



सत्यमेव जयते

Annual Report on the Progress of Education
in Assam During
1962-63

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN ASSAM
DURING 1962-63

CHAPTER I

1. General Survey.—During the year under review the country had to pass through a difficult time due to unprovoked Chinese aggression which demanded the declaration of emergency throughout the country.

The wide spread floods and cyclones in different parts of the State and consequent economic hardships had also a definite bearing on the growth of education of the State. But in spite of all these it was quite interesting to note that our popular Government spared no pains for educational expansion in its various stages and aspects.

The year also witnessed the implementation of a number of Development schemes under Five Year Plan. The foundation of further advance in new directions were well laid and taking an overall view, the state despite its multifarious problems and difficulties passed another important mile stone on the path of educational progress.

Expansion of Primary Education, conversion of Primary Schools to the Basic pattern, upgrading of High Schools into Higher Secondary and Multipurpose schools, improvement of selected High and M. E. Schools for teaching Elementary science and Crafts, improvement of the economic condition of teachers by way of giving improved scales of pay, expansion of training facilities for the teachers in Elementary and Secondary schools, award of scholarships to Tribal and Scheduled Caste students, handing over of Matriculation examination to Secondary Education Board, naming of the State Basic Education Board as State Elementary Education Board, were some of the high lights of the year in the field of education.

The educational expansion in general was noticed at all levels. Increase in the number of Institutions, students and teachers were very rapid in the recent years and accordingly the expenditure on education was also considerably increased. The department of education occupied first place in the State budget.

During 1962-63 the State had budgeted for education Rs. 8.34 crores as against Rs. 7.78 crores during 1961-62. Under Art. 275 of the constitution a large sum of money was distributed for development and expansion of education of tribal people.

Due attention was paid to N. C. C. and A. C. C. education which had gained momentum in view of national emergency brought about by Chinese aggression and different development schemes were drawn up for the expansion of these branches of education during the third five year plan.

Progress in the field of Social Education and Women education was also by no means meagre. Schemes were drawn up to develop Social and women education within the limitation of funds.

Legislation of Education.—The act for changing the name [of the State Basic Education Board to State Elementary Education Board was passed and given effect to during the year under report.

Institutions.—The following table furnishes the total number of Institutions of different Categories as compared with those of the preceding year.

INSTITUTION
(Recognised and Unrecognised)

Type of Institutions	1961-62			1962-63		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Colleges for General Education	39	4	43	43	1	47
Colleges for Professional and Special Education ...	12	...	12	13	...	13
High/Higher Secondary Schools	726	98	824	827	113	940
Middle English Schools	1,367	104	1,471	1,531	116	1,647
Senior Basic Schools	201	20	221	211	20	231
Middle Vernacular Schools	471	61	532	508	61	569
Junior Basic Schools	2,529	89	2,618	2,548	94	2,642
Primary Schools	14,910	656	15,566	15,482	637	16,119
Nursery Schools	31	26	57	40	25	65
Schools for Professional and Special Education ..	828	89	917	758	97	855
Total	21,114	1,147	22,261	21,961	1,167	23,128

IV. Students.—The table below gives the enrolment in different grades of schools and compares with those of the preceding year.

Type of Institutions	1961-62			1962-63		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Colleges for General Education	24,079	4,138	28,217	25,148	4,747	29,895
Colleges for Professional and Special Education ...	2,819	112	2,931	3,678	181	3,859
High/Higher Secondary Schools	2,03,009	67,008	2,70,017	2 15,794	74,551	2,90,345
Middle English Schools	85,142	35,858	1,21,000	92,755	41,178	1,33,933
Senior Basic Schools	24,831	15,053	39,884	26,045	15,776	41,821
Middle Vernacular Schools	46,113	24,982	71,095	49,816	27,349	77,165
Junior Basic Schools	1,47,535	91,025	2,38,560	1,49,624	96,000	2,45,624
Primary Schools	5,91,837	3,58,437	9,56,274	6,30,773	3,77,959	10,08,732
Nursery Schools	1,707	1,655	3,362	2,061	1,753	3,814
School for Professional and Special Education ...	28,591	6,708	35,299	28,374	6,708	35,082
Total	11,61,663	6,04,976	17,66,639	12,24,068	6,46,202	18,70,270

V. **Expenditure.**—The following table shows the source-wise distribution of Direct expenditure on Recognised Institutions for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63.—

EXPENDITURE

Sources	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds	5,59,30,076	6,40,54,750
Local Bodies Funds	4,95,287	6,73,418
Fees	1,36,52,745	1,54,91,426
Endowments	37,66,520	41,24,204
Other Sources	6,46,637	4,85,037
Total	7,44,91,265	8,48,28,835

The table below furnishes the total direct expenditure on different categories of Recognised Institutions for the year 1961-62 and 1962-63.—

EXPENDITURE

Type of Institutions	1961-62	1962-63
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges for General Education	54,67,740	61,85,534
Colleges for Professional and Special Education	33,96,236	47,52,281
High/Higher Secondary Schools	2,29,64,867	2,50,61,110
Middle English Schools	70,27,386	81,28,910
Senior Basic Schools	17,06,726	19,99,831
Middle Vernacular Schools	32,18,352	37,95,810
Junior Basic Schools	62,37,245	70,42,102
Primary Schools	20,91,827	2,43,08,038
Nursery Schools	83,859	1,00,911
Schools for Professional and Special Education	34,69,027	34,54,308
Total	7,44,91,265	8,48,28,835

VI. **Teachers.**—The statement below compares the number of teachers in different grades of Institutions for the year 1961-62 and 1962-63.—

Types of Institutions	Teachers							
	1961-62				1962-63			
	Total No. of teachers.	No. of trained teachers	No. of untrained teachers	Percentage of trained teachers	Total No. of teachers	No. of trained teachers	No. of untrained teachers	Percentage of trained teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colleges for General Education...	967	..	..	..	1160	..	..	..
Colleges for Professional and Special Education.	335	..	..	..	409	..	..	..
High/Higher Secondary Schools	11025	1649	9376	14.9	12184	1801	10383	14.8
M. E. Schools	6094	526	5568	8.6	6770	533	6237	7.9
M. V. Schools including Senior Basic	4530	2031	2499	44.8	4879	2186	2693	44.8
Primary Schools including Junior Basic	29362	11532	17830	39.2	30560	12454	18106	40.7
Nursery Schools	97	38	59	39.1	123	42	81	34.1
Schools for Professional and Special Education.	1121	..	..	..	1253	..	..	..
Total	53531	15776	35332	29.4	57338	17016	37500	29.7

General Education, 1962-63

Name of Scheme	Total allocation for the Plan period	Allocation for 1962-63	Expenditure incurred during 1962-63	Physical targets achieved during 1962-63
1	2	3	4	5
SECONDARY				
1. (a) Expansion of Secondary Education age group 14-18. (b) Equalisation of D. A. }	36.00	10.89	9.13	Teachers—300.
2. Improvement of high school and improvement of facilities for teaching of general science.	30.00	3.50	5.90	School—40, Excess expenditure includes expenditure for construction of building located in the backward areas from the savings of plan budget.
3. Conversion of high schools into higher secondary	100.00	13.65	13.15	Schools—13.
4. Special schemes for Girls Education	15.00	3.51	5.01	Hostels for—132 borders Girls Common room—30 Scholarships—75 Free and Half free—2000
5. Training of teachers for secondary education ..	30.00	5.10	4.00	Deputation of teachers—145.
6. Scholarships	5.20	2.40	1.95	Scholarships—242.
7. Establishment of Secondary Education Board ..	2.00	0.50	0.30	Grant-in-aid.
8. Preparation and publication of text books ..	2.50	...	...	..
9. Social Education	5.00	0.80	0.54	For maintenance of 2 DSEOs' office and grants to rural libraries.
10. Improvement of library	15.00	2.72	1.08	For purchase of books, etc.
11. Audio Visual Education	1.00	0.20	0.20	Grant-in-aid to schools for purchase of Radio sets—47.
12. N.C.C. Scheme	12.00	3.40	4.40	Raising of new units. Excess expenditure is due to emergency.
13. Promotion of Scouting and guiding	3.00	0.60	0.46	Grant-in-aid to Bharat Scouts and guides.
14. Physical Education	7.00	0.05	...	..
15. Grants to sports council	8.00	1.00	1.76	Grant-in-aid to sports Council includes expenditure for construction of Guest House.
16. Youth Welfare	1.00	0.20	...	..
17. Improvements of play grounds	2.50	0.50	0.40	Grant-in-aid to schools.
18. Promotion of Hindi	9.00	1.00	0.46	..
19. Promotion of Sanskrit	1.00	...	...	..
20. Deaf and Dumb and Blind School	10.00	1.00	0.30	..
21. Administration and Inspection	2.00	0.50	0.05	Additional staff of the Inspectorate.
22. Assistance to Voluntary Organisation ..	1.00	0.20	0.13	Grant-in-aid.
23. Promotion of Classical languages	1.00	0.50	..	..

Elementary Education, 1962-63

Name of Schemes	Total allocation for the Plan period	Allocation for 1962-63	Expenditure incurred during 1962-63	Physical targets achieved during 1962-63	Total Physical targets
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(Rupees in lakhs)		3,88,350	(Expenditure shown under Board only)	
1. Training of teachers for Elementary Schools ...	77.00	10,72,000 including P. W. D.		400	1,500 teachers to be trained in short terms course. 12 Training Centres.
2. Scholarship for pupils ...	1.56	(a) 69,6006	44,600	500	1,500 scholarships (a) Rs.25,000 diverted
3. Relief to educated unemployment ...	20.00	11,58,000	11,58,000	...	15 Sub-Inspectors 15 Peons. 1,610 Teachers.
4. Free and compulsory education age group 6—11 years,	245.00	22,25,382	22,25,382	2,200	11,000 Teachers.
5. Provision of Schooling facilities for children of age group 11—14 years.	94.10	2,79,515	2,79,515	300	1,700 Teachers (Elementary.) 2,400 Teachers (Secondary)
6. Special Schemes for Girls' Education ...	15.00	1,87,330	1,87,330	...	500 School mothers, 764 2,300 Scholarships 200 600 Stipends. 122 Sanitary facilities.
7. Pre-Primary Education ...	3.00	35,401	35,401	15	100 Schools.
8. Orientation Scheme ...	4.00	1,28,300	1,28,300	3750 (in 75 seminars).	7,500 Teachers.
9. Expansion of training facilities for Senior Basic Schools.	17.00	1,26,000	Nil	...	500 Trainers and staff
10. Improvement of Pay scale of teachers ...	20.00	75,000	79,400	...	† Excess amount met by re-appropriation.
11. Equalisation of Dearness allowance of teachers ...	365.00	78,57,062	78,22,196	..	....
12. Fee compensation to Scheduled Caste/Tribe students.	50.00	3,45,000	3,45,000	..	....
13. Facilities for teaching of science in Elementary schools	5.00	11,000	11,000	..	500 Schools.
14. Strengthening of Inspecting staff ..	22.00	1,00,000	1,00,000	25 S. Is 25 Peons	150 Sub-Inspector of schools 150 Peons.
15. School buildings for Middle Schools ..	10.00	1,00,000	1,00,000	50	500 Schools.
16. School buildings for Primary Schools ..	20.00	1,50,000	1,50,000	150	1,000 Schools.
17. Agricultural bias to selected Middle Vernacular and Senior Basic Schools.	5.00	89,457	89,457	19	100 Schools.
18. Contingencies, furniture equipments, etc., for Elementary schools.	14.50	2,79,000	2,79,000	...	....
19. Publication of Literature ..	1.00	20,000	20,000	4 issues	....
20. Administration ...	1.34	30,000	30,000	One post of Joint D. P. I. One post of Statistical Assistant. One post of Inspector of Training.	....
21. Additional staff for State and School Boards ..	2.50	Nil	Nil	....	....
22. Teachers tour and exhibition ...	2.00	10,000		....	....

Expenditure incurred and Physical Targets achieved under Development Schemes Art. 275 in respect of education in the Autonomous districts during 1962-63

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of Schemes	Total allocation for the Plan period	Allocation for 1962-63	Expenditure incurred during 1962-63	Physical targets achieved during 1962-63	Proposed Physical targets during the plan period
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Educational buildings (D. I.s, S. I.s. quarters, M.E./H.S. building, etc.	8.00	1.50	0.98	8	32
2. Free Education	30.00	6.50	6.50	19,693	12,500
3. Grant-in-aid to Non-Government Colleges for maintenance, etc.	9.50	0.44	0.44	8	5
4. Special Scholarship	10.00	2.31	2.31	3,250	4,500
5. Grant-in-aid to Non-Government Institutions for cultural activities.	2.50	0.05	0.03	1	125
6. Provincialisation of M. E. Schools.	4.00	...	...	...	7
7. Grant-in-aid to Non-Government Secondary Schools for maintenance.	10.00	1.50	1.41	154	170
8. Grants to Nursery Schools	2.00	0.10	0.21	27	25
9. Construction of Basic Schools and Training centres and Staff quarters.	...	...	...	...	...
10. Conversion of Junior Basic schools to Senior Basic Schools	...	...	...	...	...

Under Article, 275—Plains Tribal:—

	1962-63		
	Total allocation of the Plan period	Expenditure of 1962-63	Physical targets achieved
1. Free Education	20.00	6.25	30,447
2. Special Scholarship in Secondary Schools	8.90	2.31	3,231
3. Grant-in-aid to cultural activities	1.50	...	...
4. Grant-in-aid to Non-Government Colleges non-recurring Grant	5.00	.45	8
5. Training of teachers for Senior Basic schools.	0.50	0.24	5
6. Grant-in-aid to Non-Government Secondary schools	10.50	1.65	254
7. Construction of senior Basic School Building/Hostel/quarter	1.00	...	...
8. Entertainment of staff in Senior Basic schools	2.20	...	...
9. Grant-in-aid for Hostel facilities to Plain Tribal students in Senior Basic Schools	1.00	...	...

