



सत्यमेव जयते

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 educational institutions 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.

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# Septennial Review on the Progress of Education in West Bengal for the period 1957-58 to 1963-64

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The present septennial review covers the period from April 1, 1957 to March 31, 1964. Very shortly before this, in November 1956, the district of Purulia and some portions of Purnea merged in West Bengal.

In 1957-58 West Bengal had an area of 34,194 sq. miles and 16 districts. Her total population according to the 1951 census was 24,810,308 and according to the 1961 Census 34,926,279 (male 18,599,144; female 16,327,135); the urban and rural population in 1961 being 8,540,842 and 26,385,437 respectively. The 1961 Census indicated a 29.3 per cent. literacy among the adults in West Bengal (male 40.1 per cent.; female 17 per cent.).

According to the 1961 Census Bengali was spoken by 294.08 lakhs of people i.e., 84 per cent. of the population; 5 per cent. of the people spoke Hindi, 3 per cent. Santali and 2 per cent. Urdu; Nepali and Oriya were spoken by 5.24 and 2.13 lakhs of people respectively.

According to the 1951 Census 77 per cent. of the people lived in rural areas, with an overall density of 799 per sq. mile. According to the 1961 Census 75.54 per cent. of the people lived in rural areas; the overall density per sq. mile was 1,021 in 1961, that in rural areas being 787. The problem of development in education had thus necessarily much to do with the problems of the rural areas. At the same time the existence of industrial centres in the greater Calcutta area, the mineral areas in the district of Burdwan, the multipurpose schemes such as the D.V.C. and the Durgapur Projects had been giving an increasing urban and industrial complex to large areas of the State. Educational planning in West Bengal has had, therefore, to take into consideration the needs and aptitudes of the rural, agricultural population as also the urban and industrial section.

#### Problems of Education

The rising population—the population increased by 32.79 per cent. from 1951 to 1961—was one of the greatest problems facing the State.

The problem of the refugees from Eastern Pakistan persisted during the period under review. On the 1st April 1957 the number of refugees in West Bengal stood at 3,145,078 and on the 31st December 1963 at 3,205,498. The problem was intensified by the need of a programme for finding suitable opportunities for the education of the refugee children and employment of the displaced teachers.

Besides the special problems connected with each particular stage or branch of education, the general problems of fast-increasing numbers of pupils at all stages and the consequent strain on the existing facilities and available resources, education of adults, the expansion of facilities of education in different branches of learning, the changing character of student population at various stages, the new curricula, teacher-preparation

and utilisation of the recent advances in pedagogic technique, organisation of an educational system which would be suitable also for the inhabitants of the hilly tracts, the education of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, tribal people and backward communities, the rapidly growing demands of socio-economic development on the maintenance of the quality of education along with its quantitative expansion were important considerations involved in educational planning.

### **The Central Government and Education in the State**

Though under the Constitution education is the direct responsibility of State Governments there are subjects included in the Union List of the Constitution for which the Union Government has the sole executive responsibility. These are maintenance of the Central universities and institutions of national importance declared as such by Parliament by law, Union agencies and institutions for technical, professional or vocational training or for promotion of special studies or research and the co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions of higher education or research.

According to the spirit of the directive of the Constitution that the "State" shall endeavour to provide for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years the Union Government shares with the State Governments the responsibility of spreading elementary education. The "State" is required by another directive of the Constitution to promote educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people.

The Ministry of Education, Government of India has an important part to play in the implementation of the directive of the Constitution enjoining upon the Union Government the duty of "developing, enriching and spreading the Hindi language". It is also responsible for the collection and dissemination of all educational information for the country as a whole and for all programmes of international collaboration in the fields of education, science and culture.

The Union Government discharges its responsibilities in the State sector of education through a system of grants-in-aid to the States under Centrally-sponsored schemes for the development of their educational programmes.

### **Legislation on Education**

During the septennium the State Government passed 15 Acts relating to education.

Of them the Burdwan University Act, 1959, the Kalyani University Act, 1960, the Rabindra Bharati Act, 1961 and the North Bengal University Act, 1961 brought into being the Burdwan, Kalyani, Rabindra Bharati and North Bengal University respectively.

*The West Bengal Board of Secondary Education Act, 1963* repealed the West Bengal Secondary Education Act, 1950 and the West Bengal Secondary Education Act, 1954. The West Bengal Board of Secondary Education consisting of some 30 members has been formed generally on the lines recommended by the Mudaliar Commission and the Dey Commission and has jurisdiction over the whole of West Bengal (except the area within the jurisdiction of Visva-Bharati University). The President and the Secretary of the Board are appointed by the State Government. This new Board is composed mainly of experts. It formulates broad policies, grants or refuses recognition to institutions, withdraws such recognition, conducts

the Higher Secondary and the School Final Examinations, prescribes the syllabuses and the courses of study to be followed and approves text books to be studied in recognised institutions and for examinations instituted by the Board. No regulation made by the Board shall be valid without the approval of the State Government. Inspection and award of grants-in-aid are within the province of the Director of Public Instruction.

