase~~ ^{increase} in the number of female literacy classes. The enrolment of male literacy classes remained static.

Teachers in Social Education Centres:

The total number of teachers (Social Education Workers) was 474 including 172 females. Of the total teachers, 251 male and 52 female were specially trained. A Janata College was started during the Second Five Year Plan for Training of Social Education Workers and Functional Village leaders.

This institution continued this year. Provision for expansion of this institution have been made in the Third Plan. Besides, untrained teachers were given short-course training ~~in~~ during the year.

III) Duration of Session:

Duration of session is 6 months in the Adult literacy Centres.

IV) Expenditure on Social Education:

An amount of Rs.893101 was spent for direct expenditure of Social Education including Rs.841771 spent for salaries of teachers. The total direct expenditure rose to Rs.893101 during the year from Rs.599986. The cause of such sudden increase in the direct expenditure was due to revision of scales of pay with arrear effect of the Social Education Workers. In the previous year the total amount spent on salaries of teachers was Rs.545339. The total amount of direct expenditure was spent from the Government fund. An amount of Rs.358658 was spent for the indirect expenditure of Social Education and the amount includes Rs.1491 spent from local contribution for house construction of Social Education Centres under private management. The rest of the expenditure was incurred from the Government Fund. The total amount of indirect expenditure includes expenditure on construction of buildings, purchase of equipments and furniture, library services, grants to Voluntary Youth Organisations, Voluntary Women's Organisations and other miscellaneous items.

V) Production of literatures and Audio-Visual Aids:

The following literatures were published for neo-literates by the Education Department of this Administration during the year:

Contd.....

Name of the book.	Language in which the book was written.
1. Ramayana Kacharja.	Tripuri.
2. Tippra.	Bemgali.

An amount of Rs.8800 was spent for the printing and publication of these books.

Publication of a monthly magazine for the neo-literates under the title of "Sakshar" by the Education Department continued this year also. The publication of the quarterly magazine under the title "Granthalok" from the Central Library (Birchandra Public Library) was continued during this year under report. Books and monographs were also published for the neo-literates.

One Audio-Visual Section with a Central Film Library started during 2nd Plan continued this year. A scheme costing Rs.62000 have been taken up under the 3rd Plan for strengthening of the Unit by providing further films, spare parts etc. During the year 1961-62 a sum of Rs.8000 was spent to meet the pay of staff as well as cost of films etc. A workshop for repair of projectors, radio etc. was set up under the Plan scheme. The Workshop was manned by One Assistant Inspector of Social Education and One Technical Assistant. 290 Cinema-shows including documentary films were arranged and the shows were attended by about 203150 persons. The majority of the shows was arranged specially in rural areas.

Financial assistance was given to Cultural organisations, Youth Clubs and Women Welfare Clubs, Sub-Zonal Sports for neo-literates were arranged. Several dramas were staged by the Cultural Organisations. Steps were taken for revival of Folk Arts.

VI) Re-organisation and New Development:

The progress in the field of Social Education in Tripura is satisfactory. Four new Schemes have been introduced during the year for development of Social Education. 9 Adult literacy Centres were started during the year. For extending reading

facilities to different categories of readers, the State Central Library, Mobile Library Unit and the Branch Libraries are proposed to be extended and development during the 3rd Plan. During the year books and furniture have been purchased and required staff were appointed and an amount of Rs.34,300 was spent for development of libraries. A Children's Section was started at the Central Library.

For efficient management of library service, 3 Librarians were sent for practical training at the National Library, Calcutta and 2 Graduate librarians were sent to Calcutta University for Diploma course in Library service during the year.

A Workshop for repair of projectors, radios etc. set up during the 2nd plan continued this year and the workshop was manned by One Assistant Inspector of Social Education and one Technical Assistant. The Central Film Library was further equipped by adding stocks of films. 11 films were purchased and added to the Central Film Unit during the year. The facilities of the Mobile library were extended to 3 more Sub-Divisions.