Scheduled Caste—Removal of Untouchability scheme:—

	1962-63		
	Total allocation of the Plan period	Expenditure of 1962-63	Physical targets achieved
1. Special Scholarship in secondary schools	3.50	1.50	2,847
2. Grant-in-aid to Secondary schools for maintenance and expansion	1.50	...	...
3. Free Education	12.00	3.95	22,573

Other Backward Classes:—

	1962-63		
	Total allocation of the Plan period	Expenditure of 1962-63	Physical targets achieved
1. Special Scholarship in Secondary stage	15.00	2.90	4,095
2. Free Studentship in Secondary stage	20.00	3.10	8,500

Reorganisation and New Developments.—The following are the striking development in the field of Education during the year under report—

1. Conversion of Primary Schools into Junior Basic Schools and the Middle Vernacular Schools into Senior Basic Schools.

2. Opening of new Basic Schools under the school less village scheme with matriculate teachers.

3. Provision of school mothers for some Primary Schools.

4. Starting of more training Institutions for the Primary and the Junior Basic School Teachers. Starting of one Training Centre for the female teachers of Pre-Primary Schools.

5. Conversion of High Schools to Higher Secondary Schools.

6. Sanction of building grant to the Schools.

7. Sanction of non-recurring grant for Girl's common Room and girls hostels under the special development programme for women education.

8. Sanction of some Free Studentships to the poor and meritorious girls of the classes from Class IV to VI in M. E. and High Schools.

9. Sanction of Non-recurring science and craft grant to the High Schools.

10. Sanction of grants to the M. E., High and Colleges both in the Hills and Plains from the fund available under Art. 275 of the Constitution.

11. Provision of Special Scholarship to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe Hills and Plains, other Backward Classes, poor students and sons and daughters of Political Sufferers.

12. Providing free tuition to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students upto the degree course,

Provision of free studentship to some deserving other Backward Classes Students in the school stage.

13. Continuation of Post-Matric Backward Scholarships to the scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other Backward Classes. Sanction of a sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs by the Ministry of Home affairs, Government of India for awarding Post-Matric Backward Scholarship to the Tea and Ex-tea garden labour students.

14. Holding of the Scouts and Guides Camps in different Inspector circles of the State.

15. Expansion of A. C. C. and N. C. C.

16. Making the Physical drill in schools compulsory due to National Emergency on account of Chinese Aggression. Holding of physical training camps both for Male and female teachers in different circles of the Inspector of Schools.

The Scheme of National award for the teachers sponsored by the Central Government continued during the year under report also. The names of teachers of the State who received this award during the year are as given below—

Secondary School Teachers

1. Shri Mahendra Barkataki., B. Sc. Headmaster, Sootea Government Aided High School, Darrang.

2. Shri Bharat Chandra Sarmah, Headmaster, M. C. M. E. School, Gauhati.

Primary School Teachers

1. Shri Nil Kanta Gogoi, Headmaster, Betana Model L. P. School, Sibsagar.

2. Shri Rabindra Nath Sarmah, Headpandit, Amolapatty Junior Basic School, Nowgong.

CHAPTER II

Educational Personnel and Organisation

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.
2. Joint Director of Public Instruction.
3. Assistant Director of Public Instruction (General).
4. Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Assam (Art.275).
5. Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Assam (N. C. C.).
6. Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Assam (Woman Education).
7. Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Assam.
8. Secretary, Middle School Scholarship Examination Board.
9. Secretary, Text Book Committee.
10. Hindi Education Officer.
11. Special Officer for Basic Education.
12. Counsellor Vocational guidance.

In addition to the headquarter staff there were the following staff in different circles—

1. Inspector of Schools, U. A. C., Jorhat.
2. Inspector of Schools, C. A. C., Nowgong.
3. Inspector of Schools, N. A. C., Tezpur.
4. Inspector of Schools, W. A. C., Dhubri.
5. Inspector of Schools, L. A. C., Gauhati.
6. Inspector of Schools, S. A. C., Silchar.

The Inspectors of Schools were directly responsible for all educational matters from Pre-Primary to Higher Secondary stage at their respective circles. They are assisted by the Assistants Inspector of Schools and the Assistant Inspectress of Schools at the headquarters and the Deputy Inspector of Schools at the Subdivisional headquarters. But there was an Assistant Inspector of Schools for Dibrugarh Subdivision with his headquarters at Dibrugarh to assist the Inspector of Schools U. A. C., Jorhat.

The Social Education Officer, Assam was directly responsible for all matters concerning Social Education. He was helped in his work by the District Social Education Officers.

(ii) **Educational Service**—The educational services consist of the following classes—

Special post held by the Director of Public Instruction Rs.1,100—50—1300 (EB)—50—1,500

Special post (held by the Principal, Cotton College, the Additional Director of Public Instruction, Assam) Rs.800—50—1,000 (EB)—50—1,150.—A special pay of Rs.200 is attached to the post of Additional Director of Public Instruction. The Joint Director of Public Instruction and the Secretary, Board of Secondary Education Rs.800—50—1,000 (EB)—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 Teacher) Rs.225—15—360—(E. B.)—20—500, (1st Class M. As. and M. Sc.'s will get two advance increments).

Assam Educational Service Class II (for Assistant Inspector 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 and Head Mistresses of High Schools, Deputy Inspector 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.

Rs.150—7½—180—9—270(E. B.)—10—300 for Honours, Distinction and Master Degree holders with the provision of two advance increments for B. T., degree holders.

Rs.175—15—250—(E. B.)—340—(E. B.)—15—430—20—450 for Master Degree holders working against Posts sanctioned for High Secondary and Multipurpose schools with a starting pay of Rs. 220 per mensem.

Intermediate or Matriculate Normal Pass^ed—Rs.75—4—115—(E.B.)—4—135—5—150

Normal Passed—Rs.60—4—80—(E.B.)—4—100(E.B.)—125.

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

(iii) **Directorate and Inspectorate.**—Director of Public Instruction, Assam, Shri S. C. Rajkhowa, M. A. (Cal.) M. A. in Edn. (Lond.) held charge of the post throughout the year under report.

Additional Director of Public Instruction, Assam.—Shri G. C. Sarma Barooah, M. A., M.E.D. (Illinois) held charge of the post throughout the year.

Joint Director of Public Instruction.—Shri U. N. Sarmah., M. A., M. Ed. (Illinois) held charge of the Post throughout the year. He was the Basic Education Officer and the Secretary, State Basic Education Board.

Secretary, Board of Secondary Education.—Shri Nurul Islam., M.A., held charge of the post with effect from 1st April 1962 to 17th January 1963 then he was appointed as the Principal of the Cotton College, Gauhati and Dr. A. K. Barkakati. M. A., (B.H.U.) Ph. D., (Lond) held the post from 18th January 1963 31st March 1963.

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

Assistant Director of Public Instruction (Art 275).—Dr. P. C. Goswami, M. Sc., Ph. D.,) held the post for the whole year. He was also Secretary of the Post Matric Scholarship Board for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes students

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

Assistant Director of Public Instruction (Women Education).—Dr. (Mrs.) Parkutty Barooa., M.Sc., M.A., Ph.D., (Cantab) held charge of the post from 1st April 1962 to 31st May 1962 then the post remained vacant.

Assistant Director of Public Instruction.—Shri Bandhu Ram Kachari, held the post throughout the year under report. He attended the First National Seminar on Statistics held at New Delhi from 17th September 1962 to 22nd September 1962. He was in -charge of the office of the Secretary, Middle School Scholarships Examination Board from 1st April 1962 to 20th November 1962. He was the Secretary of the Assam Normal School Board of moderation.

Inspectorate

Inspector of Schools, L. A. C., Gauhati.—Dr. A. K. Barkakati., M.A., (B. H. U.) Ph. D., (Lond.) held charge of the post from 1st April 1962 to 16th January 1963. Then he was appointed as the Secretary, Secondary Education Board, Shri Balendra Nath Brahma, B. A., B.T., Assistant Inspector of Schools held charge of the post of the Inspector of Schools, L.A.C., from 23rd February 1963. to 31st March 1963. From 17th January 1963 to 22nd February 1963 Shri A. C. Das, Assistant Inspector of Schools remained in-charge of the post of Inspector of Schools.

Inspector of Schools, U.A.C., Jorhat.—Shri Dandeswar Gogoi, M.A. held charge of the post throughout the year under report. He attended the 24th Orientation Course at Mussorie (U.P.) as State Deputee.

Inspector of Schools, C. A. C., Nowgong.—Shri Dambarudhar Gogoi, M. sc., (Cal.), M.S. (Calif.) held charge of the post throughout the year under report.

Inspector of Schools, S. A. C., Silchar.—Shri Mahamad Sahabuddin, M.A. held charge of the post through the year under report.

Inspector of Schools, N.A.C., Tezpur.—Shri Alhaj Sayed Samsul Huda, M.A. (Ali), M.A. (Cairo) held charge of the post throughout the year under report. In February 1963 Mangaldoi Subdivision was detached from Northern Assam Circle and tagged with Lower Assam Circle.

Inspector of Schools, W.A.C., Dhubri.—Shri Chandra Kanta Mahanta, B.A.(Hons) B.T., held charge of the post from 1st April 1963 to 9th January 1963. Then Professor Shri Iswar Das Bhuyan, M.Sc., who was appointed as the Inspector of Schools joined the post in the afternoon on 9th January 1963. He held the post till the end of the year.

Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cachar, Silchar.—Shri Hiralal Gupta, M.A. B.T., held charge of the post throughout the year.

Assistant Inspector of Schools, C. A. C., Nowgong.—Shri Debeswar Gogoi, B.A., B.T. held charge of the post throughout the year under report.

Assistant Inspectors of Schools, U.A.C., Dibrugarh.—Shri Yusuf Ali, B.A. B.T., B.L. held charge of the post throughout the year under report.

Assistant Inspector of Schools, U.A.C., Jorhat.—Shri Ram Prasad Khaund, B.A., B.T. held charge of the post through the year under report.

Assistant Inspector of Schools L.A.C., Gauhati.—Shri Balendra Nath Brahma, B. A. B. T. held the post from 1st April 1962 to 23rd November 1962. Then he was transferred to Mangaldoi as Assistant Inspector of Schools with his headquarters at Gauhati. He joined there on 24th November 1962.

Shri Anil Ch. Das, B. A., B. T. held the post of Assistant Inspector of Schools L. A. C., Gauhati from 1st April 1962 to 6th June 1962 and 17th July 1962 to 31st March 1963 from 7th June 1962 to 16th July 1962 he was on leave. He remained in charge of the post of the Inspector of Schools, L. A. C. from 17th January 1963 to 2nd February 1963.

Assistant Inspector of Schools W.A. C., Dhubri.—Shri Mahabub Ali, B. A., B.T. held charge of the post throughout the year under report.

Assistant Inspector of Schools N.A.C., Tezpur.—Shri Naranath Sarma, B.A., B.T. held charge of the post from 1st April 1962 to 30th June 1962. Then Shri Ambika Charan Choudhuri, B.A., B.T. held the post from 26th November 1962 to 31st March 1963.

Assistant Inspector of Schools for Sanskrit Education, Gauhati.—Shri Sibanath Sarma M.A., B.T. held charge of the post throughout the year under report.

Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muslim Education, Nowgong.—Shri Arjan Ali Majumdar, B.A., B.T. held charge of the post throughout the year under report.

Assistant Inspector of Schools for Hills, Shillong.—Shri A. S. Shilla, B.A., B.T. held charge of the post throughout the year under report.

Special Officer for Basic Education, Assam, Shillong.—Shri P. C. Shrutikar, B.A., B.T., was in charge of the post throughout the year under report.

Social Education Officer, Assam, Gauhati.—Shri Dharma Dutta Sarmah, B.A., B.T., Diploma in Audio Visual Education held the post throughout the year under report with his headquarters at Gauhati.

Hindi Education Officer, Assam, Shillong.—Loknath Bharali Sastary, M.A., held the post throughout the year under report.

Secretary, Assam Text Book Committee.—Shri Umakanta Sarma, M.A., B.T., held this post throughout the year under report.

Assistant Secretary, Assam Text Book Committee.—Shri Iswar Chandra Mahanta, B. A. held this post throughout the year under report.

Finance and Accounts Officer.—Shri Jogesh Chandra Kar held the post throughout the year under report.

Special Officer Planning.—The post of Special officer planning remained vacant.

Assistant Basic Education Officer, Assam, Shillong.—Shri Ranu Pad Das, B. A. (Hons), B.T., held the post throughout the year under report.

Assistant Special Officer, N. C. C.—The post remained vacant.

Counsellor, Vocational Guidance Two posts.—Shri Jadavananda Das, B.Sc., B.T., M. ED., and Shri Haritlochan Dutta, M. A., held the posts throughout the year under report.

Secretary, Middle School Scholarship Examination Board.—Shri Bandhu Ram Kachari., B.A., B.T., Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Assam remained in charge of the post from 1st April, 1962 to 20th November, 1962 in addition to his own duties. Then Shri Jadavananda Das Counsellor for Vocational Guidance held charge of the post from 21st November, 1962 to 31st March, 1963 in addition to his own duties.

Deputy Inspectors of Schools.—There were 28 posts of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and 18 posts of Additional Deputy Inspectors of Schools during the year under report.

District Social Education Officer.—There were 9 posts of District Social Education Officers with their headquarters at Silchar, Goalpapa, Gauhati, Shillong, Aijal, Nowgong, Tezpur, Jorhat and Diburgarh.

Sub-Inspectors of Schools and the Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Schools.—The total number of Sub-Inspectors of Schools was 180 and that of Assistant Sub-Inspector of Schools 85 during the year under report.

Inspector of Physical Training.—There were 4 Inspectors of Physical Training in the State during the year.

Women Branch

Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Women Education.—Dr. (Mrs) Parkutty Borua., M. SC., M. A., PH. D. (Cantab) held charge of the post from 1st April, 1962 to 31st May, 1962.

Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Hills, Shillong.—Shri Karuna Nanda Datta, M.A., Assistant Director of Public Instruction held charge of the post from 1st April, 1962 to 6th May 1962 in addition to his own duties. Then Mrs. E.N. Shullai, B.A., B.T. joined as Assistant Inspectress of Schools for Hills on 7th May 1962 and held charge of the post till the end of the year.

Assistant Inspectress of Schools, U. A. C., Jorhat.—Mrs. Debeswari Borua, M.A., B.T. held charge of the post throughout the year under report.

Assistant Inspectress of Schools, L. A. C., Gauhati.—Mrs. Dipali Das, B. A., B. T. held charge of the post throughout the year under report.