*The West Bengal Urban Primary Education Act, 1963* extends to all municipalities of West Bengal and provides that within one year from the commencement of the Act or within such other period as may be specified by the State Government, every municipality should submit to it a scheme or detailed statement of particulars relating to the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in its area or any part thereof. The State Government may sanction such a scheme with or without modification with State help. The municipalities shall, if necessary, impose an education cess with the previous sanction of the State Government; all amounts derived therefrom shall be devoted duly to the purposes of free and compulsory primary education within the municipality.

### **Important Reports, Committees and Commissions**

During the septennium the State Government set up a number of committees and commissions at different times to advise it in different fields of education.

**Sargent Report:** Under the Colombo Plan the State Government obtained in 1961-62 the services of Sir John Sargent, C.I.E., D.Litt., formerly Educational Adviser and Secretary to the Government of India for reviewing the progress of education in West Bengal under the Second Plan with special reference to higher, technical and professional education and in the light of his review to make recommendations for effective implementation of the Third Plan. Sir John Sargent subsequently agreed personally to include primary and secondary education also in his programme. Subject to some comments Government were in general agreement with the recommendations made in his report submitted in January 1962. Some of the measures recommended were in a process of being implemented generally at the time of the submission of the Report. The State Government could not agree to some of his suggestions and recommendations.

**Committee to inquire into the possibilities of setting up a Sanskrit University in West Bengal:** The State Government appointed in 1961 a committee under the chairmanship of Shri S. N. Modak, I.C.S. (Retd.), to enquire into the possibilities of setting up a Sanskrit University in West Bengal on the lines of the Banaras Sanskrit University and formulate a scheme for the purpose. The committee submitted its report to Government in September 1963.

**Commission to report on the College Code:** The State Government appointed in 1962 a one-man commission consisting of Shri Phani Bhusan Chakravarty, retired Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta, to make inquiries into the several matters covered by a College Code framed by the Senate of Calcutta University, to examine its provisions and to make appropriate recommendations regarding them, including recommendations for amendments of the Calcutta University Act, 1951, if considered necessary. The commission submitted its report to Government in June 1963.

**Committee for the preparation of Who's Who of Persons who took part in the struggle for India's freedom:** In February 1963 the State Government constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Pratap Chandra Guha Roy, M.L.C., for the preparation of a "Who's Who" of people who took part in the struggle for India's freedom.

Subsequently the State Government decided in November 1963 that the existing committee should be enlarged and that it should take up the work relating to the period from 1905 to 1947 and that another committee consisting of historians should take up the work relating to the period from 1818 to 1904 which would be mainly historical. The committee for the period 1905-47 was reconstituted in December 1963 with Dr. Pratap Chandra Guha Roy, M.L.C., as its Chairman.

### **Seminars, Conferences etc.**

The Government of India organised a national seminar on compulsory primary education with the main object of evolving a concrete and practicable programme included in the Third Plan, viz. the expansion and improvement of elementary education. This programme visualised the establishment of a school within easy walking distance from the home of every child.

The seminar was held in Delhi from January 23 to February 9, 1961. The Second National Seminar on compulsory primary education was held at Panchmari from the 30th May, 1962 to the 5th June, 1962. The Third National Seminar on compulsory primary education was held at Hyderabad from the 27th May, 1963 to the 2nd June, 1963.

The First National Seminar on educational statistics was held at New Delhi from the 17th September, 1962 to the 22nd September, 1962. The Second National Seminar on educational statistics was held in New Delhi from January 24 to February 1, 1964.

Under the auspices of the Indian Adult Education Association, Delhi, a National Seminar on workers' education was held at Habra, district 24-Parganas, from the 21st December, 1957 to the 27th December, 1957. Officers of the Education Directorate/Department attended these seminars.

### **Reorganisation of education and new educational schemes**

The schemes of reorganisation of education taken up earlier continued to be implemented during the septennium. Among the new developments during the period the most important were (i) the establishment of new universities and centres of advanced study, (ii) reorganisation of secondary and also collegiate education, (iii) introduction of the 3-year degree course and the higher secondary course, (iv) phased reduction in enrolment in big Calcutta colleges, (v) introduction of the N.C.C. as a compulsory subject of training in colleges, (vi) orientation of primary schools to basic pattern, (vii) setting up of the State Institute of Education and the Institute of English, (viii) the implementation of schemes for (a) the education of adults (men and women), including establishment of schools for their education for the school-leaving examination and (b) the spread of education among girls, including the setting up of area schools and of institutions for the training of school mothers, making girls' education free up to class VIII in rural areas and (c) the introduction of short contents training course to meet the shortage of science teachers in schools.



