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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE  
PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN  
ASSAM DURING THE YEAR  
1959-60

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## ANNUAL REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN ASSAM DURING 1959-60

**I. General Survey.**—The State Government followed a progressive policy for development of Education in the State. During the year under report the Department participated in a number of development schemes for expansion and development of education in the State. Plans and projects outlined in the Second Five Year Plan which were put into execution, were in progress and our Government have launched and all out bid for normal uplift through Community Projects, National Extension Service Blocks and other Government and non-Government agencies.

Since the Basic system was accepted as the national pattern of Elementary education, the scheme for gradual conversion of the Elementary Schools into Basic pattern was taken up and put into implementation with right earnest during the Second Plan period. In order to step up the conversion programme the facilities for Training of teachers of Elementary Schools had to be extended. To bridge the gap between the system in the traditional Elementary Schools and Basic pattern of Schools, an orientation programme was taken up for a short course training to the untrained teachers. This programme will continue till all the schools are converted into Basic pattern.

The economic condition of the teachers was also improved by giving the higher scales of pay with due consideration to the rise in the cost of living in the State.

In the field of Secondary Education emphasis shifted from quantitative expansion to qualitative improvement. The State Government accepted the recommendation of the Secondary Education Commission to diversify and upgrade Secondary Education. A programme of gradual conversion of High Schools into Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools was taken up. The number of Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools in 1959-60 stood at 22 and 23 respectively.

The pace of conversion has been slow mainly for dearth of teachers qualified to teach the elective courses. Various measures such as in service training of the teachers in science subjects, increased provision of Scholarships for higher studies in humanities, Science, Fine Arts, Agriculture and Home Science and deputation of teachers for Post-graduate studies have been taken up to meet the problem of shortage of teachers. The Gauhati University has also proposed to offer a course of Post-graduate studies in Science subjects during the vacation to the teachers of Secondary Schools.

Under the Scheme for improvement of Secondary Education a number of High and M. E. Schools was also given grants for improvement of school libraries, purchase of teaching aids and for introduction of Craft subjects.

The pay scales of teachers of non-Government Secondary Schools were also improved by giving them scales of pay of Government school teachers.

As envisaged in the Second Plan Post-graduate teaching departments in some important subjects have started functioning in the Gauhati University and the existing departments have also been considerably developed.

The introduction of the scales of pay recommended by the University Grant Commission has considerably improved the pay and prospect of College teachers.

The activities under Social and N.C.C. Education continued satisfactorily during the period under review.

Special attention was paid for the development of education of Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes and Other Backward Class people. Numerous scholarships were awarded to the students of these communities in schools and colleges to enable them to prosecute their studies. The students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes both Hills and Plains and the Scheduled Caste were given free education upto the degree course.

**II. Institution.**—The following table furnishes the total number of institutions of different categories as compared with those of the preceding year.

### Institutions

Type of Institutions	1958-59			1959-60		Total
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Colleges for General Education .. .. .	25	4	29	31	5	36
Colleges for Professional and Special Education ...	9	..	9	9	..	9
High Schools .. .. .	511	67	578	560	74	634
M. E. Schools .. .. .	1,056	81	1,137	1,155	82	1,237
Senior Basic Schools .. .. .	145	13	158	192	19	211
M. V. Schools .. .. .	420	70	490	390	61	451
Junior Basic Schools .. .. .	2,037	74	2,111	2,308	80	2,388
Primary Schools .. .. .	12,207	622	12,829	12,668	600	13,268
Nursery Schools .. .. .	11	15	26	21	16	37
Schools for Professional and Special Education .. .. .	888	65	953	841	111	952
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>17,309</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>18,320</b>	<b>18,175</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>19,223</b>

The decrease in the number of M. V. Schools for Boys and Girls and Primary Schools for Girls is due to conversion of some schools into Basic Schools and amalgamation of Girls' Schools with neighbouring Boys' Schools for better management and efficiency. Decrease in the number of schools for Professional and Special Education is due to reduction in the number of Social Education Centre. However there had been an increase in the total number of Institutions in the State during the year under review.

**III. Students.**—The increase in the number of students in Schools and Colleges will be evident from the following table:—

Type of Institutions	1958-59			1959-60		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Colleges for General Education .. .. .	16,603	2,914	19,517	19,487	3,313	22,800
Colleges for Professional and Special Education .. .. .	1,482	101	1,583	1,596	91	1,787
High Schools .. .. .	1,58,259	48,199	2,06,458	1,70,341	53,242	2,23,583
Middle English Schools .. .. .	67,019	26,431	93,480	74,283	28,759	1,03,042
Senior Basic .. .. .	16,640	8,704	25,344	23,122	13,080	36,202
Middle Vernacular Schools .. .. .	42,230	23,161	65,391	41,123	22,160	63,283
Junior Basic .. .. .	1,16,191	67,724	1,83,915	1,30,774	6,349	2,07,123
Primary .. .. .	4,93,921	2,72,899	7,66,820	5,12,674	2,87,593	8,00,267
Nursery .. .. .	727	687	1,414	951	988	1,939
Schools for Professional and Special Education .. .. .	32,312	5,092	37,404	27,908	6,940	34,848
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>9,45,414</b>	<b>4,55,912</b>	<b>14,01,326</b>	<b>10,02,359</b>	<b>4,92,515</b>	<b>14,94,874</b>

**IV.—Expenditure.**—The total direct expenditure on the Institutions from different sources for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 was as under:—

Sources	1958-59	1959-60
	Rs.	Rs.
Government Fund .. .. .	3,50,88,572	3,78,83,271
Local Bodies Fund .. .. .	4,54,352	2,38,160
Fees .. .. .	1,01,00,108	1,10,45,061
Endowment .. .. .	22,45,772	22,75,606
Other Sources .. .. .	6,25,812	7,20,775
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>4,85,14,616</b>	<b>5,21,62,873</b>

The table below furnishes the total direct expenditure on different categories of Institutions for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60:—

Type of Institutions	1958-59	1959-60
	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges for General Education	33,82,433	40,78,433
Colleges for Professional and Special Education	22,49,795	25,95,450
High Schools	1,34,62,950	1,51,80,443
Middle English Schools	41,41,730	47,79,562
Senior Basic Schools	7,56,553	10,77,105
Middle Vernacular Schools	24,49,682	22,98,812
Junior Basic Schools	42,60,606	44,45,911
Primary Schools	1,40,99,803	1,43,12,431
Nursery Schools	76,129	71,013
Schools for Professional and Special Education	36,34,935	33,23,713
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,85,14,616</b>	<b>5,21,62,873</b>

V.—Teachers—The statement below compares the number of teachers in different grades of Institutions for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60

Type of Institutions	Total No. of teachers	No. of trained teachers	No. of untrained teachers	P. C. of trained teachers	Total No. of teachers	No. of trained teachers	No. of untrained teachers	P. C. of trained teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colleges for General Education .. .. .	655	...	...	—	751	..	..	—
Colleges for Professional and Special Education .. .. .	907	..	..	—	225	..	..	...
High Schools .. .. .	8,121	1,319	6,802	16.3	8,876	1,408	7,468	15.8
Middle English Schools .. .. .	4,558	478	4,080	10.5	5,041	427	4,614	8.5
Middle Vernacular Schools (including Senior Basic) .. .. .	8,561	1,633	1,926	45.9	9,991	1,823	2,168	45.8
Primary Schools (including Junior Basic) .. .. .	24,189	8,515	15,674	35.2	28,634	9,891	16,833	34.5
Nursery Schools .. .. .	34	24	30	44.5	70	19	51	27.1
Schools for Professional and Special Education .. .. .	1,044	...	...	—	1,115	..	..	—
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>42,389</b>	<b>11,963</b>	<b>28,520</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>45,729</b>	<b>12,978</b>	<b>30,654</b>	<b>28.5</b>

The progress of education in the State was more rapid in the recent years than that in the past as well be evident from the foregoing statements. More contributions were made towards education from both the public and private funds and as a result of this the number of institutions and scholars increased considerably. Implementation of different schemes under Five Year Plans also contributed a great deal for promotion and development of education in the State. The abolition of Local Boards and the creation of Mahkuma Parishad, Anchalik Panchayat and Gaon Panchayat which is an important event during the year also created enthusiasm in the public in the rural areas for spread of education.

**vi.—Progress of Development Schemes under Five Year Plan of Educational Development.**—With a view to improving the quality of education a number of well thought out schemes were introduced in the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan. These Schemes were continued during the year under report.

(a) Development Schemes under First Five Year Plan :—

The following are the most important schemes taken up under First Five Year Plan :

**1. Post-graduate Basic Training College.**—The Post-graduate Basic Training College, Titabar trained teachers and Inspecting Officers during the year in the Basic System of Education. The number of trainees during the year was 17 as against 18 in the previous year.

**2. Janata College.**—The Janata College at Titabar imparted training to Social and Village Level Workers at a ten months' training course. The syllabus of the College consisted of the following subjects:—

- (a) Rural Reconstruction.
- (b) Education.
- (c) Rural Economics and Co-operation.
- (d) Citizenship.
- (e) Arts and Culture—Observant of Social Festivals.
- (f) Training in Crafts.

**3. Five Community Centres.**—The five community centres continued to be under the establishment of the Janata College, Titabar.

These centres are intended to serve as cultural centres of the community providing educational, social and recreational facilities for the adults. Five qualified and experienced wardens and craft teachers continued to serve in these centres. A healthy and new atmosphere was created in the interior rural areas by the establishment of these centres.

**4. Integrated Library Service.**—A branch library was attached to each community centre with 4 feeder or unit libraries. The branch and the feeder libraries are intended to procure books and reading materials of a varied and extensive range available for readers of different levels. Further these libraries are intended to promote reading habits amongst all classes of people.

At the head of the integrated Library Service there is the Central Library to function as a Public Library and also to co-ordinate the activities of the branch and the feeder libraries.

**5. Extension of Basic Education.**—The Basic Education activities were expanded and intensified by gradual conversion of L.P. and M. V. Schools into Junior and Senior Basic Schools respectively under the provisions of the Basic Education Act of 1954.

**6. Secondary Education.**—

- (a) Thirty-two Schools both Government and non-Government were developed into Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools, till the end of the year under report.
- (b) Nine High Schools were given grant for construction of Science building, three schools were given grant for construction of science and agriculture buildings and 1 school for construction of science and 4 science buildings.

(c) Fifty-three High Schools were given grants at the rate of Rs. 12,000 each for improvement of the school library, introduction of crafts and improvement of teaching aids and laboratory equipments till the end of the year under review.

(d) Altogether 34 M.E. Schools were provided with facilities for introduction of craft subjects, improvement of libraries and teaching aids till the end of the year under report.

**7. Improvement of Library Service**—Under the scheme the State Central Library which was established at the State Headquarters, i.e., at Shillong and seven District Libraries in the seven district headquarters of the State continued to function during the year under report. The scheme provided for establishment of libraries throughout the State. The scheme has been continuing with success.

**8. Grants to voluntary Organisations.**—Under the scheme few voluntary organisations were given grants for promotion of cultural and social service activities.

**9. Development schemes under Second Five Year Plan.**—Of the many schemes taken up under the Second Five Year Plan the following schemes continued with success,—

#### 1959-60 General Education

Name of Scheme	Total allocation for the Plan period	Allocation for 1959-60	Expenditure incurred during 1959-60	Physical targets achieved during 1959-60	Total physical targets
1	2	3	4	5	9
1. Secondary Education (Training).	20.00	4.97	3.50	30 17 21 20	Deputation—Graduates—90. Under-graduates—90. Science teachers—120. M. As—45. Seminar Refresher course—15.
2. Inspection .. ..	11.00	2.05	2.00	8	Sub-Inspectors—50. " quarters—100. Inspector of Schools—1. Assistant Inspector of Schools—2.
3. Administration ... ..	4.19	0.90	0.43	1 continuing. 1 continuing.	Planning Cell—1. Vocational Guidance Bureau—1.
4. Improvement of Library Service.	55.56	0.24	0.24	7 continuing.	Library Service—7.
5. Social Education .. ..	4.75	1.25	1.20	2	D.S.E.O.—5. Poster and Charts—75.
6. Scholarships ... ..	4.74	1.09	1.06	30 30 2 40 Art—5. 95 1	Post-graduates—150. Senior—15. B. T.—100. Junior—200. Higher Secondary—475. Music—5. M.E.—102.
7. Promotion of Scouting and guiding.	0.95	0.20	0.20	Grant in-aid to B.S. and Guides Association.	Camps—25.
<b>District Level</b>					
8. Extension of provision for Secondary Education.	7.50	2.00	2.00	70 1,100 1,300	Teachers—680. Pupils (14—18)—8,000. " (11—14)—7,000.

Name of Scheme	Total Allocation for the Plan Period	Allocation for 1959-60	Expenditure incurred during 1959-60	Physical targets achieved during 1959-60	Total physical targets
1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Conversion of High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools.	22.70	13.22	11.02	9	Schools—30.
10. Conversion of High Schools into Multipurpose Schools.	18.30	..	..	4	Schools—15.
11. Improvement of High Schools ..	11.00	2.10	1.98	12	Schools—100.
12. Improvement of Middle English Schools.	3.23	0.40	0.40	1	Schools—200.
13. Improvement of Pay Scales of Teachers.	83.55	18.00	44.17	..	Teachers—7,284.
14. N. C. C. Schemes ..	15.62	5.55	3.62	..	Troops, Sub-Troops building for armours and store—61.
15. Promotion of College Education	19.00	2.00	2.00	..	College—24.

### BASIC EDUCATION

#### State Level Scheme

1. Training of Teachers for Senior Basic Schools.	6.32	2.32	2.01	80	480 Teachers, 1 building.
2. Training of Teachers for Junior Basic Schools.	22.53	7.65	6.73	1,290	4,800 Teachers, 10 buildings.
3. Administration, Research and other Staff	1.77	0.55	0.43	1 A. B. E. O. 1 R.O. and other Staff.	1 Assistant Basic Education Officer. 1 Research Officer and Office Staff.

#### District Level Schemes

4. Office buildings ... ..	1.25	0.25	0.19	1	6 buildings.
5. Scholarships .. ..	1.04	0.28	0.28	480	600 Scholarships.
6. Office staff of School Board ...	1.71	0.50	0.42	9 U. D. A., .22 L. D. A.	9 Upper Division. 30 Lower Division Assistants.

#### Village Level Schemes

7. School buildings for Senior Basic Schools.	10.85	1.52	2.04	19	100 buildings.
8. School buildings for Junior Basic Schools.	20.90	1.53	2.529	51	700 buildings.
9. Improvement of pay scales of Senior Teachers and appointment of additional teachers.	18.20	7.38	5.84	3,543	3,943 Teachers.
10. Improvement of pay scales of Junior Teachers, Attendant officers and Appointment of Additional Junior teachers.	173.24	38.47	37.69	17,900	18,100 teachers.

### DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES UNDER ART. 275 (1) & (2) OF THE CONSTITUTION HILLS—1959-60

1. Secondary Schools (Scholarships)	6.25	1.50	1.49	2,196	1,600 Scholarships..
2. Accommodation of Hills Students in College Hostels.	3.00	1.70	1.70	6	5 Hostels.
3. Grants for purchase of books for students in Colleges.	.35	.10	.10	8 Colleges	250 Students.
4. Grants-in-aid to non-Government Secondary Schools.	12.30	3.50	3.50	170	300 Schools and Hostels.
5. Construction of quarters for teachers serving in Hill areas.	3.00	.80	.80	11 Contg.	30 Staff quarters.