Assistant Inspectress of Schools, C. A. C., Nowgong.—Miss Taruna Thakur, M.A., B.T. was appointed as the Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Nowgong with effect from 13th September 1962. She remained in charge of the post till the end of the year. Shri Bela Rani Datta Chowdhuri, B. A., B. T. joined as Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Nowgong on 21st August 1962. She worked there upto 12th September 1962. Then she was transferred as Assistant Inspectress of Schools, S. A. C., Silchar.

Assistant Inspectress of Schools, S. A. C., Silchar.—Mrs. Bele Rani Datta Chowdhuri, B. A., B. T. was appointed as the Assistant Inspectress of Schools, S. A. C., Silchar with effect from 20th September 1962. She remained in charge of the post till the end of the year.

Inspectress of Physical Training.—There were two Inspectresses of Physical Training during the year under report. Of them one Shri Puspate Das was attached to the office of the Inspector of Schools, L.A.C., Gauhati and the other Shri Sudha Bakul Deb to that of the S. A. C., Silchar.

CHAPTER III

Primary Education

(i) **Administration and control.**—In the Plains Districts, the administration and control of Primary Schools rest with the Subdivisional School Boards constituted according to the provision of the Basic Education Act of 1954. But there are some Basic Schools which are under the direct control of the State Government. The Primary Education in the 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. During the year under report the Primary and Junior Basic Schools of United Khasi and Jaintia Hill District excepting those of Shillong Municipality area were transferred to the District Council with effect from 1st April 1962.

In the Tea Garden areas there are A Class, B Class and C Class Primary Schools. A Class Schools are purely Government managed, B Class are Government Aided and C Class are maintained by the Tea Garden authorities. There were a few Lower Primary Schools managed by the Railway Department also.

(ii) **Scheme of Schools Classes.**—A Primary School has five classes A, B, I, II and III, which are called as grades I, II, III, IV and V in Junior Basic Schools. The period of Schooling in primary stage consists of 5 years. The size of the classes differ from School to School.

(iii) **Curriculum.**—Two types of curriculum have been followed in the Primary and Junior Basic Schools and Basic curriculum in the Basic Schools. To bridge the gulf between the traditional and the Basic Schools the Government have adopted a policy to orient the traditional Schools by giving Basic bias.

(iv) **Schools.**—The adjoining table gives the comparative review of the number of Primary Schools including Junior Basic under different management of the years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Management	1961-62	1962-63	Increase or decrease
(1)	2	3	4
Government	1,172	898	—274
Boards	13,802	15,138	+1,336
Aided	572	523	—49
Unaided	1,415	1,383	—32
Unrecognised	1,223	819	—304
Total	18,184	18,761	+77

The decrease in the number of Government Schools is due to taking over of these Schools by the District Council, which have been shown against Boards. The decrease in the number of Aided; Un-aided and unrecognised is due to taking over of some of the Schools by the Boards.

The following table compares the number of students in Schools managed by different agencies during 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Management	1961-62	1962-63	Increase or decrease
1	2	3	4
Government	78,902	66,748	—12,154
Boards	9,56,819	10,47,856	+91,037
Aided	31,387	30,888	+499
Unaided	69,209	67,942	—1,267
Unrecognised	57,517	40,922	—16,595
Total	11,93,834	12,54,356	+60,522

The decrease in the enrolment of Government, Aided Unaided and Unrecognised Schools is due to decrease in the number of such Schools. However there is increase in the total number of students. The distribution of Scholars in the five Primary classes is as given below:—

Class		1961-62	1962-63
		2	3
A	...	5,53,536	5,81,313
B	...	2,32,224	2,46,757
I	...	1,76,587	1,95,815
II	...	1,44,059	1,54,548
III	...	1,14,568	1,22,070
Total		12,20,974	13,00,503

(This number includes pupils of Primary Classes of other Schools also).

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

(v) **Wastages.**—The following table gives an idea of the extent of wastage in Primary Schools—

Enrolment in Class III in 1962-63	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,070
" " II 1961-62	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,44,059
" " I 1960-61	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,65,728
" " B 1959-60	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,92,657
" " A 1958-59	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,32,644

It will appear from the above that out of every 10 pupils admitted in Class A in 1958-59 hardly 3 could reach Class III in 1962-63. The percentage of Scholar in Class III to those in Class A is about 28.1 per cent. The wastage thus comes to 71.9 per cent. The wastage is mainly due to the following—

- (1) Large number of single teacher Schools.
- (2) Inefficient teaching in a huge number of Schools.
- (3) Irregular admission and attendance.
- (4) Absence of attractive environment in Schools.
- (5) Apathy of parents and guardians in Backward Areas.
- (6) Unfavourable economic condition of the people.

In order to reduce this huge wastage in Primary stage some of the single teacher Schools have been converted to Plural teacher ones. Some of the Schools are conveniently amalgamated with neighbouring Schools. The training facilities of the teachers have also been increased.

The following table indicate the extent of stagnation in the year under report:—

Class		Enrolment in 1961-62	Enrolment in 1962-63
		2	3
A	...	5,53,536	...
B	...	2,32,224	2,46,757
I	...	1,76,587	1,95,815
II	...	1,44,059	1,54,548
III	...	...	1,22,070

It will appear from the above that the percentage of stagnation is the highest at the first year of Schooling, that is a large number of pupils drop off in their first year of Schooling.

(vi) **Compulsion.**—The Assam Primary Education Act of 1947 came into force in the State of Assam since February, 1949. Since then Primary Education has been made compulsory in some of the selected areas of the Plains Districts. Admission and attendance of children of the age group 6-11 years are compulsory in those selected areas. As a result of extension of facilities for free and compulsory Primary Education in the selected areas by taking over new Schools 4,07,238 children of 6-11 age group were brought to the schools out of a total number of 4,35,588 children of the school going age in the areas under compulsion. The total expenditure for implementation of the Scheme amounted to Rs.80,83,368 during the year under report.

The following table gives an idea of the progress made in the compulsory areas during 1961-62 and 1962-63:—

Year	No. of Town and villages under compulsion	No. of children of school going age	No. of Schools	No. of Schol rs
1	2	3	4	5
1961-62	16 Towns and 4,394 Villages	4,21,817	4,227	3,87,092
1962-63	17 Towns and 4,395 Villages	4,35,588	4,482	4,07,238

Co-erceive measures.—For the success of the Scheme it was necessary to adopt some Co-erceive measures against the defaulting parents and guardians under the Act. In most cases warning notices were issued against the defaulting parents or guardians during the year.

The following table shows the details of co-erceive measures taken in the compulsory areas during 1961-62 and 1962-63:—

Year	No. of attendance officers	No. of notices issued	No. of attendance orders passed	Prosecution for non-enrolment	Prosecution for non-attendance	Fine realised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961-62	84	17,474	6,223	345	3,103	Rs.19
1962-63	81	15,863	4,616	250	346	...

The decrease in the number of attendance Officers is due to 3 posts remaining vacant.

(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 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Year	Graduates			Intermediate and Matriculates			Non-Matriculates			Grand Total
	Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1961-62										
Recognised Schools	2	2	265	1,931	2,196	11,257	14,525	25,782	27,980	
1961-62										
Un-recognised Schools	...	...	2	31	33	8	1,341	1,349	1,382	
1962-63										
Recognised Schools	11	2	285	2,721	3,006	12,158	14,422	26,580	29,598	
1962-63										
Un-recognised Schools	...	...	4	48	52	6	114	920	972	

It appears from the above table that out of the total of 30,560 teachers in Primary including Junior Basic Schools only 12,454 are trained. The trained teachers thus form 40.7 per cent of the total teachers in Primary Schools including Junior Basic during the year under report as against 39.2 in the previous year. Due to the increase in the training facilities the number of trained teachers both men and women shows an increase from 11,522 in 1961-62 to 12,444 in 1962-63 in recognised institutions. In 1961-62 the number of untrained teachers in recognised Schools was 16,458 and in 1962-63 it came to 17,144. The increase in the number of untrained teachers is due to the increase in the total number of teachers consequent upon the increase in the number of Schools.

The minimum qualification for a Primary School teacher is a pass in Middle School Leaving Certificate Examination or its equivalent. The candidates with such a qualification are to pass Teacher's Test Examination held by the State Board. The Matriculates are not to have such Teachers' Test Examination.

The scale of pay for teachers in Primary and Junior Basic 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.

The 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—

Sources of expenditure	Expenditure for 1961-62	Expenditure for 1962-63
1	2	3
Government funds	2,45,86,172	2,86,37,453
District Board funds	3,76,318	5,55,188
Municipal Board funds	36,771	34,606
Fees	49,477	51,625
Other sources	21,08,334	20,71,268
Total	2,71,57,072	3,13,50,140

The total expenditure on Primary Education is Rs.3,13,50,140 during the year under report as against Rs.2,71,57,072 in the previous year. Thus the increase during the year is Rs.41,93,068 or 15.4 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.3,13,50,140 on Primary Education in the State during the year under report the Government contribution is Rs.2,86,37,453. This means about 91.3 per cent of the total expenditure on Primary Schools is borne by the Government.

The average cost for educating a child in a Primary School during 1962-63 was Rs.25 per annum approximately.

(x) **Single Teacher Schools.**—The following table compares the number of single teacher Primary Schools including Junior Basic and the number of Pupils in them during 1961-62 and 1962-63:

Year	No. of Schools			No. of Pupils		
	Boys	Girls	Total	In Boys' School	In Girls' School	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961-62	9,445	342	9,787	4,26,251	16,656	4,42,907
1962-63	10,010	340	10,350	4,53,098	16,816	4,69,914

The single teacher schools constitute a little over 57 per cent of the total number of Primary Schools.

Besides there were 709 boys and 23 Girl's unrecognised single teacher Primary Schools with an enrolment of 31,929 and 1,149 respectively.

During the year under report, the number of single teacher Primary Schools for boys increased from 9,445 to 10,010 and that of girls decrease from 342 to 340. The increase in the number of boys Schools is due to taking over of single teacher Schools.

(xi). **School buildings and equipment.**—The majority of the Primary School buildings are generally temporary and in dilapidated condition. Only a few schools had good buildings. Financial assistance was given by the Government for construction and repairs of the buildings. But such amounts were too small in comparison with the number of Schools and the work that had been done there. The hard economic condition of the people stood on the way of public contribution although the public are to provide the Primary Schools with buildings and furniture.

Methods and standard of teaching.—The standard of teaching leaves much room for improvement. Improvement in standard of teaching lies in getting more teachers trained and the teachers regard the profession as a noble one and working with a spirit of service to the Society.

The method of teaching followed in the Primary Schools is the traditional type. But attempts were made to give Basic bias to the Primary Schools by introducing prayer, safai work, formation of School ministry, etc. In the Basic Schools co-relation method has been introduced where pupils learn by doing. In central gatherings practical lessons were demonstrated by the trained and experienced teachers. This profited the untrained teachers a great deal. The Inspecting Officers also guided and helped the teachers for the improvement of their standard of teaching.

Examination result.—The table below gives the result of the Primary Examination including Junior Basic for the year 1961-62 and 1962-63:—

Year	Male			Female		
	No. appeared	No. passed	p. c. of pass	No. appeared	No. appeared	P. C. of Pass
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961-62	60,734	52,220	85.9	29,876	23,624	78.1
1962-63	...	...	...	...	...	...

Reorganisation and new development.—Steps have been taken to bridge the gulf between the Basic and the traditional type of Primary Schools by launching the orientation programme which embodies the salient features of the Basic system of education. By giving a Basic bias it is expected to bring the traditional type of Schools near to the Basic Schools with the ultimate objective of converting them into full Basic pattern.

Introduction of Bodo language.—During the year under report, Bodo language has been introduced in Class A of 70 Primary Schools, by posting Bodo knowing teachers in Kokrajhar Anchalik Panchayat where there are Bodo speaking pupils.

The aim and object of this scheme is to give facilities to Bodo pupils to receive Primary education through their mother tongue. This scheme is expected to improve the standard of primary education of the Bodo pupils and safeguard the huge wastage.

CHAPTER IV

Basic Education

The Basic Education was introduced in the year 1954 and since then the Government have taken a policy to convert all the M. V. and L. P. Schools to Senior Basic and Junior Basic Schools respectively by gradual process year after year. There are two types of Basic Schools, *i. e.*, Junior Basic and Senior Basic. The Junior Basic Schools are 5 graded and Senior Basic are 8 graded Schools.

(ii) The following table gives the comparative figures of the number of Junior Basic and Senior Basic Schools for the year 1961-62 and 1962-63:—

Year	No. of Senior Basic Schools			No. of Junior Basic Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961-62	201	20	221	2,529	89	2,618
1962-63	211	20	231	2,548	94	2,642
Increase or decrease	+10	—	+10	+19	+5	+24

It appears that both the number of Junior Basic and Senior Basic Schools increased during the year under report.

(iii) The following table compares the enrolment in Senior and Junior Basic Schools for the year 1961-62 and 1962-63:—

Year	No. of Pupils in Senior Basic Schools			No. of Pupils in Junior Basic Schools		
	In Boys' Schools	In Girls' Schools	Total	In Boys' Schools	In Girls' Schools	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961-62	36,376	3,508	39,884	2,28,174	9,386	2,37,560
1962-63	38,321	3,500	41,821	2,35,708	9,916	2,45,624
Increase or decrease	+1,945	—8	+1,937	+7,534	+430	+8,064

With the increase in the number of Schools the enrolment of both Senior and Junior Basic Schools increased during the year under report excepting enrolment in Girls' Senior Basic Schools.

(iv) **Teacher-Numbers, Scales of pay, etc:—**

The table below compares the number of teachers in Senior and Junior Basic Schools in 1961-62 and 1962-63:—

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	13
1961-62	153	15	168	571	112	683	294	47	341	302	97	399
1962-63	171	24	195	594	124	718	355	57	412	273	89	362
Increase or decrease	+18	+9	+27	+23	+12	+35	+61	+10	+71	—29	—8	—37

Junior Basic Schools

1961-62	68	34	102	3,387	675	4,062	205	136	341	1,274	420	1,694
1962-63	68	43	111	3,398	704	4,102	288	171	459	1,268	416	1,684
Increase or decrease .. .. .	...	+9	+9	+11	+29	+40	+83	+35	+118	—6	—4	—10

Scale of pay.—According to the revised scales of pay of 1956, the teachers in Basic School under the School Boards enjoy the same scales 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 gets 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.**—Excepting a few all Junior Basic Schools are plural teacher Schools. Individual attention to pupils is better here than in single teacher Primary Schools. Generally the number of pupils under the charge of one teacher is 40 in Junior Basic Schools.

