

EDUCATION IN TRIPURA

1964-65

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN TRIPURA)

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: CONTENTS :

<u>ITEMS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
I) Chapter - I General Summary. ...	1
II) Chapter - II Educational personnel & Organisation. ...	8
III) Chapter- III Primary Education. ...	12
IV) Chapter- IV. Basic Education. ...	22
V) Chapter- V. Secondary Education. ...	30
VI) Chapter- VI. University & Collegiate Education. ...	46
VII) Chapter- VII. Training of Teachers. ...	55
VIII) Chapter- VIII. Professional & Technical Education. ...	59
IX) Chapter- IX. Social Education. ...	64
X) Chapter -X. Education of Girls & Women. ...	68
XI) Chapter- XI. Miscellaneous. ...	75
XII) Chapter - XII. A critical review of Educational facilities & developments. ...	85

CHAPTER - I

GENERAL SUMMARY

: Contents :

<u>Item</u>		<u>Page</u>
I) General Survey	...	1
II) Legislation on Education	...	2
III) Institutions	...	2
IV) Students	...	3
V) Expenditure	...	4
VI) Progress of Development Schemes	...	5

Chapter -I

I) GENERAL SURVEY.

The Union Territory of Tripura, formerly a princely state, is a centrally Administered area. The total area of this Territory is 4036 sq. miles and the total estimated population of this Territory is 14,34,700. It forms almost an isolated pocket having been cut off from rest of India and surrounded on three sides by East Pakistan with an international boundary of 528 miles. The ~~Terr~~ Territory is connected with the main land by a 125 miles access-road only through the Hills to the boarder of Cachar District in Assam. The capital of the Territory is Agartala which lies at a distance of 197 miles from Calcutta by Air. The distance between Agartala and Calcutta by over land route is 1050 miles through the Assam link.

Tripura is predominantly a land of dense forest covering about 30% of the total area. Villages in the hilly areas are thinly pupulated. The habitations in these areas are lying in a scattered way. There are marked concentrations of population in the neighbourhood of the Sub-Divisional headquarters, tehsil and growing markets. The Tribals cover approximately 31% of the total population of the Territory. The Tribals belong to various racial communities such as Tripuris, Reangs, Jamatias, Halams, Noyaties, Chakmas, Mags, Garos, Lushais, Kukis, Darlongs etc.

The Topography of the Territory is uneven and hilly comprising rich valleys lying between long ridges of hills. Tripura's economy mainly depends upon agriculture. Two distinct types of cultivation are prevelent-normal plough cultivation and "Jhum" or shifting cultivation.

With rough physical features, hill and hillocks on the surface, Tripura is a land of dense forest with heavy rainfall for about six months in the year. Rivers with innumerable streams and streamlets are sprayed through -out the Territory. Lack of proper communication facilities is a hinddrance to rapid progress, specially in remote rural areas.

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

II). Legislation on Education.

The power of legislation regarding this Territory rested with the legislative Assembly set-up with the enforcement of Union Territories. Act, 1963. Some laws enacted by the former Princies are still in force. No legislation of Education has been enacted during the year under report.

III) Institutions.

A large scale of activities in the various field of Education was witnessed during the year under report. Expansion of educational facilities at all levels was continued and some new ~~xxx~~ measures were adopted to accelerate the development and progress. During the year under report 38 Higher Secondary Schools came into being of which 17 were converted from High Schools. Similarly, middle schools and primary schools increased in number. Number of Sr. Basic schools increased by 4 during the year. There was a considerable increase in the number of primary schools. The total number of primary including Jr. Basic schools increased from 1333 to 1359 to meet the growing demand of educational facilities at the primary stage. The tendencies for expansion of basic education at the elementary stage was continued in full swing and consequently 100 Jr. Basic schools were newly started during the year. Besides a good number of primary schools was converted into basic pattern. Progress was also maintained in the sphere of pre-primary education. In the field of professional Education as well as other education attention was paid to consolidation rather than to expansion. There was no institution for handicapped in this Territory during the year. Some handicapped children were sent to the institutions on Government stipend out-side the Territory.

In the phase of development at the University stage, a scheme for introduction of Post-Graduate classes in M.B.B. College in some streams was taken up and books, equipment etc. were purchased for the purpose as a preliminary measure. To meet the increasing demand for women education at this stage, a self Contained unit for the girls of existing Government Colleges was started. One B.T. (Secondary Teachers Training) College came into being at Agartala during the year. Institute buildings, hostels and staff quarters for said college were constructed. Constructional works of science laboratories etc. for the existing Government college were in progress. A sum of Rs. 40,000/- was given to one ~~more~~ private aided College for its expansion and development. The private aided music College was taken over by the State Government. The constructional works of the institutions building for additional accommodation was taken up by the State P.W.D. An arts and science college under private management at Belonia came into being in addition to the existing two Arts & Science Colleges.

IV). Students.

The number of students under instruction in recognised institutions increased considerably during the year under report. In the primary schools the number of students rose from 1,10,055 to 1,20,304. In High/Higher Secondary Schools the enrolment increased by 6686. Similar progress in enrolling the students in Jr. High/Sr. Basic schools was also looked during the year. Primary/Jr. Basic schools claims the lion share in the total increase of students during the year. The number of girl students in primary/Jr. basic schools increased from 40004 to 44484. Due to giving special attention to Women education, increase in the number of girl students at different levels, also, was much satisfactory. To meet the growing demand of women education, a self contained girl's unit was started in the existing Government college. Number of girls students in the Arts & Science colleges rose from 441 to 593 and the rate of increase was 35%.

In other education, the trend of progress was also maintained.

V). Expenditure.

During the year under report the total expenditure on Education in the Territory increased from Rs.1,94,39,336 to Rs.2,24,60,005 the rate of increase was 16% while it was 12% in previous year. The direct expenditure on educational institutions amounted to Rs.1,41,99,680/- as against Rs.1,25,83,305/- and the rate of increase was 12%. From the total direct expenditure 14% was spent on the girls institutions. From the following table it will be seen that except a meager portion all amount of direct expenditure was incurred from the Government fund.

Source	Amount	Percentage
1.	2.	3.
Government	1,32,68,810	93'4%
Fees	6,13,514	4'4%
Endowment & other sources	3,17,356	2'2%
Total	1,41,99,680	100%

In respect of indirect expenditure the same picture appears i.e. the lion share is claimed by the Government fund.

Source	Amount	Percentage
Government	80,70,731	97'7%
Fees	14,119	0'2%
Endowments & other sources	1,75,475	2'1%
Total	82,60,325	100%

In comprising the total indirect charges, expenditure incurred on constructional works recorded the highest figure. An amount of Rs. 30,94,893 was spent for the purpose, of which Rs. 29,64,795 was incurred from the Government fund. 95'7% of the total expenditure spent on constructional works was met from the Govt. fund. For scholarships, stipend and other financial assistance to students reading in and outside Tripura Rs.11,55,287 was spent and the total amount was spent from the Government fund.

VI) Progress of Development Schemes during 1964-65.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Financial Achievement
(Rupees in lacs)
25 '975

Physical Target Achieved

138 junior basic units were started during the year. Requisite number of teachers were appointed. Schools and Units started previously were continued. Stipends and other financial concessions were awarded to students on liberal basis. Financial concessions were given in the shape of book-grants, cash-grants, attendance scholarships etc. 80 primary schools were converted into basic pattern. Un-trained teachers in more number were admitted in the existing Teachers-Training Colleges. The existing elementary teachers training colleges were equipped with essential appliances and equipments. Constructional works for expansion of college buildings were in progress.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

32'290

15 primary and junior basic schools were upgraded to Se. Basic schools. Sr. Basic schools started previously were continued during the year. Requisite number of teachers were appointed for meeting the requirements of these schools. 1(one) higher secondary school was newly started. Required lands were acquired for the higher secondary schools. 37 high/Middle schools were converted into higher secondary schools. Essential science equipments were purchased for the high/higher secondary schools. Rs. 43,100/- were given to higher secondary schools.

for acquisition and improvement of play fields and for purchase of sports goods. Stipends/scholarships and financial assistance etc were given liberally to students in the shape of cash-grants, book-grants etc. Books and other equipments were purchased for the high/higher secondary schools. One B.T. (Secondary Teachers' Training) College was newly started during the year under report.

University Education

2'042 For expansion of girls education at University atage one self contained init for girls of M.B.B.College, Agertala was opend as a result of which girls' enrolment increasedd considerably. Some teaching appliances and scientific apparatus were purchased to equipt the colleges. For expansion of the College building revised expenditure sanction for constructional works was obtained from the Government of India and the works were in progress. Grant-in-aid was continued to R.K. Mahavidyalaya (Non-Govt. College), Kailashahar. Rs. 40,000 were given to the College as grant during this year. There was a scheme for introduction of post graduate teaching in some Arts subjects. But due to unavoidable circumstances the Classes could not be started. Some books necessary for the said teaching were purchased. Scholarships and stipends and other Financial Assistance were awarded to students specially to girls on liberal basis. Besides, stipends/Scholarships were awarded to students for higher studies out-side the Territory.

Contd.....7.

Social Education

1'062 100 Adult Literacy centres started priviously were continued during the year. 4 literatures for new-literates were published. To equip the Central as well as Sub-Divisional libraries books and journals were purchased. Staff appointed previously were continued. For strengthing of the Audio-Visual Unit new films and apparatus were added.

Miscellanecus

During the year under report several coaching camps in foot-ball, swimming, cricket, gymnastics, athletics etc were organised. For conducting camps and running the organisation one jeep was purchased. A good number of theachers were sent to colleges and training camps of Physical Education out side the Territory. Grants were released to 23 cultural Clubs and sporting associations. Arrangements for construction of one stadium was made. Constructional works of Youth Welfare hostel taken by State P.W.D. were in progress. Swimming, tours etc. were also organised under Youth Welfare Programme. 2 junior Division N.C.C (Army Wing) were raised. Guide Leaders Training Camp with 26 th girls was organised. Under the scheme for promotion of Hindi, Hindi Prachar S-amities were continued. Expansions of Hindi Teachers' Training College were continued. Grants were given to non-govt. Hindi Prachar S-amities. Some handicapped were sent to different schools meant for handicapped out side the Territory and were awarded stipends for journey expenses. Handicapped students reading within this Territory were also granted stipends.

CHAPTER - II

Educational Personnel and Organisation

: Contents :

<u>Item</u>		Page
I)	Organisation	... 9
II)	Educational Service	... 10
III)	Directorate and Inspectorate	... 11

Chapter -II

EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION

I) Organisation.

Tripura is a centrally Administered Territory. The Administration is carried on by an Administrator with the designation of Chief Commissioner. He is the Head of the State. With the enforcement of the Union Territories Act, 1963 from 1st July, 1963, a Legislative Assembly has been set up for the Union Territory of Tripura. A council of Ministers was formed with effect from 1st July, 1963 to advise the administrator in exercise of his function in relation to matters with respect to which the Legislative Assembly of the Territory has power to make laws. Ministers are assisted by the Chief Secretary, Development Commissioner, two secretaries and other deputy/Under Secretaries. The Director of Education acts as ex-officio Secretary of Education Department.

The controlling officer of Education is the Director of Education. He was assisted by the Additional Director of Education, 3 Deputy Directors, 3 District Inspectors of Schools, 1 Hindi Education Officer, 1 Social Welfare Officer, 1 Publication Officer, and some other Subordinate officers in discharging his duties during the year. The power of appointment, dismissal and transfer of class III and Class IV employees as well as inspection and supervision of Educational Institutions under Education Department rests with the Director of Education.

The Managing Committees of the Private aided schools, approved by the Director of Education are responsible for management of the schools. According to revised grant-in-aid rules, appointment and dismissal of teachers in these schools are subject to approval of the Director of Education. The high /higher Secondary schools in this Territory were under dual Control-Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal controlled institutions through regulations of the courses of studies and examination and the State Government was responsible for inspection, supervision and management of schools.

The two existing Arts & Science Colleges as well as newly started one Arts & Science College and one B.T. (Secondary Teachers' Training) College were affiliated to the University of Calcutta.

The Basic Agricultural school, Nursing Training Centre and Industrial Training Institutions were under the control of respective Departments.

II) State Educational Service.

The Service of the Government personnel holding Class - I and Class - II posts of Gazetted cadre under Education Department of this Government are treated as State Education Service. The strength of the State Educational Service according to branches in this Territory during 1964-65 is given below.

Branch	Total no. of posts		No. of filled up				No. of posts Lying vacant	
	Class-I	Class-II	Class -I		Class-II		Class -I	Class-II
			Men	Women	Men	Women		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Direction	2	17	2	-	11	1	-	5
Inspection	-	17	-	-	17	-	-	-
Collegiate	6	170	3	-	116	13	3	41
School	-	49	-	-	20	9	-	20
Others	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Total	8	255	5	-	166	23	3	66
Position of the posts in 1963-64.	7	130	4	-	159	23	3	66

The above table shows remarkable increment in all categories of posts in different branches during 1964-65, and the increase was due to creation and filling of the vacant posts. The remaining vacant posts could not be filled up due to non-availability of suitable candidates.

The two Class-I posts shown against "Direction" were held by the Director of Education and the Adl. Director of Education 3 of the ~~Class~~ Class-I posts shown against "Collegiate" branch were held by the Principal of M.B.B. College, B.T. College and Polytechnic Institute. The branch 'Collegiate' includes all teaching staff of gazetted cadre of the Government Colleges. The posts shown against 'Others' branch includes the posts of Medical Officer and Head Librarians.

III) Education Directorate and Inspectorate.