A scheme of Intensive Educational Development of selected areas was introduced during the period under review and for this purpose a Janata College, a Central Library with five Area Libraries each having six Feeder Libraries attached to five Community Centres for Integrated Library Services and Community Uplift through Educational Development were set up at Banipur, 24-Parganas. This important experiment was introduced at the instance of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, under the leadership of the Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Banipur. The area covered 50 Elementary Schools in the Habra Development Block. The scheme was also introduced at Kalanabagram, Burdwan, and Kalimpong, Darjeeling.

The table below shows the number of educational institutions of a few kinds in West Bengal at the beginning and at the end of the period under review.

Type of institution	Year	
	1957-58	1963-64
1	2	3
<b>A. Higher Education</b>		
University .. .. .	3	7
Research Institution .. .. .	4	7
Board of Secondary Education .. .. .	1	1
Colleges for General Education .. .. .	109	145
Colleges for Professional Education .. .. .	38	65
Colleges for Special Education .. .. .	12	23
Total—A .. .. .	167	248
<b>B. Schools</b>		
Higher Secondary Schools .. .. .	403	1,296
High Schools .. .. .	1,291	1,208
Senior Basic Schools .. .. .	68	303
Junior High (including Middle Schools) .. .. .	1,833	2,188
Junior Basic Schools .. .. .	856	1,804
Primary Schools .. .. .	24,600	30,634
Nursery Schools .. .. .	36	149
Schools for Professional Education .. .. .	292	358
Schools for Special Education .. .. .	4,280	5,519
Total—B .. .. .	33,659	43,459
Grand Total—A & B .. .. .	33,826	43,707

Tables 1.01 and 1.02 show the number of all kinds of educational institutions in West Bengal in some years during 1950-51 to 1963-64.

Tables 1.03 and 1.04 show the enrolment of students in the various types of educational institutions in West Bengal in some years.

The following table shows the number of pupils in 1957-58 and 1963-64:

Number of pupils	Year	
	1957-58	1963-64
1	2	3
<b>In Institutions of Higher Learning—</b>		
Males .. .. .	1,07,659	1,23,594
Females .. .. .	24,783	45,364
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,32,442</b>	<b>1,68,958</b>
<b>In School-Standard Institutions—</b>		
Males .. .. .	23,73,816	32,28,018
Females .. .. .	9,92,516	16,68,256
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>33,66,332</b>	<b>48,96,274</b>

The following table shows the direct and indirect expenditure on education in West Bengal from different sources in 1957-58 and 1963-64:

Source	Year	
	1957-58	1963-64
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Government Funds .. .. .	2,32,32,108	5,02,52,706
State Government Funds .. .. .	13,52,43,964	26,91,64,894
District Board Funds .. .. .	41,95,299	52,24,430
Municipal Board Funds .. .. .	37,70,558	48,28,863
Fees .. .. .	7,06,43,542	12,30,72,577
Endowments etc. .. .. .	67,36,315	69,52,149
Other Sources .. .. .	1,41,01,544	2,46,35,290
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>25,79,32,330</b>	<b>48,41,30,909</b>

Government expenditure increased by about Rs. 15,99,00,668 in these years. Table 1.05 shows the details of total expenditure on education in 1963-64. Table 1.06 shows the expenditure on administration and inspection in education in 1963-64. Table 1.07 shows the expenditure on education in West Bengal from different sources in some years.

Table 1.08 shows the expenditure from development budget on education in some years.

Table 1.09 shows the total expenditure on education in relation to the total expenditure of the State during the different years of the septennium under review.

## CHAPTER II

### EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION

West Bengal has more or less the same pattern of educational administration as other States. The Hon'ble Education Minister holds charge of the Education Department of the State. He is responsible to the State legislature. By virtue of its powers to reject, amend, or pass the budget it can mould the educational policy and control the distribution of funds placed at the disposal of the Education Department.

During the period under review Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. B. C. Roy held the office of the Education Minister till the Hon'ble Shri Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri took charge of the Education Department as Minister on July 8, 1957. He held the office till the end of the septennium, Shri S. M. Misra held the office of Minister of State, Education Department, from the 13th March 1962 till the end of the septennium. He had earlier held the office of Deputy Minister, Education Department, from the 26th April, 1957 to the 10th March, 1962. Sm. Maya Banerjee and Shri M. P. Chatterji held the office of Deputy Minister, Education Department, from the 13th March, 1962 to the 30th September, 1963.