(vi) **Expenditure.**—The following table furnishes the direct expenditure on Basic Schools from different sources in 1961-62 and 1962-63:—

Year		Government fund	District Board Fund	Municipal Board Fund	Fees	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	...	78,80,399	...	...	3,671	49,901	79,33,971
1962-63	...	89,87,102	5,773	...	4,401	44,657	90,41,933
Increase or decrease	..	+11,06,703	+5,773	..	+730	-5,244	₹11,07,962

It will appear that the expenditure increased considerably during the year under report.

(vii) **Basic Training Centres.**—

Year	No. of training centres		Enrolment in		Expenditure					
	Govt.	Dist. Board	Govt. Institutions	Dist. Board Institutions	Govt.	Dist. Board	Fees	Other sources	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1961-62	...	8	12	545	792	5,09,134	..	489	4,775	5,14,398
1962-63	...	25	...	2,500	..	5,04,198	..	200	3,198	5,07,596
Increase or decrease.	+17	..	+1,955	..	-4,936	...	-289	-1,577	-6,802	

During the year the District Board training centres were taken over by the Government and a few more training centres were established.

(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 the subjects like Arithmetic, Social Science, Geography and Nature study are taught. A routine is so adjusted for a day in relation to a subject with another subject where craft cannot be neglected.

To achieve good results the teachers must be sincere and resourceful. It is noticed that the standard is not yet coming upto the mark and the achievement as expected has not been reached.

In the training Institutions which are residential, the Trainees get a chance to practise the principles of Democracy. In these Institutions besides instruction in theory and Practice, training in major subjects such as spinning, weaving, kitchen gardening, agriculture, cane and bamboo work are practised.

(ix) **Economic aspect of Basic Education.**—It was the intention of the Organisers of this system of education that in course of time, the Basic schools will be self sufficient to run itself without depending on outside help. It will teach dignity of labour and the children will think that their school is their second home. The school garden will be a source of income to the school. But upto date no such result as desired has been achieved.

(x) **Reorganisation and new development.**—A new development in Elementary Education Act, 1962 is going to replace Basic Education during the coming years. All the School Boards for Basic Education will be abolished from the coming year and in their places Advisory Boards will be constituted on Sub-divisional level in the Plains and the Deputy Inspector of Schools will be designated as Assistant Secretary, State Board for Elementary Education. The whole system of Elementary Education is going to be reoriented under this Act. It is hoped that the introduction of this new Act will bring about a new outlook in the field of Elementary Education.

CHAPTER V

Secondary Education

(i) **Administration and Control.**—The Department of Education is directly responsible for Administration and Control of all Government Middle, High and Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools in the State. But in cases of Government Aided and Unaided Schools the responsibility lies with the Managing Committees of the Schools concerned, constituted according to the rules framed by the department.

The Inspector of Schools of the Circle is responsible for inspection and supervision of all High, Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools both for boys and girls within his circle. He is assisted however by the Assistant Inspector of Schools and the Assistant Inspectress of Schools under him. The Inspection and the supervision of the Middle Schools lie with the Deputy Inspector of Schools who is assisted by the Additional Deputy Inspector, the Sub-Inspector and the Assistant Sub-Inspector of Schools.

As laid down in Basic Education Act of 1954 all the Middle Vernacular Schools (excepting the Government Middle Vernacular Schools) are 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, *viz.*, Middle Stage and High School Stage. The lower classes, *viz.*, Classes IV to VI form the Middle Stage and the last 4 classes namely, Classes VII to X form the High School Stage. A High School may however comprise of all the seven classes. In the Higher Secondary and Multipurpose School there are classes upto XI that means it comprises of 8 Classes.

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

Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools (These schools which have started High Schools and Multipurpose courses).

Management	Boys			Girls		
	1961-62	1962-63	Increase or decrease	1961-62	1962-63	Increase or decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government	15	16	+1	2	2	—
Aided	20	23	+3	4	4	—
Total	35	39	+4	6	6	—

High Schools

Management	Boys			Girls		
	1961-62	1962-63	Increase or decrease	1961-62	1962-63	Increase or decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government	11	11	..	1	1	..
Aided .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government Aided	419	539	+120	57	78	+21
Unaided	91	71	-20	11	9	-2
Unrecognised	170	167	-3	23	19	-4
Total	691	788	+97	92	107	+15

Management	Boys			Boys		
	1961-62	1962-63	Increase or decrease	1961-62	1962-63	Increase or decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Middle English Schools						
Government	46	46	...	2	2	..
Local Bodies	3	3	...	1	1	..
Aided	862	1088	+226	68	87	+19
Unaided	232	180	-52	16	10	-6
Unrecognised	224	214	-10	17	16	-1
Total	1,367	1,531	+164	104	116	+12
Middle Vernacular Schools including Senior Basic						
Government	79	81	+2	4	4	..
Local Bodies	507	570	+63	74	74	..
Aided	5	5	..	..	..	..
Unaided	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unrecognised	81	63	-18	3	3	1
Total	672	719	+47	81	81	..

During the year under report there has been a considerable increase in the number of Secondary Schools both for boys and girls.

(iv) **Students.**—The statement below furnishes the enrolment of Boys and Girls in different grades of Schools during 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools

Management	Boys			Girls		
	1961-62	1962-63	Increase or decrease	1961-62	1962-63	Increase or decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government	10,326	10,816	+490	1,231	1,232	+1
Aided	13,616	16,289	+2,673	3,128	3,306	+178
Total	23,942	27,105	+3,163	4,359	4,538	+179

The number of girls in Boys' Higher Secondary and Multipurpose schools was 1626 in 1962-63 as against 1410 girls in 1961-62 and the number of boys in Girls' Schools was nil.

High Schools

Management	Boys			Girls		
	1957-58	1958-59	Increase or decrease	1957-58	1958-59	Increase or decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government	8,171	8,284	+113	735	715	-20
Aided	1,67,485	1,87,149	+19,664	24,085	27,497	+3,412
Unaided	20,413	15,899	-4,514	1,976	1,610	-366
Unrecognised	17,106	15,431	-1,675	1,745	2,117	+372
Total	2,13,175	2,26,763	+13,588	28,541	31,939	+3,398

The total number of girls in Boys' High Schools was 37,172 in 1962-63 as against 33,180 in 1961-62 and that of boys in Girls' High Schools in 1962-63 was 724 as against 482 in 1961-62.

Middle English Schools

Government	..	..	..	..	4,805	4,871	+66	427	432	+5
Local Bodies	...	...	...	...	631	641	+10	363	376	+13
Aided	..	..	...	...	76,215	93,764	+17,549	6,545	7,976	+1,431
Unaided	..	...	..	..	17,061	12,632	-4,409	1,203	893	-310
Unrecognised	...	..	...	...	13,017	11,626	-1,391	673	702	+29
Total	..	...	..	..	1,11,729	1,23,554	+11,825	9,211	10,379	+1,168

The total number of girls in Boys' Middle English Schools was 31,515 in 1962-63 as against 27,431 in 1961-62 and the total number of boys in Girls' Schools was 716 in 1962-63 as against 844 in 1961-62.

Middle Vernacular Schools (including Senior Basic)

Government	..	..	..	..	11,520	12,347	+827	602	606	+4
Local Bodies	...	..	..	..	84,595	92,119	+7,524	10,683	11,017	+334
Aided	..	...	..	..	341	312	-29	..	..	..
Unaided	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unrecognised	..	...	..	..	3,140	2,393	-747	98	192	+94
Total	..	..	..	..	99,596	1,07,171	+7,575	11,383	11,815	+432

The total number of girls in Boys' Schools was 33,393 in 1962-63 as against 30,655 in 1961-62 and that of boys in Girls' Schools was 2,083 in 1962-63 as against 2,003 in 1961-62.

It will appear from the above that the number of girls in Boys' Secondary Schools during the year was 21.4 per cent against 20.6 per cent in the previous year. The Girls' Education in the Secondary stage particularly in the rural areas had to depend largely on mixed Schools though the number of Girls Schools increased.

The average enrolment of a Boys' High and Higher Secondary School including unrecognised was 306.9 and that of Girls' Higher Secondary School 322.8 during the year under report as against 326 and 335 respectively in the previous year. The average size of a Boys' Middle School including Senior Basic and unrecognised was 102.5 during the year as against 103.6 in the previous year and that of Girls Schools 112.6 as against 111.3 in the previous year.

(v) **Teachers—Number, Scale of pay, etc.**—The table below furnishes the number of trained and untrained teachers in various grades of Secondary Schools including unrecognised according to qualification in 1961-62 and 1962-63.

High and Higher Secondary Schools

Year	Graduate			Intermediate or Matriculate			Non-Matriculate		
	Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1961-62	623	3,833	4,461	679	4,131	4,810	347	1,411	1,758
1962-63	700	4,340	5,040	732	4,493	5,225	369	1,550	1,919
Middle Schools (including Senior Basic)									
1961-62	27	196	223	598	4,787	5,385	1,932	3,084	5,016
1962-63	26	205	231	693	5,461	6,354	2,000	3,058	5,058

The percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers in Secondary Schools was 18.9 during the year under report as against 19.4 in the previous year.

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

1. Headmaster of High Schools—Rs.200—20—300—25—400—(E.B.)—25—500 (with a minimum starting pay of Rs.350 per month.)
2. Assistant Headmaster of High Schools—Rs.125—7½—155—9—245—(E.B.)—10—275 per mensem. (Plus a special pay of Rs.50 per month).
3. Graduate teachers, Classical teacher with title—Rs.125—7½—155—9—245—(E.B.)—10—275 per mensem (Graduate teachers with Honours, distinction, and Master degree holders Rs.150—7½—180—9—270—(E.B.)—10—300 with provision for two advance increments for B. T. degree holders.
4. Intermediate or Matriculate Normal passed Teachers—Rs.75—4—115—(E.B.)—4—135—5—150.
5. Matriculate teachers—Rs.60—4—80—(E.B.)—4—100—(E.B.)—5—125. Headmaster of Middle English Schools get a special pay of Rs.20 per mensem.
6. Headmaster of Government and Government Aided Higher Secondary Schools—B.A., B.T., or B.Sc., B.T.—Rs.250—20—450—(E.B.)—25—600—(starting pay Rs.360).

Assistant teacher Government and Government Aided Higher Secondary—(M. A., M. Sc., M. Com), Rs.175—15—250—(E.B.)—340—(E.B.)—15—430—20—450 Starting pay Rs.220 per mensem.

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

1. Headmasters—Rs.200—20—300—25—400—(E.B.)—25—500 (for serving more than 10 years).
Higher initial pay at Rs.350 per mensem for serving more than 25 years.
2. Assistant Headmaster (Graduate)—Rs.125—7½—155—9—245—(E.B.)—10—275—
Plus a special pay of Rs.50 per mensem.
3. Graduate teachers, classical teachers with title including senior final madrasa
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 and Matric Senior Basic trained—Rs.75—4—115—
(E.B.)—4—135—5—150.
6. Matriculate and simple Normal passed teachers—Rs.60—4—80—(E.B.)—4—100—
(E.B.)—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 or different high school on 1st April, 1959—Rs.100—7½—160—(E.B.)—9—250.
9. Under graduate Headmaster confirmed on or before 1st October, 1956 will get a charge allowance of Rs.50 per mensem over and above the grade pay.
10. A scale of pay Rs.150—7½—180—9—270—(E.B.)—10—300 per mensem has been sanctioned to the distinguished and honours graduate and master degree holders with effect from 1st February, 1960 with the provision of two advance increments for the B. T. passed among them joining service on or before 1st February, 1960.
11. Office assistants of high school (Matriculate)—Rs.60—4—80—(E.B.)—4—100—
(E.B.)—5—125.

The above scales of pay are sanctioned on condition that the teachers and institutions agree to (I) adopt and enforce teachers' conduct rules on the line of Government servants conduct rules.

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 Untrained Pandits—Rs.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 recognised Secondary Schools.—

Grade of Institutions	No. of teachers	No. of pupils	Teacher-pupil ratio
1	2	3	4
High and Higher Secondary	11,265	2,72,797	1:24
M. E.	6,051	1,21,605	1:20
M. V. including Senior Basic	4,711	1,16,401	1:24

(vi) **Size of Classes.**—The maximum size of a class allowed under the rules of the Education Department is 50 pupils for Class IX and X, 40 pupils for Class V to VIII and 30 pupils for Class IV. But many schools had to allow admission 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.—

1961-62							
Grades of Institution	Government Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Higher Secondary	26,54,944	..	1,300	8,36,293	5,442	27,102	35,25,081
High	1,12,24,480	500	11,020	72,72,511	7,84,510	1,46,765	1,94,39,786
M. E.	41,72,903	1,704	41,468	20,66,258	6,22,181	1,23,872	70,27,386
M. V. and Senior Basic	49,11,701	..	331	3,457	8,556	1,033	49,25,078
1962-63							
Higher Secondary	31,96,884	..	..	9,43,151	4,893	34,168	41,79,096
High	1,19,74,502	200	14,880	76,62,403	10,84,918	1,45,111	2,08,82,014
M. E.	47,71,721	7,789	45,452	23,98,839	7,87,596	1,17,513	81,28,910
M. V. and Senior Basic	57,78,422	519	..	4,256	11,541	903	57,95,641

If the sources of expenditure are analysed it will appear that 65.9 per cent of the total expenditure were met from the Government funds, 28.2 per cent from the fee income and the remaining from the other funds. The cost per scholar was 71.7 during 1962-63.

Scholarships, stipends and fee places

During the year under report an amount of Rs. 11,74,617 was spent on Scholarships and stipends in Secondary Schools. The number of students benefited was 13,855 boys and 4,912 girls.

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

Besides competitive scholarships a large number of special scholarships and stipends were awarded during the year under report, to deserving pupils belonging to Scheduled Tribes Hills and Plains, Scheduled Caste and other Backward Classes, sons and daughters of Political sufferers and poor parents.

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.