A literacy drive among the females in the rural areas was a special feature of the year. As a result enrolment in the female literacy centres increased considerably. During the year under report, activities of 3 Projects of original pattern of Tripura State Social Welfare Advisory Board were transferred to Voluntary Organisations in view of the accepted policy of Democratic Decentralisation of the ^{Welfare} Institutions. Though the organisations have had to face ~~central~~ certain difficulties at the initial stage, with the passing of time and the organisations gaining in experience, the difficulties are expected to be got over.

CHAPTER - X:

EDUCATION OF GIRLS AND WOMEN:

CONTENTS:

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CHAPTER - X:

EDUCATION OF GIRLS AND WOMEN 1961-62.

I) Institutions for Girls & Women by type and standard are given below for comparative study:-

Type of Institution-	Period	
	1960-61	1961-62.
1. College of Music & Fine Arts.	1	1
<u>Schools for General Education:</u>		
1. Higher Secondary Schools.	1	1
2. High School.	6	6
3. Middle/Junior High School.	4	2
4. Senior Basic School.	1	1
<u>Schools for Professional Education:</u>		
1. Nursing Training Centre.	1	1
2. Arts & Craft Centre.	1	-
<u>Schools for Special Education:</u>		
1. Social Education Centres (Schools for adults).	135	143
TOTAL:-		
	150	155

The detailed information of these institutions have been given in the previous chapters. The above mentioned institutions were specially meant for girls and women. Besides, girls students were allowed in the institutions for boys, where, there was no separate arrangement for girls' education.

II) ~~xxxxxxx~~ Scholars:

The number of girls under instruction in girls as well as in boys institutions are given below :-

1961-62

Types of Institution.	Total enrolment.	No. of Girls in total enrolment.	Total No. of girls students in 1960-61.
1. Arts and Science Colleges.	1342	251	231
2. Colleges for Professional Education (Teachers' Training Colleges).	303	53	40
3. College for Special Education (College of Music & Fine Arts.)	35(172)	22(148)	14(132)
4. Schools for General Education:-			
a) High/Higher Secondary Schools.	17162	5217	4265
b) Senior Basic/Junior High/Middle schools.	12815	3786	3279
c) Junior Basic/Pry. Schools.	93693	32302	27610
d) Nursery schools	12502	6337	5134
5. Schools for professional Education.	590	120	375
6. Schools for special Education.	13754(1885)	4123(545)	3424(553)
TOTAL:-	152196(2057)	52211(693)	44372(683)

The above table shows that the number of girls under instruction in Girls and Boys schools considerably rose from 44372(683) to 52211(693) during the year under report and the rate of increase was 17.7%. The ~~cause of the~~ ^{various} increment was due to ~~various~~ ^{steps} ~~steps~~ ^{taken} for promotion of Women's education in this Territory.

Contd.....

III) Co-Educations:

Co-education was allowed in all institutions for general education upto the Middle stage of schools and in many of the Higher Secondary and High Schools. The Arts and Science Colleges are also co-educational and also the professional colleges and institutions except the Agriculture Training Centre, the Polytechnic Institute, the Nursing Training Centre and some adult education centres.

IV) Teachers:

Type of Institutions.	No. of female teachers in institution for boys as well as girls.		
	1960-61	1961-62	Increase (+) & decrease (-)
Arts & Science Colleges.	3	8	+5
Colleges for Professional Education.	-	3	+3
Colleges for Special Education.	2	2	-
High/Higher Secondary Schools.	126	146	+20
Middle/Junior High/Senior Basic Schools.	122	135	+13
Primary/Junior Basic Schools.	477	519	+42
Nursery Schools.	5	6	+1
Schools for Professional Education.	9	2	-7
Schools for special Education.	149	177	+28
TOTAL:-	893	998	+105

The above table shows that the number of female teachers ~~was~~ ^{considerably} increased during the year in all types of institutions except schools for professional education. The cause of decrease in number of female

of in number of schools of this type. The percentage of female^{to} total teachers was 22'4 during the year as compared ~~to~~ to 21'5 in the previous year.