There was one Directorate of Education to deal with public instruction for both men and women education in this Territory during the year under report. Director of Education is the controlling Officer of Education. During the year the Direction of the Department remained unchanged under the charge of Sri G.N.Chatterjee, MSc., M.A.L.T. He was assisted by following Officers at the Head Office.

1. Sri Indra Kumer Roy, Additional Director of Education.
2. Sri Anil Chendra Dasgupta, Dy. Director of Education.
3. Sri Mrinal Kanti Chakraborty, Dy. Director (Youth Programme)
4. Miss Sova Bose, Dy. Director (Women Programme)
5. Sri S.C. Jain, Hindi Education Officer.
6. Sri S. Banerjee, Officer-in-charge of Educational Publication.
7. Sri S.C. Chakraborty, Administrative-cum-Accounts Officer.
8. Sri K.P. Dutta, Dy. Director of Education.
9. Sri H.C. Dutta Chowdhury, District Inspector of Schools.
10. Sri M.C. Bhattacharjee, District Inspector of Schools.
11. Sri S.P. Chakraborty, District Inspector of Social Education.

Besides the above personnel, the Director of Education was assisted by one Guidance Officer and one Councillor In-Charge of the Guidance Bureau attached to Education Directorate. The posts of Statistical Officer remained vacant.

For the purpose of efficient administration of the middle and primary schools, the Territory was divided into 11 zones with an Inspectorate at each zone at the Sub-Divisional Headquarter except Amarpur and Sonamura. Schools under Amarpur and Sonamura Zones were supervised by Inspector of Schools Udairpur and Sedar 'B'.

Each zone consisted of several circles according to quantum of schools with one Sub-Inspector of Schools for inspection and supervision of primary schools. Middle schools (Jr. High & Sr. Basic Schools) were inspected and supervised by the Zonal Inspector of Schools and they were assisted by Asst. Inspector of Schools.

During 1964-65 total expenditure on Direction and Inspection was Rs. 11,55,399/- as against Rs. 9,59,536/- in 1963-64, and the whole amount was incurred from the Govt. fund. The amount includes salaries of staff allowances and honoraria, other charges etc. An amount of Rs. 47,113/- was spent for constructional works of Education Directorate.

CHAPTER - III
PRIMARY EDUCATION

<u>Item</u>	<u>Page</u>
I) Administration and Control	... 13
II) Scheme of School Classes	... 13
III) Schools	... 13
IV) Students	... 14
V) Wastage including examination	... 16
VI) Compulsion	... 17
VII) Teachers	... 17
VIII) Size of Classes	... 17
IX) Expenditure	... 17
X) Single-Teachers School	... 19
XI) Schools buildings and equipments	... 19
XII) Methods and standard of teaching	... 19
XIII) Re-organisation and new Development	... 20

Chapter -III

Primary Education

I. Administration and Control

The administration and control of Primary Schools in this Territory were vested to the State Government and Private Bodies. Education Department was responsible for recognition and inspection of the Primary School under Private Bodies. Director of Education is the controlling and appointing authority in respect of schools under Education Department.

School Managing Committee is the appointing and dismissal authority of the staff of schools under Private Bodies.

During the year under review, the works of organisation, supervision and inspection of schools under all Bodies were entrusted to the Inspector of Schools who were assisted by the Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools. For the expansion of Primary Education, the question of increasing the strength of the supervisory staff has been engaging the attention of the Government.

II. Scheme of School Classes.

In Tripura the duration of Primary Stage Education has been extended to 5 years (i.e. Class I-V). But due to influx of number of new students, Primary Education has been arranged in some of Jr. High and Sr. Basic Schools.

III. Schools.

A comparative statement of Primary/Junior Basic Schools for 1963-64 and 1964-65 is given below:-

Year	Total			Rural		
	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
<u>1963-64</u>						
<u>Primary</u>						
Single Teacher	403	4	407	403	4	407
Multiple Teacher	315	11	326	309	2	311
Jr. Basic Schools	599	1	600	553	1	554
Total	1317	16	1333	1265	7	1272

Year	Total			Rural		
	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
1964-65						
Single Teacher	362	3	365	362	3	365
Multiple Teacher	278	16	294	274	4	278
Jr. Basic Schools	700	-	700	652	-	652
Total	1340	19	1359	1288	7	1295
Increase (+)						
Decrease (-)	+23	+3	+26	+23	-	+23

Increase in the total number of Primary/Jr. Basic schools during the year under report was due to starting of new Jr. Basic schools and Conversion of Jr. Basic Schools from the existing primary schools under the scheme for Expansion of Educational facilities at the Primary stage.

IV. Students

A comparative statement of enrolment in the primary stage Classes (I-V) in all types of schools in Tripura, for 1963-64 and 1964-65 (Community-wise) shown below:-

Year	Management	Type of Inst.	Students			
			Sch. Tribes/Castes and O.B.C.	Others	Total	
1963-64	<u>Government</u>					
		Primary	B G	19730 8355	7895 5016	27625 13371
		Junior Basic	B G	18827 9356	20411 15107	39238 24463
		Junior High	B G	296 163	392 310	688 473
		Senior Basic	B G	780 338	991 699	1771 1037

Contd.....15.

Year	Management : Type of Inst. :	Sch. Tribes/ and O.B.C.	Students		Total
			Sch. Tribes/ and O.B.C.	Others	
<u>1963-64 Private</u>					
	Primary	B	812	2257	3069
		G	425	1688	2113
	Junior Basic	B	88	31	119
		G	50	7	57
	Junior High	B	319	453	772
		G	232	341	573
	Total (Govt. & Private)	B	40852	32430	73282
		G	18919	23168	42087
<u>1964-65 Government</u>					
	Primary	B	17211	5654	22865
		G	7172	3538	10730
	Junior Basic	B	24136	24404	48540
		G	12313	18438	30751
	Junior High	B	254	303	557
		G	136	345	481
	Senior Basic	B	479	873	1352
		G	180	699	879
<u>Private</u>					
	Primary	B	1422	2993	4415
		G	840	2163	3003
	Senior Basic	B	98	17	115
		G	45	9	54
	Junior High	B	56	10	66
		G	55	10	65
	Total (Govt. & Private)	B	43656	34254	77910
		G	20741	25222	45963
	Increase	B	+ 2904	+ 1824	+ 4628
		G	+ 1822	+ 2054	+ 3876

Increase in the total number of students in Primary school stage (I-V) during the year under report was due to new admission of children.

V. It has been the earnest effort of the Department that children who join primary schools do not ordinarily leave the school before the completion of the primary course. For this purpose efforts had been made in Kamalpur Block during the erstwhile council period to make the school atmosphere more congenial to the tiny tots. The instructional work had been made more interesting and enjoyable by the introduction of various crafts and by the adoption of a number of other devices in the methods of teaching.

Economic factors, however, still play an important part in the withdrawal of the students before the completion of the primary course. In many cases poor children are forced to do miscellaneous works and the earning desired from the sources go to contribute to the earning of the family. Thus under the circumstances they are forced to leave school.

It is expected that by the appointment of additional teachers wastage would be reduced to a great extent. When compulsion will be ~~xxxx~~ introduced it is expected that there will be practically no wastage.

The above statement includes pupils (studying in classes I-V) of all types of Educational Institutions. The above statement shows the progress of primary stage education. Because all new Junior Basic Schools were also started in the rural areas and most of the newly started schools are situated in hilly areas as the students are not in a position to attend such schools regularly in rainy season and in winter season respectively due to natural barriers.

But satisfactory progress could have been acquired if the students of rural areas were able to attend school regularly in rainy season and winter season respectively.

Contd.....17.

VI. There was no compulsion in the primary Education in any part of the Territory during the year under report.

VII. A Comparative statement of teachers for the year 1963-64 and 1964-65 is given below:-

Type of Schools & Year	Men		Women		Total	
	Trained	Un-Trained	Trained	Un-Trained	Men	Women
<u>1963-64</u>						
Jr. Basic Schools	567	845	160	431	1422	591
Primary Schools	324	975	21	98	1299	119
Total	891	1820	181	529	2711	710
<u>1964-65</u>						
Jr. Basic Schools	825	777	217	524	1602	741
Primary Schools	380	775	24	96	1155	120
Total	1205	1552	241	620	2757	861
Increase (+) Decrease (-) in 1963-64	+314	- 268	+60	+91	+ 46	+ 151

The total pupil ratio in the Junior Basic and Primary schools were 1:33 and 1:32 respectively during the year under report.

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

IX. Expenditure on Primary Education:

The total Direct Expenditure on primary Education including Junior Basic Schools rose from Rs.53,33,296 in 1963-64 to 53,91,878. The increase was due to salaries of trained teachers.

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

Comparative Study

Sources	1963-64	1964-65	Increase(+) Decrease (-) in 1963-64
Govt. fund	53,02,288	53,15,802	+ 13514
Fees	20,205	23,186	+ 2981
Endowments & other sources	10,803	52,890	+ 42087
Total	53,33,296	53,91,878	+ 58582

The above table will show that 98.5% of the total expenditure was borne by the Government. The expenditure other than Govt. fund is negligible. Amount shown as incurred from fees do not include tuition fees, but include examination fees etc. Expenditure incurred from other sources was made from sale proceeds of craft product of the schools.

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

Management	Year	
	1963-64	1964-65
Government of Tripura	51,24,534	50,90,419
Private Bodies	2,08,762	3,01,459
Total	53,33,296	53,91,878

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

Management	Year			
	1963-64		1964-65	
	Rs.	Paise	Rs.	Paise
Government Schools	47	1	45	0
Private Schools	31	1	40	6
Average cost per pupil on the total enrolment	46	2	44	8

Decrease of per capita cost in schools under Government schools was due to increase in enrolment.

X. Single Teacher Schools:-

The existence of single teacher school in Trinura is a special feature. There were 365 single teacher schools during the year under report. This Territory is a hilly region which comes to 3/4 of the total area as well as sparsely situated and thinly populated villages in these areas.

XI. School Building & Equipment.

An amount of Rs.98,011/- was incurred for construction of Primary and Junior Basic Schools building during the year under report, out of which an amount of Rs.700/- was contributed by the public. The schools were equiped with furniture and equipments for which an amount of Rs.1,29,633/- was spent from the Government fund and Rs.400/- was contributed by the public during the year under report.

XII. Methods and standard of teaching.

With the laying of greater stress on the two-fold development of child, i.e. his mental and physical growth a number of new schemes have been introduced in the syllabus of Primery Schools. Over and above the introduced of basic crafts, the activity programme has been given an important place in the instructional work of the school.

Crafts like agriculture, spinning and weaving, clay modeling, toy making, etc. have been introduced in a number of schools. These devices have not only helped the teachers in the new methods of teaching but have also resulted in a rise in the standards of ~~teaching~~ achievements. Most of the teachers who were appointed in non-basic schools have tried to introduce basic activities in those schools and have popularised new techniques and methods that they learnt during ~~the~~ the course of their Basic Training. It is hope that the seed of ' Compulsory Primary Education ' will give forth a bumper crop during the Forth Five-Year Plan.

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

XIII. Re-organisation and New Development.

Under the scheme for Expansion of Educational facilities at the primary stage, 26 new schools were started during the year under report. These schools were started in the hilly areas where there were no schooling facilities of the children of the age-group 6-11 years. New teachers were also appointed. Furniture and equipments were also purchased for the afore-said new schools.

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

Model Primary Schools.

The following 8 model Primary schools were created to improve the teaching technique and co-curricular activities. These schools were started to serve as model for other schools to emulate. The following special programme which were to be undertaken by each of those schools, could be taken up to a certain extent only. They could not be implemented fully due to unavoidable circumstances.

List of Model Primary Schools:

1. No.3 junior Basic School in the premises of B.K.Girls Higher Secondary School, Agartala.
2. Junior Basic School sitting in the premises of Kamalpur Higher Secondary School.
3. Junior Basic School in the new building at the cost of the Mela-ground at Kailahsaher.
4. Junior Basic School at Sonamura.
5. Junior Basic School at Belonia.

6. Junior Basic School at Sabroom.
7. Hariganga Primary School, Agartala.
8. Primary School at Udaipur.

Special Programme:

1. Experiments on teaching technique. The schools may be under the direct control of Regional Inspector of Schools. The Inspecting Officers of the region shall undertake experiments on teaching techniques in these schools and shall give demonstration lessons. The teaching programme for an academic session shall be ~~not~~ chalked out in advance by an Inspecting Officer.

2. Intensification of Craft work:

Craft training teachers shall be provided in those schools and a minimum output shall be insisted upon from each pupil to be taken into account for purposes of promotion to the next higher class .

3. Physical Education: Physical education classes including games, drill etc shall be not less than four hours per week.

4. Excursions:- There shall be regular excursions of students from these ~~to~~ schools at least once every year.

5. Nature Study: Nature study classes will be conducted by an I.Sc. teacher or a higher secondary (Science group passed) teacher.

6. Equipments: Adequate equipped library of Children's literature and at least 3 periods in a week should be ear-marked for library studies.

7. Comulative Record Card: A Cumulative record card is in press and will be sent as soon as printed for maintenance in respect of each pupil.

8. Guidance: Problem cases requiring guidance shall be dealt with by the Guidance Bureau. Cases may be referred to them whenever necessary.

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Contd.....22.

CHAPTER-IV

Basic Education.

<u>Item</u>		<u>Page</u>
I) Type of Schools	...	23
II) Schools	...	24
III) Students	...	25
IV) Teachers	...	26
V) Size of Classes	...	26
VI) Expenditure	...	27
VII) Basic Training College	...	28
VIII) Methods and standard of teaching.	...	28
IX) Economic Aspects of Basic Education.	...	29
X) Re-organisation and New Development.	...	29

CHAPTER- IV.