Name of Scheme	Total allocation for the Plan period	Allocation for 1959-60	Expenditure incurred during 1959-60	Physical targets achieved during 1959-60	Total Physical targets
1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Grants for free studentships and purchase of book, etc., to students reading in Secondary Schools.	·32	·40	·40	209 Schools	500 Students.
7. Grant to Nursery Schools	·50	·40	·40	36	20 Schools.
8.(a) Establishment of Lower Primary Schools.	2·77	·90	·52	45 Contg.	75 Schools.
(a) Establishment of teachers in existing L. P. Schools.	5·08	·60	·57	67 Contg.	250 Teachers.
<b>1959-60 Plains</b>					
1. Scholarship for Plains Tribal Student at Secondary stage.	3·30	1·399	1·399	2,059	2,850 Scholarships.
2. Contribution to non-Government Organisations for encouragement of cultural activities.	2·41	1·00	1·00	209	69 Institutions.
3. Establishment of Social Education Centres.	·50	·10	·10	41 Centres 44 Village Libraries.	150 Centres.
4. Hostel facilities for Plains Tribal students in Colleges.	3·00	·95	·95	12	25 Hostels.
5. Hostel facilities for Plains Tribal students in Secondary Schools.	4·50	·90	·90	43	45 Hostels.
6. Grants-in-aid to non-Governments Secondary Schools.	9·50	3·00	3·00	288	600 Schools.

**Re-organisation and New Development.**—The following are the striking developments in the field of Education during the year under report.

1. Holding of a Seminar of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools at Joysagar (Sibsagar District) to discuss the problem of 'Orienting Primary Schools to Basic Pattern in the State' on the basis of the findings of the Assessment Committee.
2. Conversion of Primary Schools into Junior Basic and Middle Vernacular Schools into Senior Basic Schools.
3. Opening of new Basic Schools under the 'School-less Village Scheme' with matriculate teachers.
4. Appointment of school mothers by training wives of Primary School Teachers, to certain selected Primary Schools to look after the general cleanliness and well-being of pupils during school hours.
5. Construction of Residential-cum-office quarters for the Sub-Inspectors of Schools in mufossil areas for efficient inspection, supervision and control of Schools.
6. Introduction of the scheme of free 'mid-day meal' on experimental basis in Majuli area (Sibsagar District) and Matia Project area (Goalpara District).
7. Conducting of an educational tour of Primary School Teachers of the State in different parts of India to help broadening of outlook and to acquaint them with educational activities and method adopted in different parts of the country.
8. Conducting of an educational tour of the High School students in some of the important places of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
8. Help by the Community Project and National Extension Service Blocks for social and educational upliftment of the Backward areas falling under their respective Zones.
9. Introduction of Crafts in Middle English Schools with Government subsidy to give vocational basis in the general curriculums of the schools.
10. Introduction of English in Middle Vernacular and Senior Basic Schools by appointing English teachers.
11. Conversion of High Schools into Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools.

12. Improvement in the pay scale of teachers of Government Aided Schools and Colleges. The pay scale of aided Secondary School teachers was increased to make at par with that of Government Secondary School teachers.

13. Holding of a Headmasters' and Inspecting Officers' Seminar at Titabar (Sibsagar District).

14. Provision of more special scholarships for the children of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes and poor students.

15. Provision of liberal grants to the Schools and Colleges under Article 275 of the Constitution for the Tribals both in Hills and Plains. Liberal grants were given to the schools under the scheme. Removal of untouchability also.

16. Providing free education to the children of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students up to the Degree Course.

17. Continuation of the scheme of National award of Rs.500 each to Primary and Secondary School teachers by the Central Government. Two Headmasters of High Schools and two teachers of Primary Schools were the recipients of this award during the year.

18. Expansion of National Cadet Corps and Social Education activities.

The Sub-Inspectors and the Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Schools in each Subdivision who were appointed under Social Education Scheme were relieved of their duties from General Education so as to enable them to devote their full attention to the programme of Social Education.

19. Holding of Scout and Guide Camps in different School Inspector's Circle of the State.

20. Holding of a Seminar at Gauhati of the Inspection Officers who deal with the collection and compilation of Annual Returns and Report in the Subdivisions.

## CHAPTER II

### EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION

(i) **Organisation.**—The Director of Public Instruction was the administrative head of the Department with Headquarters at Shillong.

He was helped by the following officers in the Headquarters to run the administration:—

1. Additional Director of Public Instruction, Assam.
2. Assistant Director of Public Instruction (General).
3. Assistant Director of Public Instruction (Art.275).
4. Assistant Director of Public Instruction (Basic).
5. Assistant Director of Public Instruction (N.C.C.).
6. Secretary, Middle School Scholarship Examination Board.
7. Secretary, Text Book Committee.
8. Hindi Education Officer, Assam.
9. Special Officer for Basic Education.

In addition to the Headquarters staff there were the following staff—

Four Inspectors of Schools in the Divisional Headquarters, *viz.*, Inspector of Schools, Lower Assam Circle, Gauhati, Inspector of Schools, Upper Assam Circle, Jorhat, Inspector of Schools, Central Assam Circle, Nowgong and Inspector of Schools, South Assam Circle, Silchar. The Inspectors of Schools were directly responsible for all educational matters from the Primary to High School stages at their respective circles. They were assisted by the Assistant Inspectors of Schools at their respective headquarter and the Deputy Inspectors of Schools at Subdivisional Headquarters. Besides, there was an Assistant Inspector of Schools for Lakhimpur District with his Headquarters at Dibrugarh to assist the Inspector of Schools, Upper Assam Circle, Jorhat and there was an Assistant Inspector of Schools with Headquarters at Tezpur for Darrang District to assist the Inspector of Schools of Central Assam Circle, Nowgong. The Social Education Officer, Assam, Gauhati was directly responsible for all matters concerning Social Education. He was helped in his work by the District Social Education officers.

The Secretary, Publication Board, Assam with his Headquarters at Gauhati was responsible for all matters relating to publication of books.

(ii) **Educational Services.**—Special post (Held by the Director of Public Instruction)—Rs.1,000—60—1,300—(E.B.)—50—1,500.

Special post (held by the Principal, Cotton College, Gauhati and the Additional Director of Public Instruction)—Rs.800—50—1,000—(E.B.)—50—1,150.

Assam Education Service, Class I—Rs.350—25—450—30—480—(E.B.)30—660—(E.B.)—35—800.

Assam Education Service, Class II (for Lecturers)—Rs.225—15—360—(E.B.)—20—500 (First Class M.As or M.Sc.s will get two advance increments).

Assam Education Service, Class II (for Assistant Inspectors of Schools)—Rs.200—20—300—(E.B.)—20—400—(E.B.)—25—600.

Assam School Service, Class I—Rs.200—20—300—25—400—(E.B.)—25—500 (Headmasters of High Schools, Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Superintendents of Normal Schools will get a minimum starting pay of Rs.350.)

Assam School Service, Class II—Rs.125—7½—155—9—245—(E.B.)—10—275.

Intermediate or Matriculate Normal passes—Rs.75—3—105—(E.B.)—4—125.

Normal passed—Rs.60—2—80—(E.B.)—2½—100.

Matriculate—Rs.60—4—80—(E.B.)—4—100—(E.B.)—5—125.

(iii) **Directorate and Inspectorate.**—Director of Public Instruction, Assam—Dr. H. C. Bhuyan, M.Sc. (Cal.), Ph. D. (London) continued as Director, Public Instruction upto 26th June, 1959. He continued as the Education Secretary also in addition to his duties. On 27th June 1959, Shri S. C. Rajkhowa, M. A. (Cal.), M. A. in Edn. (Lond.), the Additional Director of Public Instruction of Assam took over charge as the Director, Public Instruction and Dr. H. C. Bhuyan, the Education Secretary was relieved of his duties as the Director of Public Instruction.

Additional Director of Public Instruction, Assam, Shri S. C. Rajkhowa, M. A. (Cal.), M. A. in Edn. (Lond.) held this post upto 26th June, 1959. Then Shri G. C. Sarma Borooah, M. A., M. Ed. (Illinois), the Special Officer for Secondary Education and Allied Matters, was appointed to this post. He held this post with effect from 27th June, 1959.

Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Assam (General), Shri K. N. Dutta, M. A., held charge of the post for the whole of the year.

Assistant Director of Public Instruction (Art. 275), Dr. P. C. Goswami, M. Sc., Ph. D. (La. U. S. A.) held charge of the post for the whole of the year.

Assistant Director of Public Instruction (Basic), Rajkumar Shri Sureswar Gohain, M. Sc., trained in Basic Education held this post during the year upto 28th July, 1959 on which date he retired from his service.

Assistant Director of Public Instruction (N. C. C.), Shri D. C. Bhuyan, M. A., B. L., held the post throughout the year.

**Special Officer, Planning and Development.**—This post remained vacant during the year.

#### Inspectorate

**Inspector of Schools, L. A. C.**—Shri Dandeswar Gogoi, M. A., was in-charge of the Lower Assam Circle, Gauhati for the whole year.

**Inspector of Schools, U. A. C.**—Dr. A. K. Barkakati, M. A. (B. H. U.) Ph. D. (Lond.) was in-charge of the U.A.C., Jorhat for the whole year.

**Inspector of Schools, C. A. C.**—Mrs. B. Lais, B. A., B. T. (Cal.), T. D. and T. C. (Lond), was in-charge of the C.A.C., Nowgong for the whole year.

**Inspector of Schools, S. A. C.**—Shri N. Islam, M. A., was in-charge of the S.A.C., Silchar for the whole year.

**Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cachar (General).**—Shri S.M. Bhattacharyee, B.A., B. T., the Superintendent of Normal School held this post in addition to his own duties upto 31-12-59 on which date he retired from service. From 1-1-60 to 31-3-60 the post was vacant and the charge was with the Inspector of Schools, S. A. C.

**Assistant Inspector of Schools, C.A.C. (General).**—Shri D. N. Bhattacharyee, B. sc. B. T., held this post upto 31-10-59 on which date he retired from service. Then Shri Mahbub Ali, B. A., B. T., held this post from 5-2-60 to 31-3-60. The headquarter of his Office was at Tezpur in Darrang district, from the period from 1-11-59 to 4-2-60. Shri Ambika charan Chowdhori, B.A., B.T., D.I. of schools, Tezpur held charge of the office in addition to his own duties.

**Assistant Inspector of Schools, U.A.C. (Genral).**—Shri C. K. Mahanta, B.A., B.T., held this post with his headquarter at Dibrugarh in Lakhimpur District throughout the year under report.

**Assistant Inspector of Schools, for Hills.**—Shri S. R. Lyngdoh, M. A., the D. I. of Schools, K. & J. Hills held this post up to 4-6-59 in addition to his own duties. Then Shri N. Rynjah, B. sc., B.T., held this post with effect from 5-6-59 and continued till the end of the year.

**Assistant Inspector of Schools for Plains Tribal Education, L.A.C., Gauhati.**—Shri Bandhu Ram Kachari, B. A., B.T., was in-charge of the post for the entire year under report. He was the Secretary of the Normal School Board of Moderators in addition to his own duties.

**Additional Assistant Inspector of Schools for Plains Tribal Education, Jorhat.**—Shri Balendra Nath Brahma, B. A., B T., remained in-charge of the post for the entire year under report.

**Assistant Inspector of Schools for Sanskrit Education.**—Shri Jibeswar Sarmah, M. A., B. T., held charge of the post for the whole year with his Headquarter at Gauhati. He was the Secretary of the Assam Sanskrit Board in addition to his own duties, his Headquarter was at Gauhati.

**Assistant Inspector of School for Muslim Education.**—Shri Sayed Samsul Huda, M. A., M. A. (Cairo), remained in-charge of the post for the whole year with his headquarter at Nowgong. He was also the Secretary of the Assam Madrassa Board.

**Special Officer for Basic Education.**—Shri P. C. Srutikar, B. A., B. T., was in-charge of the post throughout the year with his headquarter at Shillong.

**Social Education Officer.**—Shri Dharina Datta Sarmah, B. A., B. T., Dip in Audio Visual Education remained in-charge of the post throughout the year with Headquarter at Gauhati.

**Hindi Education Officer.**—Shri Loknath Bharali Sastry, M. A., held this post throughout the year under report with his Headquarter at Shillong.

**Secretary, Assam Text Book Committee.**—Shri Uma kanta Sarmah, M. A., B. T., held this post throughout the year.

**Assistant Secretary, Assam Text Book Committee.**—Shri Iswar Ch. Mahanta, B. A., held this post from 1-10-59.

**Finance and Accounts Officer.**—Shri Satish Chandra Sarmah, B. A., held this post throughout the year under report.

**Assistant Basic Education Officer.**—Shri Hari Mohan Talukdar, B. sc., B. T., held this post throughout the year under report.

**Assistant N. C. C. Officer.**—Shri Tarun Ch. Sarmah held this post upto 10th September, 1959. From 11-9-59 the post remained vacant.

**Consellor for Vocational Quidance.**—Shri Jadavamuk Das, B. sc., B. T., M. Ed., held this post during the year under report.

**Secretary, Middle School Scholarship Examination Board.**—Mahammad Saha-buddin, M. A., was in-charge of the post throughout the year under report.

**Deputy Inspectors of Schools.**—There were 24 posts of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and 10 posts of Addl. Deputy Inspectors of Schools during the year under report. During the year an Educational Sub-division was created at Haflong and a Deputy Inspector of schools with staff was posted at Haflong.

**District Social Education Officers**—There were 6 posts of District Social Education Officers with Headquarters at different places during the year under report.

**Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Schools.**—The total number of Sub-Inspectors of Schools was 104 and that of Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Schools 85 during the year under report.

**Inspector of Physical Training.**—There were 3 Inspectors of physical Training in the State during the year. One post of the Inspector of Physical Training remained vacant.

**Women Branch—**

**Assistant Inspectress of Schools (General).**—The post was held by Miss Priyalata Kakati, B. A., B. T., from 1-4-59 to 2-10-59 and 3-12-59 to 31-3-60.

**Assistant Inspectress of Schools for Hills.**—Mrs. H. Khongphai, B. A., held this post with her Headquarter at Shillong throughout the year under report.

**Inspectress of Physical Training.**—There were two Inspectresses of Physical Training during the year under report. One of them was attached to the office of the Inspector of Schools, L. A. C., Gauhati and the other to that of Inspector of Schools, S. A. C., Silchar.

### CHAPTER III.

#### Primary Education.

(i) **Administration and Control.**—In the Plains Districts, administration and control of Primary Education rest with the Sub-divisional School Boards. All these Boards are under the State Basic Education Board constituted according to the Basic Education Act of 1954. But there are some Basic Schools which are under the direct control of the State Government through the Basic Education Officer.

The Primary Education in Autonomous Hill Districts is the responsibility of both the District Council and the Department of Education. The departmental control is exercised through its Subordinate Inspecting Staff.

The Primary Schools in the Tea-Garden areas are maintained mostly by the Garden Authorities. But there are some aided Primary called 'B' Class and some purely Government managed Primary Schools called 'A' Class in the Garden areas.

(ii) **Scheme of School Classes.**—There are 5 Classes in Primary Schools, *viz.*, Classes A, B, I, II, and III which are Grades I, II, III, IV and V in Junior Basic Schools. The period of Schooling is generally 5 years in Primary Stage. There is no uniformity in size of Classes in Primary Schools.

(iii) **Curriculum.**—The traditional Primary Schools are following the revised curriculum of the Department whereas the Junior Basic Schools are following both the traditional and Basic Curriculum.

(iv) **Schools.**—The adjoining table gives the comparative review of the number of Primary Schools including the Junior Basic Schools under different management of the years 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Management						1958-59	1959-60	Increase or decrease
Government	...	...	...	...	...	1,420	1,492	+ 72
Boards	...	...	..	...	...	10,912	12,030	+ 1088
Aided	...	...	...	...	...	359	365	+ 6
Unaided	...	..	..	...	...	872	1,128	+ 256
Unrecognised	...	..	..	...	..	1,317	641	— 706
Total						1,4,910	1,5,656	+ 716

It appears the number of Primary Schools including Junior Basic Schools under different management has increased considerably during the year under report. The decrease in the number of unrecognised Primary Schools is due to some Schools taken over by the Boards, some recognised by the Department and some abolished.