Scholarships and stipends in 1962-63

Type of Institution	Government				Institution itself				Local Bodies					
	Number		Value per annum		Number		Value per annum		Number		Value per annum			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1														
High and Higher Secondary	9,280	3,069	6,10,903	2,12,296	15	19	1,052	722	521	241	30,140	15,324		
Middle including Senior Basic	3,790	1,462	2,02,696	80,686	7	5	231	110	228	113	12,347	7,213		

Type of Institution	Others				Total				Remarks					
	Number		Value per annum		Number		Value per annum							
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls						
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21						
1														22
High and Higher Secondary	7	1	312	65	9,823	3,330	6,42,407	2,28,407						
Middle including Senior Basic	7	2	400	120	4,032	1,582	2,15,674	88,129						

An amount of Rs.53,85,161 was spent for grant of stipends and other financial concessions to 68,331 boys and 21,316 girls of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes of the Secondary and Collegiate stage excepting University Classes. Loss of Fee income sustained, by Non-Government Colleges and Schools in granting Free-studentship to the eligible students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was compensated for by the Government by an earmarked grant. The amount spent in that year for the purpose was Rs.20,15,000 and such students reaped the benefit of Free studentships. Some of the Backward Classes students were also granted free studentships for which the Government sanctioned compensatory grants. Other deserving poor students were granted free and half free studentships by the management itself.

(ix) **Method and standard of teaching.**—The traditional method of teaching is followed in almost all the Secondary schools. No systematic method of teaching could be followed as there was a large number of untrained teachers.

Attempts have been made to train up as many teachers as possible. Provision has been made for training of English teachers, Science teachers and Geography teachers in the Gauhati University.

(x) **Medium of instruction.**—The medium of instruction was generally the mother tongue of the majority of the pupils, *viz.*, Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, etc., as the case may be. But in schools which cater to the needs of the Hill tribes the medium of instruction was English in Higher Classes and mother tongue of the majority of the pupils in lower classes.

(xi) There is a provision for teaching of Hindi in High and Middle Schools. Additional recurring grants for appointment of Hindi teachers were sanctioned in many schools during the year under report. The Hindi training centre at Misamari in Darrang District had to be shifted to Diphu (Mikir Hills) in the month of March, 1963 as these buildings were required for Military purposes due to Chinese aggression. The centre remained closed from October to February, 1963 for the same reason.

(xii) **Examination results.**—The table below compares the result of the Middle-School Leaving Certificate and Matriculation and Higher Secondary Examination.

		1961-62					
		No. appeared		No. passed		Percentage of pass	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
M. S. L. C. Examination	Senior Basic ..	2,207	1,351	1,666	991	75.4	73.3
	Middle ..	30,987	12,111	23,417	8,925	75.5	73.6
Matric Examination ...	...	23,427	6,027	9,494	2,349	40.5	38.9
Higher Secondary Examination		1,269	279	653	128	52.2	45.8

		1962-63					
		No. appeared		No. passed		Percentage of pass	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1		8	9	10	11	12	13
M. S. L. C. Examination	Senior Basic ...	..	..	...	..	...	..
	Middle ...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Matric Examination ...	...	26,436	7,135	14,892	2,887	56.3	40.4
Higher Secondary Examination		1,155	264	653	128	56.5	48.5

(xiii) **School Building and equipment.**—Maintenance of the building of the Government Schools was properly done. Middle schools under the Municipal Boards were also properly maintained. Grants for improvement of M. V. and Senior Basic School buildings as well as for equipment were sanctioned by the Department.

Building grants to some High and M. E. Schools were sanctioned from the savings of the general Plan.

Building, furniture and equipment grants were sanctioned to the deserving schools in Hill areas and the Plain Tribal areas from the fund available under Art. 275 of the Constitution.

(xiv) **Reorganisation and new development.**—A tendency to develop the M. E. Schools into High Schools has been noticed among the public. During the year under report a good number of M. E. Schools was raised to High Schools.

There is a demand from the public for conversion of the High Schools into Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools. One of the problems in running the Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools is the dearth of qualified teachers.

M. V. Schools are being converted to senior Basic schools.

During the year under report it was decided to convert the following High schools into Higher Secondary schools—

1. Dhubri Girls' High School.
2. M. R. S. High School, Titabar.
3. Bengali High School, Gauhati.
4. Phuleswari Girls' High School, Sibsagar.
5. Ramkrishna Vidyalay, Ram Krishnanagar (Karimganj).
6. Narsing High School, Silchar.
7. Vivekananda Vidyalay, Digboi.
8. Kamrup Academy, Gauhati.
9. Tezpur Academy, Tezpur.
10. Girls' High School, Nowgong.
11. K. B. Dhing High School, Dhing.
12. Sisupathsala High School, Dhubri.
13. Loretto Convent, Shillong.

For getting teachers for Higher Secondary and Multipurpose schools the following measures have been taken :—

1. Deputation of teachers to Cotton College for further education in Science.
2. Deputation of teachers to sandwiched course to the Gauhati University for 10½ months in 3 years during vacation.
3. Deputation of teachers to 6th year M.A., M.Sc. and M.Com. course.
4. Award of stipends for training in two years diploma course in H. R. H. Prince of Wales Engineering and Technical Institute to Science graduates.
5. Award of Post Graduate Development scholarships for 2 years with agreement to serve for 3 years after completion of the post graduate course.
6. Award of educational scholarships in Agriculture for 4 years course in Assam Agricultural College, Jorhat.

CHAPTER VI

University and Collegiate Education

The year under review maintained steady progress in the field of University and Collegiate Education inspite of National Emergency due to Chinese Aggression.

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

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

Year	Number of students				Expenditure (direct)		Total
	Boys		Girls		University Department	Law	
	University Department	Law	University Department	Law			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	1,386	496	124	5	Rs. 38,62,358	Rs. 63,739	Rs. 39,26,097
1962-63	1,393	428	186	7	45,36,558	76,017	46,12,595
Increase or decrease	+7	-68	+62	+2	+6,74,200	+12,298	+6,86,498

The total direct and indirect expenditure from different sources during the year under review are as given below :—

1	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Fees	Endowments	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Direct Expenditure .. .. .	..	15,50,000	30,62,595	..	..	46,12,595
Indirect Expenditure	22,53,299	3,44,091	1,07,182	..	..	27,04,572
Total— for 1962-63	22,53,299	18,94,091	31,69,777	..	..	73,17,167
Total 1961-62	21,04,166	19,95,180	25,00,411	..	500	66,00,257
Increase or decrease	+1,49,133	-1,01,089	+6,69,366	..	-500	+7,16,910

The total number of teachers in the University Departments are 135 males and 6 females and that of Law College 6 males during the year under report.

The number of colleges for general education, professional education and special education during the year under report is given below :—

General Education

Year	Boys					Girls				
	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Unrecognised	Total	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Unrecognised	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1961-62	1	25	8	5	39	..	4	..	..	4
1962-63	1	27	7	8	43	..	4	..	..	4
Increase or decrease	+2	-1	+3	+4	..	..	..	..	..	..

Professional Education

Year	Boys					Girls				
	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Unrecognised	Total	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Unrecognised	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1961-62	10	2	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
1962-63	10	2	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
Increase or decrease ..	...	...	+1	...	+1	..	...	..	...	...

Special Education

1961-62	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1962-63	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

(ii) **Students.**—The following table compares the enrolment in the Colleges for general and Professional Education during the year under report:³

General Education

Year	Boys College					Girls College				
	Enrolment in					Enrolment in				
	Government college	Aided college	Unaided college	Unrecognised college	Total	Government college	Aided college	Unaided college	Unrecognised college	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1961-62	1,849	21,936	2,256	465	26,506	..	1,711	...	..	1,711
1962-63	1,712	23,135	2,189	986	28,022	..	1,873	...	..	1,873
Increase or decrease ..	-127	+1,199	-67	+521	+1,516	...	+162	...	...	+162

Professional Education

1961-62	2,137	794	...	...	2,931	...	...	..	...	...
1962-63	2,746	341	315	..	3,402	...	..	...	...	...
Increase or decrease ..	609	-453	+315	...	+471	...	...	...	...	...

The total number of girls reading in boys recognised colleges for general education was 2,772 and that in un-recognised college 102.

The enrolment in Nalbari Sanskrit college in the year was 22 as against 18 in 1961-62.

(iii) **Teachers, number, scales of pay, etc.**—The number of teachers in the Cotton College, the only Government Colleges was 111 and that in the recognised non-Government Colleges was 992 in all during the year as against 101 and 834 respectively in the previous year.

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

1. Assam Educational Service Class I (Special post).

Principal—Rs.800—50—1,000—(E.B.)—50—1,150 (Revised scale, 1956).

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.A.'s 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 (getting University Grant Commissions grant).

The increased scale of pay of the aided college teachers *vis-a-vis* University grants Commission scale as given below was given effect to with effect from 1st April, 1959.

1. Principal—Rs.600—40—800.

2. Professors—Rs.200—15—350—25—600.

3. Demonstrator and tutor—Rs.150—5—185—(E.B.)—7½—200.

4. Vice-Principals—Charge allowance of Rs.75 p.m. in his or her own scale of pay, *i.e.*, Rs.200—600. A special pay of Rs.50 p.m. is given to a lecturer acting as a Head of the Department irrespective of the fact whether there is one or more than one Lecturer/Professor in the Department, instead of the charge allowance

(iv) **Expenditure.**—The following table furnishes the direct expenditure of colleges for general and professional education by sources during 1961-62 and 1962-63:—

General Education

Year	Sources					Total
	Government Funds	Board's Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other sources	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961-62 ...	23,12,569	10,200	28,37,664	1,28,454	1,78,853	54,67,740
1962-63 ..	23,95,744	...	36,17,631	65,052	1,07,107	61,85,534
Increase or decrease ..	+83,175	-10,200	+7,79,967	-63,402	-71,746	+71,379

Professional Education

1961-62 ..	29,99,812	...	2,74,515	10,000	1,00,686	33,85,013
1962-63 ..	42,01,503	..	4,28,320	..	35,906	46,65,729
Increase or decrease	+12,01,691	..	+1,53,805	-1,0000	-64,780	+12,80,716

The expenditure on the Nalbari Sanskrit College was Rs.10,515 as against Rs.11,223 in 1961-62.

(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 given below:—

	Government				Institution itself				Local bodies			
	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
Colleges for General education	6,953	1,298	19,56,017	3,97,284	5	1	436	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges for professional education	1,256	89	7,98,140	44,314	32	16	18,563	7,680	...	..	..	..
Colleges for Special education	12	..	2,860	...	2	...	80	...	..	...	...	..
Gauhati University Department	333	85	1,11,981	50,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law College	...	...	5	1,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
	Others				Total							
	Number		Value per annum		Number		Value per annum					
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
Colleges for General education ..	...	...	6	10	4,238	5,968	6,964	1,308	19,60,691	4,03,252		
Colleges for professional education ..	...	...	52	...	45,983	...	1,340	105	8,62,686	19,60,691		
Colleges for Special education	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	2,940	...		
Gauhati University Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	85	1,11,981	50,317		
Law College	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1,314	...		

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

Type of Institution	Other Financial Concession			
	Number		Yearly amount	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5
Colleges for General Education ...	943	169	1,27,706	16,180
Colleges for Professional Education ...	60	...	14,908	...
College for Special Education ...	...	...	...	...

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

(vi) **Method and standard of teaching.**—Teaching in College was done according to University regulations.

(vii) **Medium of Instruction.**—English was the medium instruction in all Colleges in Assam.

(viii) **Examination Result.**—The University held the following examination—

Examination held.—Matriculation, I.A., I.Sc., I.Com., B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., Law, B.T., First M.B.B.S., Final M.B.B.S., I.Sc. (Agri.), B.Sc. (Agri.), First B.V.Sc. and A.H., Final B.V. Sc. and A. H., B. E. (Part I and II) M.A., M.Sc., M.Com., Teachers' training examination in Geography, Diploma examination in method of teaching English as foreign language.

The University held the following examinations in 1963. The number of students appeared and passed in those examination are as shown below :—

Name of Examination	Boys						Girls					
	No. appeared			No. passed			No. appeared			No. passed		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Matriculation	19,654	6,782	26,436	11,334	3,004	14,338	4,653	2,482	7,135	1,914	777	2,691
Intermediate in Arts	1,884	642	2,526	305	398	703	66	137	203	39	106	145
Intermediate in Science	530	—	530	217	—	217	11	—	11	7	—	7
Intermediate in Commerce	230	—	230	83	—	83	1	—	1	1	—	1
Pre-University Arts	7,011	317	7,328	2,359	138	2,497	1,966	198	2,164	564	78	642
Pre-University Science	2,992	—	2,992	1,332	—	1,332	243	—	243	394	—	394
Pre-University Commerce	618	—	618	235	—	235	—	—	—	—	—	—
I. Sc. (Agri.)	116	—	116	35	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pre-Professional (Agri.)	83	—	83	47	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Sc. (Agri.)	74	—	74	41	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. A. (Hons.)	261	8	269	172	6	178	60	4	64	33	4	37
B. A. (Pass and distinction)	4,585	560	5,145	1,572 (simple pass 1,556, distinction 16).	298 (simple pass 298).	1,870	486	330	816	192 (simple pass 187, distinction 5).	162 (simple pass 162).	354
B. A. (Hons.)	72	—	72	60	—	60	11	—	11	7	—	7
B. Sc. (Pass and distinction)	608	—	608	288 (simple pass 243, distinction 45).	—	288	72	—	72	42 (simple pass 42).	—	42
P. Com. (Hons.)	28	—	28	20	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)				
B. Com. (Pass and distinction)	411	...	411	186 (sample pass 185 distinction I.)	...	186	..	...	...	...	...
MEDICINE—																	
M. B. B. S. (Final)	87	...	87	48	...	48	5	...	5	7	..	7
LAW—																	
L. L. B. (Final)	109	..	109	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
VETERINARY—																	
B. V. Sc. and A. H. (Final)	22	...	22	16	...	16	...	..	...	...	...	...
ENGINEERING—																	
B. E. (Part II) Civil	93	..	93	84	..	84	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mechanical	47	...	47	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electrical	62	...	62	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. A.	279	104	383	183	56	239	34	12	46	27	5	32
M. Sc.	123	...	123	82	...	82	13	...	13	10	...	10
M. Com.	51	...	51	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Sc. (Agri.) in Agronomy	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. T.	172	...	172	141	...	141	25	...	25	12	...	12
T. T. E.	19	...	19	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. T. G.	17	...	17	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...