Basic Education.

The momentous step in the development of Basic Education was the decision of the Government of India to orient all Primary schools to the Basic Pattern at the earliest possible time. Orientation programme envisages the introduction of a minimum programme of Basic activities in all the Primary Schools. The Government of Tripura has been in the vanguard of this programme; it framed a common syllabus for Basic and Non-Basic Schools. It has been introduced in all Basic and Non-Basic Schools. 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.

23 Junior Basic Schools and 4 Senior Basic Schools were newly started in this Territory during the year under review.

I) Type of Schools

There are two types of Basic Schools, namely Junior Basic Schools and Senior Basic Schools. Some of the Senior Basic Schools contain Middle stage (VI-VIII) classes only and the other contain Primary and Middle classes together (Classes I-VIII).

The special feature of Basic Education lies in its technique of teaching by which knowledge imparted is correlated to the life of the child, viz, practical work, Social and Natural environments. Practical work selected for the State is Agriculture or Spinning and Weaving.

II) Schools

A comparative study (management-wise) number of Junior Basic Schools during the year 1963-64 and 1964-65 are give below:

Management	1963-64		1964-65	
	Total no. of schools	Total no of schools in rural areas	Total no. of schools	Total no.of schools in rural areas
1. State Govt.	599	553	700	652
Private	1	1	-	-
Total	600	554	700	652

From the above statement it appears that 101 Junior Basic Schools were increased under State Govt. Out of which 23 Schools were newly started and the remaining 78 schools were converted into Junior Basic Schools from the existing Primary schools.

Decrease of one Junior Basic School under Private Bodies was due to ungradation of Senior Basic Schools.

Management-wise number of Senior Basic Schools during the year 1963-64 and 1964-65 are given below for comparative study:

Management	1963-64		1964-65	
	Total no. of schools	Total no. of schools in rural areas	Total no. of schools	Total no. of schools in rural areas
State Govt.	102	91	105	96
Private	-	-	1	1
Total	102	91	106	97

From the above statement it appears that the increase of 4 Senior Basic Schools was due to ungradation of Senior Basic Schools from the existing Junior Basic Schools. All Senior Basic are co-educational, only one Senior Basic School is specially meant for girls.

IIII). Students

A Comparative statement of students in Basic schools (sex-wise) during the year 1963-64 and 1964-65 are given below:

Junior Basic Schools.

Sex	Year		+ Increase - Decrease than 1963-64
	1963-64	1964-65	
Sl. No.	1.	2.	3.
Boys	39357	48540	+ 9183
Girls	24520	30751	+6231
Total	63877	79291	+15414

Senior Basic Schools

Sex	Year		+ Increase - Decrease than 1963-64
	1963-64	1964-65	
Sl. No.	1.	2.	3.
Boys	6420	6261	-159
Girls	2481	2493	+ 12
Total	8901	8754	-147

Increase in the total number of students in Junior Basic Schools was remarkable. Decrease in total number of enrolment in Senior Basic Schools was due to the upgradation of some Senior Basic Schools with good number of students into Higher Secondary Schools.

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

Type of Schools	Number appeared		Number passed	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Sl. No.	1.	2.	3.	4.
Junior Basic Schools	5074 (5074)	2662	3903	2135
Senior Basic Schools.	679	163	511	102

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

IV). Teachers:

Type of schools	1963-64	1964-65	Increase (+) Decrease (-) than 1963-64.
Junior Basic Schools	2003	2343	+ 340
Senior Basic Schools	640	716	+ 76

The total number of teachers have increased in both type of Basic schools due to filling up of the new posts created under plan schemes.

The teacher-pupil ration in 1964-65 were 1:33 and 1:12, in Junior Basic Schools and Senior Basic Schools respectively as against 1:32 and 1:14 in 1963-64.

The scale of pay of teachers have been revised and came into force on the 1st day of April, 1961.

The following revised scale of pay are shown below:

Name of post	Old scale of pay	Revised scale of pay.
Trained Graduate teachers, Graduate Hindi Classical teachers and Graduate physical Instructors, Metric or above Drawing teachers with at least 3 years diploma in training.	Rs. 100-5-205-EB-5-215-10-225/-	Rs. 175-7-238-EB-7-245-8-325/-
Trained under graduate teachers	Rs. 70-3-103-EB-3-113-4-130/-	Rs. 125-3-140-4-156-EB-4-200/-
Craft Instructor	Rs. 100-5-160/-(i) Rs. 70-3-103-EB-3-113-4-150/-(ii)	Rs. 175-7-238-EB-7-245-8-325/- Rs. 125-3-140-4-156-EB-4-200/-
Trained Matriculate teachers, under-Graduate untrained teachers.	Rs. 55-3-91-EB-3-118-3-130/-	Rs. 125-3-140-4-156-EB-4-200/-

For persons with a first class of the craft teachers training institute, Agartala or a Matriculate with a diploma of at least 2 years from any other institutions. For others with practical experience only.

V). 10 sq. ft. desirable and 8 sq. ft. minimum.

VI). Expenditure

The total Direct Expenditure on Junior Basic and Senior Basic Schools during the year rose to Rs.34,32,443/- and Rs.13,49,550/- respectively as against Rs.30,12,077/- and Rs.11,77,414/- in 1963-64. The increase in the amount of Direct Expenditure was due to increase in total number of schools and teachers during the year under report. An amount spent on teachers' salaries has increased from Rs.28,40,332/- to Rs.32,50,832/- and Rs.9,98,964/- to Rs.11,68,582/- respectively during the year under report.

A Comparative expenditure statement in Direct Charges on the both Junior and Senior Basic Schools by sources from the year 1963-64 and 1964-65 are shown below:

<u>Junior Basic Schools</u>			
Sources	1963-64	1964-65	Increase (+) Decrease (-) than 1963-64
Govt. Fund	29,94,891	34,15,340	+ 4,20,449
Fees	15,069	16,896	+ 1,827
Endowments and other sources	2,117	207	- 1,910
<u>Total</u>	<u>30,12,077</u>	<u>34,32,443</u>	<u>+ 4,20,366</u>
<u>Senior Basic Schools</u>			
Sources	1963-64	1964-65	Increase (+) Decrease (-) than 1963-64
Govt. Fund	11,68,807	13,35,739	+ 1,66,932
Fees	8,582	9,537	+ 955
Endowments & other sources	25	4,224	+ 4,199
<u>Total</u>	<u>11,77,414</u>	<u>13,49,550</u>	<u>+ 1,72,136</u>

A look will show the increase in the Direct expenditure in both types of Basic Schools. The average per capita costs of students in Basic Schools was Rs.43'2 in Junior Basic Schools and Rs.154'1 in Senior Basic Schools respectively during the year under report as compared to Rs.47'0 and Rs.132'2 in 1963-64.

VII). Basic Training College:

The success of any system of Education depends upon the role which the teachers play in it. Training of teachers is, therefore, an important aspect of the programme of educational development in a community.

Training Institutions have not only to meet the requirements of trained teachers, but also to provide educational leadership by carrying research in new techniques and giving trained personnel. Therefore during the First Five Year Plan one Post-Graduate Basic Training College was established in this Territory with an intake of 100. This College had two wings, Post-Graduate wing and Under-Graduate wing. There were 30 seats for accommodation of Post-Graduate teachers trainees and remaining 70 seats for Under-Graduate teachers trainees. Moreover two Under-Graduate Basic Training Colleges were established with annual intake of 200 during the Second Five Year Plan. Both the Under-Graduate Basic Training Colleges are situated in rural areas.

Number of Basic Training Colleges with enrolment.

Number of Colleges	Nature of Training	Number of Trainees.		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1. Agertala Basic Trg. College	(Basic (Post-Graduate)	83	43	126
2. Kekraban Basic Trg. College	Basic (Under-Graduate)	106	-	106
3. Penisager Basic Trg. College	-do-	100	-	100
Total		289	43	332

VIII). Method and standard of teaching:

The technique of correlated teaching occupies an important place in Basic Education. In this technique an effort is made to draw out knowledge related to daily life of the child.

This technique has not been fully developed and, therefore, teachers at times cannot do full justice to it. Absence of suitable guide books and reference materials for the teachers and text books for children often stands in the way of proper development of this technique. However, it is hoped that in the course of time this difficulty will disappear. Over and above, the introduction of basic crafts, the activity programme has given an important place in the instructional work of School. Crafts like agriculture, spinning and weaving, clay modelling, toymaking etc. have been introduced in a number of schools. These devices have not only helped the Teachers in the new methods of teaching but have also resulted in a rise of standards of achievements. Teachers who are appointed in Basic Schools have tried to introduce basic activities in these schools and have popularised new techniques and methods that they learnt during the course of their Basic Training.

IX) Economic Aspects of Basic Education:

Education in Basic Schools has been made free. But the loss of fee income could not be made-up by the production of Craft goods made through minor children (i.e. age-group 6-11) .

X) Re-organisation and new Development:

55 men were sent for craft training in Craft Training Institute during the year under report 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. The special feature of Basic Education lies in its techniques of teaching by which knowledge imparted is correlated to the life of the child, viz; practical work, social and natural environments.

Practical work selected for the State is Agriculture, spinning and weaving. Gardening and safai work have been encouraged and good effect has been made on the minds of the students. An amount of Rs.60,076/- was spent on construction of school buildings out of which public donation in kinds was worth Rs.1,626/-. These schools were equipped with furniture and equipments amounting to Rs.1,66,545/-

CHAPTER - V.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

: CONTENTS :

<u>Items</u>		<u>Page</u>
I) Administration & Control	...	31
II) Scheme of School Classes	...	31
III) Schools	...	32
IV) Students	...	35
V) Teachers	...	36
VI) Size of Classes	...	37
VII) Expenditure	...	37
VIII) Scholarships, Stipends and Other Financial Concessions	...	40
IX) Method & standard of teaching	...	41
X) Medium of Instruction	...	41
XI) Teaching of Hindi	...	41
XII) Examination Results	...	42
XIII) School buildings and equipments	...	42
XIV) Re-organisation and New Developments	...	43

Chapter-V

SECONDARY EDUCATION

I) Administration and Control:

The internal administration and control of all Secondary Schools in this Territory is under the direct control of the Education Department, Government of Tripura. The Director of Education is the ex-officio Secretary of the Education Department and he is the Head of the Department. His is assisted by the Additional Director of Education, Dy. Director of Education and Inspector of Schools in regard to policy of Secondary Education.

Non-Government Schools under Private Bodies are also functioning in Tripura and they got regular grant-in-aid from the Government. Appointment of teachers and maintenance of these schools are done by the respective Managing Committee with approval of the Education Department.

Some sort of control upon Government and Non-Government High and Higher Secondary Schools in this Territory are also exercised by the Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal, through prescription of the courses of studies and admission of students for School Final and Higher Secondary ~~Exam~~ Examination.

II) System of School Classes:

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

In case of High Schools, the Middle and High stage consists classes from VI to VIII and IX to X respectively. In Higher Secondary Schools the Middle stage is same as in 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 course in High stage is 2 years in High Schools and 3 years in case of Higher Secondary Schools.

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

III). During the 1st 4 years of the Third Five Year Plan, the number of Higher Secondary Schools were increased by 53 of which 5 by newly starting and 48 by conversion/ upgradation of existing 27 High Schools and 12 Senior Basic Schools,9 Jr.High Schools into Higher Secondary while the number of Higher Secondary and High Schools were 8 and 26 respectively at the end of Second Five Year Plan period. The number of High/Higher Secondary Schools was 34 in 1960-61 i.e. last year of the Second Plan which rose to 70 during Ist 4 years of the Third Plan period. Moreover of the existing 26 High Schools in 1963-64,17 were ungraded into Higher Secondary and one was newly added by starting of a new such school and 20 more Higher Secondary Schools were also added by Upgradation of 10 Jr.High Schools and 10 Senior Basic Schools during the year 1964-65.

A remarkable progress was also observed in case of Senior Basic Schools during the Ist 4 years of the Third Five Year Plan. The number of Senior Basic Schools rose from 43 to 106 but the number of Junior High Schools came down from 40 to 24 upto the year 1964-65 in comparison with that of 1960-61, i.e.,last year of the Second Five Year Plan. In the year 1964-65,16 Jr,Basic Schools were upgraded to Senior Basic and of the existing 102 Senior Basic Schools in 1963-64, 10 such schools were ungraded to Higher Secondary. Further of the existing 34 Jr. High Schools of 1963-64 10 such schools were upgraded to Higher Secondary during the year under report as a result, the number of Jr. High Schools was found to be decreased.

Schools.

Management wise number of all types of Secondary Schools in 1963-64 and 1964-65 are given below for comparative study:

Management	Type of Schools	No. of schools		Increase (+) Decrease (-) than 1963-64.
		1963-64	1964-65	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Government	Higher Secondary	16	40	+ 24
-do-	High	14	7	- 7
-do-	Senior Basic	102	105	+ 3
-do-	Junior High	26	20	- 6
Total		158	172	+ 14
<u>Private Bodies</u>				
Aided	Higher Secondary	7	21	+ 14
-do-	High	12	2	- 10
-do-	Senior Basic	-	1	+ 1
-do-	Junior High	7	3	- 4
Unaided	Junior High	1	1	-
Total		27	28	+ 1
Grand Total		185	200	+ 15

A look at the above tables will show increase and decrease in the number of Higher Secondary, High, Senior Basic and Junior High Schools respectively under all sorts of management during the year under report. Above all, increase in the total number of Secondary Schools is remarkable. First of all increase in the number of Secondary Schools under the management of Government is due to upgradation of Middle stage schools to Higher Secondary and Primary stage schools to Middle stage schools during the year under report.