**Students.**—The following table compares the number of students in schools managed by different agencies during 1958-59 and 1959-60:—

Management	1958-59	1959-60	Increase or decrease
Government	78,560	85,103	+ 6,179
Boards	7,57,043	8,24,689	+ 67,676
Aided	20,158	21,303	+ 1,145
Unaided	34,318	49,119	+ 14,801
Unrecognised	60,286	27,140	- 33,146
Total	9,50,735	10,07,390	+ 56,655

Along with the increase in the number of Primary Schools including Junior Basic Schools under different management the number of pupils also increased considerably. The decrease in the enrolment of unrecognised schools is due to the decrease in the number of Schools.

The distribution of scholarships in the five primary classes is given below:—

Class	1958-59	1959-60
A	4,32,644	4,73,467
B	1,76,920	1,92,657
I	1,45,316	1,57,185
II	1,20,582	1,30,639
III	90,738	1,00,463

The enrolment in all the classes increased as compared to the previous year.

**(V) Wastage.**—The following table gives an idea of the extent of wastage in primary Schools:—

Enrolment in Class III in 1959-60	1,00,463
Enrolment in Class II in 1958-59	1,20,582
Enrolment in Class I in 1957-58	1,38,985
Enrolment in Class B in 1956-57	1,58,548
Enrolment in Class A in 1955-56	3,69,907

It will be seen from the above that out of every ten pupils admitted in Class A in 1955-56 hardly 3 could reach Class III in 1959-60.

The percentage of Scholars in Class III to those in Class A is about 27 per cent. The wastage thus comes to 73 per cent.

This wastage is mainly due to the hard economic condition of the parents, indifference of parents of Backward Communities for education and the large number of single teacher Village Primary Schools. Most of the single teacher Village Primary Schools fail to create an environment sufficiently attractive to retain the interest of children and thus to discourage irregular attendance.

The following table indicates the extent of stagnation in the year under review:—

Class	Enrolment in 1958-59	Enrolment in 1959-60	Percentage of Stagnation
A	4,32,644	..	..
B	1,76,920	1,92,657	55.5
I	1,45,316	1,57,185	11.2
II	1,20,582	1,30,639	10.2
III	..	1,00,463	19.7

It is evident from the above that the percentage of stagnation is highest at the end of first year of schooling.

**Compulsion.**—The Assam Primary Education Act of 1947 came into force in the State of Assam since February, 1946. Since then Primary Education has been made compulsory in the Plains Districts. Some areas of the Plains Districts were selected to enforce compulsion. Admission and attendance of children of the age-group 6-11 years are compulsory in these selected areas.

As a result of extension of facilities for free and compulsory Education in these area by taking over of new schools under the scheme for introduction of compulsory education 3,49,329 children of 6-11 age-group were brought to schools out of a total number of 3,72,510 children of the school going age in the areas under compulsion. The total expenditure for implementation of the scheme amounted to Rs.36,88,491.

The following table gives an idea of the progress made in the compulsory areas during 1958-59 and 1959-60 :—

Year	Number of towns and villages under compulsion	Number of children of School going age	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars
1958-59 .. .. .	14 towns and 4,407 villages ..	3,94,801 .	3,726	3,36,742
1959 .. .. .	14 towns and 4,366 villages ..	..3,72,510	3,886	3,49,329

**Coercive Measures.**—For the successful implementation of the scheme in the selected areas of the State, it was equally necessary to take certain coercive measures against the defaulting parents or guardians. The institution of these measures resulted in issue of warning notices and prosecution in some cases.

The following table shows the details of coercive measures taken in the compulsory areas during 1958-59 :—

Year	No. of attendance officers	No. of notices issued	No. of attendance orders passed	Prosecution for non-enrolment	Prosecution for non-attendance	Fine realised
1958-59 .. .. .	81	21,306	7,081	1,194	1,434	Rs. 359
1959-60 .. .. .	80	19,657	8,554	2,112	1,406	115

The reason for decrease in the number of Attendance Officers is due to retirement of one Officer and non-appointment of substitute in his place.

(vii) **Teachers.**—Number, Scales of pay, etc.

The following table compares the number of trained and untrained teachers in Primary Schools (including Junior Basic) in 1958-59 and 1959-60 :

Year—1958-59.—		Trained	Untrained	Total
Recognised Schools	Graduates .. .. .	..	1	1
	Intermediate and Matriculates .. .. .	221	948	1,169
	Non-Matriculates .. .. .	3,245	13,647	21,892
Un-recognised Schools	Graduates .. .. .	..	..	..
	Intermediate and Matriculates .. .. .	12	119	131
	Non-Matriculates .. .. .	37	959	996
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	..	..	..	24,189
<hr/>				
Year—1959-60.—		Trained	Untrained	Total
Recognised Schools	Graduates .. .. .	..	2	2
	Intermediate and Matriculates .. .. .	204	1,328	1,532
	Non-Matriculates .. .. .	9,056	11,324	23,350
Non-recognised Schools	Graduates .. .. .	..	1	1
	Intermediate and Matriculates .. .. .	10	116	126
	Non-Matriculates .. .. .	21	582	603
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	..	..	..	25,654

It will be seen from the above that out of a total of 25,654 teachers in Primary Schools including Junior Basic only 9,301 are trained. The trained teachers thus form 36.2 per cent of the total teachers in Primary Schools during the year under report as against 35.2 per cent of the previous year.

In Primary Schools the ratio between trained and untrained teachers is roughly 1:1.8. Owing to the progressive extension of facilities for training of teachers the number of trained teachers both men and women shows a sharp increase from 8,466 in 1958-59 to 9,270 in 1959-60. In 1958-59 the number of trained teachers was 14,596 and in 1959-60 the same was 15,654. Thus it shows that the number of untrained teachers has decreased which is due to the provision of more training facilities to the teachers.

The minimum qualification for Primary School Teacher is a pass in Middle School Leaving Certificate Examination or its equivalent. But this bare minimum had to be relaxed more particularly in the Backward areas where it is difficult to get teachers in required numbers.

The scale of pay for teachers in Primary Schools are as shown below :—

Matric Guru and non-Matric Normal—Rs.55—1—70—2½—75.

Guru or Basic Trained—Rs.50—1—65.

Untrained—Rs.40—1—60.

While the Government School teachers enjoy Dearness Allowance and other Allowances admissible to them, the School Board teachers who live in a town and work in the School within the Municipal area get a town allowance of Rs.10 per month.

(viii) **Size of Class.**—There is one teacher for every 40 pupils on average in a Primary School.

(ix) **Expenditure.**—The following table gives comparative figures for direct expenditure on recognised Primary Schools (including Junior Basic) for 1958-59 and 1959-60:—

Sources of expenditure	Expenditure for 1958-59			Expenditure for 1959-60		
Government Funds ... ..	...	...	17,029,553	...	...	1,73,46,560
District Board Funds ... ..	...	...	1,99,599	...	...	1,15,300
Municipal Board Funds ... ..	...	...	16,406	...	...	29,320
Fees ... ..	...	...	5,101	...	...	9,038
Other Sources ... ..	...	...	9,56,669	...	...	1,25,824
Total—	18,36,04,09			1,87,58,342		

The total expenditure on Primary Education is Rs.1,87,58,342 during the year as against Rs.1,83,60,409 in the previous year thereby giving an increase of Rs.3,97,933 or 2.1 per cent over that of the previous year.

The expenditure from fees indicates examination charges, game fees, etc., realised in private schools.

Of the total expenditure of Rs.1,87,58,342, on Primary Education in the State during the year under report the Government contribution is Rs.1,73,46,560. This means about 92.4 per cent of the total expenditure on Primary Schools is borne by the Government.

The average cost for educating a pupil in a primary school during 1959-60 was Rs.19 per annum.

(x) **Single teacher School.**—The following table compares the number of recognised single teacher Primary Schools including Junior Basic and the number of pupils in them during 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Year	No. of School			No. of Pupils		Total
	Boys	Girls	Total	In Boys Schools	In Girls Schools	
1958-59	7,269	334	7,603	3,07,380	15,117	3,22,497
1959-60	8,234	339	8,573	3,59,961	15,143	3,75,104

The single teacher schools constitute a little over 57.09 per cent of the total number of Primary Schools. Besides, during the year there were 575 boys and 9 Girls single teacher un-recognised Primary Schools with enrolment of 21,722 and 463 pupils respectively.

During the year under report the number of Single Teacher Schools for Boys increased from 7,269 to 8,234 and that of Single Teacher Schools for Girls increased from 334 to 339. The increase is due to taking over of Single Teacher Primary Schools.

**School building and equipment.**—The Village Primary Schools are still having a divided responsibility—the respective School Board on the one hand and the Local public on the other. The condition of most of the Rural Primary School buildings are not satisfactory. The State Board provided funds for the construction and improvement of School buildings. But the fund so placed were not sufficient to meet the demand.

Many of the Primary Schools in the Rural Areas are yet ill equipped and illfurnished due to inadequacy of fund made available for the purpose. The N. E. S. Blocks are spending money for construction and improvement of school building, furniture and equipment in the schools within their areas.

The primary schools situated in the Urban Areas are however well-housed and well-equipped.

**Method and standard of teaching.**—The method of teaching followed in our Primary Schools is of old traditional type, but with the introduction of Basic System of Education the trend is changed. In the Basic Schools correlation method has been introduced where pupils learn things by doing. Craft, Safai work, Community prayer, Gardening and Singing of National Anthem have also been introduced in the Schools.

With the increase in the number of Primay Schools the number of un-trained teachers has also been increasing as a result the standard of teaching in most of the Primary Schools has not been improved.



**Examination Result.**—The table below will show the result of the Primary Examination including Junior Basic for the year 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Year	Male			Female		
	No. Appeared	No. Passed	Percentage of Pass	No. Appeared	No. Passed	Percentage of Pass
1958-59	47,527	41,072	87.7	21,372	18,553	86.8
1959-60	45,572	41,327	90.6	22,650	20,559	90.7

**Reorganisation and new development.**—There was a considerable expansion in the field of Primary Education during the year under report. Many Primary Schools were converted into Basic Schools and many Venture Schools were taken over by the School Boards in the Plains and by the District Councils in the Hills. Some Primary Schools were provided with school mothers with training to look after the general Hygiene of the school children with residential quarters. Primary School teachers were given the facility of educational tour outside the State to study the educational system and methods of teaching followed in different States of India. One Seminar of the Inspecting Officers was held to discuss various problems confronting Elementary Education, specially the problem of 'Orienting Primary to Basic Pattern in the State' on the basis of findings of the Assessment Committee.

## CHAPTER IV

### Basic Education

With the introduction of the Basic Education Act of 1954 and establishment of the State Advisory Board for Basic Education, the Primary and the Middle Vernacular Schools have been being converted rapidly to Junior Basic and Senior Basic Schools respectively to cope with the Scheme of Educational Development in the new line of imparting education with the help of selected craft, *i. e.*, learning by doing.

The majority of the Schools are 5 graded schools but the number of 8 graded schools is also progressively increasing.

(ii) The following table gives the comparative figures for number of Junior Basic and Senior Basic Schools for the year 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Year	No. of Senior Basic Schools			No. of Junior Basic Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1958-59	145	13	158	2,037	74	2,111
1959-60	192	19	211	2,308	80	2,388
Increase or decrease.	+47	+6	+53	+271	+6	+277

It appears that the number of both Junior Basic and Senior Basic Schools are increasing every year.

(iii) The following table compares the enrolment in Senior and Junior Basic Schools for the year 1958-59 and 1959-60.

### Enrolment

Year	No. of students in Senior Basic Schools			No. of students in Junior Basic School		
	In Boys Schools	In Girls Schools	Total	In Boys School	In Girls School	Total
1958-59	23,607	1,737	25,344	1,70,606	7,309	1,68,915
1959-60	33,100	3,102	36,202	1,99,102	8,021	2,07,123
Increase or decrease	+9,493	+1,365	+10,858	+22,496	+712	+23,208

The enrolment in Senior and Junior Basic Schools increased with the increase in the number of Schools.

(iv) Teacher Number, Scale of pay, etc.

The table below compares the number of teachers in Senior and Junior Basic Schools in 1958-59 and 1959-60.

## Senior Basic Schools

Year	Trained						Untrained					
	Graduate, Intermediate and Matriculate			Non-Matriculate			Graduate, Intermediate and Matriculate			Non-Matriculate		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1958-59 ..	81	11	92	389	57	446	145	23	168	205	71	276
1959-60 ..	129	16	145	497	84	581	253	44	297	313	110	423
Increase or decrease ..	+48	+5	+53	+108	+27	+135	+108	+21	+129	+108	+39	+14

## Junior Basic Schools

1958-59 ..	53	21	74	2,690	504	3,194	117	82	199	1,174	335	1,509
1959-60 ..	72	26	98	2,949	561	3,510	146	91	237	1,337	385	1,722
Increase or decrease ..	+19	+5	+24	+259	+57	+316	+29	+9	+38	+163	+50	+213

It appears that the number of Trained teachers both in Senior Basic and Junior Basic Schools is increasing.

**Scale of Pay.**—According to the revised scales of pay of 1956 the teachers in Basic Schools under School Board enjoy the same scale of pay as admissible to Government Basic School teachers.

The new scale provides that all teachers of Basic Schools will get their pay according to their qualification.

The Head teacher will get a charge allowance of Rs.3 a month in case of Junior and Rs.10 a month in case of Senior Basic Schools.

(v) **Size of Classes.**—The maximum number in a Class is 40 and the overall staff ratio in Basic Schools is better than in non-Basic Schools.

(vi) **Expenditure**—The following table furnishes the direct expenditure on Basic schools from different sources in 1958-59 and 1959-60

Year	Government Fund	District Board Fund	Municipal Board Fund	Fees.	Other Sources	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1,958-59	4,978,561	12,916	980	4,893	19,809	50,17,159
1,959-60	5,463,513	5,354	712	2,860	30,077	55,23,016
Increase or decrease	+5,04,952	-7,062	-268	-2,033	+10,268	+5,05,857

Expenditure shown under fees represents examination fees and the fees realised in M. E. Sections of Senior Basic Schools.

(vii) **Basic Training Centres—**

Year	No. of Training Centres		Enrolment		Expenditure		Total
	Government	District Board	In Government Institution.	In District Board Institution	Government	District Board.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1958-59	8	12	644	677	3,73,049	4,53,952	8,27,001
1959-60	8	12	663	802	2,26,216	2,47,354	4,73,570
Increase or decrease			+19	+125	-1,46,833	-2,06,598	-3,53,431

One of the reasons for decrease in the expenditure during the year is that the pay of the deputed teachers which was so long included by certain Institutions has now been excluded as discussed in the Seminar held at Gauhati in February, 1960.

(viii) **Method and Standard of Teaching.**—The method of correlation is being followed in all the Basic schools. A Basic Craft is selected as medium through which other subjects like Arithmetic, Social Science, Geography and Nature Study are taught.

In Basic Training Institutions besides instruction in theory and practice of education, training in major crafts such as spinning, weaving, kitchen gardening agriculture, cane and bamboo work is practised. The Basic Training institutions are all residential ones. In these institutions the Trainees get a chance to practise the principle of democracy.

(ix) **Economic aspect of Basic Education.**—Basic Education as conceived originally aimed at self-sufficiency through productivity. But as the Basic Education has been introduced mostly in the Junior Basic standard the productive efficiency is bound to be low. Moreover crafts have been introduced as a means to an end and not an end itself.

(x) **Reorganisation and New Development.**—During the year under report a good number of Primary and Middle Vernacular Schools have been converted into Basic Schools. Building grants under development schemes were sanctioned to many schools for construction of Model Schools. Some of the good features of Basic Education were introduced in non-Basic Schools as a first step towards conversion.

A Seminar of all the Deputy Inspectors and the Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools of the State was held at Sibsagar during the year under report for reorienting the Scheme of Basic Education.

As in previous year's the All-India Basic Education Week was celebrated during this year also with effect from 25th February, 1960 with specified programmes.