V. Examination Results:

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

VI- Scholarships, stipends and other financial concessions:

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

Type of Institution.	Scholarships & stipends.		Other financial concessions.	
	No. enjoyed.	Total value enjoyed.	No. enjoyed.	Total value enjoyed.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
A-rts & Science Colleges.	124	39798	31	1097
Higher Secondary Schools.	81	2979	290	10856
High Schools.	146	6881	779	22079
Middle/Junior High Schools.	13	792 972	149	2252
Senior Basic Schools.	142	2875	379	5622
Primary schools.	--	-	672	4148
Junior Basic Schools.	7	441	1428	11391
Arts & Crafts Centres.	33	9200	--	--
Nursing Training Centres.	87	44587	--	--

Contd.....

Besides the above stipends and other financial concessions enjoyed by the girls students, no tuition fees were charged from the girls students upto Class XI in schools for general education. Education of girls students was also free in the ^{following} girls institutions.

I) All schools for general education under Tripura Administration and the Council.

ii) All Colleges for professional education.

III) All schools for professional and special education except Music schools under private management.

VII- Expenditure:

EXPENDITURE OF SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS:

Type of Schools.	Total direct Expenditure:		Salaries of teachers included in direct expenditure.		
	1961-62	1960-61.	1961-62	1960-61	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Higher Secondary.	145200	139471	104906	103875	
High.	296330	176966	235576	128252	
Middle/Junior High.	33108	69822	30841	62493	
Senior Basic.	27191	23585	23755	20806	
Nursing Trg. Centre.	2850	2200	2700	2200	
Arts & Crafts Centres.	--	24105	--	18060	
Schools for Adults (Social Edn. Centres).	306118	189084	288388	172472	
Colleges for Music & Fine Arts.	10337	12156	8307	6770	

The above comparative statement of the total direct expenditure of the schools for girls only shows that direct expenditure in all types of girls schools considerably increased during the year under report. The expenditure of the girls school have been given in detail in the previous chapters.

VIII- Special steps for promotion of Education for girls and women.

The number of girls students considerably increased during the year due to taking of special step for girls education. All girls students of the Arts & Science Colleges were awarded stipends and other financial assistance to cover up some portions of their educational expenses. Girls education is free upto Class XI in schools for general education. In the Colleges for general education girls students belonging to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Communities enjoy free studentship. During the 3rd Plan new girls hostels have been proposed to be started attached to Colleges for general education and construction of quarters for female teachers have been proposed in the 3rd Plan. A good number of female teachers was appointed during the year under report.

There were no separate Directorate or Inspectorate for female education in this Territory during the year. In the Education Directorate there is a ~~senior~~ Deputy Director (Women's Programme) to assist the Director of Education in matters of Women's education and Childre welfare activities.

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

<u>Designation.</u>	<u>No. of posts.</u>
1. Deputy Director(Womenis 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. A sstt. Inspectress of Schools (Tripura Territorial Council).	1

The post of Chief Social Organiser which was vacant during last year has been filled up during the year. One Senior female Social Education Organiser has been absorbed in this post by promotion. One post of Asstt. Inspectress of Schools created in the previous year under Tripura Territorial Council has been also filled up during this year by promotion.

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CHAPTER XIMISCELLANEOUS:

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CHAPTER XI
MISCELLANEOUS

1. Pre-Primary Education:

During the year under report, there were 294 Balwadi Centres of which 23 were under private management. The total number of such institutions rose from 268 to 294. Education was free in the Nursery schools/Balwadi Centres. There were no teachers separately for the Balwadi Centres. Teachers of the adjacent Adult Literacy Centres had to run these centres in addition to their normal duties. The number of teachers in Shishu Bihar (Nursery school) increased by one making the total 6 during the year.

Out of the total 10333 students of the Balwadi Centres, 5134 were girls. With the increase in number of centres, a considerable increase of students was looked. In the Government managed Nursery school - Shishu Bihar, the total direct expenditure rose from Rs.23,477 to 29984 during the year. No extra expenditure had to be incurred for running the Balwadi Centres during the years 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 the private management. The total number of students in Music schools was 24(103) including 17(86) girls and the total number of students in the college of Music & Fine Arts was 35(172) including 13(24) boys.