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

- i) Increase in the number of Higher Secondary Schools by 24 were due to starting of 1 such new school and upgradation of 7 high schools, 10 Senior Basic Schools and 6 Junior High Schools into Higher Secondary during the year under the management of Government.
- ii) Increase in the number of Senior Basic Schools by 3 under the management of Government were due to upgradation of 13 Junior Basic Schools into Senior Basic and of the existing 102 such schools of the previous year, 10 were upgraded to Higher Secondary during the year under report.
- iii) Decrease in the number of Junior High Schools by 6 under the management of Government were due to upgradation of such schools into Higher Secondary during the year under report.
- iv) Increase in the number of Higher Secondary Schools by 14 under the management of Private Bodies were due to upgradation of 10 High Schools and 4 Junior High Schools into Higher Secondary during the year under report.
- v) Increase in the number of Senior Basic Schools by 1 under the management of Private Bodies was due to upgradation of 1 Junior Basic School into Senior Basic.

Of the Total Secondary Schools, 7 Higher Secondary, 3 High, 1 Senior Basic and 2 Junior High Schools were exclusively meant for girls under the management of Government and Private Bodies during the year under report.

Further, of the existing 6 High Schools and 3 Junior High Schools of the previous year under the management of Government 3 High Schools and 1 Junior High Schools for girls respectively were upgraded to Higher Secondary during the year under report.

Besides, from one of the existing co-educational Senior Basic School of the previous year, co-education was disallowed and the school was exclusively meant for girls for which one new such school for girls was found to be increased.

IV) Students:

During the year under report, number of students under instructions in Secondary Schools considerably increased from 36,779 to 40,880 out of which 13,003 were girls and the rate of increase of enrolment was 11'1. The rate of increase of girls enrolment was 10'8. The average daily attendance, also, increased during the year.

(a) Distribution of students of various types of Secondary Schools during 1963-64 and 1964-65 is given below:

Type of Schools	No. of students					
	1963-64			1964-65		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Higher Secondary Schools	9229	3779	13008	18151	7421	15572
High.	5590	3598	9188	1361	1949	3310
Middle/Junior High	3810	1872	5682	2104	1056	3160
Sr. Basic	6420	2481	8901	6261	2577	8838
TOTAL	25049	11730	36779	27877	13003	40880

From the above table it will be seen that the total enrolment in Secondary Schools increased to a great extent during the year under report. Increase of enrolment was observed only in Higher Secondary Schools and decrease of enrolment was observed in High, Senior Basic and Junior High Schools as because a good number of such schools were upgraded to Higher Secondary Schools during the year under report. Further, ~~enrolment~~ enrolment in Senior Basic Schools remained static though the number of such schools increased by 4 than these of previous year. The cause of such static position of enrolment in Senior Basic Schools was due to upgradation of 10 Senior Basic Schools with major enrolment into Higher Secondary and in place of those 14 Junior Basic Schools were upgraded to Senior Basic Schools with less enrolment.

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

Management	1963-64		1964-65	
	No. of Students	Percentage	No. of Students	Percentage
Government	24596	66'9	27703	67'7
<u>Private Bodies</u>				
Aided	11989	32'6	12980	31'7
Un-aided	194	0'5	197	0'6
TOTAL	36779	100'0	40880	100'0

From the above table it will be revealed that more than 67% of the total enrolment in all the schools were covered by the schools under the management of State Government during the year under report and the percentage of increase was 0'8% in Government Schools than that of previous year.

Co-Education:

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

V). Teachers:

Teachers	Higher Secondary & High Schools		Middle & Junior High Schools		Senior Basic Schools		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<u>1963-64</u>								
Trained	287	89	57	9	317	52	661	150
Un-Trained	607	153	158	38	185	86	950	277
Total	894	242	215	47	502	138	1611	427
<u>1964-65</u>								
Trained	388	116	51	8	350	65	789	189
Un-Trained	741	160	79	17	211	90	1031	267
Total	1129	276	130	25	651	155	1820	456
Increase (+)								
Decrease (-)	+235	+34	-85	-22	+59	+17	+209	+29
than 1963-64.								

The table for the teachers will show that the number of teachers, men as well as women increased satisfactorily in all types of schools except in Junior High Schools. The cause of decrease in the number of teachers in Junior High Schools was observed, as because, 10 ~~xxx~~ such schools of the previous year were upgraded to Higher Secondary during the year under report. The cause of increase in the number of teachers in these schools was due to appointment of more teachers in all the existing Higher Secondary, High and Senior Basic Schools. The percentage of women teachers to total was 19'9 as against 20'9 in 1963-64.

The teacher pupil ratio was 1:18 during the year under report, and the break up was 1:20 in Higher Secondary/High Schools, 1:20 in Junior High Schools and 1:12 in Senior Basic Schools.

VI) Size of classes:

The 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.38,46,499 to Rs.47,33,669 and Rs.6,40,988 to Rs.7,62,581 respectively and the rate of increase in expenditure in schools for boys and girls was 23'0 and 18'9 respectively during the year under report. The percentage of increase on direct expenditure in Secondary Schools both for boys and girls was 22'4 during the year as against 22'1 of the previous year.

Direct expenditure on Secondary Schools for boys and girls by management and type are given on next page.

Contd.....38.

Type of Schools 1.		Management			Total 5.
		Government 2.	Private		
			Aided 3.	Un-aided 4.	
Higher Secondary	B G	1616176 509737	1354589 x	x x	2970765 509737
High	B G	92894 171620	71065 39240	x x	163959 210860
Senior Basic	B G	1339994 14248	9556 x	x x	1349550 14248
Junior High	B G	180604 27736	37191 x	31600 x	249395 27736
Total	B G	3229668 723341	1472401 39240	31600 x	4733669 762581

From the above table it will be clear that the lion share was spent on Government Schools in comparison with the schools managed by the private Bodies, as in this Territory most of the Schools are under the management of State Government. The above table, also, reveals that larger amount was spent on Higher Secondary Schools during the year under report for both boys and girls as compared to other types of Secondary Schools.

Comparative study of source wise direct expenditure of Secondary Education (both boys and girls schools).

Sources 1.	1963-64		1964-65	
	Amount 2.	Percentage 3.	Amount 4.	Percentage 5.
Govt. Fund	41,01,399	91'3	49,76,889	90'6
Fees	2,47,121	5'6	2,92,508	5'3
Endowments & Other Sources	66,705	1'8	2,26,853	4'1
Total	44,87,487	100'0	54,96,250	100'0

A look at the above table will show that the percentage of expenditure from endowments & Other Sources increased but expenditure from Government Fund and Fees decreased in percentage where as the amount of expenditure from all sources increased considerably during the year under report.

The tables also reveals that the expenditure from Government Fund claimed more than 90% of the total direct expenditure during the year under report as because education upto Class VIII is free of tuition fees for both boys and girls and girls education is free upto Class XI. Moreover, the students belonging to Sch.Castes and Sch.Tribes are also free of tuition fees and as a result, income from tuition fees is negligible in this Territory.

Besides, the percentage of expenditure from Non-Govt. Fund was negligible due to introduction of revised grant-in-aid rules, in which provision was made for bearing 90% of the total approved expenditure of private aided schools by the State Govt.

According to revised Grant-in-aid Rules rates of tuition fees in Private aided schools are also fixed as per fee rates which are prevailing in Government Schools.

Salaries of teachers in Schools for Secondary Education.

Type of School	1963-64		1964-65	
	Amount spent on teachers' salaries	Average yearly Salaries of Teachers	Amount spent on teachers' salaries	Average yearly salaries of Teachers
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Higher Secondary & High Schools	23,29,300	2050 '4	30,21,814	2150 '7
Senior Basic Schools	9,98,964	1560 '8	11,78,647	1646 '1
Jr. High Schools	3,35,888	1282 '0	2,47,365	1595 '9

In the above table salaries of teachers in schools for boys and girls together have been given. The table shows that considerable increase on teachers' salaries was made during the year under report. The increase on teachers' salaries was observed due to increase in the number of teachers in Higher Secondary/ High Schools and Senior Basic Schools and giving higher scale of pay to the newly trained teachers and inclusion of increased D.A. during the year with the existing pay scales. In case of Junior High Schools though the number of teachers was found to be decreased but the average salaries of the existing teachers increased.

to be found due to giving of higher scale of pay to the newly trained teachers and inclusion of increased D.A. with the existing pay scales.

Per capita cost of pupils(boys and girls) in Secondary Schools in 1964-65.

Type of School	Management			Total
	Government	Private		
		Aided	Un-aided	
Higher Secondary	148 '6	120 '2	x	136 '1
High	122 '0	96 '5	x	113 '2
Sr. Basic	156 '4	52 '7	x	154 '3
Junior High	80 '9	95 '6	160 '4	87 '6

The above table throws light from different angles upon the per capita cost of students in schools for Secondary education:

VIII) Scholarships, Stipends and other Financial Concession:

Type of School	Scholarships and stipends		Other Financial Concessions		
	Number enjoyed	Total value per annum	Number enjoyed	Total value per annum	
Higher Secondary	B	304	38732	2734	201253
	G	267	19284	804	31343
High	B	11	1248	99	2830
	G	63	4080	202	7764
Senior Basic	B	39	2783	637	12155
	G	120	4337	241	5260
Junior High	B	5	630	284	6439
	G	12	600	116	2764

Out of the total boys girls enjoyed Scholarships, Stipends and Other Financial Concessions in Secondary Schools as shown in the above table 2152 boys and 531 girls belonged to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities and Rs.1,83,598 and Rs.25,052 were spent for boys and girls respectively. The break up of those students with total value per annum spent for them is given below:-

Type of School	Number enjoyed		Total value per annum	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Higher Secondary	1542	290	170327	17553
High	61	47	1735	3319
Senior Basic	350	116	7377	2836
Junior High	199	78	4159	1344
TOTAL	2152	531	183598	25052

No. of students enjoying free-studentships in High stage classes(i.e. from Class IX upwards) in Secondary Schools during the year under report is given below:-

Type of School	Number enjoyed		Yearly amount foregone	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
High/Higher Secondary Schools.	1413	x	41272	-

Education is free to tuition fees upto class - VIII in schools for General Education for all sexes, Education of girls and women is free upto the completion of Secondary stage in General Education.

IX) Method and Standard of Teaching:

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

X) Medium of Instruction:

Bengali.

XI) Teaching of Hindi:

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

XII). Examination Results:

Name of Examination		No. appeared			No. passed		
		From re-	Private	Total	From re-	Private	Total
		cognised 'Institute'	'Private'		cognised 'Institute'	'Private'	
Higher Secondary	B	553	266	799	284	70	354
-do-	G	196	115	311	124	54	178
(Compartmental)	B	66	-	66	57	-	57
	G	62	-	62	55	-	55
xxxxxxx School Final	B	389	2305	2694	184	382	566
	G	224	898	1122	94	170	264
-do-(Compt.)	B	149	-	149	129	-	129
	G	64	-	64	54	-	54
Completion of Middle stage course	B	4232	-	4232	2883	-	2883
	G	1756	-	1756	1196	-	1196

Examination results during the year under report were more fair than in the previous year; and this result is due to improve standard of teaching in secondary schools during the year. Examination results of students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward communities only are given below:

Type of school	No. appeared		No. passed	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Higher Secondary	992	202	684	142
High	127	82	67	58
Senior Basic	333	65	249	47
Junior High	220	43	160	27

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

XIII). School Buildings, Furniture and Equipments:

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

Type of Schools	Expenditure incurred in Rs.		
	Buildings	Furniture & Equipments	Total
Higher Secondary	B 11,50,219 G x	4,19,007 74,579	15,69,226 74,579
High	B 5,000 G 1,15,622	20,243 11,969	25,243 1,27,591
Senior Basic	B 12,459 G x	41,166 x	53,625 x
Junior High	B 5,812 G x	6,984 x	12,796 x
Total	B 11,73,490 G 1,15,622	4,87,400 86,648	16,60,890 2,02,170
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>12,89,112</u>	<u>5,73,948</u>	<u>18,63,060</u>

A look at the above table will clearly show that keen attention has already been given for all round development of the secondary schools both in urban and rural areas. The general condition of all the Higher Secondary/High Schools buildings are satisfactory. Senior Basic School buildings in rural areas are also going to be constructed permanently year after year. Further, the Managing Committee of the Higher Secondary/High Schools and Senior Basic/Junior High Schools were also given grants for the development of their school buildings year after year. Moreover, the Managing Committee of the Secondary Schools spent Rs.97,408 towards constructional works of the schools buildings from their own resources during the year under report.

XIV) Re-organisation and New Developments:

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

- i) Three High Schools for girls and four high schools for boys under the management of Government in urban area were upgraded to Higher Secondary.
- ii) One Junior High School for girls and five Junior High Schools and ten Senior Basic Schools for boys in urban and rural areas respectively under the management of Government were upgraded to Higher Secondary.
- iii) One new Higher Secondary School for boys in rural area was started newly under the management of Government.