The Education Department does not control all spheres of education. Certain special spheres of education are under the control of other departments of Government.

In the matter of proper organisation, management and control of education Government exercises its authority through the Education Department (including, in its comprehensive sense, the Education Directorate). Statutory bodies like the Universities, The Board of Secondary Education, District School Boards, Municipalities, the Calcutta Corporation and various societies in receipt of financial aid from Government also play an important part in the educational field.

Various missionary bodies and some philanthropic organisations have been doing valuable educational work, especially for girls and for the backward classes. The Department of Railways maintains some schools of both general and special nature which, principally meant for their employees' children, admit others also.

Besides running many institutions of its own Government exercises a varying measure of administrative, academic and financial control and supervision at different stages of education. All educational institutions which are wholly or partly maintained by Government are subject to Government inspection.

The Education Minister is assisted at the Secretariat level by the Education Secretary with his staff. The Director of Public Instruction, who is at the head of the Directorate of Education, is the chief executive officer and technical adviser on education. During the septennium Dr. D. M. Sen, M.A., Ph.D. (London), held the post of Secretary, Education Department. With the enormous increase in the volume of work consequent on reconstructional and developmental activity both the Education Department and the Directorate were strengthened from time to time during the septennium.

The Education Department is helped by several advisory bodies with their valuable suggestions. They are mentioned below with the year of establishment noted against each:

- (i) The State Board for Anglo-Indian Education (1934).
- (ii) The Bangiya Sanskrita Siksha Parishat (1949).
- (iii) The State Council for Engineering and Technical Education (1949).
- (iv) The West Bengal Madrasah Education Board (1949).
- (v) The State Advisory Board of Basic Education (1950).
- (vi) Training Board (1957).
- (vii) The Regional Board for Audio-Visual Education (1960).
- (viii) The State Council of Women's Education (1960).
- (ix) The West Bengal Board of Examination for Admission to Engineering Degree Colleges (1962).
- (x) The State Advisory Board for the Implementation of the National Loan Scholarship Scheme (1963).
- (xi) The West Bengal State Council of Sports (1963).

The Director of Public Instruction is responsible for the administration of education in the State. He is an ex-officio member of the Senate, the Syndicate and the Academic Council of Calcutta University. (In the case of the Universities of Jadavpur, North Bengal, Kalyani, Burdwan and Rabindra Bharati, the Education Secretary is an ex-officio member of the University). The Director of Public Instruction is an ex-officio member of the Board of Secondary Education. He is at the head of the Education Directorate and controls the inspecting, the teaching and the ministerial staff under the Education Directorate. The post of the Director of Public Instruction is a selection post having a supertime scale of pay. Dr. D. M. Sen, M.A., Ph.D. (London), Education Secretary, held charge of the post of Director of Public Instruction also from the 1st March, 1957 to the 14th October, 1962 (afternoon) when Dr. B. Datta, M.A., Ph.D. (London), took over charge as Director of Public Instruction.

The Education Directorate had the following services on the 31st March, 1964:

- (I) **West Bengal Senior Educational Service:** (Scale of pay: Rs. 500—50—1,500—E.B. after 8th and 16th stages.)
- (II) **West Bengal General Service:** This cadre has no fixed scale of pay. Many of the posts included in this cadre are created to draw the right type of recruits who may not be available on the terms and conditions offered in the regular scales.
- (III) **West Bengal Educational Service:** (Scale of pay: Rs. 325—30—475—35—1,000—E.B. after 8th and 16th stages.)

(IV) **West Bengal Junior Educational Service:** (Scale of pay Rs. 275—15—350—20—650—E.B. after 8th and 16th stages.)

(V) **Subordinate Educational Service:** The scale of pay varies from grade to grade and sometimes from post to post.

Government makes all appointments to the West Bengal General Service and the various cadres of Educational Services except the Subordinate Educational Service on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, partly by promotion and partly by direct recruitment in which case departmental officers with requisite qualification also may apply.

There were 39 officers at the headquarters on 31st March 1964 to assist the Director of Public Instruction. Then the strength of the ministerial staff of the entire Directorate was 205.