The total expenditure in the two Music schools was Rs.2,707/- during the year and the total expenditure in the college of Music & Fine Arts was Rs.10,337/- including Rs.9,307/- spent for salaries of teachers.

Contd....

III) Schools for Oriental Studies (Tols & Madrasses):

The Total number of tols and Madrasas during the year was 27 and all these institutions except 2 Sanskrit Tols were under Private management. These private tols and Madrasas were given maintenance grants @ Rs.70/- per month during the year. The total number of students in schools for Oriental studies was 1035 including 302 girls. The total number of teachers in these schools were 46 of whom 33 possessed Degree and 13 Diploma/ Certificates.

IV) Education of Handicapped:

There was no institution for handicapped in this Territory during the year under report. Upto the Second Plan, the programme for education and vocational training of the Hancicapped was not taken in the schemes of education. In the Third Five Year Plan, provision has been made for giving financial assistance to different categories of Handicapped children undergoing vocation-^{and} al training receiving general education. During 1961-62 financial assistance was given to 7 Handicapped children. During 1962-63 a su sum of Rs.0¹13 lacs has been sanctioned for giving financial assistance to the Handicapped.

V) Education of Delinquent Children:

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

VI) Education of the Sch. Caste/Sch.Tribes and Other Backward Class

During the year under report there was one Senior Basic school specially meant for Sch. Tribes a with 90 students. 55 students of the remote areas were accommodated in the hostel attached to the Institution and they were maintained at Govt. cost. The total expenditure of that institution was Rs.65,062 (both Direct and Indirect charges) during the year whereas in 1960-61 the expenditure was Rs.56,090/-

Apart from the school specially meant for Scheduled Tribes, there were many Primary and Middle stage schools in areas predominantly inhabited by tribal people. Arrangements for free hostel facilities were made for Sch. Tribes/Sch.Castes students in all stages of education.

Besides, 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 Sch. Castes/Sch. Tribes and Other Backward Classes has been made free in all schools for General Education. Examination fees of such students were re-imbursed by the Government.

Problem standing on the way of education of Backward Communities.

The majority of the population comprising various indifference communities are peasants. They are very poor and socially backward. Women folk of these communities get little scope for attending school as they are generally engaged in household works.

VII & VIII): Physical Education & Youth Welfare:

Arrangements were made for the development and improvement of Physical Education in this Territory. 5 ~~Ex~~ Coaching Camps in Foot ball, aquatics, Cricket, Athletics and Gymnastics were conducted with a view to impart advanced training to the sportsmen of this Territory. 118 candidates from different parts of this Territory attended these camps, and of these, 110 came out successful. The biggest winter sports meet, called "All Tripura Athletic Championship" was organised as one of the functions managed on occasion of the Republica Day Celebration as in previous years and was a grand success in as much as there was marked improvement in the performance and many previous "Tripura Records" were *broken*.

~~were beaten.~~

During the year under report Rs.10,000/- were awarded as grants to 25 Clubs and 2 Sporting Associations for purchase of Physical Training equipments. 48 Clubs and Sporting Associations were recognised.

2 Parties of well trained demonstrators, one for swimming and other for gymnastics, were sent to the Sub-Divisions to demonstrate up-to-date methods of those games.

IX). Boys Scouts & Girls Guides:

Boy Scouts and girl guides organisation in schools which functioned during the year are as follows:-

Type of Schools.	No. of schools having boy-scouts.	No. of boys Scouts.	No. of schools having girl Guides.	No. of girl 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:

A Naval Wing for Junior Boys and 2 ACC Units were raised during the year. The N strength upto 31st March, 1962 of the NCC and the ACC Organisation in this Territory stood as follows:-

TRIPURA INDEP COY, NCC:

Sl. No.	Name of Unit.	Strength.	
		Officers.	Cadets.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	A.C.C -	46	2760
2.	N.C.C. (Senior Division).	7	433
3.	N.C.C. (Junior Division).	25	1125

XI) Extra-Curricular activities (Junior Red Corss, 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 benefited 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 & Science College by the Medical Department of the Council and the Medical Officer of the Education Department during the year. About 7,500 children were benefited 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. Demonstrations were also given through Audio-Visual Aids, posters and Cinema Projectors.