Result of the Supplementary Examination 1963

Name of Examination	No. appeared			No. passed		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Matriculation	746	404	1,150	554	196	750
I. A.	9	2	11	7	1	8
P. U. Science	21	4	25	17	3	20
I. Sc.	81	5	86	55	3	58
I. Com.	9	...	9	8	...	8
I. Sc. (Agri.)	1	...	1	1	...	1
B. A.	106	23	129	82	14	96
B. Sc.	45	4	49	40	3	43
B. Com.	3	...	3	1	...	1
B. Sc. (Agri.)	4	...	4	3	...	3
M.B. B.S. (Final)	58	5	63	27	3	30

Result of the M.A., M.Sc. and M. Com. Examination (Subject wise) 1963

Name of Examination	No. appeared			No. passed							
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys				Girls			
				I	II	III	Total	I	II	III	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Physics	20	2	22	3	10	1	14	..	1	...	1
Chemistry	17	3	20	7	8	..	15	...	3	...	3
Mathematics... ..	23	...	23	1	5	...	6	...	...	...	...
Statistics	15	2	17	1	6	...	7	...	1	...	1
Botany	18	6	24	...	18	...	18	...	5	...	5
Agri. Botany... ..	8	...	8	2	6	...	8	...	...	...	...
Anthropology	6	..	6	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Geography	8	...	8	1	5	...	6	...	...	...	...
Geology	8	...	8	2	4	...	6	...	...	...	...
M.Sc. (Agri.) in Agronomy	4	...	4	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...
COMMERCE—											
M. Com.	51	...	51	...	26	5	31	...	...	...	...
M.A.—											
Assamese	36	9	45	...	25	3	28	...	6	..	6
Bengali	6	4	10	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	3
English	35	...	35	...	7	4	11	...	..	...	...
Education	3	7	10	...	3	...	3	...	6	...	6
History	89	9	98	...	58	6	64	1	5	...	6
Philosophy	11	6	17	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	4
Sanskrit	2	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Political Science	75	8	83	1	44	1	...	...	...	...	5
Economics	128	2	130	...	107	2	109	...	...	...	1

(ix) **Buildings and equipments:**—The Government College was well housed and well equipped.

The Non-Government Colleges also maintained the required standard in respect of building and equipment.

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

Plains Tribals	Hills Tribals
Abhayapuri College Rs.4,000/—for hostel building.	St. Anthony's College Rs.5,000/—for hostel building.
D.H.S.S.K. College, Dibrugarh Rs.8,000/—for hostel building.	Lady Keane Girls' College Rs.5,000/—for College Science building.
J. B. College, Jorhat Rs.4,000/—Dining Hall and kitchen.	St. Edmund's College Rs.5,000 or hostel and College building.
Kokrajhar College Rs.12,000/—for hostel building.	Shillong College Rs.5,000/—for College building.
North-Lakhimpur College Rs.6,000/—for hostel building.	Haflong College Rs.7,000/—for College building.
Bojali College Rs.4,000/—for kitchen.	Pachuenga Memorial College, Aijal Rs.7,000/—for College building.
North Back College Rs.5,000/—for hostel building.	Union Christian College, Barapani Rs.5,000/—for hostel building.
Sankardev College, Shillong Rs.2,000/—for building.	Sankardev College Rs.5,000/—for College building.
Total ... Rs.45,000	Total ... Rs.44,000

(x) **Research in University**—Post Graduate Research scholarships of the value of Rs.100 p. m. *plus* free tuition were awarded to the deserving students. The University also carried out Research work in different subjects of Arts and Science.

(xi) **Reorganisation and new development**—There is a growing tendency among the public to start more Colleges.

There is a move to establish a separate University at Dibrugarh in Upper Assam.

CHAPTER VII

Training of teachers

Teaching is an art and it goes without saying that efficient teaching needs some professional training. Though the principle has been accepted on all hands, yet so far as our schools are concerned the majority of our teachers are untrained from Primary to the High School stage. The number of training institutions is also not adequate to cope with the demand. However the State Government has taken steps to increase the number of training Institutions from the lower stage, so the number of trained teachers is increasing more in the Primary Schools than in the Middle or High Schools.

The table below furnishes the number of different types of training Institutions and their enrolment for the year 1962-63:—

Type of Institution	Institutions					Enrolment in				
	Govern- ment	District Board	Aided	Unaided	Total	Govern- ment	District Board	Aided	Unaided	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Normal Training ..	5	..	..	..	5	589	..	..	..	589
Guru Training ..	1	..	2	1	4	24	..	33	14	71
Basic Training ..	25	..	..	..	25	1,500	..	..	..	1,050
Hindi Training ..	1	..	..	..	1	95	..	..	..	95
Senior Training ..	1	..	1	1	3	10	..	18	8	36
Pre-Primary Training ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	33	..	..	33
Total ..	33	1	3	2	39	3,218	33	51	22	3,324

During the year under report School Board managed Basic Training centres were taken over by the Government with effect from 1st August, 1962. New Basic Training Centres at Chabua (Dibrugarh), Rawanapa (Majuli), Dergaon (Golaghat), Golokganja (Dhubri), and Mirza (Gauhati) were started. As the Military authority occupied the building of the Basic Training Centre at Tezpur the trainees there had to be sent to Marigaon and Samaguri Training Centres. The teacher Training class for females attached to St. Mary's convent at Shillong was closed during the year. One Pre-Primary Teachers' Training for female teachers was started at Dibrugarh during the year.

The total number of Training Schools increased by 5 (*i.e.*, 39 in 1962-63 and 34 in 1961-62) during the year and the enrolment also increased by 1,167 (*i.e.*, 3,324 in 1962-63 and 2,157 in 1961-62).

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 Post graduate Basic Training College was 24 and that in the Post graduate Training College 81. Besides the Training class attached to the Gauhati University and St. Mary's Girls College, Shillong also prepared students for B.T. degree.

The following table furnishes the number of teachers in all grades of Schools during the year under review:—

1	Recognised Schools						Unrecognised Schools						
	Total No. of teachers		Total No. of trained teachers		Percentage of trained teachers		Total No. of teachers		Total No. of trained teachers		Percentage of trained teachers		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Nursery	6	87	4	32	66.6	36.7	3	27	..	6	..	22.2
Junior Basic	5,022	1,334	3,466	747	69.0	55.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary	20,174	3,058	7,376	855	36.5	27.9	891	81	6	4	0.6	4.1
Senior Basic	1,393	294	765	148	54.9	50.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle	8,057	1,018	1,554	27	19.2	21.3	806	81	22	3	2.7	3.7
High and Higher Secondary.	..	9,898	1,367	1,483	276	14.9	20.1	854	65	39	3	4.5	4.1
Total	44,550	7,158	14,648	2,285	32.8	31.9	2,554	254	67	16	2.6	6.2

There was slight increase in the percentage of trained teachers but there was slight decrease in that of trained men teachers in Recognised Schools during the year. The decrease is due to increase in the number of teachers without proportionate increase in the number of trained teachers. During 1961-62 the percentage of trained teachers in Recognised Schools was 33 per cent males and 31 per cent females.

Reorganisation and New Development.—Efforts have been made to increase the training facilities of the teachers of Primary and Junior Basic Schools. For female teachers of Pre-Primary Schools one Board's Training Centre has been started at Dibrugarh. There is the necessity for increasing the facilities for Normal Training and B.T. Training. There is a feeling among all that in order to improve the standard of teaching in Schools trained teachers are necessary, so the Training facilities should be increased.

CHAPTER VIII

Professional and Technical Education

At this age of progressive development of Science the prosperity of a State depends solely on different industries it endeavours to take. So the importance of expansion of professional and Technical education has been greater. Assam being backward in this respect when other States advancing much ahead it is all the more urgent that this type of education should expand rapidly.

The following are the types of professional and Technical Institutions dealt with in this chapter:—

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

The Institutions providing Commercial education in this State are 26, 8 being aided, 13 unaided and 5 unrecognised. The number of recognised commercial schools during the year under report was 21 as against 23 last year with an enrolment of 3224 including 359 girls as compared to 3521 students inclusive of 370 girls in the previous year. The number of students in the unrecognised school during the year was 355 as against 370 in previous year. The aided Institution increased by one where as the unaided decreased by 3. The reasons for decrease is one received grant and the others abolished.

These Commercial Institutions provide instructions in short hand, Typewriting, Book Keeping, Elementary Accountancy, Signalling, etc.

Engineering Schools

The Civil Engineering Institute at Gauhati continued to run satisfactorily. It had an enrolment of 442 during the year under report as against 391 in the previous year.

The Prince of Wales Institute of Engineering and Technology at Jorhat provides training for Electrical and Mechanical Engineering of Diploma Standard. The Institution had an enrolment 463 during the year under report as against 391 in the previous year.

The Survey School at Jalukbari (Gauhati) had an enrolment of 71 trainees in different courses during the year as against 140 trainees in the previous year.

There are 27 other Industrial, Technical and Arts and Craft Institutions providing instruction in various trade subjects like carpentry, Black-smithy, Weaving, Metal work, Automobile works, etc.

The Agricultural school at Khanapara (Gauhati) is the Government Institution which trains demonstrators for Agriculture department. The enrolment of the Institution during the year was 94 as against 97 in the previous year.

The Assam Textile Institute at Gauhati imparts training in weaving. This institution is under the department of Industries. Both male and female students are admitted here. The enrolment in the Institution during the year was 69 including 53 girls as against 63 students including 29 girls.

The following table furnishes the number of technical and professional schools, their enrolment and expenditure during 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Type of Institution	1961-62			1962-63		
	No. of recognised Institution	Enrolment	Expenditure	No. of recognised Institution	Enrolment	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Training School	Rs. 34	Rs. 2,157	Rs. 8,30,685	Rs. 39	Rs. 3,324	Rs. 8,26,684
Commercial School	23	3,521	1,60,403	21	3,224	1,72,885
Agricultural School	1	97	84,537	1	94	76,029
Engineering and Technology	6	1,243	10,59,962	7	1,664	11,23,762
Technical, Industrial Arts & Craft ...	30	1,873	9,34,545	27	1,568	8,66,850
Total ...	94	8,891	30,70,132	95	9,874	30,68,210

The Colleges under professional education are—

(1) Medical College, (2) Ayurvedic College, (3) Veterinary College, (4) Agricultural College, (5) Engineering College, (6) Law College (7) P. G. Training College (8) P. G. Basic Training College (9) Assam Text Institute and Commerce College. All these Colleges except Law College were maintained by the Government. The maintenance of Law College was the direct responsibility of the Gauhati University.

The table below furnishes the number of different types of professional colleges, their enrolment and direct expenditure during the year under report—

Type of Institution	1961-62					1962-63					
	Management			Enrolment	Expenditure	Management			Enrolment	Expenditure	
	Govt.	Aided	Total			Govt.	Aided	Unaided			Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Medical College ..	3	..	3	787	14,35,490	3	..	..	3	1,225	20,65,551
Veterinary College	1	..	1	319	2,50,400	1	..	..	1	305	3,92,600
Agricultural College.	1	..	1	322	5,11,102	1	..	..	1	345	6,93,723
Law College ... ..	..	..	1	519	63,739	..	1	..	1	435	76,037
Post Graduate Basic Training College.	1	..	1	29	98,351	1	..	..	1	24	97,332
Post Graduate Training College.	1	..	1	67	2,28,725	1	..	..	1	81	1,70,540
Engineering College	2	..	2	550	6,86,073	2	..	..	2	697	10,77,505
Assam Textile Institute.	1	..	1	63	63,840	1	..	..	1	69	1,01,469
Commerce College	..	1	1	275	47,293	..	1	1	2	656	67,009
Total ..	10	2	12	2,931	33,85,013	10	2	1	13	3,737	47,41,766

The increase in the number of Institutions is due to starting of a Commerce college during the year.

CHAPTER IX

Social Education

Introduction.—The year 1962-63 marks the completion of 13th year of operation to the Scheme of Social Education in the State of Assam. There has been a steady expansion of the Scheme on all fronts. The public response and reaction to new educational and cultural opportunities provided through the various approved media has been encouraging and there has been increasing popular demand for further educational facilities through libraries and reading rooms.

2. Administration.—The Director of Public Instruction is in over all charge in implementation of the Scheme. There is a social education Officer at the State level to assist him in the work. The District Social Education Officers and the Deputy Inspectors of Schools take care of the Schemes respectively in their Zones and Sub-Division. The Sub-Inspectors and the Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Schools for Social Education and Social Education Organisers both male and female help the District Social Education Officers and the Deputy Inspector of Schools at the field level. The Adult Literary teachers who are remunerated and the Secretaries and Librarians who are honorary help in implementing the Scheme at the Village level. The Gram Sevoks in Development Blocks also take some care of the Scheme at this level.

There are 15 Sub-Inspectors of Schools and 31 Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Schools including one in Garo Hills who were appointed entirely for Social Education work.

3. Voluntary Organisation.—Comparatively a very few Voluntary organisations are taking up Social Education Programmes such as encouragement of handicrafts, recreational activities, rendering social service. Organisation of Literary centres, reading rooms in a systematic manner.

Mahila Samitis formed in most parts of the State are making much contribution in the field of Social Education for women and children.

Non-students Voluntary corps organised specially around the community centres took up development activities in rural areas. Subsidies amounting to Rs. 5,000-00 was given to 15 Voluntary organisations during the year.

Library Centres.—Library Centres were organised in compact areas specially around the community centres and shadow centres established mostly outside development blocks.

The following table furnishes, the number of centres, enrolment, etc., during the year under report:—

Year	No. of centres	Enrolment			No. made Literacy		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	658	16,529	4,870	21,399	12,372	3,654	16,026
1962-63	591	15,267	4,956	20,223	11,156	3,613	14,769

The literacy classes where mainly adults of the age group 14 to 40 were enrolled, were run mostly by the Village Lower Primary School teachers who were paid remuneration of Rs. 15/—each per month.

Permanent Adult School.—The following permanent adult schools were run during the year under report:—

1. Karnachal Janata Vidyapith, Gauhati.
2. Sakmuthia Tea Estate Adult School.
3. Bassakopi T. E. Adult School.
4. Mejenta Bagan Adult School.