## CHAPTER V

## SECONDARY EDUCATION

(i) **Administration and Control.**—The administration and control of all Middle and High Schools, Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools rest with the Education Department. So far as the Government Schools are concerned the department is directly responsible for their management, administration and control, but in case of Government aided and un-aided Schools such responsibility lie with the Managing Committees of the Schools concerned.

In the matter of inspection and supervision of all High Schools both for Boys and Girls the Inspector of Schools of the Circle is mainly responsible. He is however assisted by the Assistant Inspector and Assistant Inspectress of Schools in all matters regarding inspection and supervision. The Inspection and supervision of the Middle Schools lie with the Deputy Inspectors of Schools. He is assisted by the Additional Deputy Inspector and the Sub-Inspector of Schools.

As laid down in the Basic Education Act of 1954 all the Middle Vernacular Schools (excepting few Government Schools) are now under the control of the Regional School Boards formed according to the Provisions of the Act.

(ii) **Scheme of School Classes.**—Secondary Education comprises of two stages of Education, viz., Middle stage and High School stage. The lower classes, namely Class IV to VI form the middle stage and the last four Classes namely Class VII to X form the High School stage. A High school may however comprises all the seven Classes.

(iii) **Schools.**—The following statement furnishes the number of Schools by grades and management with comparative figures for the previous year :

Management	High Schools Boys			Girls		
	1958-59	1959-60	Increase or decrease	1958-59	1959-60	Increase or decrease
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government .. .. .	26	26	..	3	3	..
Local Bodies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided .. .. .	329	356	+27	51	57	+6
Un-aided .. .. .	43	37	-6	7	5	-2
Un-recognised .. .. .	113	141	+28	6	9	+3
Total .. .. .	511	(a)560	+49	67	(b)74	+7

(a) 13 Government and 12 Aided are Higher Secondary.

(b) 1 Government and 2 Aided are Higher Secondary.

## Middle English Schools

Government .. .. .	41	42	+1	2	2	..
Local Bodies .. .. .	3	3	..	2	1	-1
Aided .. .. .	650	709	+59	52	55	+3
Un-aided .. .. .	161	173	+12	11	11	..
Un-recognised .. .. .	201	228	+27	14	13	-1
Total .. .. .	1,056	1,155	+99	81	82	+1

## Middle Vernacular Schools

Government .. .. .	75	75	..	5	4	-1
Local Bodies .. .. .	458	473	+15	76	75	-1
Aided .. .. .	6	6	..	1	..	-1
Un-aided .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Un-recognised .. .. .	26	28	+2	1	1	..
Total .. .. .	565	582	+17	83	80	-3

During the year under report there has been a considerable increase in the number of Secondary Schools of all grades as will be seen from the foregoing statement.

(iv) **Students.**—The statement below furnishes the enrolment of Boys and Girls in different grades of Schools during 1958-59 and 1959-60.

### High Schools

Management	Boys			Girls		
	1958-59	1959-60	Increase or decrease	1958-59	1959-60	Increase or decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government .. .. .	17,625	17,728	+103	1,717	1,745	+28
Local Bodies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided .. .. .	1,36,159	1,51,572	+15,413	21,908	23,921	+2,013
Un-aided .. .. .	14,749	12,372	-2,370	2,036	1,432	-604
Un-recognised .. .. .	11,838	14,104	+2,266	426	702	+276
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,80,371</b>	<b>1,95,783</b>	<b>+15,412</b>	<b>26,087</b>	<b>27,800</b>	<b>+1,713</b>

The total number of Girls in Boys' High Schools was 25,996 in 1959-60 as against 20,672 in 1958-59 and that of Boys in Girls' High Schools was 554 in 1959-60 as against 528 in 1958-59. The decrease in the number of scholars in Un-aided Institutions is due to decrease in the number of Institutions.

### Middle English Schools

Management	Boys			Girls		
	1958-59	1959-60	Increase or decrease	1958-59	1959-60	Increase or decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government .. .. .	3,749	4,298	+549	433	430	-3
Local Bodies .. .. .	520	552	+32	427	309	-118
Aided .. .. .	58,550	63,017	+4,467	4,873	5,355	+482
Un-aided .. .. .	11,442	13,894	+2,452	1,335	1,569	+234
Un-recognised .. .. .	10,826	12,838	+2,012	1,346	780	-566
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>85,067</b>	<b>94,599</b>	<b>+9,532</b>	<b>8,414</b>	<b>8,443</b>	<b>+29</b>

The total number of girls in Boys' M. E. Schools was 21,170 in 1959-60 as against 18,787 in 1958-59 and that of Boys in Girls' M.E. Schools was 854 in 1959-60 as against 770 in 1958-59.

### Middle Vernacular Schools (Including Senior Basic)

Management	Boys			Girls		
	1958-59	1959-60	Increase or decrease	1958-59	1959-60	Increase or decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government .. .. .	9,904	10,206	+302	736	638	-98
Local Bodies .. .. .	69,167	76,864	+7,697	9,565	10,525	+960
Aided .. .. .	416	424	+8	150	..	-150
Un-aided .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Un-recognised .. .. .	776	793	+17	21	35	+14
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>80,263</b>	<b>88,287</b>	<b>+8,024</b>	<b>10,472</b>	<b>11,198</b>	<b>+726</b>

The number of girls in Boys' M. V. Schools (including Senior Basic) was 25,533 in 1959-60 as against 22,452 in 1958-59 and that of boys in Girls' M. V. Schools (including Senior Basic) was 1,451 in 1959-60 as against 1,059 in 1958-59.

It will be evident from the above that the number of girls in Boys' Secondary Schools during the year was 20.7 per cent as against 18.1 per cent in the previous year. Thus the girls education at the Secondary stage particularly in the rural areas was to depend largely on mixed schools.

The average enrolment of a Boys' High School including un-recognised was 349 and that of Girls' High School was 375 during the year under review as against 352 and 389 respectively in the previous year. The average size of a Middle School including Un-recognised decreased from 95 in 1958-59 to 106 in 1959-60.

(v) Teachers—Number, Scales of pay, etc.

The table below furnishes the number of trained and untrained teachers in various grades of Secondary Schools including un-recognised according to qualification in 1958-59 and 1959-60.

### High Schools

Year	Graduate			Intermediate or Matriculate			Non-Matriculate		
	Trained	Un-trained	Total	Trained	Un-trained	Total	Trained	Un-trained	Total
1958-59	466	2,275	2,741	485	3,582	4,067	368	945	1,313
1959-60	513	2,817	3,330	525	3,596	4,121	370	1,055	1,425

### Middle Schools (including Senior Basic)

1958-59	17	130	147	405	3,037	3,442	1,683	2,847	4,530
1959-60	21	146	167	485	3,700	4,185	1,744	2,936	4,680

The percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers in Secondary Schools was 20.04 during the year under report as against 21.08 in the previous year.

### Scales of pay

The scales of pay of teachers in Government Secondary Schools are as follows:—

#### Government Schools

- (1) Headmaster of High Schools ... .. Rs.200—20—300—25—400—(E.B.)—25—500 (With a minimum starting pay of Rs.350 per mensem).
- (2) Assistant Headmasters of High Schools ... Rs.125—7½—155—9—245—(E.B.)—10—275 per mensem (Plus a special pay of Rs.50).
- (3) Graduate teacher, Classical teachers with titles Rs.125—7½—155—9—245—(E.B.)—10—275 per mensem (Graduate teachers with Honours, distinction, B. T. or Post-Graduate Degrees will get two advance increments).
- (4) Intermediate or Matriculate Normal passed Rs.75—3—105—(E.B.)—4—125.  
teachers, Hindi teachers.
- (5) Matriculate teachers ... .. Rs.60—4—80—(E.B.)—4—100—(E.B.)—5—125.

Headmasters of Government M. E. Schools get a special pay of Rs.20 per mensem.

The revised scale of pay to the teachers and clerks of the Government Secondary Schools was sanctioned as given below with effect from 1st March, 1959 with a view to removing the disparity of pay of the Aided Secondary School teachers with that of Government Secondary Schools.

- (1) Headmasters ... .. Rs.200—20—300—25—400—(E. B.)—25—500 per mensem (for serving more than 10 years) Higher initial Rs.350 (for serving more than 20 years).
- (2) Assistant Headmasters (Graduate) ... .. Rs.125—7½—155—9—245—(E.B.)—10—275 (Plus special pay of Rs. 50 per mensem).

3. Graduate teachers, Classical teachers with titles including Senior Final Madrassas—Rs.125—7½—155—9—245—(E.B.)—10—275.
4. Matriculate Craft teachers and Hindi teachers—Rs.75—3—105—(E.B.)—4—125.
5. Intermediate and Matric Normal—Rs.75—4—135—5—150.
6. Matriculate teachers and simple Normal Passed—Rs.60—4—100—5—125.
7. Under-Matric Craft teachers—Rs.60—2—80—(E.B.)—2½—100.
8. Intermediate teachers having 15 or more years of service at credit in the same High School on 1st April, 1959—Rs.100—7½—160—(E.B.)—9—250.
9. Under-Graduate Headmasters confirmed on or before 1st October, 1956 will get a charge allowance of Rs.50 p.m. over and above the grade pay.
10. A scale of Rs.150—7½—180—9—270—(E.B.)—10—300 has been sanctioned to the distinguished and honours graduate and Master Degree holder's teachers with effect from 1st February, 1960 with the provision of two advance increments for B. T. passed among them joining service on or after 1st February, 1960.
11. Office Assistants of High Schools (Matriculates)—Rs.60—4—80—(E.B.)—4—100—(E.B.)—5—125.

The above scales of pay are sanctioned on conditions that the teachers and the Institutions agree to (i) adopt and enforce teachers' Conduct Rules on the line of Government Servants Conduct Rule; (ii) the scheme of transfer of teachers to be drawn up for the purpose.

The model pay scale of teachers of Schools under the Basic Education Board are as given below:—

#### Middle Vernacular Schools

1. Untrained Pandits.—Rs.40—1—60.
2. Guru or Basic Trained Teachers.—Rs.50—1—65.
3. Matriculate un-trained Pandits.—50—1—65.
4. Matriculate Guru Trained Pandits.—Rs.55—1—70—2½—75.
5. Normal passed Pandits.—Rs.60—1—70—2½—75.
6. Matriculate Normal passed Pandits.—Rs.75—2—95—2½—100.
7. Hindi or Classical teachers.—Rs.55—1—65—2½—80.

**Head Pandits get a charge allowance of Rs.10 per mensem**

**Teacher-pupil ratio.**—The following statement shows the teacher-pupil ratio in different grades of Secondary Schools:—

Grades of Institutions	No. of teachers	Number of pupils	Teacher-Pupil ratio
1	2	3	4
High .. .. .	8,876	2,23,583	1.25
Middle English .. .. .	5,041	1,03,042	1.20
Middle Vernacular including Senior Basic	3,991	99,485	1.24

(vi) **Size of Classes.**—The maximum size of a class allowed under the rules of the Education Department is 30 pupils for Class IX and X, 40 pupils for Class V to VIII and 30 pupils for Class IV. But many schools had to be allowed to admit in excess of these limits due to unavoidable circumstances.

(vii) **Expenditure.**—The following table furnishes the Direct Expenditure on all grades of Secondary Schools from different sources with comparative figures for the previous year.

## 1958-59

Grades of Institution	Government Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
High .. ..	63,75,695	1,408	11,636	61,16,146	8,03,143	1,54,922	13,46,2950
Middle English ..	21,24,811	9,835	37,481	14,65,014	3,83,022	1,21,567	41,41,730
Middle Vernacular including Senior Basic.	31,84,574	2,456	..	11,045	7,412	748	32,06,235

## 1959-60

High .. ..	79,56,763	1,085	9,404	64,63,277	6,53,036	96,878	1,51,80,443
Middle English ..	25,12,247	7,200	34,348	16,60,612	4,65,232	99,923	47,79,562
Middle Vernacular including Senior Basic.	33,62,289	966	240	2,322	9,304	796	33,75,917

Analysing the sources of expenditure it will be seen that 59.2 per cent of the expenditure were met from Government funds, 34.7 per cent from fee income and the remaining 6 per cent from other funds. The cost per scholar was Rs.58.8 during 1959-60.

(viii) **Scholarships, stipends and free places.**—During the year under review an amount of Rs.8,10,505 was spent on Scholarships and stipends in Secondary Schools. The number of students benefited was 9,564 boys and 4,243 girls.

Competitive Scholarships were awarded on the results of Lower Primary Scholarship and the Middle School Scholarship Examination.

Besides competitive Scholarships a large number of special scholarships and stipends were awarded each year to deserving pupils belonging to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes and sons and daughters of Political Sufferers.

The following table will show the number of students enjoying scholarships and stipends and the amount spent thereon from different sources during the year under report.

## Type of Institution—High and Higher Secondary

	Number		Value per annum	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Central Government .. ..	2,074	974	1,36,818	70,472
State Government .. ..	4,106	987	2,85,804	67,026
Local Bodies .. ..	455	119	25,274	7,609
Others .. ..	85	10	2,401	458
Total	6,720	2,090	4,50,297	1,45,565

## Type of Institution—Middle including Senior Basic

Central Government .. ..	1,203	593	62,232	35,154
State Government .. ..	1,384	485	72,499	25,687
Local Bodies .. ..	220	71	13,396	4,778
Others .. ..	37	4	801	96
Total	2,844	1,153	1,48,928	65,715

An amount of Rs.14,28,010 was spent for grant of stipends and other financial concessions to 33,236 boys and 8,210 girls of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes of the Secondary stage. Loss of Fee income sustained by non-Government Schools in granting free places to pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was compensated for by Government by an earmarked grant. The amount spent in that year for the purpose was Rs.13,74,000 and such students reaped the benefit of free-studentships. Other deserving poor students were granted free or half free-studentships by the management itself.



(ix) **Method and Standard of Teaching.**—The traditional method of teaching are in force in almost all the Secondary Schools. As majority of the teachers of the Secondary Schools are untrained, no systematic method of teaching can be followed strictly.

Attempts are however made to improve teaching by training the untrained teachers gradually and by arranging Seminars to discuss ways and means to raise the standard of teaching.

(x) The medium of instruction was generally the mother tongue of the majority of the pupils, viz., Assamese, Bengali, etc., as the case may be. But in Schools which cater for the needs of the Hills Tribes the medium of instruction was English in Higher Classes and mother tongue of the majority of the pupils in lower classes.

(xi) **Teaching of Hindi.**—Provision has been made for teaching Hindi in High and Middle Schools and additional recurring grants for provision of Hindi Teachers was sanctioned in many schools during the year under report. The Hindi Training Centre at Missamari in Darrang District continued to train teachers to teach Hindi in Secondary Schools specially.

(xii) **Examination results.**—The table below compares the results of the Middle Schools Leaving Certificate and Matriculation Examination for 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Examination	1958-59					
	No. appeared		No. passed		Percentage of pass	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
M. S. L. C. .. .. .	26,851	8,631	21,581	6,550	80.3	75.8
Matriculation .. .. .	17,824	4,043	8,115	1,767	45.5	43.7
	1959-60					
M. S. L. C. .. .. .	25,760	8,794	21,213	6,629	82.3	75.3
Matriculation .. .. .	19,785	4,875	8,804	2,101	44.4	43.09

(xiii) **School buildings and equipments.**—Government Secondary School buildings are well-housed and well-equipped. But most of the buildings of Secondary Schools under management of Private Bodies are not up to the mark. They are also poor in furniture and equipment. Liberal Government grants were given to most of the Schools for improvement of buildings, equipments, books and play-ground. Flood damage building grants were sanctioned to the Secondary schools the buildings of which were damaged by flood.

Under Development Schemes works for construction of buildings of Multipurpose Schools, Science Laboratories and Work-room for Crafts were taken up. Building, furniture and equipment grants were sanctioned to the Secondary Schools in the Plains Tribal and Hill Areas from the fund available under Art. of the Constitution. Such grants were given to the Secondary Schools where there are large number of Scheduled Caste students from the fund "Removal of Untouchability."

(xiv) **Reorganisation and New Development.**—With a view to reorganising the entire system of Secondary Education the State Government already introduced Multipurpose and Higher Secondary Courses in some selected High Schools.