XIV) Libraries:

Information on libraries of this Territory have been given in details in Chapter IX- Social Education.

Contd.....

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 are being gradually minimised.

XVI). Indian students Abroad:

No information regarding this has ~~not~~ been received from the Government of India.

XVII). Research (Scientific, Linguistic & Historical):

No research work of any kind was done in this Territory during the year.

XVIII). Curricular Text books:

Curricular Text Books of all institutions remained unchanged as the previous year.

XIX). Hostels, Boarding House:

During the year under report hostels facilities for both boys and girls were expanded. 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 XII:

A CRITICAL REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL TENDENCIES
AND DEVELOPMENTS:

PAGES- 98 - 102

CHAPTER XII

A critical Review of Educational
Tendencies and Development.

PRE PRIMARY EDUCATION:

1. Starting of more Balwadi Centres in the rural areas. With a view to extend pre-primary education in remote areas a good number of Balwadi Centres were started in the rural areas and more Gram Lakshmis were appointed for running these centres.

PRIMARY EDUCATION:

1. Conversion of Primary units (formal Primary schools) into Basic pattern. During the year under report 40 Primary schools were converted into Junior Basic Schools.
2. Introduction of Craft as a curricular in Primary schools.
3. Starting of new Junior Basic schools. 330 Junior Basic schools were newly started during the year.
4. Intensive introduction of basic pattern in primary education.
5. Making more arrangements for teachers' training facilities and expansion of teachers' training colleges.
6. Construction of staff quarters.
7. Organisation of Seminars and Orientation Training.
8. Production of primers in Tripura language (Tribal).

SECONDARY EDUCATION:

1. Starting of new Senior Basic schools. During the year under report 16 Senior Basic Schools were started.
2. Grants have been given to Privately managed middle/Jr. High Schools.
3. Purchase of necessary equipments for basic schools.

Contd...

4. Organisation of Seminars of teachers of Senior Basic schools.
5. Starting of Higher Secondary schools. Locations have been selected for starting of schools. Necessary arrangements have been made for starting of 8 Higher Secondary schools in the next year.
6. One Junior High school was up-graded to High school during the year.
7. Supply of books, furniture and Scientific apparatus to the Privately managed High/Higher Secondary schools.
8. Expansion of hostel facilities for rural students.
9. All posts except a few posts of lecturers have been filled up.
10. Sending of untrained teachers for B.T. and B.Ed. Training outside Tripura. This year 25 untrained teachers have been sent to different Training Colleges outside this Territory.
11. Provision has been made for Starting of a B.T.College for training of Secondary teachers during the 3rd Plan. The college is expected to function from the 3rd year of the current plan period.
12. Improvement of libraries and common rooms in schools.
13. Construction of teachers' quarters.
14. Organisation of Seminars.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION:

1. Expansion of the existing Government Arts & Science College. Necessary arrangement has been made in order to extent of ~~colleg~~ building and to provide the college with fully equipped laboratories.

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2. Grants were given to Non-Govt. college. A draft revised Grant-in-aid rules for better management of the non-Govt. College has been prepared and submitted to the Government of India for approval.

3. Expansion of hostel facilities to students and special attention was given to facilities of girl students.

4. Facilities of scholarships & stipends have been extended to more students, specially to girl students.

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION:

1. Improvement and expansion of existing Polytechnic Institute.

2. Expansion of Industrial Training and Vocational Trade in the rural areas.

3. Extension and improvement of existing Craft Teachers' Training Institute.

4. Introduction of Senior Nursing & Mid-wifery course in the existing Nursing Training Centre attached to the V.M. Hospital, Agartala. Provision has also been made in the 3rd Plan to start a Pharmacy Course and Health Visitors Course in this institution. Previously admission into Dai Course was reserved for Sch. Tribes only but now-a-days trainees from other communities are also allowed.