Each of these Institutions was given a monthly recurring grant of Rs. 50·00 for the honorarium of a teacher and Rs. 10·00 as contingencies per mensem. The total expenditure incurred for the purpose during the year was Rs. 1,980·00. These types of schools are attended mostly by Harijans, labourers and 4th grade employees in various Government departments.

One hundred and forty-one adults were on the roll in the above schools.

Post Literacy courses.—Post literacy programmes were chalked out and courses introduced at district level under the supervision of District Social Education Officers concerned. On completion of the courses prescribed for the literacy centres, sufficient number of books specially prepared for the neo-literates as well as charts and posters were made available for the benefit of those who attained literacy. Total amount spent for the purpose during the year was Rs. 9,200·00. The bimonthly journal 'Janasikshya' specially devoted to the cause of New-literates continued to be published regularly and distributed to the libraries and the literacy centres.

Community Centres.—Sixty Numbers of Community centres were functioning smoothly during the year. The following programmes were taken up by the Community centres.

1. **Adult literacy.**—Every community centre organised 5 literacy centres around it. Total amount of Rs. 34,000·00 including Rs. 6,000·00 for Sixth Schedule Part 'A' areas was spent during the year.

2. **Post Literacy activities.**—Books for neo-literates published by the department were supplied to the neo-literates and also to the libraries where literacy centre were organised.

3. Each community centre fed the sub-centres of the area with books.

4. Group reading of books, periodicals and newspapers was organised.

5. Books exhibition—Books exhibitions were arranged during National days such as Social Education day, Republic day, etc.

6. Recreational and cultural programmes such as Jatras, Bhaonas, theatres, etc., were organised by the adults.

7. Group discussions were held.

8. Radio listening groups one of the contemplated programmes could not however be organised in systematic way.

9. National day festivals and weeks were observed by the Community Centres.

10. Individual and group projects were taken up by the members of the Community centres. Individual projects included kitchen gardening construction of pitlatrines, urinals, etc., in their respective home by the members of the Community centres and the Group projects included construction of repair of village roads, Schools buildings and Namghars, etc.

Social Education through Recreational and cultural activities.—Jatras, Bhaonas, Social dramas, Cinema show, sports and games, etc., were the main recreational activities taken up by the Community Centres and libraries from Public contribution.

Training of Social Education Workers.—7 Social education worker training camps were held in which 230 workers participated. Duration of each camp was 5 days and these camps were run under the direct supervision of District Social Education Officers. The total expenditure incurred for training camps was Rs.3,500·00. Besides imparting training on maintenance of records of the Community Centres and libraries the following subjects were taken up as the content of the course.

(a) *Theoretical.*—(i) Organisation of Community centres and libraries as effective agencies for carrying out social education and development programme in their respective areas.

(ii) Organisation of different groups such as Youth groups, Occupational groups, Women and children's groups, cultural groups, etc., around the Community centre and libraries.

(b) *Practical*.—1. Demonstration (a) group reading and group discussion (b) Cultural and Recreational group, etc.

2. Workers projects such as (a) Adult Library (b) Construction and repairs of roads. (c) Repairs of Public houses such as compost pits, pit latrines, etc.

Seminar and conference.—Due to National Emergency the proposed state Level Seminar had to be dropped.

Libraries.—Library service at State and District level is looked after by the State Central Librarian directly under the Director of Public Instruction. The Village libraries and the Reading rooms are organised and supervised by the Social Education branch. The District library at Cauhati and Silchar selected a few deposit centres from amongst these village libraries. Lump sum grants were given to 1310 libraries including 24 in 6th Schedule Part A areas to enable them to enrich their stock of books during the year and a sum Rs.1,04,550.00 was spent on this account. Two monthlies, viz. Deepak and Jonhai also were supplied to 1025 libraries selected from amongst the above libraries in addition to book grants. The above figures excluded the libraries aided by, the Development Blocks.

(11) **Library Association.**—There is one All Assam Library Association with its District branches.

(12) **Training of Librarians.**—No regular courses for training of librarians was organised during the year.

(13) **Peoples Organisation.**—18 non-student Youth clubs were given a total grant of Rs.6,000.00. Programmes of Road improvement, repair of School buildings, Clearing of tanks and well, cultural activities dramas, library service sports activities, celebration of National days and festivals were undertaken by the above organisations.

(14) **Village Leaders training camp.**—These camps were organised by the Development Blocks under Social Education Scheme. The number of such camps organised by the blocks was 83 and No. of participants was 3159. Total expenditure for conducting these camps was Rs.10685.37 nP. met out of Schematic budget of the Development Blocks for Social Education.

(15) **Literature for Neo Literates.**—Publication of bi-monthly magazine, Janosikshya was continued during the year under review and 9000 copies of journal were circulated only 2 books namely (1) Samajar Kahini and (2) Aponar khajanan Tokato were published for neo-Literates during the year at a total cost of Rs.770.00.

(16) **Home management.**—In Development Blocks lady Social organisers gave demonstration of Home management. An allotment for this purpose was made out of Block Social Education Budget. Demonstration was also given in cooking, Tailoring, etc. In addition Gram laxmi training camps were organised to associate the women section of the Blocks to all activities of the Development programmes.

(17) **Audio Visual Aids.**—The Audio Visual Units of the department were transferred to the publicity department.

(18) **Exhibition and Rally.**—During the year two social Education Rally-cum-exhibitions were held at Dhing in Nowgong district and at Lala in Cachar District. Duration of each rally was 5 days.

(19) **Work in Development Blocks.**—The District Social Education Officers continued to supervise and guide programme of Social Education in the blocks.

(20) **Celebration of days.**—All India Social Education Day was observed throughout the State. Besides these the following days were observed in collaboration with respective departments (1) Vanamohatsava (2) Independence day (3) Childrens day (4) Wild life week (5) Republic day, etc.

(21) **Budget.**—The following were the budgetary provision for Social Education during the year under review—(1) Normal Provision.

	Rs.
(a) General	4,90,000.00
(b) Third Five Year Plan	80,000.00
(c) Sixth Schedule Part 'A' Areas	15,500.00

CHAPTER X

Education of Girls and Women

The Public are realising the importance of the education of girls and women. As a result the number of girls Schools and girls enrolment in all stages of education are on the increase. Though there are separate institutions for girls but Co-Education has been allowed in all stages as the separate Institutions cannot meet the demand. There is a tendency among the public to start separate Institutions for the girls specially High Schools and Colleges. The Government have also taken special steps for the promotion of the education of girls and women. In the Third Five Year Plan there is a special programme for the development of women Education. Under this programme the fund earmarked is Rs.15.00 lakhs for Elementary and Rs.15.00 lakhs for Secondary Education for the period of Five Years. The following particulars and statements in the chapter will give an idea of the position of education of girls and women in the State during the years under report:

INSTITUTION—COLLEGES:

Years	No. of Colleges					Enrolment				
	Government	Aided	Un-Aided	Un-recognised	Total	Government	Aided	Un-aided	Un-recognised	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1957-53	..	4	..	..	4	1,711	..	..	..	1,711
1958-59	..	4	..	..	4	1,873	..	..	..	1,873
Increase or decrease	+162	..	..	..	+162

During the year under report though there was no increase in the number of Colleges but there was increase in the enrolment. The total direct expenditure on these 4 Aided colleges was Rs.4,55,270 of which Government spent an amount of Rs.2,27,934 against the total direct expenditure of Rs.3,84,662 of which an amount of Rs.2,15,611 was spent from Government fund in the previous year,

The table below compares the number of recognised schools for Girls during 1961-62 and 1962-63.

SCHOOLS (RECOGNISED)

Year	Higher Secondary and M.P. Schools	High Schools	In Middle and Sr. Basic School	In Primary and Jr. Basic School	In Nursery School	In School for Professional Education	For Special Education	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1961-62	..	6	69	165	2,697	26	21	67	1,051
1962-63	..	6	88	178	705	25	21	69	1,092
Increase or decrease.	..	+19	+13	+8	-1	..	+2	+41	

The number of all grades of un-recognised girls Schools was 71 during the year under report.

The following table furnishes the enrolment in the recognised Girls' Schools during 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Year	Higher Secondary and M. P. Schools	High School	In 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	9	
1961-62	..	4,359	26,796	19,883	43,588	1,703	475	1,980	98,784
1962-63	..	4,538	29,822	21,300	55,391	1,700	483	2,135	1,15,297
Increase or decrease	..	+179	+3,026	+1,417	+11,731	-3	+8	+155	+16,513

Besides, in Music Schools (Schools for Special Education) for Girls there were 255 students in 1961-62 and 309 students in 1962-63 who were also reading in other Schools for general education.

Co-education.—Co-education is the common practice in almost all the Village Schools. The non-Government Secondary Schools for boys are allowed to admit girls if there is no secondary Schools for girls in the locality and if there are separate sitting arrangement and sanitary and Common Room facilities for the girls. There is Co-education in the colleges also. The following table will show the number of girls reading in different recognised Boys' Schools in 1961-62 and 1962-63—

Year	Higher Secondary and M. P. Schools	High Schools	In Middle and Sr. Basic	Primary and Jr. Basic	Nursery	Professional Schools	Special Schools	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1961-62	1,410	30,229	53,599	3,88,526	533	550	3,723	4,78,570
1962-63	1,626	34,205	60,817	4,20,266	642	538	3,378	5,21,472
Increase or decrease	+216	+3,976	+7,218	+31,740	+109	-12	-345	+42,902

Besides, in Music Schools for boys there were 296 girls who were also reading in Schools for General Education in 1962-63 as against 241 girls in 1961-62. The total number of girls reading in various grades of unrecognised boys schools was 21,058 during 1962-63. The table below furnishes the number of girls reading in different colleges for Boys—

Year	Girls reading in Colleges for Boys			Total
	Recognised	Unrecognised	Professional Education	
1	2	3	4	5
1961-62	2,385	42	107	2,534
1962-63	2,772	102	174	3,049
Increase or decrease	+387	+60	+67	+514

It will appear from the above that the number of girls in all College for boys increased.

Teachers.—Difficulties are experienced in staffing the female Institutions with female teachers owing to the dearth of qualified female candidates particularly in the rural areas. Consequently a good number of male teachers is found in Educational Institutions for girls.

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

Type of School	Trained				Untrained			
	Graduate	Intermediate or Matric	Non-Matric	Total	Graduate	Intermediate or Matric	Non-Matric	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
High and Higher Secondary.	149	93	34	276	480	495	116	1,091
Middle	12	61	154	227	29	442	320	791
Senior Basic	1	23	124	148	..	57	89	146
Primary	1	43	811	855	1	324	1,878	2,203
Junior Basic ... ..	..	43	704	747	..	171	416	587
Nursery	4	6	22	32	8	11	36	55
Total	167	267	1,849	2,285	518	1,500	2,855	4,873

The number of women teachers in all grades of unrecognised Schools is 16 trained and 238 untrained.

The table below give the examination result of the girls:—

Year	Primary and Jr. Basic		Middle and Sr. Basic		Matric		Intermediate		Degree	
	No. Appeared	No. Passed	No. Appeared	No. Passed	No. Appeared	No. Passed	No. Appeared	No. Passed	No. Appeared	No. Passed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1961-62	29676	23624	13462	9916	6027	2549	2340	805	500	375
1962-63	..	..	..	..	7135	2847	(a)215	157	963	457

(a) The decrease is due to introduction of Pre-University course.

Scholarships and stipends—

The following table furnishes the number of girls students who enjoyed the scholarships and stipends and the amount spent thereon during the year under review:—

Type of Institutions	Total of all Scholarships and stipends for girls		Free Places		Other financial concession	
	Number	Total value Per annum	Number	Yearly amount spent	Number	Yearly amount spent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
College for General Education ...	1,308	4,03,252	179	17,482	169	16,180
College for Professional Education ...	105	51,994	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary and High-School ...	3,330	2,20,407	8,266	2,45,754	10,259	2,98,948
Middle and Senior Basic ...	1,582	88,129	4,124	96,847	7,831	1,89,466
Schools for Professional and Special Education ...	323	1,02,988	9	438	14	750
Total ...	6,648	8,74,770	12,578	3,60,321	11,273	4,96,344

The table below compares the total direct expenditure on various types of Girls Schools during 1961-62 and 1962-63:—

Year	High and Higher Secondary	Middle and Senior Basic	Primary and Junior Basic	Nursery	School for professional Education	School for Special Education	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	30,70,788	11,39,477	14,34,719	40,195	1,84,461	27,036	58,96,078
1962-63	33,70,574	13,00,386	16,37,780	50,530	1,71,164	22,704	65,53,136
Increase or decrease ..	+2,99,786	+1,60,909	+2,03,061	+10,335	-12,297	-4,332	+6,56,462

The table below shows the total indirect expenditure on Girls' Schools with comparative figures for the previous year:—

Year	Government Funds	District Bd. Funds	Md. Id. funds	Fees	Endowments	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	11,49,620	5,986	938	2,47,435	1,59,141	21,300	15,84,908
1962-63	16,78,261	11,616	875	1,99,356	1,36,650	45,612	20,71,770
Increase or decrease ..	+5,28,641	+5,030	-63	-48,179	-22,491	+23,812	+4,86,790

Special steps for the promotion of the education of the Women and Girls:—

The special Scholarships created in the first year of the Third Five Year Plan under special Scheme for Women Education continued.

