

Government of West Bengal

Education Directorate

Septennial Review on the Progress of Education in West Bengal

For the period 1957-58 to 1963-64

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Preface

The present Review covers all the recognised education that are a located in the State and under the jurisdiction of the State Education Department and other departments of the State Government as well as under the management of the Central Government, the universities, the local bodies and private organisations for the period from 1957-58 to 1963-64.

2. Concepts and definitions

- (i) Financial year stands for the period from the 1st April of one year to the 31st March of the next year. The statistics of number of institutions, enrolment in them etc. relating to a particular financial year usually refer to the position as on the 31st March of that year unless otherwise stated in specific cases.
- (ii) Institutions for boys include also co-educational institutions.
- (iii) Institutions for girls are institutions meant either exclusively or mainly for girls but also admitting boys up to a specified age.
- (iv) Type of education: Institutions have been divided into the following three types according to the nature of courses provided in each:
 - (a) General education includes the study of Arts, Science, Home Science etc.
 - (b) Professional education includes the study of courses which prepare students for various professions such as Agriculture, Commerce, Teacher-Training, Physical Education, Engineering and Technology, Law, Medicine (Allopathy, Ayurvedic, Homeopathy etc.) etc. Chapter VIII of the Review has been termed "Technical and Professional Education" with a view to highlighting technical education which is receiving increasing attention at present. Teacher-Training, though included in professional education, has been dealt with separately in Chapter VI in view of its urgency and importance. Physical education has been treated in Chapter XI.
 - (c) Special Education: Institutions meant for the mentally and physically handicapped children, Fine Arts (Music, Dancing, Painting, Sculpture etc.), Oriental Studies, Social Education etc. are classified under this head.
- (v) Institutions of school level are generally those which provide instruction in course(s) for which the minimum qualification for admission is less than matriculation/secondary school-leaving certificate. Other institutions are treated as on college level. Junior basic training colleges, senior training schools for women teachers, industrial training institutes and Polytechnics, the minimum admission qualification to which is a school-leaving certificate or its equivalent, is treated as "schools" under instruction of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, up to the year 1963-64.
- (vi) Attached classes: An institution having courses of more than one type of education or of more than one standard is classified according to the highest course and the remaining classes are treated as attached classes.

(vii) Teachers are those who teach in educational institutions and include the heads of such institutions and honorary and part-time teachers.

(viii) Expenditure

- (a) Direct expenditure is that which is incurred directly for running an educational institution. Broadly speaking, it includes the expenditure on salaries of staff, contingencies, recurring expenditure on equipment and maintenance of building etc.
- (b) Indirect expenditure is that part of the expenditure which is other than the direct expenditure. Broadly speaking, it covers expenditure on direction, inspection, building (other than maintenance), non-recurring expenditure on equipment, scholarships, stipends and other financial concessions, hostel charges excluding mess charges etc.

In the case of a university/college having teaching departments for more than one subject, separate expenditure figures for each department have not been found available.

The statistics of institutions, enrolment etc. in the Review and tables contain the particulars of such items within the State of West Bengal as it was in the particular year under consideration. The figures for the district of Purulia and the areas of the district of Purnea which merged in West Bengal in November 1956 have been included in the statements relating to 1956-57 and onwards. The figures for West Bengal including the above-mentioned areas for the years 1950-51 and 1955-56 have been given in a separate table in the Appendix.

P. C. MUKHERJEE,

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