- iv) Ten High Schools and four Junior High Schools for boys under the management of Private Bodies in urban and rural areas respectively were upgraded to Higher Secondary .
- v) Thirteen Junior Basic/Primary Schools under the management of Govt. and one Junior Basic School under the management of Private Bodies respectively were upgraded to Senior Basic Schools.
- vi) Rs.12,89,112'00 was spent for the development of existing school building and new constructional works both in urban and rural areas. Rs.5,73,948'00 was spent on Secondary Schools(both Government and Non-Government) for purchasing of furniture and equipments.
- vii) To develop the standard of Science teaching in Non-Govt. High/ Higher Secondary Schools, Government of India, Ministry of Education have been moved of giving grants of Rs.1,17,300'00 for strengthening of Science equipments.
- viii) Rs.43,100'00 was spent for acquisition of land/improvement of existing play fields, purchasing of sports equipments, organising of seminars and coaching camps etc. on Secondary Education.
- ix) Rs.1,900'00 was given as grants to 10 Non-Government High/ Higher Secondary Schools for purchasing of reference books.

For the development of standard of teaching method in Secondary Education, one Secondary B.T. Teachers' Training College was started newly in urban area and teachers (from both the Government and Non-Government Schools) were deputed to different training colleges in State and outside the State during the year under report.

A detailed report of the Training is given below:

Nature of training	Place of deputation	Duration of course	No. of persons deputed	
			Men	Women
B.T. Training	S.T.T.C., Agartala, Trinure.	one year	42	21
Post Graduate Basic Training	B.T.C, Agartala, Tripura.	-do-	29	2
Under Graduate Basic Training	-do-	-do-	54	41
-do-	B.T.C., Kakraban, Tripura.	-do-	106	-
-do-	B.T.C., Panisagar, Tripura.	-do-	100	-
-do-	C.T.T.I., Agartala, Tripura.	-do-	55	-
(Non-Basic Craft).				
Hindi Training (Under Graduate)	H.T.T.I., Agartala, Tripura.	two years	15	4
Hindi Training (Under Graduate)	-do-	-do-	23	1
English Training	Calcutta.	4 months	3	2
-do-	Central Inst. of English, Hyderabad	2 months	1	-
-do-	-do-	9 months	1	-
B.Ed. Training	Santiniketan, West Bengal.	one year	3	2
B.T. Training	Calcutta University	-do-	7	5
-do-	Kalyani University	-do-	4	-
Short term intensive course in Biology	Presidency College, Calcutta.	6 months.	1	2
Short term intensive course in physics & Chemistry.	St. X-aviers college	-do-	8	1
B.Ed. Training	Regional College, Bhubaneswar.	one year	1	-
Diploma course in English	Institute of English, Calcutta.	4 months	3	2
-do-	Central Inst. of English, Hyderabad.	9 months	2	1
Carrerear Masters' course	David Hare Trg. College, Calcutta,	1½ months	3	3

CHAPTER - VI

University and Collegiate Education.

<u>Item</u>		<u>Page</u>
I) Institutions	...	47
II) Students	...	48
III) Teachers	...	49
IV) Expenditure	...	51
V) Scholarships, Stipends	...	52
VI) And Free Studentships		
VI) xx Method and standard of Teaching	...	52
VII) Medium of Instruction	...	53
VIII) Examination Results	...	53
IX) Buildings and Equipments	...	53
X) Research in Universities	...	54
XI) Re-organisation and new Developments	...	54

CHAPTER VI

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

I. Institutions.

During the year under report, a College for General Education came into being under private management making the total number of 3 of such Colleges. Besides, to meet the increasing demand at the University stage, a separate Girls Unit was opened at M.B.B. College, Agartala. Of the 3 Colleges for general education in 1964-65, one was managed by the State Government and the rest were managed by private bodies. The Grant-in-aid was continued to one of the privately managed College - R.K. Mahavidyalaya, Kailashahar. All the Colleges are affiliated to the University of Calcutta.

A scheme for introduction of Post-Graduate teaching in some Arts subjects in the M.B.B. College was under-taken in the 3rd Five Year Plan. During the year under report some equipments, books, furniture etc were purchased for the purpose. In the M.B.B. College, a good number of vacant posts was filled up and requisition for filling up the remaining vacant posts was sent to the Union Public Service Commission. Grants were released for development and improvement of the privately managed colleges.

Subjects of study in the Colleges.

(a) M.B.B. College (Government).

Pre-University - Arts and Science.

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

B.A.

English (General) Bengali (Compulsory), English. (Pass & Hons).

Economics(Pass & Hons.),History(Pass & Hons.),Sanskrit (Pass & Hons.),Elective Bengali(Pass & Hons.),Philosophy(Pass & Hons.),Education (Pass & Hons.), Mathematics (Pass & Hons.), Political Science (Pass & Hons.)and Psychology (Pass & Hons.).

B.Sc.(Pass & Hons.)

Physics,Chemistry,Mathematics, Zoology, Botany, Statistics, Physiology , Psychology.

B.Com.

English and Bengali in the Language Group,Economics (Compulsory), Commercial Geography (Compulsory), Commercial and Industrial Law (Compulsory), Commercial Arithmetic (Compulsory), Auditing (Compulsory), Business Organisation (Compulsory), Accountancy (Compulsory),(Pass & Hons) and Advance Accountancy, Banking & Currency.

(b) R.K.Mahavidyalaya (Private aided)

Pre-University Arts and Science.

English (Compulsory),Bengali,Elective Bengali, Elements of Economics and Civics,Logics,History,Mathematics, Commercial Aritmetic & Book-Keeping,Sanskrit, Physics, Chemistry,Biology, Botany and Zoology.

B.A.(Pass)

English, Bengali, History,Economics and Sanskrit.

(c) Belonia College (Private aided)

Pre-University Arts and Science.

English (Compulsory), Bengali,Elective Bengali,Elements of Economics and Civics, History,Commercial Geography and Logic.

B.A.(Pass)

English, Bengali, Economics, Polotical Science, History and Philosophy.

II) Students.

Enrolment, specially of girls, in the Colleges for general education increased considerably during the year under report.

In 1963-64, the total enrolment in the Colleges was 1777 which rose to 2386 in 1964-65 and the rate of increase was 34'2%, where as it was 7% in 1963-64.

Statement of position and progress of enrolment at the collegiate stage.

Management	Total enrolment		Students from rural areas.	
	Boys	G-irls	Boys	Girls
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Government College	1326	504	178	22
Non-Government College	467	89	124	39
Total	: 1793	593	302	61
In 1963-64.	1336	441	172	50
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1964-65.	+457	+152	+130	+11

From the above table it is clear that increase in girls enrolment also was remarkable.

Out of total enrolment in the Colleges, 454 boys and 47 girls belonged to backward classes and the breakup was Sch.Caste boys 142 and girls 9, Sch.Tribes boys 97 and girls 20, other backward Communities boys 215 and girls 13.

There are 5 hostels including 1 for girls attached to Colleges for general education with 200 boarders in them. Of the total hostels 3 were attached to Government College.

III) Teachers.

Due to appointment to vacant posts of the Government Arts and Science Colleges and starting of private College, number of teachers in such Colleges increased to a considerable extent. Moreover, requisition was sent to the Union Public Service Commission for selection of suitable persons to the remaining vacant posts.

----- Position of teachers in the College -----							
College	Principal	Vice Principal	Sr. Lecturer	Lecturer	Assistants	Total	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
Govt. College	1	1	35	51	8	96	
			2	13	-	15	
Private College	2	-	-	28	2	32	
Total	3	1	35	79	10	128	
			2	13	-	15	

The figure 51 shown against Government College under Col.5 includes 2 part - time lectures on fixed pay.

All posts of teachers except assistants in the Govt. College belonged to Gazetted cadre. The posts of Principal shown against Govt. College was of Class -I cadre and the remaining belonged to Class - II.

Some posts of Sr. Lectures and posts of Lecturers could not be filled up due to non-availability of suitable candidates.

Scale of pay of teachers.

Govt. College.

Designation.

Scale of pay.

1. Principal	Rs. 400-45-715-EB-45-850-1100-EB-50-1350-puls special pay of Rs. 100 p.m.
2. Vice-Principal/ Sr. Lecturer.	Rs. 325-30-475-35-545-EB-35-825-EB-35-1000/-puls special pay of Rs. 50/-p.m. for the post of Vice-Principal.
3. Lecturer.	Rs. 275-15-350-20-390-EB-20-550-20-650/-
4. Parttime Lecturer.	Rs. 250/- fixed.
5. Assistants.	Rs. 150-4-230-5-250/- (unrevised)

Private aided college (R.K. Mahavidyalaya).

1. Principal.	Rs. 600-40-800/-puls college D. A. Rs. 50/- and quarter allowance Rs. 25/-p.m.
2. Lecturer.	Rs. 200-15-350-20-500/-puls College D. A. 50/- p.m.

Belonia College.

1. Principal	Rs. 450/-	† Puls College
2. Lecturer.	Rs. 250/-	† D. A. of Rs. 50/-

IV) Expenditure.

During the year under report, total expenditure of the Govt. as well as of the Non-Govt. College had considerable increased. The total expenditure in 1963-64 was Rs. 18,67,118 which rose to Rs. 20,30,030 and the rate of increase was 8'7%. The total expenditure includes Rs. 9,32,395 as direct charges. The same was Rs. 7,25,976 in 1963-64. Except in the case of Endowment and other sources the position of expenditure from ~~the~~ different sources remained almost unchanged during the year under report.

The sources-wise distribution of Direct expenditure is given below:

	1964-65.			
College	Govt. fund	Fees	Endowments & other sources	Total
Govt. College	591889	187072	516	779477
Non-Govt. College.	74386	69050	9482	152918
Total	666275	256122	9998	932395
Total direct in 1963-64.	536877	173609	15490	725976
Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	+129398	+ 82513	- 5492	+ 206419

From the above table it appears that expenditure from all sources except that from other sources had considerable increase and that 71'4% of the total direct expenditure was spent from the Government fund. Expenditure met from collection of fees as well as other sources are much meagre in comparison with that of Govt. fund. The per capita cost of students in Government and Non-Government Colleges were Rs. 426'0 and Rs. 275'3 during this year.

Indicate expenditure of both Government and Non-Government Colleges is given below by sources and items.

Item	Sources			Total
	Govt. fund	Fees	Endowments & other sources	
1. Building including furniture & equipments.	762818	1920	38677	803415
2. Scholarships, Stipends & other financial concessions.	260862	-	6881	261550
3. Hostels.	7480	192	16356	24028
4. Miscellaneous.	7133	-	1509	8642
Total	1038293	2112	57230	1097635

In the case of indirect expenditure also the lion share is claimed by the Govt. fund. Expenditure on building construction and purchase of furniture equipments covered 91.8% of the total indirect expenditure.

V) Scholarships, Stipends and other sources.

In the colleges for general education total 437 boys and 288 girls enjoyed scholarships and stipends for which Rs. 1,08,009 and Rs. 93,962 were spent for the purpose respectively. An amount of Rs. 59,579 was given to students as financial assistance at this stage in the form of book-grants, hostels stipends, lump assistance etc. Of the total students 220 boys and 26 girls belonging to backward class enjoyed stipend and financial assistance. Total 335 boys and 183 girls ~~and~~ enjoyed free-ship and an amount of Rs. 61,775/- was foregone for the purpose during the year under report.

VI) Method and Standard of Teaching.

The method of teaching remained the same as it was in the previous year.

Due to strengthening of staff, provision of well equipped Science Laboratory, purchase of books for library etc., teaching standard in the Colleges improved considerably.

In variably tutorial classes were arranged in all subjects. In the Government College Honours in all Arts & Science Subjects were offered.

VII) Medium of Instruction.

Lecture were generally delivered in English. Bengali is also allowed as medium of instruction.

VIII) Examination Results.

The colleges for general education of this Territory are affiliated to the University of Calcutta. Examination results of the students appeared from the recognised colleges are given below. The results of the private students appeared in the centres of Tripura have not yet been received from the University of Calcutta.

From Recognised Institutions.

Name of Examination	Number appeared		Number passed	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
B. A. (Hons)	11	9	7	3
B. Sc. (Hons)	18	5	11	1
B. A. (Pass)	73	66	63	60
B. Sc. (Pass)	60	19	53	11
B. Com (Pass)	28	-	22	-
<u>Pre-University.</u>				
Arts.	449	150	235	89
Science.	146	18	86	12

IX) Building and Equipment.

Every College for general Education has its own building. The building of the Government College is fairly good. For accommodation heavy rush of students at this stage, the College building was extended. During the year under report an amount of Rs. 4,59,837/- was spent by the State P.W.D. for constructional works of the extension of College building, staff quarters, Science laboratory etc. In Non-Government College the same expenditure was Rs. 82,294/- .

Grants were released by State Government to R.K.Mahavidyalaya for construction of College building.

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 offering more education facilities to girls students, a self contained unit for girls was opened in the M.K.M.B.B.College during the year. For improvement of Science teaching laboratory facilities were expanded. A good many posts of staff in the Government College were filled up and also requisitions were placed to the Union Public Service Commission for selection suitably qualified candidates for the remaining vacant posts. With a view to meeting the shortage of female teachers in this Territory, stipends and scholarships were awarded on liberal basis to girls students. During the year, 138 boys and 25 girls were given stipends to continue their ~~studies~~ studies in different universities out-side this Territory. In addition to existing private aided College, one College for general education started functioning under private management during the year.

CHAPTER - VII

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

: CONTENTS :

<u>Item</u>		<u>Page</u>
I) Normal & Training Schools, Institutions, Students, Output, Expenditure etc.	...	56
II) Training College, Institutions, Students, Output, Expenditure etc.	...	56
III) Re-organisation and New Development.	...	57

Chapter -VII

Training of Teachers.

I) Normal and Training Schools.

In this Territory, there was no normal and Training School during the year under report.

II). Teachers' Training Colleges.