Non-recurring grants were sanctioned to the following Schools for construction of girls' Hostel buildings from the fund available under the Scheme :—

	Rs.
(1) Kokrajhar Girls' High School	16,000
(2) Goreswar High School	8,900
(3) Vikamchand Balika Vidyaniketan	8,000
(4) Chotalal Seth Institute, Silchar	6,400
(5) Nartti High School	8,000
(6) Kakapathar High School	6,400
(7) Jorhat Girls' Higher Secondary School	2,500
(8) Gomati Devi Girls' High School	8,000
(9) Nowgong Girls' High School	14,400
(10) Tezpur Girls' Higher Secondary School	15,000
(11) P. B. Dhirdatta High School	12,000
Total	1,05,600

Further Non-recurring grants to the following Schools were sanctioned for construction of Girl's Common Room with sanitary facilities :—

	Rs.
(1) Ramkrishna Vidyapith, Karimganj	5,000
(2) Bam Nityananda High School	5,000
(3) Swami Virajananda Vidyaniketan	5,000
(4) Raja G. C. Memorial High School	5,000
(5) Madhya Chaydrar High School	4,500
(6) Dekargaon High School	5,000
(7) Besseria High School	5,000
(8) Gandhi Smriti Vidyalaya, Mangaldoi	4,500
(9) Tangla High School	900
(10) Machkhowe High School	4,500
(11) Kujidah High School	5,000
(12) Rangadaria High School	5,000
(13) Jajori High School	5,000
(14) Jamunamukh High School	5,000
(15) Bamunpukhuri High School	4,500
(16) Selenghat High School	4,500
(17) Joktali High School	4,500
(18) Barpatrodole High School	4,500
(19) Mahura High School	4,500
(20) Lengeri High School	4,500
(21) Sowsnar Vidyapith	4,500
(22) Lakhipur High School, Goalpara	5,000
(23) South Salmara R.B.P. High School	5,000
(24) Chapar High School	4,700
(25) Chatrasal Vidyapith	4,700
(26) Agamani High School	4,700
(27) Kamarkuchi High School	5,000
(28) Sonapur High School	5,000
(29) Rangmahal High School	5,000
(30) R. K. Mission High School, Shillong	5,000
(31) Uparhali High School	5,000
(32) Dimoria High School	5,000
Total	1,50,000

There was a State Council for Women Education to advise the Government in all matters relating to the promotion of female Education in the State.

Female Supervisory Staff:—

The Inspection of Girls' High Schools is the responsibility of the Inspector of Schools. They are however assisted by 5 Assistant Inspectresses of Schools one being for Hills.

In the Directorate there is one Assistant Director of Public Instruction for female Education. The post however remained vacant during the year since 1st June, 1962 when Dr. (Mrs) Parkutty Borua returned to her original post.

There were the following supervisory staff during the year under review :—

Designation	No. of Posts	Scale of Pay	Duties
1	2	3	4
Assistant Inspectress of Schools (General).	4	200—20—300—(E.B.)—20—400— (E.B.)—25—600.	To assist the Inspector of Schools in all matters of Female Education.
Assistant Inspectress of Schools (Hills).	1	200—20—300—(E.B.)—20—400— (E.B.)—25—600.	Do
Inspectress of Physical Training	2	125—7½—155—9—245—(E.B.—10) 275.	To supervise physical Education in Schools.

CHAPTER XI

Miscellaneous

(i) **Pre-Primary Education.**—There is a large number of the age group 5—6. But the educational facilities that exist are not in keeping with the population of the children of such age group.

Handling the children of such age group is a difficult task and for this trained teachers are necessary. But there are only 36 trained teachers out of 93 teachers in all recognised schools.

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	No. of Pre-Primary Institutions			Enrolment in			Total direct expenditure		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys Institutions	Girls Institution	Total	Boys Institutions	Girls Institutions	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1961-62 ...	21	26	47	1,025	1,703	2,728	43,664	40,195	83,859
1962-63 ...	29	25	54	1,274	1,700	2,974	50,381	50,530	1,00,911
Increase or decrease.	+8	-1	+7	+249	-3	+246	+6,717	+10,335	+17,052

It appears that the total number of schools increased though there was decrease in the number of girls schools. This shows the growing popularity of Pre-Primary Schools.

In 1 unrecognised Pre-Primary Schools for boys the number of pupils is 840 of which 279 are girls.

(ii) **Aesthetic education (Arts, Music, dancing, etc.).**—

Art School.—The Art School at Gauhati which is a Government Aided Institution continued to function satisfactorily.

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

Year	No. of Schools			Enrolment in		
	Aided	Unaided	Total	Aided Institutions	Unaided Institutions	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961-62 ...	9	4	13	645	123	768
1962-63 ...	10	5	15	692	174	866

There were 12 unrecognised music schools for boys and 7 for girls during the year. The total number of students in all these unrecognised Institutions was 676.

The direct expenditure on music schools during the year was Rs.42,315 of which Rs.15,275 represented Government grants-in-aid.

In these music schools vocal and instrumental music both classical and modern were taught.

Along with the National Anthem, other patriotic songs were taught in Primary and Junior Basic Schools.

(iii) **Oriental Education.**—The Sanskrit College, Nalbari, Kamrup District was maintained on aided basis. The College had an enrolment of 22 students during the year under report as against 18 students in the previous year. The total direct expenditure on the Institution was Rs.10,515 during the year as against Rs.11,223 in the previous year.

The table below will show the number of Oriental Schools and their enrolment during the year as compared with that of the previous year.

						No. of Institutions			
Year						Aided	Unaided	Unrecognised	Total
1						2	3	4	5
1961-62	..	...	...	..	...	109	9	2	120
1962-63	..	...	...	..	..	109	10	2	121
Increase or decrease	..	...	..	...	...		+1	..	+1

						Enrolment in the Institutions			
Year						Aided	Unaided	Unrecognised	Total
1						2	3	4	5
1961-62	..	...	..	..	...	3,306	422	20	3,748
1962-63	..	..	..	..	..	3,333	636	10	3,979
Increase or decrease	..	..	...	..	...	+27	+14	.. 10	+31

Of the total number of students 458 are girls of the recognised Institutions. There is no girl in the unrecognised Institutions. There is no separate Institutions of oriental studies for girls.

The total direct expenditure of the recognised Oriental schools was Rs.2,30,976 during the year under report as against Rs.2,26,762 in the previous year.

(iv) Education of the handicapped :—

(a) The Bhawari Devi Saraogi Deaf and Dumb School of Gauhati had an enrolment of 41 students as against 39 in the previous year. The total expenditure during the year was Rs.27,554 as against Rs.26,252 in the previous year.

(b) The Sankar Mission Blind School at Nowgong was run on aided basis. The enrolment of the Institution was 47 during the year. The total direct expenditure on this Institution during the year was Rs.16,945 of which Rs.9,902 were Government grant-in-aid.

(v) Education of the delinquent children :—

There was no Institutions for the delinquent children in the State.

(vi) Education of the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe 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 awarding a number of special scholarships and stipends for them at all stages of education and also by giving liberal grants-in-aid to the schools situated in the areas predominantly inhabited by these people.

The number of special scholarships awarded and the amount spent in awarding the scholarships during the year are as shown below—

	Number of scholarships awarded (Schools)	Amount spent	
	1	2	
		Rs.	
1. Hills tribals	3,250	2,31,000	
2. Plains tribals	3,231	2,31,000	
3. Scheduled caste	2,847	1,50,000	
4. Autonomous District (State)	25	3,000	
5. Other Backward Classes	4,095	2,90,000	
6. Post Matric Autonomous District College scholarship (State.)	10	1,800	
Post Matric Special scholarships for Backward classes—			
Scheduled Tribe	{ Hills	2,776	8,51,939·35
	{ Plains	1,538	4,50,684·15
Scheduled Caste	1,451	4,29,159·20
	Tea garden	167	53,437·50
Other Backward Classes	(a)	5,920	14,44,240·54
Total		11,852	32,29,460·74

(a) This includes 3206 third division students who were awarded tuition fees only, the expenditure being Rs.4,23,033.

Under Articles 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 in the Tribal Areas in the Plains.

The Scheduled caste and the Scheduled tribe students were allowed free studentship upto the degree stage. The amount spent during the year for the purpose was Rs.20,15,000 including Rs.3,45,000 from general plan. The amount spent for the purpose for the other Backward Classes students was Rs.3,10,000.

(vii) Physical Training, games, sport etc.—

A sound mind in a sound body is the old precept. Therefore physical fitness is very much essential for a scholar to have good education. Physical drill has long been introduced in the school curriculum but not much importance was paid on this aspect of education. The National Emergency due to the Chinese Aggression has reminded us about the importance of physical education. During the year under report some batches of teachers both male and female from High and Middle Schools were trained by holding training camps at different places.

The other allied subjects games and sports were also to some extent successfully exercised. Inter High School tournaments could not be held due to emergent situation arising out of Chinese Aggression in other Inspectors of Schools circle except in Southern Assam Circle.

(viii) Youth Welfare—

A few training camps were held under the guidance of the Bharat Sevak Samaj at different places. These camps offered scopes for training of youth in Social Service, Social Welfare work, etc.

The students volunteer corps of Jorhat helped in conducting various functions of the subdivision and also helped the Police to control traffic during Puja and Dewali.

The Maina Parijat a Non-official organisation continued to work satisfactorily for the betterment of the young children.

The village leader camps and Gram Lakshmi Sibirs were held in different places under the guidance of the Community Development Blocks.

(ix) **Boys' Scouts and Girls' Guides.**—The Scouts and Guides movement continued in the Schools during the year under report also. Scouter's and Guiders and patrol leaders training camps were held in various places. The Scouts and Guides rally was also held in different places during the year under report. The movement gained popularity in Tea garden areas also. The Scouts and Guides rendered all possible help in flood relief and other humanitarian work.

(x) **National Cadet Corps.**—The Second year of the Third Five Year Plan (1962-63) registered another milestone in the development of the National Cadet Corps in the State. Due to National emergency on account of Chinese Aggression the organisation expanded tremendously and the students joined with great enthusiasm. The expansion programme was intended to stimulate the process of mobilising the Country's defensive strength.

The National Cadet Corps Organisation (Senior Division) as it stood on 31st March, 1963 comprised of the following.—

Units	Offices	Cadets
1	2	3
(a) Senior Division	64	3582
(b) N. C. C. Rifles Coys (87 Rifles Coys raised in 33 Colleges including 8 Rifles Coys (Girls))	87	17400
(c) Girls Division Senior wing	5	225
Total	156	21207

The total authorised strength thus rose to 21207 cadetes and 156 officers including 225 girls cadets, 5 lady officers (N.C.C.) and 1600 girl cadets and 8 officers (N.C.C.R.) The training programme was carried out by the units satisfactorily and regularly. A special training camp was held at the Darrang College premises for the senior Division cadets of the Army and N.C.C.R. (girls) from 17th February to 27th February, 1963. With a view to boost the moral of the public during the time of National Emergency. Four officers and 593 cadets including 200 N.C.C.R. (girls) cadets attended the Camp.

During the year the combined cadre and Social Service camp was held at Ghoramari Development Block about 10 miles from Tezpur.

The activities of the Junior Division of the organisation continued satisfactorily. Annual camps for a period of 10 days each were held in different places.

Extra curricular activities.—(Junior Red cross Groups and St. John Ambulance Societies).

The Junior Red Cross Group continued to exist in some of the High Schools. The activities of this organisation are collection of fund for the Red Cross Society, setting of Red Cross flags and T. B. Seals, etc. Arrangements were made in some of the High Schools for giving First aid Training to the students.

Amongst the other extra curricular activities cultural shows, music, dancing, dramatisation, debating classes and publication of school magazine have become common feature of the Secondary Schools and Bamboo, craft, clay modelling gardening, community prayer, safai work, digging camp pits, hoisting of National Flag, singing of National Anthem have been the common feature of Primary and Basic Schools.

(xii) **School meals.**—Provision for midday meal to the school children is an important item from the point of well being of the school children. But no concerted effort could be made by the department during year for want of funds. It was tried in certain schools on subscription basis.

The milk feeding programme started by the Matia Development Block in Goalpara subdivision had to be stopped for want of supply of powder milk.

(xiii) **School Medical Service.**—There is no regular medical service in the schools. Occasionally medical inspection of the inmates of the Government schools hostels is made by the respective medical officers. They also visit some schools and make arrangement for inoculation and vaccination against epidemics. Health Units were formed in certain selected areas of Jorhat, Sibsagar and Golaghat Subdivisions under the School Health Medical Officer about 3 years back. But no further progress was made during the year under report.

(xiv) **Libraries.**—The State Central Library at Shillong with seven district Libraries in seven district headquarters continued to run satisfactorily.

The University, the Colleges and the Secondary 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 Department,

(xv) **Facilities for displaced students.**—Displaced students continued to receive benefits from the schemes introduced during past few years.

(xvi) **Indian student abroad.**—The number of students/Trainees/Officials who went abroad will be incorporated in the report when available from Ministry of Education, Government of India.

(xvii) **Research.**—There are provision for awarding scholarships by the department for Research work. The Gauhati University conducted Research on various subject during the year under review.

(xviii) **Curriculum and Text Books.**—While the Primary and Middle Vernacular Schools followed the revised Curriculum to suit the needs of the Basic system of Education, the High, Middle English and the Normal Training Schools followed the old Curriculum. The Text Books followed in the school were duly prescribed by the Education Department and the University

(xix) **Hostel Boarding Houses, etc.**—The following table will show the number of students in the approved hostels:—

	Colleges for General Education for—		Colleges for professional and Special Education for—		High and Higher Secondary Schools for—		Middle Schools for—		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1961-62	...	2,131	229	1,646	...	4,750	856	2,211	22
1962-62	...	2,411	334	2,241	...	4,530	1,019	2,424	246
Increase or decrease	...	+280	+114	+595	...	-220	+163	+213	-47

In the University hostel also there was a good number of boys and girls.

There is a Government hostel by name Kennilworth for the Tribal students reading in different Colleges at Shillong.

(xx) **Institutions not following the departmental syllabus.**—All recognised Colleges and Schools for general education followed the syllabus prescribed by the department and the University.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR ASSAM GOVT. PUBLICATIONS

1. Chapala Book Stall, Shillong.
2. Mukshada Pustakalaya, Gauhati, Assam.
3. Messrs. Oxford Book Centre, Jaipur Road,
P.B. No.125, Azmer, Rajasthan.
4. The Popular Stores and Khadhar Bhandar,
P.O. Dhubri, Assam.
5. Jyoti Mandir, Publishers and Book Sellers,
Rungagora Road, P.O. Tinsukia.
6. Law Book Society, 4A, Wellington Square,
Calcutta-13.
7. Assam Book Agency, Jail Road, Shillong.
8. Manager, Oxford Book and Stationery Co.,
Scindia House, New Delhi-1.
9. Bani Prakash Mandir, P. O. Pathsala,
Kamrup.
10. R. Cambray and Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., Kent House,
P-33 Mission Row Extension,
Calcutta-13.
11. B. S. Jain and Co., 71, Abupura,
Muzaffarnagar (U.P.).
12. Navin Pustak Bhandar, P.O. Golaghat,
Assam.
13. Manager, Law Book Company,
Publisher and Book Seller Post Box No.4,
Allahabad-1.
14. Eastern India Book Agency,
Thangal Bazar Road,
P.O. Imphal.