High Schools were converted to Higher Secondary Schools during the year under report.

53. High Schools were given grant of Rs.12,000 each for improvement of School Libraries, introduction of Craft Subjects and improvement of teaching aids.

Middle English Schools were given aid for introduction of Craft Subjects and improvement of teaching aids to the School Library.

There was a great demand from the public for the introduced of English in Senior Basic Schools, so English was introduced in all Senior Basic Schools.

Several High Schools had already introduced the new methods of examination, maintenance of School records and other extra-curricular activities like Scouting N. C. C., Girls' Guide, etc., for improvement of the general standard of pupils.

## CHAPTER VI

## University and Collegiate Education

The year under review maintained steady progress in the field of University and Collegiate Education of the State.

The University of Gauhati continued its dual functions both as an affiliating body and as a teaching institution.

During the year under report a Convocation was held for conferment of Degrees on 11th November, 1959. Shri S. M. Shrinagesh, Chancellor of the University presided. Dr. S. K. Bhuyan, Vice-Chancellor and Dr. C. D. Deshmukh Chairman, University Grants Commission delivered their convocation addresses.

The number of students, the number of teachers and the expenditure of the University are as shown below:—

Year	Number of students				Expenditure (direct)		Total
	Boys		Girls		University Departments	Law	
	University Departments	Law	University Departments	Law			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1958-59	1,336	371	128	3	20,80,345	26,745	21,07,090
1959-60	1,449	471	184	2	26,78,000	36,144	11,114
Increase or decrease	+113	+100	+56	-1	5,97,655	+9,399	+6,07,054

The total Direct and Indirect expenditures from different sources during the year under review are as given below:—

(1)	Government Funds		District Board Fund	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other sources	Total		
	Central	State								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
1959-60										
Direct Expenditure	..	..	10,00,000	..	..	17,14,144	..	..	27,14,144	
Indirect Expenditure	..	..	9,12,758	8,58,250	..	..	63,000	..	18,34,008	
Total	..	..	9,12,758	18,58,250	..	..	17,77,144	..	45,48,152	
1958-59	..	..	17,35,740	11,32,436	..	..	11,67,061	5,800	20,388	40,61,425
Increase or decrease	..	..	-8,22,982	+7,25,614	..	..	+6,10,083	-5,800	-20,388	+4,96,727

The total number of teachers in the University Departments are 112 males and 5 females and that of Law College 4 males during the year under report.

The number of Colleges for General Education and Professional and Special Education is as given below:—

General Education

(1)	Boys					Girls				
	Government	Aided	Un-aided	Un-recog- nised	Total	Government	Aided	Un-aided	Un-recog- nised	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1958-59	1	20	4	..	25	..	4	..	..	4
1959-60	1	24	5	1	31	..	4	..	1	5
Increase or decrease	..	+4	+1	+1	+6	..	..	..	+1	+1

Professional Education

1958-59	8	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
1959-60	8	1(a)	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
Increase or decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Law College of the Gauhati University

Special Education

1958-59	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959-60	..	1(b)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increase or decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(b) Nalbari Sanskrit College.

(II) STUDENTS—The following table compares the enrolment in the Colleges for General and Professional Education during 1958-59 and 1959-60

General Education

Boys' College														Girls' College								
														Enrolment in					Enrolment in			
														Government College	Aided College	Un-aided College	Un-recog-nised college	Total	Aided College	Un-recog-nised college	Total	
1														2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1958-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,055	15,083	1,004	..	18,142	1,375	..	1,375	
1959-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,891	18,266	1,048	124	21,329	1,447	21	1,468	
Increase or decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-164	+3,183	+44	+124	+3,187	+72	+21	+93	
Professional Education																						
1958-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,571	..	..	..	1,571	..	..	..	
1959-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,787	..	..	..	1,787	..	..	..	
Increase or decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+216	..	..	..	+216	..	..	..	

The total number of girls reading in Boys' Colleges for General Education was 1,832 in recognised Colleges and 10 in un-recognised Colleges during the year under report.

The enrolment in Nalbari Sanskrit College was 14 during 1959-60 as against 12 in 1958-59.

(iii) **Teachers, number, scale of pay, etc.**—The number of teachers in the Cotton College, the only Government College was 98 and that in other recognised non-Government Colleges was 649 in all during the year as against 99 and 556 respectively in the previous year.

The teaching staff in Government Arts and Science Colleges were in the following services:—

1. Assam Education Service Class I (Special post) Principal—Rs.800—50—1,000—(E.B.)—50—1,150—(Revised Scale).
2. Assam Education Service Class I (Ordinary post) Professor—Rs.350—25—450—30—480—(E.B.)—30—660—(E.B.)—35—800 (Revised Scale).
3. Assam Education Service Class II. Lecturer—Rs.225—15—360—(E.B.)—20—500 (Revised Scale).

(1st Class M.As or M.Sc.s will get two advance increments).

The following time scale of pay was suggested for the teachers in non-Government Colleges.

Aided Colleges (which are getting University Grant Commissions Grant,

The increased scale of pay of the Aided College teachers *vis-a-vis* University Grant's Commission's Scale as given below was given effect to with effect from 1st April 1959.

1. Principals—Rs.600—40—800.
2. Professors—Rs.200—15—320—20—500—25—600.
3. Demonstrators—Rs.150—5—185—(E.B.)—7½—200.
4. Vice-Principals—Charge allowance of Rs.75—per month in his or her own scale of pay (*i.e.*—Rs.200—500).

#### Other Aided Colleges

1. Principal—Rs.250—15—400.
2. Professors—Rs.175—7½—250—10—300.
3. Demonstrators—Rs.100—5—200 (For Graduates only). (With two Advance increments for Distinction, B. T., Honours and Post-Graduate Degree holders in Arts and Science).

(iv) Expenditure.—

The following table furnishes the direct expenditure on Colleges for General and Professional Education by sources during 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Year	Sources					Total
	Govt. funds	Board funds	Fees	Endowments	Other sources	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1958-59	11,03,819	...	19,58,658	1,08,994	2,10,962	33,82,433
1959-60	14,13,810	10,000	23,46,817	7,90	2,99,902	40,78,433
Increase or decrease	+3,09,991	+10,000	+3,88,159	-1,01,090	+88,940	+6,96,000
Professional Education						
1958-59	19,87,167	..	2,38,211	..	17,148	22,42,526
1959-60	23,17,943	..	2,50,511	..	18,285	25,86,739

The expenditure on the Nalbari Sanskrit College was Rs.8,711 in 1959-60 as against Rs.7,269 in 1958-59. It appears that the expenditure increased by Rs.1,442 during 1959-60.

(v) Scholarships, stipends and Free places:—

The number of students enjoying scholarships and stipends awarded by different agencies and the amount spent by them during the year under review is as follows.

Sources	Type of Institutions											
	College of General Education				College of Professional Education				College of Special Education			
	Number		Value per annum		Number		Value per annum		Number		Value per annum	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Central Government .. .. .	1956	582	7,00,566	2,43,134	342	10	2,47,067	9,382	..	..	..	..
State Government .. .. .	1,259	146	3,51,533	26,241	215	28	96,407	8,666	13	..	3,840	..
Institution Itself .. .. .	60	9	2,467	214	72	..	47,820	..	..	..	..	..
Local Bodies .. .. .	2	..	960	..	8	..	2,850	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	63	12	21,978	6,058	72	..	87,560	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,340</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>10,77,504</b>	<b>2,75,647</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>4,81,704</b>	<b>18,048</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3,840</b>	<b>..</b>

The number of students enjoying financial concession and the amount spent on them during the year under report is as given below:—

Type of Institutions	Other financial concessions			
	Number		Yearly amount spent	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Colleges for General Education	285	30	23,243	2,560
Colleges for Professional Education	7	4	13,031	1,200
Colleges for Special Education	—	—	—	—

A number of free and half-free studentships were also awarded by the management to the deserving poor students to enable them to prosecute their studies.

A total amount of Rs.13,53,151 was spent on scholarships and stipends in Colleges (General Education) during the year under report. The number of students benefited was 3,340 boys and 749 girls.

(vi) Method and standard of teaching—

Teaching in Colleges was done according to the University Regulations

(vi) Medium of instruction—

English was the medium of instruction in all Colleges of Assam.

(viii) Examination results—

The University held the following examinations in 1959-60. The number of students appeared and passed in those examinations are as given below:—

Name of examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. appeared from—			No. passed from—			No. appeared from—			No. passed from—		
	Recognised Institution	Private	Total	Recognised Institution	Private	Total	Recognised Institution	Private	Total	Recognised Institution	Private	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
M. A.	117	87	204	129	8	137	17	9	26	13	7	20
M. Sc.	73	..	73	35	..	35	16	..	16	10	..	10
B. A. (Hons.) 2 Yrs. Course	188	..	188	103	..	103	60	..	60	29	29	29
B. Sc. (Hons.)	125	..	125	66	..	66	10	..	10	6	..	6
B. A.	2,352	259	2,611	1,080	63	1,143	285	223	508	113	44	157
B. Sc.	319	..	319	132	..	132	17	..	17	12	..	12
M. A. (Edn.)*	5	..	5	4	..	4	3	..	3	2	..	2
B. T.	94	..	94	79	..	79	30	..	30	25	..	25
B. E. (a)	70	..	70	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. B. B. S.	104	..	104	44	..	44	5	..	5	2	..	2
B. V. Sc. & A. H.	15	..	15	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agriculture	44	..	44	28	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Com.	17	..	17	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Com. (Hons.)	23	..	23	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Laws	63	..	63	40	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. A.	5,268	432	5,700	2,190	79	2,269	1,875	809	1,684	395	175	870
I. Sc.	1,876	..	1,876	947	..	947	107	..	107	60	..	60
Teachers' Training—English	21	..	21	17	..	17	2 (b)	..	2	2	..	2
Secretariat Practice	24	..	24	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Com.	820	..	820	302	..	302	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Agriculture	78	..	78	35	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matriculation	12,594	6,215	18,809	6,327	1,799	8,126	2,356	2,155	4,512	1,385	532	1,917

\*University does not confer M. Education degree. It confers only M. A. degree in Education just as it confers M. A. degree in other subjects. (a) Engineering degree conferred by this University is only B. E. (b) One girl student of previous year appeared this year.



Name of Examination	Number Appeared		Number Appeared	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Matriculation (Supplementary Examination) ...	976	363	678	184
M. B. B. S. (First) Examination ...	35	3	24	2
I. A. (Compartmental) Examination. ...	67	5	63	5
I. Com. (Compartmental) Examination. ...	9	...	9	...
I. Sc. Agriculture (Compartmental) Examination. ...	3	...	3	...
B. A. (Compartmental) Examination. ..	74	12	55	9
B. Sc. (Compartmental) Examination). ...	28	2	26	2
B. Com. (Compartmental Examination). ...	8	...	6	...
B. Sc. Agriculture (Compartmental) Examination. ...	6	..	6	...

A Committee was formed by the Executive Council of the University to go into the question of large number of failures at the University Examination particularly in the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations and to suggest remedial measures. It consisted of the Officers of the University, the Director of Public Instruction and some Principals and Senior Teachers of affiliated Colleges with the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman. The preliminary recommendations of the Committee which sat on 5th September 1959 were examined by the University authorities for further discussion in the matter.

(ix) **Buildings and Equipments.**—The Government College was well-housed and well-equipped. It was equally good in respect of furnitures.

The non-Government Colleges also maintained the required standard in respect of building and equipments.

The following non-Government Colleges were given aid for extension of College and hostel buildings for Plains Tribal and Hills Tribal students from the amount provided under Art. 275 of the Constitution.

#### Hill Areas—

					Rs.	
1. Tura College	...	...	...	...	20,000	for improvement of College and hostel buildings.
2. Aijal College	...	...	...	...	18,000	for hostel building.
3. St. Anthony's College	...	..	...	...	30,000	for hostel building.
4. St. Edmund's College	...	...	...	...	12,000	for College building.
5. Barapani College	...	...	...	...	20,000	for Boy's hostel.
6. Tura College	.....	..	...	...	30,000 50,000	for College building. for Library.
7. Shillong College	...	...	...	...	10,000	for College building.
8. Aijal College	...	..	...	...	20,000 5,000	for College building. for Library.

#### Plains Tribal Areas for Hostel buildings—

1. H. S. Kanoi College	...	...	..	..	15,000
2. Kokrajhar College...	...	...	...	..	20,000
3. Darrang College	...	...	...	...	6,000
4. North Lakhimpur College	...	...	...	...	6,000
5. Pragjyotishpur College	...	..	...	...	70,000
6. Bajali College	...	...	...	...	6,000
7. B. N. College, Dhubri	...	..	...	...	6,000
8. Sibsagar College	...	...	...	...	6,000
9. G. C. College, Silchar	...	...	...	...	6,000
10. B. Barua College, Gauhati	...	...	...	...	6,000
11. Goalpara College	...	...	...	...	5,000
12. Newgong College	...	...	...	...	6,000

(x) **Research in University.**—There were 4 Post-graduate Scholarships of the value of Rs. 40 plus free tuition each available for research work. The University also carried out research work in different subjects of Arts and Science.

(xi) In spite of various difficulties specially financial limitations and dearth of suitable teaching personnel particularly in Science subject, the affiliated Colleges continued as before to discharge their responsibilities to the best of their abilities to serve the cause of higher education. With the gradual implementation of the schemes initiated by and participated in by the University Grants Commission and the State Government for improving the service conditions of teachers and for expanding libraries, laboratories, etc., it is expected that the Colleges would be in a better position to serve the cause of higher education better than ever before.

**Change of Regulation.**—Some of the main changes in the Rules and Regulations of University are given below—

**Arts.**—The word “Vernacular” is replaced by the term “Modern Indian’s Languages” and that consequential changes be made in the titles of subjects in University Examinations and in the relevant places in the Regulations and syllabic.

**Science.**—(1) The title of “Thesis” into ‘Dissertation’ in M.Sc. Agricultural Botany has been changed with effect from the M.Sc. Examination of 1961.

(2) A B.Sc. Examination of Gauhati University after a lapse of 3 years may be admitted to M.Sc. Examination in Mathematics with effect from the Examination of 1960.

**Matters relating to affiliated Colleges.**—The Executive Council of the University formed a Committee with Vice-Chancellor as its Chairman on recommendation of the Academic Council to go into matters relating to affiliated Colleges and to recommend measures for effective introduction of three years degree course from 1962. The Committee was to suggest measures for improvement of standard of instruction, efficiency of management, conditions of service of teachers and other employees and ways of co-ordination between the University and the State Government in matters affecting the affiliated Colleges and also such other matters as might be considered necessary.

## CHAPTER VII

**Training of Teachers.**—The training of teachers is one of the most important factor in any system of education. No teacher can be expected to be successful without proper training. It has been more essential for all grades of teachers on the reorientation of education courses, development of new tendencies, introduction of crafts and other subjects like social studies, community activities in the school curriculum has demanded greater professional efficiency. The growing necessity of more trained teachers demanded greater number of teachers of all grades of schools to be deputed for training.

The table below furnishes the number of different types of training institutions and their enrolment for the year 1959-60.

Type of Institution	Institution					Enrolment				
	Government	District Board	Aided	Unaided	Total	In Government Institution	In District Board Institution	In aided Institution	In Unaided Institution	Total
Normal Training	5	..	..	..	5	639	..	..	..	639
Basic Training	8	12	..	..	20	663	802	..	..	1,465
Guru Training	2	..	2	1	5	46	..	39	20	105
Hindi Training	1	..	..	..	1	115	..	..	..	115
Senior Training	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	24	19	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>2,367</b>

The increase in the number of Senior Training institution is due to the starting of St. Mary Girls’ Training Centre at Gauhati.

**Training Colleges.**—The Post-graduate Training College at Jorhat and the Post graduate Basic Training College at Titabar train teachers for B. T. Degree, Diploma Certificate and Basic Training Diploma respectively. The number of trainees in the Post-graduate Basic Training College was 17 and that in the Post-graduate Training College 78. Besides, the teachers training class attached to the Gauhati University also prepare students for B. T. Degree.