The following table gives the respective strength on the 31st March, 1964 of the different categories of the inspecting staff besides the Chief Inspectors and the Deputy Chief Inspectors who were attached to the Directorate:

(1) Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools (W-B-S-E-S.)	..	..	1	
(2) District Inspector of Schools (W-B-E-S.)	..	..	16	} 23
Additional District Inspector of Schools (W-B-E-S.)	..	..	7	
(3) District Inspectress of Schools (W-B-E-S.)	..	..	6	} 8
Additional District Inspectress of Schools (W-B-E-S.)	..	..	2	
(4) Assistant Inspector of Schools (S-E-S.)	..	..	..	61
(5) Assistant Inspectress of Schools (S-E-S.)	..	..	..	3
(6) Sub-Inspector of Schools (S-E-S.)	..	..	..	390
(7) Inspector of Tols (W-B-G-S.)	..	..	1	} 2
Additional Inspector of Tols (W-B-G-S.)	..	..	1	
(8) District Social Education Officer (W-B-E-S.)	..	..	16	} 19
Additional District Social Education Officer (W-B-E-S.)	..	..	3	
(9) District Officers of Physical Education (W-B-J-E-S.)	..	..	..	16
(10) District Organisers of Physical Education (S-E-S.)	..	..	..	18
				541

The Director of Public Instruction can easily keep in close touch with the Inspectorate through the Chief Inspectors who inspect institutions and are responsible for all inspection work in their respective spheres. The District Inspector is the ex-officio Secretary of the District School Board (except in Calcutta where there is no such Board) of the respective district. He holds a pivotal position. He is the inspecting authority for all high/higher secondary schools (except Government high and higher secondary schools which are visited by the Chief Inspector, Secondary Education or his deputy). In the case of girls' schools the Chief Inspector, Women's Education, visits Government high or higher secondary schools and the District Inspectress of Schools visits such other schools. Victoria School

and Dow Hill Girls' School are visited by the Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools and other schools of which the headmaster is a member of the West Bengal Senior Educational Service are visited by the Chief Inspector, Secondary Education.

Table 2.00 shows the strength of the different educational services in some years.

## CHAPTER III

### PRE-PRIMARY AND PRIMARY EDUCATION

#### Pre-Primary Education

Pre-primary education, by whatever name we call it—nursery, kindergarten or pre-basic,—is very important for children of the age-group 3-5 years.

Government helped voluntary agencies in setting up and maintaining pre-basic (nursery) schools where it was convinced that they would be run on right lines. In 1963-64 their number was 149 and the total amount of Government grant sanctioned Rs. 3,72,369.

One of the measures specially taken in the 3rd Plan period to give women's education greater impetus was that pre-primary schools staffed by women teachers were provided for children of this age-group. In 1961-62, 50 units (each enrolling ordinarily 30 children) of such schools were sanctioned, the expenditure being Rs. 5.07 lakh (see chapter IV).

#### Primary Education

**Primary Schools—number and enrolment:** Primary education is imparted in primary schools, junior basic schools and the primary sections of secondary schools and madrasahs.

Government has accepted the recommendation of the School Education Committee that primary education (including junior basic) should be free, universal and compulsory. Accordingly a ten-year scheme for free and compulsory primary education in rural areas was undertaken in 1950.

Table 3.01 shows the number of and enrolment in primary (including junior basic) schools and Table 3.02 the number of scholars in the primary stage in some years.

Government-managed primary schools are of a special nature. Some of them are meant only for the children of railway employees or other categories of people. The primary schools managed by the State Government include demonstration schools attached to primary training schools. The average enrolment per school increased from 93 approximately in 1957-58 to 101 approximately in 1963-64.

**Scheme of school classes:** A traditional primary school for the age-group 6-11 years consists of four classes from I to IV. A few primary schools, mostly in municipal areas, have a pre-primary or infant class attached to them. The junior basic school is regarded as belonging to the primary stage.

**Size of classes:** A primary school, as contemplated in the Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Act, 1930, has a minimum roll strength of 135 pupils (class I—40; class II—35; class III—30 and class IV—30).

**Progress in Primary Education:** The population of West Bengal in 1961 was 34,926,279. On the basis of the accepted proportion of children of the age-group 6-11 years being 11.82 per cent. of the total population, 4,128,286 children of this age-group should have been in the primary stage in schools in 1960-61 as against 2,902,150, the actual enrolment. The estimated population in 1964 being 37,858,400 (on the basis of projected State-wise population as initially computed by the Department of Statistics, Central Statistical Organisation) the estimated total number of children of the age-group 6-11 years was 45.93 lakhs as against 3,607,802, the actual enrolment in 1963-64, the percentage of enrolment to the total child population of that age-group being 78.55; as against 76.41 in 1962-63, 68.31 in 1960-61 and 75.3 in 1955-56. Table 3.03 shows the distribution of pupils in primary classes in some years. The proportion of girls to boys in primary classes in 1957-58 was 1:2 approximately and in 1963-64, 3:5 approximately. Special efforts were made to attract an increasing number of girls of this age-group to schools. Table 3.04 shows the number of and enrolment in primary (including junior basic) schools in different districts in West Bengal in 1963-64, in which year Midnapore district had the largest (5,712) and Darjeeling the lowest number (518) of primary schools: 24-Parganas had the largest (634,793) and Darjeeling the lowest number (60,973) of primary students. Purulia had no district school board as yet. Next to 24-Parganas (with 186) comes Nadia (with 112) in having the largest number of Government schools. Purulia had only three Government schools and Cooch Behar and Malda ten each. Table 3.05 shows the progress in primary education up to 1963-64.