5. Expansion and improvement of the existing Basic Agricultural School at Lembucherra under Agriculture Department. Two new courses of six months duration only have also been introduced in this institution.

SOCIAL EDUCATION:

1. Improvement and expansion of existing training institution for Social Education Workers and Functional Village leaders.

2. Intensive introduction of Social Education Programmes in the rural areas.

3. Taking intensive measures for driving out mass illiteracy by starting more adult literacy classes.
4. Publishing of literatures for neo-literates.
5. Expansion of library facility in the rural areas.
6. Promotion of Audio-Visual Education and strengthening of Central Film Library. Most of the staff have been appointed. Films and equipments have been purchased.
7. Giving of grants to Youth Organisations and Recreational Clubs.
8. Implementation of Socio-Economic programme in the Villages.

MISCELLANEOUS:

1. Promotion of Hindi throughout the Territory. During the year under report a good number of Hindi Prachar Centres were started.
 2. Expansion of existing Hindi Teachers' Training Institute.
 3. Improvement of physical education and introduction of Physical Education in all Secondary schools and Organisation of Physical Education Camps.
 4. Expansion of N.C.C. and A.C.C. Units in more secondary schools.
 5. Giving of grants to athletic Clubs.
 6. Sending of handicapped outside Tripura for Education & Vocational Training. During the year 7 Handicapped were sent to Calcutta for the purpose.
 7. Expansion of girls' education facilities.
 8. Awarding more stipends to Sch. Tribes and Sch. Castes students.
 9. Giving of grant to privately managed music schools.
- Provision has been made in the 3rd Plan for starting of One Music College.

DIRECTION & INSPECTION:

1. Expansion of Education Directorate-Upto the year under report all the posts under Direction except the post of Deputy Director of Education were filled up. Construction of building for the Directorate was in progress.

2. Expansion of Inspectorates - The Inspectorate under Tripura Territorial Council was expanded. More staff were appointed, Office buildings were constructed.

APPENDIX

RATES OF FEES IN INSTITUTIONS - PAGE- 103 - 107

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.	Room (Yearly).	Govt.	Non-Govt.	(Yearly).	Govt.	Non-Govt.	Govt.	Non-Govt.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
OR GENERAL EDUCATION:												
termediate Classes & II Yr. Arts.).	8/-	9/-	3/-	3/-	-	3/-	2/-	1/8/-	2/-	3/-	8/-	4/8/-
termediate Classes & II Yr. Science).	10/-	10/-	3/-	3/-	-	3/-	2/-	1/8/-	2/-	3/-	2/-	14/8/-
gree Classes & II Yr. Arts). (Pass).	10/-	12/-	3/-	3/-	-	3/-	2/-	1/8/-	2/-	3/-	2/-	14/8/-
gree Classes & II Yr. Science) (Pass).	12/-	-	3/-	-	-	-	2/-	-	2/-	-	2/-	-
gree Classes & II Yr. Arts). (Hons).	12/-	-	3/-	-	-	-	2/-	-	2/-	-	2/-	-
gree Classes & II Yr. Commerce). (Hons).	12/-	-	3/-	-	-	-	2/-	-	2/-	-	2/-	-

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

- 1). Student Aid Fund- Rs.2/-
 - 2). Magazine (Annually)- Rs.1/-
 - 3). Social Function- Rs.1/8/-
-
- Rs.4/8/-

Class (I & II Year Science):

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

MONTHLY FEE IN SCHOOLS BY MANAGEMENT 1961-62.

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.
I & II	-	-	-/1/-	-/1/-	-	-	-
III	-	-	-/2/-	-/2/-	-	-	-
IV	-	-	-/2/-	-/2/-	-	-	-
V & VI	-	-	-/2/-	-/2/-	-	-	-
VII & VIII	-	-	/2/ -	/2/-	-	-	-
IX IX & X	3/	-	-/2/-	-/2/-	-	-	-

DISTRICT BOARD:

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

Per Month.
Tuition: Others:

College of Music
& Fine Arts:

a) Intermediate-	5/-	00/50 nP.(Average).	
b) Degree-	10/-	00/50 nP.	,,
Music Schools.	1/50 nP.	00/50 nP.	,,
	to 3/-		

SCALES OF PAY OF TEACHERS IN INSTITUTIONS
IN TRIPURA:

SCALE OF PAY OF TEACHERS - 1961-62:

a) In Arts and Science Colleges:

1) Maharaja Bir Bikram Govt. College, Agartala.