The following table furnishes the number of teachers and the percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers in all grades of schools during the year under review:—

Type of Institution	Recognised Schools						Unrecognised Schools											
	Total number of teachers		Total number of trained teachers		Percentage of trained teachers		Total number of teachers		Total number of trained teachers		Percentage of trained teachers							
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					
Nursery	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	58	2	16	100%	27.5	1	9	..	1	..	11.1
Junior Basic	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,504	1,073	3,021	587	67.07	54.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,7137	2,210	5,144	518	30	23.4	709	21	31	..	4.3	..
Senior Basic	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,192	254	626	100	52.5	39.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,999	766	1,312	185	21.8	24.1	738	83	24	3	3.2	3.6
High	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,111	1,019	1,127	245	15.8	24.04	696	50	28	8	4.02	16
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,945	5,380	11,232	1,651	31.2	30.6	2144	163	83	12	3.8	7.3

The percentage of trained teachers for men as compared to the previous year in the recognised schools remained the same but that of trained teachers for women increased from 30.5 to 30.6.

Re-organisation and new development—

There is a great demand for more training facilities for all grades of teachers. So action has been taken to increase the training facilities by increasing the number of Training Institutions.

## CHAPTER VIII

## PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Industrialisation of our Country is the utmost need of the time. In order to self sufficient and independent in all spheres our Country should develop industrially as well as technically. But there is dearth of technical personnel and professional man power. It has therefore become a great concern for both Central and State Governments to establish more Technical and Professional Institutions in order to make the Country industrially advanced.

The following are the types of Professional and Technical Institutions dealt with in this chapter.

1. Commercial institutions.
2. Engineering Institutions.
3. Industrial and Technical Institutions.
4. Agricultural Institutions.
5. Medical Institutions.
6. Institution for Forest.
7. Institution for Arts and Craft.
8. Training Institutions.

The Institutions providing Commercial Education in this State are 2 Government and 27 under Private Management including 4 unrecognised. The number of recognised commercial schools during the year was 25 as against 23 during the previous year with a total roll strength of 2,933 students including 392 girls as compared to 2,883 students inclusive of 267 girls in the previous year. The number of students in 4 unrecognised commercial institutes is 83 inclusive of 20 girls. The number of aided institution during the year was 5 only as against 6 in the previous year. One Institute did not get the grant during the year.

These Commercial institutions provide instruction in short-hand, type-writing, Book-keeping, Elementary Accountancy, Signalling, etc.

**Engineering Schools.**—The Civil Engineering Institute at Gauhati continued to run satisfactorily. It had an enrolment of 339 students during the year as against 324 in the previous year.

The Survey School at Jalukbari had an enrolment of 183 trainees during the year in different courses as against 390 trainees in the previous year.

The Prince of Wales Institute of Technology, Jorhat imparts Training in Electrical and mechanical Engineering of Diploma standard. The institution had an enrolment of 408 students in 1959-60 as against 322 in the previous year. In 32 Industrial and Technical institutions instructions are provided in various Trade Subjects like Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Weaving, Metal work, Automobile works etc. One Government Polytechnic Institute was converted to Industrial Training Institute during the year.

The Agricultural school at Khanapara and the Forest Training School at Jhalukbari are Government Institutions. While the Agricultural school trains demonstrator for the Agricultural Department, the Forest Training School imparts training for the subordinate staff of that Department. The respective enrolment in these two schools was 105 and 22 during the year under report as against 92 and 20 students in previous year.

The Assam Textile Institute at Gauhati imparts training in Weaving. This institute is under the Department of weaving and Sericulture. Both male and female are getting facilities for training in this institution. The institution had an enrolment of 35 trainees inclusive of 21 girls during the year under report.

The following table furnishes the number of technical and professional schools their enrolment and expenditure during 1958-59 and 1959-60.—

Type of Institution (1)	1958-59			1959-60		
	Recognised Institute (2)	Enrolment (3)	Expenditure (4)	Recogni- sed Institute (5)	Enrolment (6)	Expenditure (7)
Training School ... ..	34	2,189	11,45,035	35	2,367	7,75,870
Engineering and Survey School . . . .	3	1,036	7,54,069	3	894	6,24,781
Technical and Industrial School and Arts and Craft Schools.	28	1,402	11,21,019	34	1,893	12,70,728
Commercial School .. .. .	23	2,883	1,66,024	25	2,933	1,63,770
Agricultural Schools .. .. .	1	92	60,891	1	105	79,117
School of Forestry .. .. .	1	20	32,871	1	22	32,247
Total	90	7,622	32,79,909	99	8,214	29,46,513

The Colleges under Professional Education are—1. Medical College, 2. Ayurvedic College, 3. Veterinary College, 4. Agricultural College, 5. Engineering College, 6. Post-graduate Training College, 7. Post-graduate Basic Training College and 8. Law College. All these Colleges except Law College were maintained by the Government. The maintenance of the Law College was the direct responsibility of the Gauhati University.

The Table below furnishes the number of different types of professional Colleges, the enrolment and direct Expenditure during the year under review:—

Type of Institution	1958-59						1959-60				
	Management			Enrolment	Expenditure	Management			Enrolment	Expenditure	
	Govt.	Aided	Total			Govt.	Aided	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Medical .. .. .	2	...	2	560	8,56,780	2	..	2	669	9,80,516	
Veterinary College .. .. .	1	..	1	235	1,78,159	1	..	1	253	2,00,583	
Agricultural College .. .. .	1	..	1	208	3,55,963	1	..	1	245	5,05,251	
Law College .. .. .	..	1	1	374	26,745	..	1	1	473	53,608	
Post-graduate Basic Training College .. .. .	1	..	1	18	34,550	1	..	1	17	58,798	
Post-graduate Training College .. .. .	1	..	1	44	1,29,372	1	..	1	78	1,29,727	
Engineering College .. .. .	1	..	1	380	3,73,781	1	..	1	430	5,68,088	
Assam Textile Institute .. .. .	1	..	1	126	58,562	1	..	1	85	1,43,776	
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>20,13,912</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>26,40,347</b>	

## CHAPTER IX

## SOCIAL EDUCATION

**Introduction.**—The year 1959-60 marked the completion of the tenth year of operation the scheme of Social Education in the State of Assam. Speaking generally popular response and reaction to new educational and cultural opportunities provided through the various approved media, has been delightfully encouraging. There was visibly increasing popular demand for further education facilities through Libraries and Reading Rooms. In places there was demand for initial literacy classes for the adults as well. Another problem which posed before the country was the facility to be provided for a number of youths who missed their education in their early years and have now flocked in the growing towns and cities in search of their livelihood which they can earn much better with a little bit of education. This is by no means, a mean problem and it is gradually assuming a larger proportion along with the heavy pressure on land in the rural areas and increasing employment facilities in the towns which are fast moving towards industrialisation. Having due regard to this the Government of India and the State Government have under their active consideration a scheme for the promotion of Social Education amongst the industrial workers and the urban people in particular.

**2. Administration.**—The Director of Public Instruction is in overall charge of implementation of the Scheme. There is a Social Education Officer at the State level under him in the work. The District Social Education Officers and the Deputy Inspectors of Schools take care of the scheme respectively in their zones and subdivisions. The Sub-Inspectors and the Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Schools for Social Education and Social Education Organisers and Assistant Social Education Organisers help the District Social Education Officers and the Deputy Inspectors of Schools at the field level. The Adult Literacy Teachers who are remunerated and the Secretaries and the Librarians who are honorary, help in implementing the Scheme at village level. The Gram Sevakas in the Development Blocks also take some care of the Scheme at this level.

Even though the Deputy Inspectors of Schools take care of the Social Education Scheme at Subdivisional Level, they are direct subordinates of the Circle Inspectors of Schools and they are responsible to the Social Education Officer in matters relating to Social Education only.

There are 15 Sub-Inspectors of Schools and 31 Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Schools including one in Garo Hills who were appointed for the Social Education works. One hundred and four Social Education Organisers in the Development Blocks having requisite qualifications were borne over the cadre of the Education Department during the year under review. The pay scales of these officers were fixed as follows:—

1. Social Education Organisers—Rs.125—7½—155—9—245—(E.B.)—10—275.
2. Assistant Social Education Organisers—Rs.75—3—105—(E.B.)—4—125.  
(Intermediate).
3. Assistant Social Education Organisers—Rs.60—4—80—(E.B.)—4—100—(E.B.)  
—5—125.  
(Matriculate).

The under matric Social Education Organisers appointed prior to integration were not absorbed even though many of them are continuing in their posts.

There was a visible dearth of Lady Social Education Organisers in the State and it is felt that this want will not be removed before long.

**3. Voluntary Organisations.**—The number of Voluntary Organisations taking up programmes of Social Education in a systematic manner is rather very few in the State. Assam Christian Council has however undertaken Literacy Drive in Ex-teagarden labour and Tribal areas. The Council was helped in running a Literacy Leaders' Training Camp held at Toklai in the Jorhat Subdivision and it was further helped with free supply of Primers and post literacy books from this department.

**4. Social Education Literacy Centres.**—In pursuance of the recommendation of the State Advisory Board for Social (Adult) Education, the Literacy Centres were organized strictly in camped areas around the Community Centres established outside the Development Blocks except in case of one Community Centre in the District of Cachar. The following table furnishes the number of Centres, enrolment, etc., during the year under report:—

Year	No. of Centres	Enrolment			No. made literate		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1958-59	717	21,945	3,026	24,971	15,935	2,387	18,322
1959-60	700	17,076	4,885	21,961	11,210	3,491	14,701

The Literacy Classes where mainly adults of the age group 14 to 40 were enrolled were run mostly by the Village L. P. School teachers who were paid a remuneration of Rs.15 each per month. Each Centre was provided with a monthly contingency raising from Rs.5 to Rs.6 for lighting arrangement besides free supply of Primers, Charts and Post Literacy Books. The Literacy Centres were organised in two terms of four months each during the year under report. In course of a term a syllabus was adopted to make the adults functionally literate. In some cases, however, it was noticed that an adult can hardly come up to the standard in course of 4 months. During the year under report a great enthusiasm among the female was noticed to start permanent adult schools.

**5. Post Literacy Courses.**—No regular post literacy courses were organised during the year under report. On completion of Literacy Courses sufficient number of publications for neo-literates were made available to those who attained Literacy.

**6. Community Centres including School-cum-Community Centres.**—Thirty four Community Centres including 4 in the Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas were established during the year under review. Thirty of them were given an aid of Rs.1,500.00 each for purchase of books, sports and cultural equipments, etc. Each of them was further provided with the following:—

1. A Community Radio Set.
2. One weekly, two monthlies and one bimonthly.

Each of the 4 other located in the 6th Schedule (Part A) Areas received a grant of Rs.2,000.

The following activities were proposed to be organised in each Community Centres:—

1. *Adult Literacy.*—Ten Adult Literacy Centres around each Community Centre were organised during the year under report for which a total expenditure of Rs.33,240.00 was incurred besides free supply of Primers, etc.

2. Post Literacy activities.

3. *Library Service.*—It was provided that each Community Centre should organise at least 5 Sub-Centres to be called Reading Rooms at reasonable distances which should be fed with books by the Library Section of the Community Centre.

4. Group reading of books, periodicals and newspapers, etc.

5. Book exhibitions.

6. Recreational and Cultural Programmes to be organised in collaboration with the adults of the Literacy Centres and the members of the Sub-Centres.

7. Group discussions.

8. Radio listening groups (both students and adults).

9. Observance of National Festivals, Days and Weeks.

10. Individual and Group Projects for Rural Development.

Besides the above each Development Block was advised to establish five to ten such Community Centres with the same objectives in view.

**7. Social Education through recreational and Cultural activities.**—Jatras, Bhawanas and variety entertainments are the main recreational items which were organised through various institutions in the State. No particular grant was paid to any institution from the Government Fund for this purpose. The Institutions which organised these functions financed them with public contribution. Each of the 30 Community Centres organised Variety performance during the year under report.



**8. Training of Social Education Workers:**—Sixteen Social Education Workers' Training Camps were organised outside the Development Blocks during the year under review. Four hundred and twenty-four workers including 46 women received training. The duration of the training was 5 days and the following were the content of the course.

1. Adult Psychology.
2. Methods of teaching adults (theoretical and practical).
3. Village Contact (theoretical and practical).
4. Methods of Organisation amongst rural people.
5. Library service—Talks on different development subjects.
6. Social service (with definite project).
7. Individual and group development work.
8. Organisation of recreational and cultural activities.

One District Social Education Officer was deputed for training in National Fundamental Education Centre in Delhi during the year under review.

**9. Libraries.**—Library Service at the State and at the District level is looked after by the State Central Librarian who is directly under the Director of Public Instruction.

The Village Libraries and the Reading Rooms are organised and supervised by the Social Education Branch. Implementation of the Scheme of Social Education has had a far reaching impact on the growth and development of libraries in the State. Lump grants were given to 799 libraries to enable them to replenish their stock of books during the year under report and a sum of Rs.39,216·00 was spent on this account. In addition to the above grants, books worth Rs.4,563·00 were distributed free to these Libraries. A monthly journal named 'Deepak' also was subscribed for 320 Libraries selected from out of the above libraries. The above figures exclude the Libraries sponsored by the Development Blocks. The Libraries are rapidly growing in popularity and the reading public records are steady increase.

Post-Literacy activities were attempted to be carried on through these institutions by supplying them a number of departmental publications suited to the standard of neo-literates.

**10. Library Association.**—There is one All Assam Library Association with its District branches. As it has been functioning independently it has not as yet been given any Government grant

**11. Training of Librarians.**—No regular course for training of librarians was organised during the year under report.

**12. People Organisations—Non-student Youth Clubs.**—Twenty four non-student Youth Clubs were given a grant of Rs.10,000·00 during the year. The following were the activities generally undertaken by these institutions:—

1. Library Service and Reading Rooms.
2. Cultural activities and drama.
3. Sports.
4. Celebration of National Weeks, Days and Festivals.
5. Crafts in few cases only.

**13. Village Leadership Training.**—This is a regular feature in every Development Block under Social Education Scheme.

**14. Literature for neo-literates.**—One small book on the life of Mahatma Gandhi was written specially for the neo-literates and published at a cost of Rs.810·56 nP. There being a dearth of reading materials for neo-literates in the Hill languages of the State, two books in Garo language and one book in Mizo language were published during the year under review at a total cost of Rs.4,127. This was the first venture in this direction and it was very much appreciated by the people of the Hills.

The bimonthly departmental magazine Janasiksha continue to be published during the year under review and 7,500 copies of the journal went into circulation.

All the above books and journals were supplied free to the Social Education Centres, Village Libraries and the Community Centres through the District Social Education, Officer.

Besides the above, books worth Rs.4,187.00 were purchased and distributed to the village libraries in the State.

15. **Home-management Clubs, etc.**—Nil.

16. **Audio-Visual Education.**—Social Education was imparted with the help of four mobile cinema units of the department during the year under review. Each unit possesses the following equipments—

1. 16 mm. Film Projector with 16 mm. films.
2. 35 mm. strip projectors with film strips.
3. Tape recorder.
4. Posters, folders, charts, books, pamphlets, etc.
5. Khaddargraphs.

One mobile unit is placed in-charge of the District Social Education Officer at the following Headquarters—

1. Gauhati.
2. Tezpur.
3. Jorhat.
4. Silchar.

278 Cinema shows were organised by all the 4 mobile units during the year under review and approximately 4 to 5 lakhs of people were benefited by these shows.

**Exhibition and Rally.**—One Social Education Rally-cum-Exhibition was held at Boko in the Kamrup District with 5 day's programme. As many as 17 Exhibition Stalls were put up by the Development Departments of the Government as well as non-official organisations. Nearly 25,000 people visited the exhibition during the days.

The most outstanding feature of the occasion was a cultural programme put up by the Kachari adults both men and women.