To meet the increasing demand of trained teachers in the Secondary Schools as well as for expansion of training facilities in the Territory one B.T.(Secondary teachers training)College started functioning in the state headquarter under the Government management. Hence including the aforesaid B.T.College, the total number of teachers training Colleges came to 6 during the year.Of the total number of training Colleges 3 were basic training Colleges and the rest were non-basic.The Non-Basic Colleges were: 1) B.T.(Secondary Teachers' Training)College, 2) Hindi Teachers' Training College and 3) Craft Teachers' Training Institute.Except 2 Basic Training Colleges all the Teachers' Training Colleges were situated in the State headquarter.All the Colleges were run by the State Government. Except Hindi Teachers' Training Colleges, duration of courses in the Training Colleges was 1 year.Duration of courses in the Hindi Teachers' Training College was of 1 year for the trained teachers and 2 years for Under-Graduate un-trained teachers.There was also arrangement for Training in Sr.Course in this College with one year for trained Graduates and 2 years for untrained Graduates.

Except Hindi Teachers' Training College, trainees for these training Colleges are generally selected from the untrained teachers of this Territory.

(A) Enrolment, output and Teachers.

College	Enrolment		Out -put		Teachers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.

1. Non-Basic Training Colleges

(a) B.T. (Secondary Teachers' Training College

42	21	35	16	4	-
----	----	----	----	---	---

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
(b) Hindi Teachers' Training College.	73	19	25	13	10	1	
(c) Craft Teachers' Training Institute.	55	-	57	-	29	1	
2. Basic Training Colleges.							
(a) Post Graduate Course.	29	2	29	2	37	3	
(b) Under-Graduate Course.	260	41	222	32			
Total :	459	83	368	63	80	5	

Most of the trainees of these training Colleges came from the Schools in rural areas. Number of trainees in these Colleges depends on as many as untrained teachers are sparable for under-going training during the year.

EXPENDITURE.

During the year under review, Rs.54,6225 and Rs.785027 were spent as direct and indirect charges on the training Colleges and whole amount was incurred from the Government fund. A meagre portion of expenditure amounting Rs.14,116 was met from sale proceeds which was deposited to the Government Treasury as revenue. Each of the trainees was granted Rs.50/- p.m. as stipends.

III) Re-Organisation and New Development.

Establishment of one B.T. (Secondary Teachers' Training) College during the year was an important step towards expansion of teachers' training facilities in this Territory.

During the year annual intake capacity of the B.T. College Hostel was 60. The College had its own building and extension and construction of building were continued. The teaching staff of the Training Colleges was strengthened by filling up the vacant posts. For expansion of annual intake capacity.

Extension of buildings were taken up by the P.W.D. of the State Government. Consequently Hostel facilities were also expanded. During the year 18 teachers of Secondary School teachers were sent to the different Colleges out side the Territory for B.T. and B.Ed. Training.

CHAPTER -VIII

Professional and Technical Education:

: Contents :

<u>Item</u>		<u>Page</u>
I) Schools (Number, Enrolment, Output, Expenditure etc.).	...	60
II) Colleges.	...	62
III) All India Institutions.	...	63
IV) Re-organisation & New Development.	...	63

Chapter - VIII.

Professional and Technical Education:

I(A) Schools:

The Polytechnic Institute was returned as Professional and Technical School in the previous year was shown as Under Graduate Professional Colleges during the year under report and the information of this College has been given separately in item No.II. The Professional & Technical Schools in this Territory were run by the different Departments of the Government of Tripura during the year under report. The number, type and management of the schools are given below:

Management	Type of schools	No. of schools
Agriculture Department	Basic Agricultural school.	1
Health Department.	Nursing Training Centre.	1
Industry Department	Industrial Training Institute (Arts & Crafts)	4
Total		6

Number of professional and technical schools decreased by one as the Polytechnic Institute was of school standard upto the year 1963-64. During the year under report the said school was returned as Under Graduate Professional College.

(B) Students:

Type of Institutions	Management	'Students belonging to S.T., S.C. & O.B.C.	Others	Total	'Students from rural areas
Agricultural School	B/G	15	48	63	63
Nursing Trg. Centre	B/G	x	x	x	x
Industrial Trg. Institute (Arts & Crafts)	B/G	119	296	415	264
		21	62	83	69
TOTAL	B/G	134	344	478	327
		34	120	154	116
Total number of students in these schools in 1963-64.	B/G	110	533	643	383
		45	110	155	63

From the above table it will be seen that the number

of the students in this schools increased considerably during the year than that of previous year. Number of students from the rural areas also increased during the year as because the students seeking admission from rural areas were given the first preference and it was the intension of the Government to give facilities to the rural people.

(C). Teachers:

Type of Schools		Number of teachers				Total
		'Possessing Degree'	'Possessing Diploma/ Certificate'	'Possessing no Diploma/ Certificate'		
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	
Agricultural Trg. School.	M F	3 x	3 x	1 x	7 x	
Nursing Trg. Centre	M F	x x	x 1	x x	x 1	
Industrial Trg. Institute	M F	3 x	35 5	x x	38 5	
TOTAL	M F	6 x	38 6	1 x	45 6	
Total Teachers in 1963-64	M F	20 x	25 x	24 x	69 x	

A look at the above table will show that the number of teachers in the professional schools decreased by 18 as the Polytechnic Institute was shown as undergraduate Professional College during the year under report for which such decrease was observed.

(D) Out-Put (Examination Result)

Type of Institutions	Number appeared		Number passed	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Agricultural Training School.	55	-	55	-
Nursing Trg. Centre.	-	32	-	30
Industrial Trg. Inst.	162	52	153	47

The Examination of the Nursing Training Centre is conducted by the Assam Nursing Centre, Shillong, Examinations of the Agricultural Trg. School and Industrial Training Institute are conducted by the parent Department.

(E) Direct Expenditure by sources.

Type of Institutions	Govt. Fund	Fees	Other Sources	Total	Expenditure on salaries of teachers
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Industrial Training Institute	1,55,562	-	-	1,55,552	1,03,145
Nursing Training Centre	9,877	-	-	9,877	9,877
Agricultural Training Centre	40,452	-	-	40,452	17,300
Total	2,05,881	-	-	2,05,881	1,30,322

The above table shows that the total expenditure met from the Govt. Fund, as Education is free in all the above schools.

The total direct expenditure of these schools decreased from Rs.4,74,966 to 2,05,881 and expenditure on teachers salaries decreased from Rs.1,87,177 to 1,30,322 as one Engineering (Polytechnic) school was returned as Under Graduate Professional Colleges during the year for which such abnormal decrease was observed.

II). Colleges for Professional and Technical Education.

There were two Colleges for Professional Education in this Territory during the year under report except the Teachers' Training Colleges of which details have been given in Chapter-VII.

Further, all efforts were made to start one Engineering College (Degree Course) in this Territory during the following year under report.

Type-wise number of Colleges under the management of Govt. with enrolment and teachers in them are given below:-

II(A)

Type of College	Enrolment			Teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
Engineering (Polytechnic)	257	-	257	22	-	22
Music College	8+(4)	9+(65)	17+(69)	19	4	23
TOTAL	265+(4)	9+(65)	274+(69)	41	4	45
Total students in 1963-64	275+(29)	38+(183)	313+(212)	32	3	35
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) than 1963-64	-10+(25)	-29+(118)	-39+(143)	+9	+1	+10

A look at the above table shows that the number of Students

both boys and girls decreased during the year and this decrease was found only in music College as at the time of first admission of students in Music College strictness was observed. During the year under report one Music College was started newly by the Education Department and as a result of which the Private Aided Music College ceased functioning and most of the qualified Teachers of the Private Aided Music College were given appointment in the Govt. Music College.

II(B) Direct Expenditure on Professional Colleges
By sources are given below:-

Type of Colleges	Expenditure				Total	Expenditure of salaries of teachers
	Govt. Fund	Fees	Other sources and Endowments			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
Engineering (Polytechnic)	2,07,694	34,463	-		2,42,157	80,474
Music College	43,140	4,705	298		48,143	35,679
TOTAL	2,50,834	39,168	298		2,90,300	1,16,153

II(C) Out-Put (Examination Result)

Type of Institutions	Number appeared		Number passed	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Engineering (Polytechnic)	56	-	36	-
Music College	8	31	8	22

III). All India Institutions:

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

IV). Re-organisation and New Development:

Rapid development of Industry and Agriculture has resulted in increasing demand for technically trained persons for the purpose. To meet the demand, the Engineering Institute was started during the Second Plan with 3 years Diploma Course in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. In view of the satisfactory response from the local students the total intake capacity of the Institute has been ~~raised~~ raised to 480 during the year under report. The Nursing Training Centre attached to the V.M. Hospital, Agartala, under Medical Department continued to function during this year. This centre offers training in certificate course to the trainees. The Certificate are awarded by the Assam Nursing Council, Shillong to those candidates who have completed 2 years training course of Health Visitors, Senior Nurse and Auniliary Nurse-cum-Midwifery.

CHAPTER - IX

Social Education:

: Contents :

<u>Item</u>		<u>Page</u>
I)	Centres, Literacy, Classes, including Post-Literacy classes, Janata College etc.	65
II)	Enrolment	66
III)	Duration of Sessions	66
IV)	Expenditure	66
V)	Production of Literature and Audit-Visual Aids	66
VI)	Re-organisation and New Development	67

CHAPTER -IX

Social Education.

I. Centres and Literacy classes including Post-Literacy Classes etc.

Social education Centres and Adult Literacy Centres in this Territory are mainly run by the Education. Only a few Centres are run by the private bodies and Tripura State Social Welfare Advisory Board. In the Block areas social education centres and adult literacy centres run by the Education Department are directly supervised by the Block Development Officers. Social Education Centres under private bodies received grants from the Education Department and T.S.S.W.A. Board. There were 9 centres under private bodies and 8 centres were under management and control of Tripura State Social Welfare Advisory Board respectively.

Social Education Centres are of co-ordinating pattern. Different kinds of Social activities along with driving out of illiteracy are done in the centres.

During the year under report, activities in the field of Social Education were concentrated to consolidation rather than to expansion. In this field ~~was~~ qualitative improvement was maintained. There were total 504 Social Education Centres and adult literacy centres during the year of which 318 were for men and the rest were for women only. Of the total 504 social education and adult literacy centres includes 68 and 26 adult literacy centres for men and women respectively which are run by adult literacy teachers on allowance basis. There was no post-Literacy class in this Territory during the year under report. Total number of Social Education Workers and adult literacy teachers engaged in these centre were 609 of which 398 were male. Of the total Social education workers 398 male and 194 female were working in centres under Government management.

II) Enrolment.

10945 male and 4556 female adults were enrolled in these centres during 1964-65 of which 5414 male and 2075 females were made literate. The total enrolment includes 231 females in the centres under private bodies and T.S.S.W.A. Board. Up-to the year under report, 97309 male and 27670 female adults were made literate in this Territory.

III) Duration of Sessions.

Duration of Session in all the Social Education Centres and adult literacy centres was of six months during the year.

IV) Expenditure.

An amount of Rs.10,20,599 was spent for salary of the Social Education Workers and adult literacy teachers. The total direct expenditure incurred for these centres was Rs.11,12,702. The corresponding figure was Rs.9,37,580 in 1963-64. The direct expenditure for the Government ~~in~~ centres was Rs.11,12,702 and the total amount was spent from the Government fund. An amount of Rs.4,24,971 was spent for all the Social Education Centres as indirect expenditure during the year under report. This expenditure includes the expenditure on construction of building, purchase of equipments & furniture, library services and other miscellaneous items in Social Education including production literature for new-literates.

V) Production of Literatures and Audio-Visual ~~and~~ Aids.

For the new -literates the following books were ~~published~~ published by the Education Department of this Territory during the year. 1 Saranjanhin Sadharan Khela-Bengali(Language).

For printing and publication of the above mentioned books an amount of Rs.12,400 was spent. A monthly magazine under the Title of " Sakshar " continued to be published for the neo-literates. Publication of the "Granthalok" from the Birchandra Library was also continued.

The existing Audio-Visual Unit was strengthened by appointment of staff and supply of necessary equipments. A good number of films and powerful projector were purchased for Mobile Cinema Unit. 300 cinema shows were arranged which were attended by 95,000 people approximately. Majority of the shows were arranged in the rural areas. Suitable films regarding civil defence organisation were procured.

VI) Re-Organisation and New Development.

During the year under report, no new schemes for social Education was introduced. Schemes of the 3rd Plan started previously continued this year. No new centre was started. But some centres were shifted to new places from the old places according to necessity. Libraries were equipped with more books and journals. Some rural Libraries were established by Youth Clubs and Organisations. Audio-visual Unit was supplied with necessary spare parts, necessary films etc.

CHAPTER - X

Education of Girls and Women:

: Contents :

<u>Item</u>		<u>Page</u>
I) Institutions by type and standard	...	69
II) Scholars	...	69
III) Co-education	...	70
IV) Teachers	...	71
V) Examination Results	...	71
VI) Scholarships, Stipends, Free-studentships & Other Financial Concessions at different stages of Institutions	...	71
VII) Expenditure	...	72
VIII) Special steps for promotion of education of girls and women	...	73
IX) Female supervisory staff.	...	74

CHAPTER - X

Education of Girls and Women - 1964-65.

I). Institutions for Girls and Women of different type and standard are given below for comparative study.

Type of Institution	Period	
	1963-64	1964-65
<u>Schools for General Education:</u>		
1. Higher Secondary	3	7
2. High School	7	4
3. Senior Basic School	-	1
4. Junior High School	3	2
<u>Schools for Professional Education:</u>		
1. Nursing Training Centre	1	1
<u>Schools for Social Education:</u>		
1. Social Education Centre (Schools for adults)	192	186
Total	206	201

The detailed information of these institutions have been given in the previous respective chapters. The above mentioned institutions were specially meant for Girls and Women. Besides, girls students were allowed to read in the institutions for boys where there was no separate arrangement for girls' education. Further, the girl students are also allowed in boys' schools where the girls cannot be accommodated in girls' schools. During the year under report 3 High Schools and one Junior High Schools for girls' were converted to Higher Secondary Schools.