- 1) Principal. Rs.350-30-680-40-1200 plus Rs.100/-p.m. as Special pay.
- ii) Vice-Principal and Senior Lecturer. Rs.250-20-650-25-750/-plus Spl.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 (Physical) Rs.100-5-215-10-225/-

2) Ramkrishna Mahavidyalaya Private College, Kailashahar Sub-Divisional Town:

- 1) 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. -do-

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

- 1) Principal. Rs.250-20-650-25-750/- + Spl.pay Rs.100/-
- ii) Senior Lecturers. ~~XXXX~~ p.m. and (initial pay Rs.350/-p.m.) Rs.250-20-650-25-750/- (initial pay Rs.350/-p.m.)
- iii) Lecturers. Rs.200-20-420-15-~~XX~~ 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:

- 1) Govt.schools: Head Teachers of -
 - Rs.200-10-420-15-450/-Trained Graduate. 1. High/Higher Sec.schools.
 - 2. Shishu Bihar (Nursery school).
 - 3. Experimental Model school (plus spl.pay Rs.50/-p.m.).
- ii) Rs.100-5-215-10-225/-
 - 1. Asstt.Head Teacher of High/Higher Secondary schools (plus spl.pay of Rs.30/-p.m.).
 - 2. Asstt.teacher of High/Higher Sec. Schools.
 - 3. Asstt.Head Teacher of Experimental Model school (Spl.pay of Rs.40/-p.m.)
 - 4. Head Teacher of Jr. Basic School.
 - 5. Instructors- Senior Basic schools and Higher Secondary Schools.

Contd.....

Rs.100-5-160/-
Trained Graduate:

- 1). Head Teacher of Middle schools, Senior Basic school (plus Rs.40/-p.m. Spl. pay).
- 2). Asstt. Teacher of Middle schools.

Rs.55-3-91-EB-3-118-4-130/-

- 1). Matriculate/Intermediate Teachers 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 & Jr. Basic Schools.

ii) Private Schools (Aided):

Scale of pay as per Government schools.

e) Govt. Hindi Teachers' Training Institute:

- i) Principal - Rs.250-20-650-25-750/-
- ii) Asstt. 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 & Kabyabirtha. Rs.55-3-91-EB-3-118-4-130/- plus 5 advance increments.
- iii) Non-Matric Kabyatirtha. Rs.55-3-91-EB-3-118-4-130/-

Social Education Workers. 1) Non-Matriculate - Rs.50-2-80/-

2) Matriculate - Rs.55-3-91-EB-3-118-4-130/-

ALLOWANCE 1961-62:

Pay ranges:	For Govt. teachers.		Compensatory
	D.A.p.m.	Pay Ranges:	(Old Rate): C.A. P.M.
Upto Rs.50/-	30/-	Upto Rs.34/-	5/- nP.
Rs.51-100/-	40/-	Rs.35-60/-	7/50 ,,
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 nP.	
Above 450/- @ Rs.17 1/2% of the Basic pay.		Pay above 300/-	Nil.

Contd...

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

Compensatory Allowances (Revised Rate):

<u>Pay Range:</u>	<u>C.A.</u>
1). Below Rs.150/-	10% of the pay including D.A. to the maximum Rs.12/50 nP. and minimum Rs.7/50 nP.
2). Rs.151-500/-	8% of the pay including D.A. to the minimum Rs.12/50 nP.

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

For Non-Government Teachers:

a) Private College:

Dearness Allowance- Rs.40/- p.m. for teachers appointed before Oct., 1956 @ Rs.17/50 nP. 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.