Besides the above all the District Social Education Officers participated in as many as 27 different exhibitions organised in the Development Blocks in different part of the State.

The strip projectors and Khaddargraphs were used in group discussions which were given importance during the year under review.

**Community Radio-sets.**—Arrangement was made with the State Information and Publicity Department to install one Community Radio-set in each of the 30 Community Centres established during the year under review in Plain Districts.

17. **Work in Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks.**—The Social Education Organisers in the Blocks were borne on the cadre of the Education Department during the year under report and 104 Social Education Organisers were absorbed in the Education Department. The District Social Education Officer continued to supervise and guide the programme of Social Education in the Blocks during the year under report.

18. **Social Education among Special Classes.**—The number of literacy centres organised for women and other Backward Classes during the year under review is shown below:—

Number of Centres organised for women	...	...	86
Number of women made literate	...	...	3,491

110 and 83 Adult Literacy Centres were organised during the year under review respectively for the people in the Sixth Schedule 'Part A' Areas and the Plains Tribal Areas.

In the Development Block a number of Gram Lakshmi Camps were organised by the Block Authorities for women.

19. **Celebration of Days.**—The All-India Social Education Day was observed with pomp and grandeur throughout the State on the 1st December, 1959. During this observance 51 Book Exhibitions, both big and small were organised and nearly 45,000 people visited these exhibitions. Educational films were exhibited in different places. According to the reports received 271 meetings were held on the day throughout the State, the attendance in each meeting varying from 300 to 2,500. The observance of the day seemed to create a great impacts on the minds of the people.

Besides, the Social Education branch participated in observance of the following days and weeks—

1. Vanamohatsava.
2. Children's Day.
3. U. N. O. Day.
4. Wild Life Preservation Week.

20. **Seminars, Conferences, etc.**—No State Level Seminar was held during the year under review. The Social Education organised by All-India Adult Education Association at Gorgoti in Bombay State where the subject of discussion was 'Social Education Administration'.

21. **Research and Evaluation, etc.**—Nil.

22. **Budget.**—The following was the budgetary provision for Social Education during the year under review—

1. Normal Provision—

	Rs. nP.
(a) General	3,65,700·00
(b) Under Art.275(1) of the Constitution	10,000·00
(c) For VI Schedule (Part A) Areas	32,200·00
2. Under Second Five Year Plan	1,25,000·00
3. For Libraries	15,000·00
4. For Non-student Youth Organisations	10,000·00
5. Open Air Theatre grant	7,500·00
Total	5,65,400·00

The above figures exclude the provision for Social Education in the Development Blocks.

The total direct expenditure for Social Education during the year under report was Rs.8,426.

23. **Reading Circles, Study Circles, etc.**—Seven Study Circles were organised during the year under review by the District Social Education Officers in the State. It appeared difficult to persuade the semi-literate and illiterate people to participate in the Study circles while the literate section seemed to be quite enthusiastic about them.

## CHAPTER X

## Education of Girls and Women

Since independence, the people have become conscious of the importance and necessity of education specially of Female Education. Education of both boys and girls is a necessity for building up new social order. The common people have realised this and they have been trying for the spread of Female Education among the masses.

The tables appended below will show the extent of growth and popularity the Female Education gained amongst masses during the year under report:—

Institutions:—

Year	No. of Girls Colleges					Enrolment				
	Government	Aided	Un-aided	Un-recognised	Total	Government	Aided	Un-aided	Un-recognised	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1958-59	..	4	..	..	4	..	1,375	..	..	1,375
1959-60	..	4	..	1	5	..	1,447	..	21	1,468
Increase or decrease	..	..	..	+1	+1	..	+7%	..	+21	+93

The total direct expenditure on 4 aided Colleges was Rs.3,22,150 of which Government spent an amount of Rs.1,45,735 during the year under report. The total direct expenditure on these 4 colleges during 1958-59 was Rs.2,67,892 of which Government spent an amount of Rs.1,09,189.

The table below compares the number of recognised Schools for Girls during 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Year	Schools (recognised)							Total
	High	Middle and Senior Basic	Primary and Junior Basic	Nursery	For Professional Education	For Special Education		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1958-59	61	149	672	15	17	47	961	
1959-60	65	148	671	16	18	92	1,010	
Increase or decrease	+4	-1	-1	+1	+1	+45	+49	

1. The decrease of Middle and Senior Basic Schools is due to abolition of Kokrajhar Government Girls' M. V. School.

2. The decrease in the Primary and Junior Basic Schools is due to amalgamation of Girls' School with Boys' School for efficiency of teaching.

**Enrolment.**—The following table furnishes the enrolment in the recognised Girls' Schools during 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Year	High	Middle and Senior Basic	In primary and Junior Basic	In Nursery	In Schools for Professional Education	In Schools for special Education	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1958-59	25,661	17,519	48,279	869	372	2,151	94,851
1959-60	27,098	18,826	49,011	984	416	2,225	98,560
Increase or decrease.	+1,437	+1,307	+732	+115	+44	+74	+3,709

It appears that the number of pupils has increased in all types of institutions.

**Co-education.**—One feature of Girls' Education has been co-education in some Institutions for the sake of convenience and choice on the part of guardians and economy on the part of the Department. Co-education is specially popular at the Primary stage. Most of the Secondary Schools in the Hill Districts are co-educational. The non-Government Secondary Schools for Boys are allowed to admit girls if there is no Girls' Secondary Schools in the locality provided separate seats are arranged for the girls and also suitable sanitary and common room facilities are provided.

The following table will show the number of girls reading in different recognised Boys' schools in 1958-59, and 1959-60.

Girls reading in the following Boys' Schools.

Year	High	Middle and Senior B. sic	Primary and Junior Basic	Nursery	Professional School	Special School	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1958-59	20,672	37,962	2,85,702	254	459	1,391	3,46,939
1959-60	23,964	43,159	3,19,959	384	642	3,195	3,91,303
Increase or decrease.	+3,292	5,197	+34,257	+130	+183	+1,804	+44,323

The table below furnishes the enrolment of girls in Colleges and also the number of girls reading in different Colleges for Boys :—

Year	Enrolment of Girls College		Girls reading in Colleges for Boys			Total
	Recognised	Unrecognised	General education		Professional and Special Education	
			Recognised	Unrecognised		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1958-59	1,375	..	1,539	..	101	3,015
1959-60	1,447	24	1,832	10	91	3,404
Increase or decrease.	+72	+24	+293	+10	-10	+389

The number of girls reading in unrecognised Colleges for Boys is 10 only during the year under report.

It is evident for the above that there has been a remarkable increase in the number of girls in all grades of boys' institutions.

**Teachers.**—This problem of getting qualified female teachers for Girls' Schools remained unsolved as before. This was all the more difficult in rural areas. As a result large number of men teachers had to be retained in Schools for Girls.

The following table will show the number of trained and untrained women teacher in different grades of recognised schools during the year under review :—

Type of School	Trained				Untrained			
	Graduate	Intermediate and Matric	Non-matric	Total	Graduate	Intermediate and Matric	Non-matric	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
High ..	120	81	44	245	288	395	91	774
M. E. } ..	9	45	131	185	21	248	312	581
M. V. }								
Senior Basic ..	..	16	84	100	..	44	110	154
Primary ...	..	20	493	518	2	192	1,498	1,692
Junior Basic ..	..	26	561	587	..	101	385	486
Nursery ..	4	1	11	16	6	12	24	42
Total ...	133	189	1,329	1,651	317	992	2,420	3,729

The number of women teachers in all grades of unrecognised schools is 12 trained (3 graduates, 6 intermediate or Matriculates and 3 non-Matrics) and 151 untrained (14 graduates, 82 Intermediate or Matriculates and 55 non-Matrics).

The following are the results of girls students in various examinations for the year 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Year	Primary and Junior Basic		Middle and Senior Basic		Matric		Intermediate		Degree	
	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1958-59	21,372	18,553	8,631	6,550	4,043	1,767	1,532	453	359	189
1959-60	22,650	20,559	8,794	6,629	4,875	2,101	1,808	943	692	276

**Scholarship and stipends.**—The following table furnishes the number of girls students and the amount spent thereon during the year under report:—

Type of Institutions	Total of all scholarships and stipends for Girls	
	Number	Total value per annum
(1)	(2)	(3)
Colleges for General Education	749	2,75,647
Colleges for Professional Education	38	18,048
Higher Secondary and M. P. Schools	2,090	1,45,565
Middle School and Senior Basic	1,153	65,715
Schools for Professional and Special Education	304	1,02,662
Primary	2	86
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4,336</b>	<b>6,07,723</b>

The table below furnished the number of girls student enjoying free places and other financial concessions and the amount spent thereon during the year under report:—

Types of Institutions	Free places		Other Financial Concessions	
	Number	Yearly amount spent	Number	Yearly amount spent
Colleges for General Education	191	20,544	30	2,560
Colleges for Professional Education	...	...	4	1,200
Higher Secondary and M. P. Schools	5,003	1,41,999	6,623	2,41,348
Middle School and Senior Basic	2,700	58,430	4,959	1,03,576
Primary and Junior Basic	..	..	113	550
Nursery	2	144	..	..
Schools for Professional and Special Education	3	67	53	3,477
	<b>7,904</b>	<b>2,21,184</b>	<b>11,782</b>	<b>3,52,711</b>

The following table compares the total direct expenditure on various types of girls' School during 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Year	High and Higher Secondary	Middle and Senior Basic	Primary and Junior Basic	Nursery	Schools for Professional Education	Schools for Special Education	Total
1958-59	19,65,233	7,43,374	10,54,160	41,410	1,32,411	26,528	39,63,116
1959-60	21,06,101	7,88,201	9,63,859	29,377	1,51,690	30,685	40,69,913
Increase or decrease	+1,40,868	+44,827	-90,301	-12,033	+19,279	+4,157	+1,06,797

The table below shows the total indirect expenditure on Girls' Schools with coraparative figures for the previous year.

Year	Government Fund	District Board Fund	Municipal Board Fund	Fees	Endowments	Other Sources	Total
1958-59	9,92,500	1,020	9,916	80,954	1,09,209	29,236	12,22,835
1959-60	10,59,726	2,577	4,529	2,01,788	78,202	17,335	13,67,157
Increase or decrease	+67,226	+1,557	-5,387	+1,23,834	-31,007	-11,901	+1,44,322

Special steps for the promotion of Education of girls and women:

Government sanctioned a number of scholarships and stipends to girls students during the year under report. Liberal grants were sanctioned to non-Government Schools and Colleges for promotion of Girls' Education in the State.

**Female Supervisory Staff.**—The Inspection of Girls' High Schools is the responsibility of the Inspectors of Schools. They are however assisted by two Assistant Inspectresses of Schools, one for General Education and the other for Hills.

The following Supervisory Staff for Females were available during the year under report:—

Designation	Number of posts	Scale of pay	Duties
Assistant Inspectress of Schools (General).	1	Rs.200—20—300—(E. B.)—20—400—(E. B.)—25—600 (New Scale).	To assist the Inspector of Schools in the matter of female education.
Assistant Inspectress of Schools for Hills.	1	Do do	To assist the Inspector of Schools in the matter of Female Education in Hills areas.
Inspectress of Physical Training.	2	Rs.125—7½—155—9—245 (E.B.)—16—275 (New Scale).	Inspection and organisation in connection with Physical Education of girls.

## CHAPTER XI

### MISCELLANEOUS

(i) **Pre-Primary Education.**—The children of the age-group below 5-6 form a huge percentage of the total population. The importance of providing necessary facilities for their education can hardly be overemphasized. Though they are Nursery and Kindergarten Schools for the education of such children but the number has been small. At present there are only 37 Pre-Primary Schools of which 19 are Aided, 14 Un-aided, 1 District Board and 3 Un-recognised.

The table below gives a comparative picture in respect of recognised institutions, enrolment and expenditure during the year with those of the previous year.

Year	Number of Pre-primary Institution			Enrolment			Total Direct Expenditure		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys' Institutions	Girls' Institutions	Total	Boys' Institution	Girls' Institution	Total
1958-59 .. .. .	19	15	25	525	869	1,394	34,719	41,410	76,129
1959-60 ... .. .	18	16	34	794	984	1,778	41,636	29,377	71,013
Increase or decrease .. .. .	+8	+1	+9	+269	+115	+384	+6,917	-12,033	-5,116

The enrolment in 3 un-recognised Pre-primary Schools for boys was 161 of which 86 were girls.

The Government awarded 2 stipends for training of teachers in Montessori System.

(ii) **Aesthetic Education (Arts, Music, Dancing, etc.)**

**Arts Schools.**—The Arts Schools at Gauhati had the following courses during the year:—

- (1) Fine Arts (6 years course).
- (2) Commercial Art (5 years course).
- (3) Indian Art (5 years course).
- (4) Drawing Teachership (3 years course).
- (5) Architectural Art (4 years course).
- (6) Sulptural Art (5 years course).

The enrolment of the schools was 58 including 6 girls as against 62 including 6 girls in the previous year.

The total direct expenditure incurred during the year under report was Rs.12464 as against Rs.15,874 in the previous year. The Government contribution was only Rs.4,704.

**Music Schools.**—The following table furnishes the number of recognised Music Schools and their enrolment during the year under review—

Year	No. of Schools			Enrolment		
	Aided	Un-aided	Total	In-aided Institutions	In-unaided Institutions	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1858-59 .. .. .	8	5	13	427	297	724
1959-60 .. .. .	8	4	12	788	169	957
Increase or decrease .. .. .	—1	—1	+361	—128	+239	

There were 11 un-recognised Music Schools for Boys and 1 un-recognised Music School for Girls during the year. The total number of student in all these un-recognised institutions was 488.

The direct expenditure on Music Schools during the year was Rs.37,205 of which Rs.9,548 represented Government grant-in-aid.

The vocal and instrumental music both classical and modern were taught in all the music schools. Besides folk dances were also practised in certain schools.

(iii) **Oriental Education.**—The Sanskrit College, Nalbari in Kamrup District was maintained on an aided basis. The College had an enrolment of 14 students during the year as against 12 students in the previous year. The total direct expenditure on the institution was Rs.8,711 during the year against Rs.7,269 in the previous year.

### Oriental Schools

Year	Enrolment						
	Aided	Un-aided	Un-recognised	In aided Institutions	In un-aided institutions	In un-recognised Institutions	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1958-59 .. .. .	96	13	3	2910	340	91	3341
1959-60 .. .. .	104	8	2	2846	246	223	3315
Increase or decrease .. .. .	+8	—5	—1	—64	—94	+132	—26

Of the total number of 3,315 students 292 are girls of the recognised and 97 are girls of the un-recognised institutions. There is no separate institution of Oriental studies for Girls. The total direct expenditure of the oriental schools was Rs.1,53,026 during the year as against Rs.1,41,382 in the previous year.



(iv) **Education of the Handicapped.**—(a) The Bhawari Debi Saraogi Deaf and Dumb School of Gauhati had an enrolment of 52 students during the year as against 52 in the previous year. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs.15,526 as against Rs.14,938 in the previous year and out of which Government aid was Rs.15,372.

(b) The Sankar Mission Blind School at Nowgoug was run on aided basis. The enrolment of the institution was 32 during the year. The total direct expenditure on this institution during the year under report was Rs.13,502 of which Rs.9,439 were Government Grants-in-aid.

(v) **Education of the Delinquent children.**—There was no institution for the delinquent children in the State.

(vi) **Education of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.**—Special educational facilities and privileges were given to the students of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes both by the reservation of a number of scholarships and stipends for them at all stages of education and also by giving liberal grant-in-aid to the schools situated in the areas predominantly inhabited by these people. There were provisions for book grants both for Tribal (Hills and Plains) and Scheduled Caste Students. Grants for Matriculation Examination University fee for Scheduled Caste students were also sanctioned under the scheme "Removal of Untouchability". Under Art. 275 of the Constitution a large sum of money was made available by the Central Government for the development and expansion of education both in the autonomous districts as well as Tribal Areas in the Plains. Under the scheme of "Removal of Untouchability" special scholarships were awarded to the deserving scheduled caste students and grants-in-aid were given to the schools where there was large number of Scheduled Caste students.