**Single-Teacher schools:** Single-teacher schools serve a useful purpose and are even a necessity in isolated areas where the enrolment is not expected to rise so considerably as to justify the appointment of more than one teacher. Steady reduction was, however, made progressively in their number by consolidation and amalgamation with a view to eliminating them altogether. Table 3.06 shows the number of, enrolment in and direct expenditure of single-teacher primary schools in some years.

**Teachers:** Table 3.07 shows the number of teachers in primary (including junior basic) schools in some years.

The number of scholars per teacher in 1957-58 was 32 approximately as against 34 in 1963-64.

Table 3.08 shows the number of primary (including junior basic) schools and their teachers in Calcutta and West Bengal (excluding Calcutta) in 1957-58 and 1963-64.

**Teachers' qualifications:** To ensure maintenance of a satisfactory standard of teaching in primary schools, teachers must be matriculate and preferably trained. The recruitment of untrained non-matriculate teachers (except tribal candidates) has been discontinued since 1949.

Table 3.09 gives some idea of the educational qualifications of primary school teachers in some years.

About 63.5 per cent. of the teachers in primary schools were untrained in 1957-58. The percentages of trained and untrained teachers to their total number in 1963-64 were 38.61 and 61.39 respectively. At the end of 1960-61 the sanctioned intake of all categories of teacher-training institutions at primary level was 4,840. The number was raised in 1963-64 to 5,020 of which 1,500 seats were meant for women only. For a total number of 32,438 schools there were 98,261 teachers in 1963-64 i.e., there were approximately three teachers for every school.

### **Improvement in the condition of service of Teachers**

**Pay scales:** Since 1947 Government has been taking special steps for the improvement of the economic and social status of teachers at all levels. A part of the programme is the revision of pay scales of teachers within limits of available funds for a balanced and integrated educational development.

The pay scales of teachers were revised from time to time, the last revision made during the septennium taking effect from the 1st April, 1961. In 1963-64 there were three categories of teachers in free primary schools run by district school boards. Table 3.10 shows their pay scales with effect from that date.

Besides improved pay scales, they also get benefits of contributory provident fund (from 1959-60), retirement gratuity, special allowance for untrained matriculates who are 50 years of age or over and have been serving for at least ten years and special allowance for primary school teachers working in forest areas. They may take up paid part-time work in post offices and social education centres in rural areas. The wards/children of primary and secondary school teachers receive free secondary education. A scheme of Government of India for awarding scholarships to the meritorious wards of primary and secondary school teachers for education in post-secondary stage has been introduced from 1961-62 (see chapter XI).

### **Compulsory Primary Education**

In 1957-58—323,600 children attended 2,999 schools in 5,743 villages in rural areas under free and compulsory primary education scheme. A three-year phased programme was undertaken afresh in 1961-62 for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education throughout the rural areas of the State (except Purulia district) by 1963-64. Educational facilities had been provided earlier in unschooled areas by the establishment of new primary schools before the three-year phased programme was undertaken. Having regard to the limitation of funds the Planning Commission decided that for the present at least 80 per cent. of the children of the age-group 6-11 years should be brought to school by 1965-66. The total expenditure on primary education in the rural areas under compulsion was Rs. 47,12,638 in 1957-58 as against Rs. 4,94,30,189 in 1963-64.

Table 3.11 shows the progress in compulsory and free primary education in rural areas in West Bengal. The enactment of the West Bengal Urban Primary Education Act, 1963, further opened the way for the spread of free and compulsory primary education in the urban areas of the State.

The Bolpur Municipality runs a free primary education scheme but compulsion was not formally introduced by 1963-64. In that year Khardaha (24-Parganas) and Jangipur (Murshidabad) Municipalities introduced free and compulsory primary education in their respective areas. The Darjeeling Municipality also introduced compulsory primary education in 1954-55 but the scheme had to be kept in abeyance owing to judicial judgment. The scheme of primary education in Asansol Municipality was sanctioned by Government in 1963-64, the actual operation of it being started in the next year. Compulsion was in force in five wards (30, 31, 34, 43 and 44 wards) of Calcutta Corporation prior to 1963 but no new scheme for the introduction of compulsory primary education was drawn up by it since then.