II) Scholars:

The number of girl students under girls' Institutions as well as under boys' institutions are given below:

Type of Institution	1964-65		Total number of girl students in 1963-64
	Total enrolment	No. of girls in total enrolment	
1. Arts & Science College	2386	593	441
2. Colleges for Professional educational (Teachers' Training College).	799	83	89

Contd.....70.

Type of Institution	1964-65		Total number of girls student in 1963-64
	Total enrolment	No of girls in total enrolment	
3. Colleges for special education (College of Music)	17+ (69)	9+ (65)	38 (183)
4. Schools for General Education:			
(a) High/Higher Secondary	28882	9370	7377
(b) Sr. Basic/Jr. High	11998	3633	4353
(c) Jr. Basic/Primary	120304	44484	40004
(d) Nursing (Including Balwadies)	16723	8504	7948
5. Schools for Professional/Vocational/Special/Other Education (excluding Training School).	17156 +(1994)	5012+ (666)	5247+ (419)
Total	198265 +(2063)	71688 +(631)	65497 (602)

A look at the above statement will show that the number of girls under instructions in girls' and boys' schools considerably increased from 65497(602) to 71688(631) during the year under report.

The increase in the number of girls' students observed as various steps were taken for promotion of women's education in this Territory.

III) Co-Education:

Co-education was allowed in all institutions for General education upto the middle stage schools and in many of the Higher Secondary/High Schools. The Arts and Science Colleges are also co-educational and also most of the professional, Colleges and institutions except the Agricultural Training Centre, Engineering School, Nursing Training Centre and Some adult education centres.

IV). Teachers:

Type of Institutions	No. of female teachers in institutions for boys and girls		
	1963-64	1964 - 65	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
1.	2.	3.	4.
Arts & Science College	9	16	+ 6
Colleges for professional education	4	4	-
Colleges for special education	3	5	+ 2
High/Higher Secondary Schools	242	276	+34
Jr. High/Senior Basic Schools	185	180	- 5
Pri/Jr. Basic Schools	710	261	+151
Nursery Schools/ Balawadi Centres	37	46	+ 9
Schools for professional/ special/vacational & other educational centres	195	203	+ 8
<u>Total</u>	<u>1385</u>	<u>1590</u>	<u>+205</u>

The above table shows that the number of female teachers increased considerably in schools for general education and professional education during the year under report. The percentage of female teachers to total was 22'9 during the year as compared to 27'6 in the previous year.

V). Examination Results:

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

VI). Scholarships, Stipends & Other Financial Concessions:

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

Type of Institutions	Scholarships and Stipends		Other Financial Concessions	
	Number 'enjoyed	Total amount 'spent	Number 'enjoyed	Total amount 'spent
Arts & Science College	288	93,962	289	42,412
Higher Secondary Schools	167	19,284	804	31,343
High Schools	63	4,080	202	7,764
Senior Basic Schools	120	4,337	211	5,260
Junior High Schools	12	600	116	2,764
Junior Basic Schools	1437	38,033	1270	14,156
Primary Schools	457	10,966	440	4,975
Nursing Training Centre	71	42,572	-	-
Industrial Trg.Inst. (Arts & Crafts).	66	7,022	-	-

Besides, the above stipends & other financial concessions enjoyed by the girl students in this Territory. 25 students were awarded stipends & other financial concessions studying out-side the state, for which an amount of Rs.18,070/- was spent. Moreover, girls education is also free of tuition fees in this Territory in all schools for General Education.

VII). Expenditure in schools for girls.

Type of schools	Total Direct Expenditure		Salaries of teachers included in Direct Expenditure	
	1963-64	1964-65	1963-64	1964-65
Higher Secondary School	293419	509737	227135	403160
High School	317651	171620	263114	165650
Junior High School	29918	27736	26317	26351
Senior Basic School	-	14248	-	10065
Nursing Trg. Centre	5565	9877	5415	9727
Schools for adults (Social Education centre)	315838	380153	291726	385596

From the above comparative statement it will show the increase and decrease in the total Direct Expenditure for girls only. The causes of increase in expenditure in these schools were as follows:-

- 1) 3 High Schools and one Junior High School with good number of teachers in them were converted into Higher Secondary Schools for which more expenditure was incurred on ~~the~~ salaries/allowances etc. of the teachers of Higher Secondary Schools.
- 2) Pay scale of the Teachers in Nursing Training Centre was raised with retrospective effect during the year for which more expenditure was incurred on salaries/allowances etc.

The causes of decrease in Direct Expenditure in High and Junior High Schools were as follows:

- 1) Decrease in expenditure on teachers' salaries in High and Junior High Schools for girls was due to decrease in the number of teachers during the year under report as stated above.

VIII). Special steps taken for promotion of Education for girls and women:

The number of girl students increased from 65497(602) to 71688(631) during the year under report in institutions for all types due to taking of various measures for girls education. Almost all the girl students of the Arts & Science Colleges were awarded stipends & other financial assistance to cover up some portions of their educational expenses. Girls education has been made free up to class XI in this Territory in schools for general education. A separate girls hostel is also attached to the College for the facility of girls' higher education. In all 205 females teachers were also appointed in all types of institutions during the year under report.

IX). Female Supervisory staff:

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

The following executive and supervisory staff worked during the year in Tripura under Education Directorate.

<u>Designation:</u>	<u>No. of Posts:</u>
1. Deputy Director (Women's Programme), (Government of Tripura)	1
2. Chief Social Education Organiser, (Government of Tripura)	1
3. Mukshya Sevika (Government of Tripura)	13

Contd.....75.

CHAPTER - XI

:Miscellaneous :

: Contents :

<u>Item</u>	<u>page</u>
I) Pre-Primary Education ...	76
II) Aesthetic Education ...	76
III) Oriental Education ...	77
IV) Education of the Handicapped ...	77
V) Education of the Delinquent children ...	77
VI) Education of the Sch.,Castes,Sch.,Tribes & Other Backward Communities. ...	77
VII) Physical Training,games and sports etc ...	79
VIII) Youth Welfare ...	79
IX) Boys scouts and Girls guides. ...	81
X) National Cadet Corps. ...	82
XI) Extra curricular activities ...	82
XII) School meals ...	83
XIII) School Medical service ...	83
XIV) Libraries ...	83
XV) Facilities of Education of the displaced students ...	83
XVI) Indian students abroad. ...	84
XVII) Research. ...	84
XVIII) Curricular Text Books ...	84
XIX) Hostels,Boarding,Homes etc. ...	84
XX) Institutions not following Departmental syllabuses. ...	84

CHAPTER -XI

I) Pre-primary Education:

During the year under report, there were 367 Balwadi centres including one Nursery school of which 35 were under the management of private Bodies. The total number of such institutions rose from 358 to 367 in comparison with that of previous year. Education is free in the Nursery School/Balwadi Centres. Except the teachers in one Nursery school at Agartala, ~~these~~ teachers of the adjacent adult literacy centres had to run these balwadi centres in addition to their normal duties, as there no teachers specially ment for balwadi centres.

Out of the 16723 students of balwadi centres, 8504 were girls. The progress in the number of students during the year was really remarkable. The total direct expenditure in Government managed Nursery School including Balwadi centres rose from Rs.49,311 to 50,965 during the year under report and a remarkable amount was spent for purchasing of Balwadi equipments to equip the existing such centres.

In the Private Aided Balwadi centres the total direct expenditure decreased from Rs.59,504 to 50,965 during the year under report. This decrease was observed during the year due to payment of arrear salaries in the year 1963-64.

II). There was one College of Music under the management of Government during the year instead of 2 Music schools and one College for Music under the management of Private Bodies in the previous year. Due to starting of Music college by the Education Deptt. Government of Tripura during the year, the Private Aided Music College and 2 Music ~~Schools~~ Schools ceased functioning. The total number of students in the Government Music College was 17+(69) including 9+(65) girls during the year. The total direct expenditure in the said college was Rs.48,143'00.

Contd.....77.

III. Schools for Oriental Studies(Tols and Madrasas)

The total number of Tols and Madrasas was 24 and out of these 2 Sanskrit Tols were under the management of Government.

The total number of students in schools for oriental studies were 131+(486) including 16+(145) girls.

The total number of teachers in these schools were 40+(3) during the year.

IV). Education of the Handicapped.

There was no institution for handicapped in this Territory during the year under report and no such scheme was taken for educational and vocational training for the handicapped upto the 2nd Plan period. But during the Third Five Year Plan, provision has been made for giving financial assistance and stipends to different categories of handicapped children under going vocational training and receiving general education.

During the year under report Rs.23,610 and Rs9,840 were given as stipends to 62 boys and 25 girls handicapped students studying inside the state in schools for general education.

Further an amount of Rs. 9,000/- and Rs.1,800/- were also sanctioned to 15 boys and 3 girls handicapped students studying out-side the state.

V. Education of Delinquent children:

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

VI. Education of the Scheduled Caste/Tribes and Other Backward Communities:

Previously there was one Senior Basic School specially meant for Scheduled Tribes in which only scheduled tribe students were taken in. Now the school caters education to all irrespective of caste and creed, but priority is given to Sch. Tribe students. Out of the total 120 boys and 5 girls ,there were 96 boys and 2 girls students belonging to scheduled tribes.

Apart from the above facility there were many ~~new~~ Junior Basic and Senior Basic Schools opened in the areas predomina inhabited by the tribal people. Arrangements for free hostel facilities were made for scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Caste students in all stages of education.

A detailed break up of the number of pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Colleges and Schools for General Education and hostel residents of those communities residing in the Hostels for Sch.Castes/Tribes and other hostels attached to Institutions are shown in the Statement below:-

Type of Institutions	Number of pupils						Number of Hostel residents					
	Sch. Castes		Sch. Tribes		Total		Sch. Castes		Sch. Tribes		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. Arts & Science College.	142	9	97	28	239	29	11	x	24	x	35	x
2. Higher Secondary	1461	197	1332	296	2793	493	190	12	479	20	669	32
3. High Schools	194	77	38	53	232	130	x	3	x	39	x	42
4. Senior Basic	744	196	832	150	1576	346	4	x	108	x	104	x
5. Junior High	240	76	360	182	600	258	2	x	129	51	131	51
6. Junior Basic	6599	3456	7504	2573	14103	6029	x	x	x	x	x	x
7. Primary	3251	1548	10756	3545	14007	5129	x	x	15	8	15	8
8. Pre-Primary/ Pre-Basic	1672	1653	1615	1445	3287	3098	x	x	x	x	x	x
Total	14303	7248	22534	8264	36837	15512	207	15	747	118	954	133

Contd.....79.

Moreover, students belonging to these communities, who went for higher studies outside the state, were given stipends/scholarships and other financial assistance by the state Government. Education of Scheduled Tribes/Casted and other Backward Communities has been made free in all schools and colleges for general education. Examination charges of such students were reimbursed by the Govt. VII & VIII). PHYSICAL EDUCATION & YOUTH WELFARE:

There is no physical Training Institute in this Territory. For the progress & development of Physical Education in this Territory in schools for general education 75 teachers were deputed for long course of training in Physical Education outside the State. Inter-School competitions (Autumn & Winter Meets) were organised at three levels-Primary, Middle and High. Primary level competitions were organised in 120 Sub-Zones and 32 Zones. High Schools participated in Sub-Divisional and Zonal and State Level competitions. The School teams were sent to Jaipur (Rajsthan) and Patna (Behar) to participate in the Autumn and Winter Meets respectively.

Swimming Competitions:

Four Tripura boys participated in the Junior National Swimming Competition organised by National Swimming Association at Azad Hind Bagh tank, Calcutta and our team secured the 3rd position.

The two Tripura Candidates Sri Bimal Das Gupta and Sri Mahesh ch. Kairi participated in the long distance swimming competitions organised by the Murshidabad Dist. Swimming Association (45 miles and 13 miles). Sri Bimal Das Gupta came second in the 45 miles race and Sri Kairi came 4th in the 13 miles race.

COACHING CAMPS:

In order to improve the standard in the field of games & sports, several coaching camps were organised with the help of trained coaches from National Institute of Sports, Patiala (Punjab). The National Institute of Sports have sent one Gymnastic Coach on one year's assignment. Two teachers were sent to National Institute of Sports, Patiala for specialised training in different games.

: C A M P S :

- (1) Football Coaching Camp.
- (2) Vollybal Coaching Camp.
- (3) Cricket Coaching Camp.
- (4) Swimming Coaching Camp.
- (5) Gymnastic Coaching Camp.

Short Courses of training were organised for male as well as female teachers of Primary, Middle and High Schools. 80 teachers attended there camps of 21 days duration. 58 teachers have been deputed for long course training in physical edn. in physical Training Colleges outside Tripura. One more student has been sent to Lakshmbai College of physical Education, Gwalior (M.P).

BRATACHARI TRAINING CAMP:

During puja Vacation, Bratachari Training Camps were organised with the help of Instructors from Bengal Bratachari Society, West Bengal. 150 boys and girls were trained in these camps.

NATIOANL PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY TEST.

Orientation Training for organisers of National Physical Efficiency Test Centres was organised with 56 physical Education Teachers and Asst. teachers. 39 centres were opened where the efficiency of 4503 was tested. Among this number 2780 were qualified for awards of different grades. One permanent testing centre was opened at Agartala and the standard of 318 cases was tested in this centre.