The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students were allowed free education upto the Degree stage. The number of such students benefited was 40,296 and the amount spent Rs.13,74,000.

The following table will compare the Number of students of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities in the different grades of Schools during the year 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Type of Institutions	1958-59			1959-60		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arts and Science Colleges ..	3,750	656	4,406	4,509	723	5,232
High Schools .. ..	62,966	17,303	83,272	70,368	18,653	89,041
Middle Schools ... ..	57,325	22,764	80,089	59,439	24,626	84,065
Senior Basic .. ..	9,677	5,510	15,187	13,573	7,333	20,906
Primary .. ..	2,82,616	1,59,406	4,42,022	2,97,135	1,69,067	4,66,202
Junior Basic ... ..	67,450	41,569	1,09,019	84,351	46,655	1,31,006
Nursery .. ..	440	444	884	514	608	1,122
	4,84,227	2,47,652	7,31,879	5,29,909	2,67,665	7,97,574

The number of students registered a marked rise in all stages of education during the year under report.

(vii) **Physical Training, Games, Sports, etc.**—Physical education was provided for in daily routine of all schools and classes were run by teachers trained for the purpose. All the major games like Football, Volleyball, Cricket, etc., continue to be played in almost all Secondary Schools. Mass drill demonstrations were organised in some schools.

Inter-High School tournaments were held in four Inspectors of Schools' Circles. Some of the Girls' High Schools also took keen interest in games and sports.

There were 4 Inspectors and 2 Inspectresses for Physical Training. They supervised Physical Training in Schools and conducted camps for Training of Teachers. These camps though of short duration tried to impart a comprehensive and interesting course in Physical Education.

(viii) **Youth Welfare.**—The Bharat Sevak Samaj aided by Government did useful service in educating the youths in various social activities. It organised

Training Camps in different parts of the State which offered scope for training the youths in Social Service and Social Welfare Work. The campers did useful work such as construction of roads, repairing of school buildings, etc.

During the year under report the Community Development Blocks also held Village Leaders' Training Camps to train the youths in social Service Works.

(ix) **Boys Scouts' and Girls' Guides.**—In order to inspire the officers to work for the expansion of the movement a Commissioners' Training Camp was held at Umtyngar during the year under report. Besides, one Club Masters' Training Camp and one Scout Masters' Advance Training Camp were held at Umtyngar, Shillong. An all Assam Guiders' Training Camp was also held at Manikarveswar in which 33 guiders received training. Patrol Leaders' Training Camps separately for Scouts and guides were also held during the year. Camps and Rallies were also held during the year.

The visit of shri J. J. Muthia, National Camp Chief and Mrs. M. Clubwala Jadhab, National Chief Commissioner (guides) during the year instirred the scout and guides of the State a great deal.

Some scouters received 'Medal of Merit' from the National Headquarters for their good work.

In the flood relief work of North Kamrup the scouts helped a great deal

(x) **National Cadet Corps.**—1. The 4th Year of the Second Five Year Plan registered another milestone in the development of the N. C. C. in Assam. The enrolment of cadets and attendance at parades were very satisfactory throughout the State. The expansion programme undertaken during the year under review consisted in the raising of one Flying Squadron N.C.C., Gauhati, Conversion of two Indep., etc., Coys into Two-coy Bn. each, respectively at Silchar and Tezpur and raising of 3 troops of the Junior Division Army Wing and 3 troops of the Junior Division Girls' Wing. On recommendation of the Government of India certain economy measures were adopted as a result of which the strength of the cadets in the various units were increased without corresponding increase in the cost.

2. **The Organisation in Assam as it stood on 31st March, 1960 consisted of the following Units—**

	Authorised Strength	
	Officers	Cadets
<b>SENIOR DIVISION UNITS—</b>		
1. 1st Assam Bn. N.C.C., Gauhati ... ..	8	393
2. 2nd Assam Bn. N.C.C., Silchar ... ..	8	393
3. 3rd Assam Bn. N.C.C., Tezpur ... ..	8	393
4. Jorhat Indep Coy N.C.C., Jorhat ... ..	3	193
5. Sibsagar Indep Coy N.C.C., Sibsagar ... ..	3	193
6. Nowgong Indep Coy N.C.C., Nowgong ... ..	3	193
7. Barpeta Indep Coy N.C.C., Barpeta ... ..	3	193
8. Dhubri Indep Coy N.C.C., Dhubri ... ..	3	193
9. 11 Assam Med. Coy N.C.C., Dibrugarh ... ..	2	120
10. 8 Assam Signal Section N.C.C., Shillong ... ..	2	120
11. 21 Assam Engineers Platoon N.C.C., Gauhati ... ..	2	120
12. 4th Assam Naval Unit N.C.C., Gauhati ... ..	2	120
13. 2 Assam Tech. Air Squadron N.C.C., Jorhat ... ..	2	60
14. 13 Assam Armoured Squadron N.C.C., Dibrugarh ... ..	3	180
15. 20 (Assam) Air Squadron N.C.C., Gauhati ... ..	2	50
Total .. ..	54	2,914

## JUNIOR DIVISION UNITS—

78 Troops of the Army Wing	...	...	...	...	78	3,510
12 Troops of the Naval Wing	...	...	...	...	12	540
7 Troops of the Air Wing	...	...	...	...	7	315
				Total	97	4,365
					1	45
					98	,410

## GIRLS DIVISION SENIOR WING—

1. 1st Assam Girls' Sub-Troop Lady Keane Girls' College, Shillong	...	...	...	...	1	45
2. 2nd Assam Girls' Sub-Troop, G.C. College, Silchar	...	...	...	...	1	45
3. 3rd Assam Girls' Sub-Troop, R.R.H. Girls' College, Gauhati	...	...	...	...	1	45
4. 4th Assam Girls' Sub-Troop, D.C. Barua Girls' College, Jorhat	...	...	...	...	1	45
5. 5th Assam Girls' Sub-Troop, D.H.S.K. College, Dibrugarh	...	...	...	...	1	45
				Total	5	225

## JUNIOR WING—

13 Troops of the Junior Wing	...	...	...	...	13	585
					18	810

## A.C.C.—

116 Sections of the A.C.C.	...	...	...	...	116	6,960
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The total authorised strength of the organisation thus rose to 169 officers and 8,089 cadets including 59 officers, 3,139 cadets of the Senior Division Units and 110 officers and 4,950 cadets of the Junior Division Troops.

**3 The combined cadre and Social Service Camp.**—The combined cadre and Social Service Camp was held at Kanchipur near Imphal (Manipur State) from 15th to 28th October, 1959. 579 cadets and 13 N.C.C. Officers drawn from the different Senior Division N.C.C. Units of Assam participated in this camp. The Social Service Programme undertaken consisted in the construction of three fair weather road one from Tamu Road to village Nauran (1½ miles) another from Kanchipur to Tamu Road (1 mile) and third one from Tamu Road to the new Aerodrome site (¾ mile). Three villages and nearly 15 thousand villagers have been directly benefited by this work.

4. The All-India Summer Training Camp was held at Dehradun with effect from 3rd June, 1959 for a period of 14 days. One N.C.C. Officer and 4 cadets from Senior Division and one Lady Officer and 4 cadets of the Senior Wing Girls' Division attended the course. The Officers and cadets completed the training successfully.

The Annual Training Cruise for the 4 Assam Naval Unit N.C.C., Gauhati was held at Visakhepatam from 19th October, 1959 to 1st November, 1959. Two N.C.C. officers and 44 cadets attended this camp. One Officer and 5 cadets drawn from Barpeta Indep Coy N. C. C., Barpeta participated in the Annual Training held in the neighbouring State of Bihar from 4th October, 1959 to 17th October, 1959. The Annual Training Camp of the 11 Assam Medical Co. N.C.C., Dibrugarh was held in Orissa from 8th October, 1959 to 21st October, 1959. Two Officers and 60 cadets attended this Camp. The performances of the candidates were highly appreciated by the Administrative Officers.

The Annual Training Cruise for the Junior Division Naval Wing Troops was held at Barrackpore from 23rd December, 1959 to 1st January, 1960. 396 cadets and 12 N.C.C. Officers participated this Camp.

6. The most outstanding activity of the year under review was the annual Training Camp held at Digaru for period of 14 days with effect from 30th December, 1959 to 12th January, 1960. 3,085 cadets and 85 Officers drawn from the Senior and Junior Division Units attended the Camp. The Camp was solely devoted to the Military Training. The Prime Minister of India Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and the Union Railway Minister of India Shri Jagjiban Ram visited the Camp and inspected the cadets on parade. Addressing the cadets on 19th January 1960, the Prime Minister stressed the need of N.C.C. Training for developing in the Youth the sense of integrity, fearlessness and capacity for hard work.

7. The N. C. C. contingent consisting of 15 cadets and one Lady Officer from Assam participated in the Republic Day ceremonial parade in Delhi. Another N. C. C. contingent consisting of one Officer and 32 cadets participated in the Republic Day ceremonial parade at the State capital at Shillong and acquainted themselves creditably.

(xi) **Extra-curricular activities (Junior Red Cross groups and St. John Ambulance Societies).**—The Junior Red Cross groups continued to exist in almost all the High Schools.

Excursion, Social Service Camps and other extra-curricular activities were organised by the Inspecting Officers with the help of the heads of the Institutions. Recreational functions like dramatisation, Music and dance were organised by different School authorities. In Basic Schools, the cultural activities such as dance, music, recitation, etc., have become a part and parcel of curriculum and the little children find a keen interest in such activities.

(xii) **School meals.**—Provision of midday meal to school children is an important item form the point of the Physical Health of the child. But this provision could not be made for paucity of fund.

During the year the midday meal scheme was experimented in Primary Schools of certain areas of Majuli in Jorhat Subdivision and in some Primary Schools within Matia Project in Goalpara Subdivision. The children were fed powder milk free of cost.

(xiii) **School Medical Service.**—There is no regular agency for medical examination and treatment of the school children. In certain High Schools there is provision for Medical Examination of children but that is not regular. Just a beginning has been made in this regard and survey of the schools and students reading therein within the radius of 2 to 3 miles centering round a Primary Health Unit has been taken in a few selected areas under the auspices of a School Health Medical Officer appointed for the purpose.

(xiv) **Libraries.**—The State Central Library at Shillong with seven District Libraries in seven District Headquarters continued to run satisfactorily during the year under report. The Sub-Centres under the District Libraries continued to function satisfactorily.

The Colleges, the High Schools and the Middle Schools have Libraries though some are not rich enough to meet the requirements of the teachers and the taught.

There were libraries also managed by the Social Education Branch of the Department.

Even in remote villages people have taken keen interest to start Libraries with or without State aid.

(xv) **Facilities for the education of displaced students.**—Displaced students continued to receive benefit from various schemes introduced during the past few years. They were favoured with stipends, free-studentships. Book grants and other financial concessions. All possible relief is being provided for by the Relief and Rehabilitation Department.

(xvi) **Indian students abroad.**—The number of students/Trainees/Officials who went abroad for further studies during 1959-60 may be seen from the adjoining statement.

Name of the Country.	Subjects for study																Total		
	Arts sub-jects.		Science sub-jects		Engineering		Technology and Indus-try.		Medicine and veteri-nary.		Agriculture and Forestry		Commerce		Other sub-jects.				
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		(17)	(18)
M for Men W for Women. Rumana	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
U. K.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..
U. S. A. (a)	1	1	3	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	19	1
West Ger-many,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Netther land	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	2	1	5	..	5	..	1	..	8	1	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	29	2

(a) U. S. A.—Architect and design—Male—2  
Education—Male—1

(xvii) **Research.**—4 Scholarships were awarded by the Education Department for research work during the year. The Gauhati University also conducted Research on various matters during the year under review.

(xviii) **Curricular and Text Books.**—While the Primary and Middle Vernacular Schools followed the revised curriculum to suit the requirements of the Basic system of education, the High and Middle English Schools followed the old curricular.

The Text Books followed in the schools were duly prescribed by the Education Department and the University. Steps were being taken to prescribe the Text Book of the Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools.

(xix) **Hostels, Boarding Houses, etc.**—

Year	Colleges for general education		High Schools		Middle Schools	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1958-59 .. .. .	1,780	312	4,919	839	1,616	313
1959-60 .. .. .	2,027	346	4,172	828	1,983	216
Increase or decrease .. .. .	+247	+34	-747	-31	+367	-97

(xx) **Institutions not following departmental syllabus.**—All recognised schools and Colleges for General Education followed the Syllabus prescribed by the Department and the University.

## CHAPTER XII

### A Critical review of Educational Tendencies and Developments

The year under review along with the foregoing years marked increased activity in all field of Education, though there were natural calamities like floods and storms and unprecedented and continuous drought during the latter part of the year. Various schemes of reorientation and expansion were introduced at different levels of instruction.

In the field of Primary Education reorientation of the entire system was in progress. The number of institutions, enrolment and staff was also supplemented by a good number of Trained Teachers.

The realm of Basic Education the schemes initiated for intensive Educational Development in the State continued and expanded. The tempo of conversion of Traditional type of Primary Schools into Basic ones and the opening of new Basic Schools was accelerated. But the dearth of adequate number of trained teachers in Basic system of education was one of the main difficulties felt in introducing the system in a large scale. The difficulty may be solved if the number of Basic Training Institutes be increased to a satisfactory extent and adequate number of trainees be deputed to receive training every year.

In the field of Secondary Education much change has taken place and quite a good number of High Schools have been reoriented with the introduction of Schemes of Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools. The number of Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools during the year came up to 45. In many of the Middle Schools crafts subjects have been introduced. To facilitate learning Hindi, Hindi has also been introduced in almost all the Secondary Schools. Further in Middle Vernacular and Senior Basic Schools English teachers have been supplied to teach English.

In conformity with the policy of the Government to industrialise the country increased opportunities of technical education both at school level as well as at College level were made available.

The ever increasing cost of living made the lot of those who are connected with education harder and harder, resulting in insistent demand for more State aids to existing Schools.

Though expansion in every field of education has been a necessity but at the same time we must see to consolidate what has already been done.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR ASSAM GOVT. PUBLICATIONS

1. Oxford Book and Stationery Co.  
Scindia House,  
New Delhi-1.
2. R. Cambray and Co. (P) Ltd.,  
Kent House,  
P.33, Mission Row Extension,  
Calcutta-13.
3. Law Book Society,  
4-A Wellington Square,  
Calcutta-13.
4. Law Book Company,  
Sadar Patel Marg,  
Post Box No.4,  
Allahabad.
5. Mokshada Pustakalaya,  
Gauhati.
6. Navin Pustak Bhandar,  
P.O. Golaghat.
7. B. S. Jain and Company,  
71 Abupura,  
Muzaffarnagar (U. P.)
8. Oxford Book Centre,  
Floral House,  
Kutchery Road,  
Post Box No.125,  
Ajmer (Rajasthan).
9. Zoram Book Stall,  
65 Barabazar,  
P.O. Aijal.
10. Chapala Book Stall,  
Shillong.
11. Assam Book Agency,  
Jail Road,  
Shillong.
12. Jayna Book Depot,  
Chhapparwala Kuan,  
Karolbagh,  
New Delhi-5.
13. Progoti Puthi Bhoral,  
New Market,  
Dibrugarh.
14. Sinngula and Sons,  
Genl. Merchants and Book Seller,  
Barabazar,  
P.O. Aijal.
15. The Eastern India Book Agency,  
Thangal Bazar Road,  
Imphal (Manipur).
16. Jyoti Mandir, Rungagora Road,  
Tinsukia.
17. Bani Prakash Mandir,  
P.O. Pathsala,  
Kamrup.
18. The Popular Stores and  
Khaddar Bandhar,  
P.O. Dhubri.
19. Chakrabarty & Co., Publisher & Book Sellers,  
Laitumkhrah Main Road, Shillong.