The percentage of the children of the age-group 6-11 years attending school in the compulsory area in 1963-64 was 87 as against 79.64 in 1960-61.

To give impetus to the programme of compulsory and free primary education the State Government sanctioned during 1961-62 a sum of Rs. 10,10,000 for free supply of all approved textbooks (including *Kishalaya* and *Prakriti Parichay*) and writing materials (slates and pencils) on a limited scale (25 per cent. of the actual enrolment in primary and junior basic schools in compulsory areas) to needy children. A further sum of Rs. 8,98,890 was sanctioned for the same purpose during 1963-64.

### **Expenditure**

The expenditure on primary education is met from several sources of which Government and the local bodies are the principal ones, fees being charged only in the privately managed schools which have not come under the free primary education scheme. The income from fees is very small.

Table 3.12 shows the direct expenditure on primary (including junior basic) schools according to sources in some years. The total expenditure on primary education during 1961-64 was Rs. 28,54,28,050 of which the State share was Rs. 23,36,83,689. Of the total direct expenditure in 1963-64 Government contributed 83.07 per cent., local bodies 8.07 per cent. and private sources 8.86 per cent. In this year the total expenditure on education from Government funds under 28—Education was Rs. 24,11,87,285 while that on primary education out of Government funds was Rs. 8,67,55,970 which constituted 35.97 per cent. of the total expenditure on education out of Government funds.

Table 3.13 shows the expenditure out of development budget on primary education in different plan periods and during 1961-64.

Table 3.14 shows the average annual cost of primary (including junior basic) schools in some years.

### **Wastage, stagnation and other problems**

The most serious drawbacks in primary education are undoubtedly the huge wastage and stagnation year after year.

Table 3.15 shows the degree of wastage in some years. Certain socio-economic causes contributing to wastage and stagnation may be combated by the introduction of mid-day meals and free supply of books, slates and school uniforms in which direction some work was done during the septennium.

To reduce wastage in primary education an amendment was made in 1950 to the Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Act requiring a child once enrolled in a primary school to attend school up to the end of the primary stage. The Act is not, however, enforced strictly.

### **School meals**

Under the programme of School Meals, mid-day meals were provided in certain selected junior and senior basic schools. Non-recurring expenditure per school with 100-150 pupils was sanctioned at the rate of Rs. 2,075 per school. Recurring cost towards mid-day meals was 16 paise per

student per day of which 10 paise per student per day for 120 days in a year was borne by Government. Thirty units of basic schools (18 junior and 12 senior) were sanctioned grants for school meals in 1962-63 and another 30 (18 junior and 12 senior) in 1963-64.

### **Administration and control**

Generally speaking, the task of organising and administering primary education is entrusted in urban areas to local bodies like the Municipalities and Calcutta Corporation and in rural areas to the District School Boards (the District School Board was not, however, set up in Purulia by 1963-64) of which the secretary is the District Inspector of Schools. The same officer acts as adviser to the local bodies in respect of primary schools in municipal areas. The State Government exercises administrative control through Acts of legislature and academic control by determining the syllabus and the course of studies, publishing nationalised textbooks on Languages, Mathematics, Geography, Nature Study and on English (since 1963-64) for classes III to V (before the publication of textbooks by the Directorate, the Director of Public Instruction approved textbooks for primary schools through the Text Book Committee), approving textbooks for other classes and conducting the Primary Final Examination at the end of class IV. The Education Directorate sanctions recognition and grant-in-aid to primary schools in municipal areas. The number of Sub-Inspectors of Schools, who are in-charge of inspecting primary schools in rural and urban areas (except within Calcutta Corporation), was 390 in 1963-64 as against 237 in 1957-58. The average number of schools visited by a Sub-Inspector in 1963-64 was 83 as against 107 in 1957-58.

### **Reorganisation and new development**

The fundamental principle of learning through creative and productive activity has been accepted by the State Government as the guiding principle in elementary education. The scheme for the conversion of the traditional primary schools into five class junior basic schools was pursued according to a phased programme and steps were taken for orientation of primary schools into the basic pattern. The curriculum was considerably reorganised by the inclusion of English as a subject of study in classes III to V, decimalisation in the Arithmetic portion of the syllabus and large-scale introduction of simple crafts like leaf-weaving, vegetable-gardening, paper-work etc. as well as inexpensive basic school activities like safai, prayer, environmental studies etc. in ordinary primary schools.

Significant progress was expected to be achieved by intensifying efforts in implementing this scheme by the introduction of new teaching materials on English and History. The Education Directorate published *Teachers' Handbook on English* as a helpbook for teachers.

The post of a Science Consultant was created in the 2nd Plan period for improvement in the teaching of science in primary classes.