TOURS, HIKING & CYCLING.

During the year under review, 135 boys and girls organised Hiking and Cycling groups and toured different Sub-Divisions and other important places. To popularise swimming in rural areas and to teach the correct technique of swimming a team of 10 swimmers visited different Sub-Divisional towns and demonstrated different techniques and styles of swimming.

Contd.....81.

RUDRA SAGAR SWIMMING COMPETITION:

The first Rudra Sagar Swimming Competition was organised this year at Rudra Sagar, Melaghar. 12 swimmers participated in this swimming competition. River swimming in the Gumati and the Muhari was also organised.

CHILDREN'S DAY & CHILDREN'S RALLY:

14th November was observed as Children's Day all over the State. Children's Rally cleanliness programme, collection of funds were the main features of the day. On the occasion of Republic Day, a Children's Rally was organised at Agartala in which more than 700 boys and girls participated. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly inaugurated the programme and the Education Minister presided over the programme.

GRANTS:

An amount of Rs. 38,000/- was sanctioned for development of School Play fields. Grants of Rs. 5,000/- were given to schools for purchase of Sports equipments. An amount of Rs. 10,000/- was given to Clubs and Associations for purchase of equipments and improvement of standard in organising ~~competitions~~ competitions.

PUBLICATION:

Souvenirs were published on the occasion of Coaching Camps. One book on country games was published by this Department.

IX). BOYS SCOUTS AND GIRLS GUIDES:

The boys scouts movement was first started in Tripura in the year 1925 in one High school (Govt.) at Agartala and continued till 1929. It was again revised in the year 1937 and Tripura Boys Scout Association was formed in that year under the patronage of the Late Maharaja of Tripura. The activities of the Scouts could be traced upto 1942 and no record of work was available until it was revived again 1962. Bye laws of the Association have been framed and approved by the National Headquarters in 1964. The State Council has also been formed and the list has been sent to the National Headquarters for their approval.

One Scout Master Training Camp and one Guide Guiders training camp were organised at Melaghar Youth Hostel for a duration of 11 days each with the help of trainers from National Headquarters of Bharst Scouts & Guides and from their West Bengal Branch. 26 male teachers and 26 female teachers were trained in those camps. 6 new Scout Troops and 5 new Guides troops were raised during the year. Two Social Service Camps were organised with 100 Scouts and 13 Guides.

X). National Cadet Corps:

The organisation of National Cadet corps were organised in Tripura in three Wings-Naval Wing, Army Wing and Air Wing. The number of N.C.C. Units, Number of teacher-Officers and cadets strength were as follows during the year under report. Expansion of A.C.C. Unit has been stopped.

Name of the Unit	No. Unit		No. of Officer		Number of cadets.	
	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
N.C.C.(Senior Div.) Army Wing.	3	1	11	2	1600	200
N.C.C.(Junior Div.) Army Wing.	28	10	28	10	1400	500
Naval Wing(Junior Division).	3	-	3	-	150	-
Air Wing(Jr.Div.)	1	-	1	-	50	-
A.C.C.	48	10	48	10	2380	600

XI). Extra Curricular Activities(Junior Red Cross St. John Ambulance Societies etc.).

There is no organisation of Junior Red Cross St. John Ambulance Societies or such other Association in this Territory. In the Schools & Colleges for General Education where education is imparted through formal method of teaching the following curricular activities were under taken by the students in addition to their normal courses of study.

Safai of school rooms, school premises, social uplift campaign, school house repairs, gardening, cleaning of ponds and tanks fire fighting etc. In Senior Basic & Junior Basic Schools such activities are co-curricular activities.

XII). School Meals:

During the year under report no arrangement could be made for the supply of school Meal to the students.

XIII). SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE:

General Medical Examination of students in a good number of Primary, Secondary Schools and in one Govt. Arts & Science College was made once during the year under report by the School Health Medical Officers appointed by the Medical Department and the Medical Officer of the Education Department. A good number of students were benefited by this medical service. Proper care was taken through the Govt. Hospitals for the removal of the defects found out in them. Medical Examination includes heat, lungs, vision, eye, ear, teeth, chest, throat, malnutrition etc. disease.

Defects found out on medical examination of students were reported to gurdians for taking necessary steps. Students of the schools which were inspected by the Medical Officer during the year were also given some ideas about sanitation and hygiene.

XIV). LIBRARIES:

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

XV). Displaced Students:

Amongst the displaced students in schools those who obtained good pass marks in yearly examination for General Education were awarded stipends & other financial assistance during the year to met up their educational expenses to some extent. Financial assistance to students are gradually being minimised and covered by other financial scheme.

XVI). INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD:

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

XVII). CURRICULAR TEXT BOOKS:

Curricular Text-Books of all institutions remained un-changed from that of previous year.

XVIII). RESEARCH (SCIENTIFIC, LINGUISTIC AND HISTORICAL):

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

XIX). HOSTELS, BOARDING HOUSE:

Hostel facilities for both boys and girls were expanded during the year under report. Students belonging to Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes and Backward Communities residing in hostels attached to the Govt. schools were given stipends towards the cost of their daily meal.

XX). INSTITUTIONS NOT FOLLOWING DEPARTMENT SYLLABUS:

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

CHAPTER - XII

A CRITICAL REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL
TENDENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS:

Chapter- XII.

CRITICAL REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL TENDENCIES
AND DEVELOPMENT FOR THE YEAR 1964- 65.

Primary and Junior Basic Education:

Creation of facilities for the education of all children in the age group 6-11 was laid down as ' One of the central aims of the Third Five Year Plan'. To give effect to this objective and render educational facilities to all children of the above age group the scheme for expansion of education at the Primary Stage was Launched.

A remarkable progress was made in regard to enrolment of children of age group 6-11 and it has been expected that at the end of Third Five Year Plan more than 90% of the children of that age group be brought to school. There is no gainsaying the fact that not only a high momentum for quantitative expansion has been created but matching conditions in qualitative point of view have been provided to sustain the momentum and those are the following:

- 1) Heads of the Institution have been advised to give special stress on craft work and spend major portion of school contingency in productive works.
- 2) Heads of Institutions have been further advised that the basis of teaching should be the organisation of the subject matter into units or projects which would create opportunities for self-activity on the part of the students.
- 3) They have been further advised to make the teaching programme more interesting by importing correlated teachings with life situation and natural environments.
- 4) They have been advised that practical and creative activity should find a prominent and honoured place in the school programme.
- 5) Provision of attendance scholarship has given incentives to girl students to attend schools regularly.

Orientation Programme:

The programme of orientation towards Basic pattern began during Second Five Year Plan. It continued during the Third Plan.

A common syllabus for Basic and Non-Basic Schools has been framed and it has been introduced to all Basic and Non-Basic Schools. Crafts like agriculture, spinning and weaving, clay modelling, paper cutting, Book binding, toy making etc have been introduced in a good number of schools.

Special Feature:

Every school usually begins its work with 'Safai' work followed by daily prayer in which all teachers and students join together. The assembly offers a great opportunity for useful Educational work. Observation of silence is a special feature in all Schools. Co-Curricular activities, projects and creative works have been encouraged and a good ~~number~~ effect has been made on the minds of students. The technique of correlated teaching occupies a vital role in Basic Education. But unfortunately this technique has not fully developed due to various drawbacks. Absence of suitable guide books for teachers, want of suitable books for children, want of long course Basic trained teachers, non-availability of well qualified teachers, accommodation difficulties of teachers nearby schools etc are some of the drawbacks worth to be mentioned.

Single Teacher Schools:

There were 365 single teacher schools during the year under review. These schools are serving the Education of more backward and sparsely populated areas. While ~~fr~~ framing the syllabus of short orientation programme of Basic Education a special item of organisation of the single Teacher Schools was included, so that the single Teacher must make a wise and economical use of the school day.

Model Primary Schools:

A programme of starting of 8 Model Primary Schools was undertaken in the year, 1964 to serve as centres of improved teaching technique and co-curricular activities.

Teachers' Training:

One Craft Training Institute and three Basic Training Colleges have met the requirements of trained teachers to a great extent. These Institutions also have provided educational leadership by carrying research in new techniques.

Secondary Education:-

The plan viewed the conversion of High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools as essentially the programme of improving the quality and content of Secondary Education with a view to adaptation to the changing social and economic needs.

The number of High/Higher Secondary Schools was 34 in 1960 i.e. last year of the Second Plan which rose to 70 during last 4 years of the Third Plan. A remarkable progress was also observed in case of Senior Basic Schools. The number of Senior ~~Basic~~ Basic Schools rose from 43 to 106 during the 1st 4 year of the Third Plan.

During the year under review, number of students under instruction in Secondary Schools considerably increased from 36,779 to 40,880 out of which 13,003 were girls and the rate of increase of enrolment was ~~11~~ 11.1. The rate of increase of girls' enrolment was 10.8. The average daily attendance, also increased during the year co-education was allowed in some Secondary Schools where there were no separate facilities for girls' Education.

The number of teachers, men as well as women increased satisfactorily in Senior Basic, High and Higher Secondary Schools. The teacher pupil ratio was 1:18 during the year under review.

Education is free of tuition fees upto class -VIII in Schools for General Education for all sexes. Education of girls and women is free upto the completion of Secondary stage in General Education. Scholarships, stipends and other financial concessions were awarded on a liberal basis.

The general condition of all the High/Higher Secondary Schools buildings are satisfactory. Senior Basic School buildings are also going to be constructed permanently year after year.

To rise the standard of teaching in Secondary Education, One Secondary B.T. Teachers' Training College was started newly in urban area and teachers were deputed to different training colleges in State and outside the state during the year under review.

Collegiate Education:-

During the year under review, a College for General Education came into being under private management making the total number 3 of such colleges. Besides a separate girls unit was opened at M.B.B. college, Agartala. A scheme for introduction of post-Graduate Training in some Arts subjects in the M.B.B. college was undertaken in the 3rd Five Year Plan. During the year under review some equipments, books, furniture etc were purchased for the purpose.

There are five hostels including one for girls attached to colleges for general Education with 200 boarders in them. Of the total five hostels there were attached to Govt. colleges

At the stage of collegiate education financial assistance in the form of Book-grants, hostel stipends, lump assistance etc were awarded to the students on liberal basis.

Teaching standard in the colleges improved considerably due to strengthening of teaching staff, provision of well equipped Science Laboratory, purchase of books for Library etc. Lectures were generally delivered in English, ~~xxx~~ Bengali is also allowed as medium of instruction.

Professional and Technical Education:

Due to rapid development in industry and agriculture, demand for technically trained person has steadily increased. In view of the satisfactory response from the local students the total intake capacity of polytechnic under graduate college has been raised to 480 during the year. All efforts were made to start one Engineering college (Degree course) in this Territory during the following year under report. Moreover, one Music college was started newly by the Education Department.

Contd.....90.

Social Education:-

Until just before the First Plan, efforts in Social Education were mainly confined to literacy drives among the adults. This restricted interpretation of Social Education was, however, found inadequate to meet the requirements of post-independence years. The special committee which was set up in 1948 by the Central Advisory Board of Education for this purpose stated that a comprehensive programme of Social Education should include education in citizenship, health, agriculture and handicrafts in order to bring it as close as possible to social reconstruction.

During the First and Second Plans measures were taken to translate into action this enlarged conception of Social Education. In the Third Plan emphasis was given to consolidation rather than on expansion. Schemes of the 3rd Plan started previously continued in the year under review. No new centre was started; but a few centres were shifted to new places according to necessity.

For the neo-literates "Saranjan-him Sadgaran Kheja" a Bengali Book was published and a monthly magazine under the title of "Sakshar" continued to be published. Publication of the "Granthalok" from the Birchandra Library was also continued. Some rural libraries were established by Youth Clubs and Organisations. Audio-Visual Unit was provided with suitable films regarding civil defence organisation.

Pre-Primary Education:-

During the year under review, there were 367 Balwadi Centres and one Nursery School. Pre-Primary Education is free in this Territory. Teachers of the adjacent adult literacy centres were engaged to run the Balwadi Centres.

Contd.....91.

Education of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes
Other Backward Communities:-

Previously there was one Senior Basic School specially meant for scheduled Tribes. Now the school are imparting education to all irrespective of caste and creed. However, priority in that school is ~~gan~~ given to scheduled tribe students. Education of Scheduled Tribes/Castes and Other Backward Communities is free in all schools and Colleges for general education.

Physical Education:-

For qualitative improvement in games and gymnastics several coaching camps were organised during the year under review. 75 teachers were deputed for long course Physical Training outside the Territory. Inter-school Competitions in games and sports were organised in all the schools. The school teams were sent to Jaipur and Patna to ~~participate~~ participate in the Autumn and Winter Meets respectively.

Swimming competitions were organised in this Territory. Tripura boys also participated in two swimming competitions outside Tripura and showed great proficiency as sportsmen. Short course Training Centres were organised for teachers of Primary, Middle and High Schools.

National Physical Efficiency test was organised in 39 centres where 4503 students were tested and 2780 students were qualified in the test. One permanent testing centre was also opened at Agartala.

During the year 135 boys and girls organised Hiking and Cycling groups and undertook tour in different places of interest.

One Scout Master Training Camp and one Guide Guiders training camp were organised in Tripura. Two social service camps were organised with 100 scouts and 13 guides.

Contd.....92.

Natioanl Cadet Crops were organised in Tripura in three Wings - Naval Wing, Army Wing and Air Wing. During the year under review the N.C.C. Unit was raised in number. Expansion of A.C.C. unit has been stopped.