The State Institute of Education was set up at Banipur in 1963-64 for the qualitative improvement of teaching in elementary schools. The Research Department of the Institute concentrated on a few major areas of study like Measurement and Evaluation, Educational Guidance etc. The department was also busy with evaluating educational process, improving teaching methods, exploring craft potential and investigation of the academic and social problems of students.

## CHAPTER IV

**BASIC EDUCATION**

The Government policy of providing for elementary education of the basic type, accepted as the national pattern of education, is being implemented steadily by (i) the conversion of existing primary schools and junior high/middle schools into junior basic schools and senior basic schools respectively, (ii) setting up new basic schools, (iii) orientation of existing primary schools into the basic pattern and (iv) upgrading junior basic schools to senior basic ones.

**Types of Basic Schools**

Basic schools in the State are of the following types:

- (a) Pre-basic (nursery) schools for children of the age group 3 to 5 years.
- (b) Junior basic schools with classes I to V for children of the age-group 6 to 11 years,
- (c) Senior basic schools with classes VI to VIII for children of the age-group 12 to 14 years and
- (d) Complete basic schools with classes I to VIII.

**Pre-Basic (Nursery) Schools:** West Bengal has two State-managed nursery schools.

Table 4.01 shows the number of, enrolment in and direct expenditure of pre-basic (nursery) schools in some years (see chapter III).

**Junior Basic Schools:** A junior basic school in the rural areas of this State ordinarily possesses six bighas of land which is fenced in due course by growing natural hedges as an agricultural practice pursued by the school itself. The school building of the approved type plan costs between Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 12,000, 12½ per cent. of the cost being contributed by local efforts. It ordinarily has a total roll strength of about 150 to 180. The same integrated syllabus is followed in both primary and junior basic schools.

Table 4.02 shows the number of and enrolment in junior basic schools in some years. Table 4.03 shows the number of trained and untrained teachers and the percentage of trained teachers in junior basic schools in some years. In 1963-64 there were four teachers for each school with an enrolment up to 150 and an additional teacher was appointed if the enrolment exceeded 150. The scale of pay of basic trained teachers serving in junior basic schools with effect from the 1st April, 1961 is Rs. 80—2—100—3—130—4—150 and the head teacher draws a special pay of Rs. 15 per month. A trained school mother is appointed wherever available.

Table 4.04 shows the direct expenditure of junior basic schools in some years.

**Senior Basic Schools: Complete Basic Schools:** Table 4.05 shows the number of and enrolment in senior basic schools in some years. Table 4.06 gives particulars of senior basic and complete basic schools sanctioned till 1964. Table 4.07 shows the number of teachers and the percentage of trained teachers in senior basic schools in some years. Table 4.08 shows the direct expenditure of senior basic schools in some years.

### **Teachers' qualifications and scales of pay with effect from the 1st April, 1951**

The scale of pay of the head teacher of a senior basic school who should be an M.A. with post-graduate basic training is Rs. 210—10—450. Three assistant teachers who should be B.A./B.Sc., post-graduate basic trained, draw pay in the scale of Rs. 160—7—223—8—295. Each class of a senior basic school should have a minimum of 25 and a maximum of 40 pupils. The senior basic schools follow, as far as practicable, the syllabus prescribed by the Board of Secondary Education for classes VI to VIII. Two crafts are, in addition, compulsory for each scholar. The schools are, however, expected to provide a rich, creative, active and co-operative community life through actual participation of the students and teachers in various kinds of co-curricular activities.

### **Basic Training Colleges**

**Junior Basic Training Colleges (called Basic Training Schools up to October 1955):** Table 4.09 shows the number of, enrolment in and direct expenditure of junior basic training colleges in some years. The training course, open to matriculates or candidates with equivalent qualification, is of one academic year and students enjoy a monthly stipend of Rs. 30. Deputed teachers receive their full pay besides stipend..

**Senior Basic Training Colleges:** Senior basic training colleges are meant for training undergraduate teachers. The trainees receive a monthly stipend of Rs. 30. Table 4.10 shows the number of, enrolment in and direct expenditure of senior basic training colleges in some years.

**Post-graduate Basic Training Colleges:** Table 4.11 shows the number of, enrolment in and direct expenditure of post-graduate basic training colleges in some years. The trainees receive a monthly stipend of Rs. 40 for men and Rs. 50 for women. The course is of one academic year and the curriculum includes productive work including crafts, community living, theory and practice of basic education and other creative subjects like Fine Arts, Music, Dramatics etc. in addition to the usual professional subjects offered in the B.T. course.

One of the special features of basic training institutions at all levels is that the regular one-year course is followed by six months of supervised fieldwork and one month of Completion Course which is commonly known as Refresher Course, in order that the trainees may qualify themselves for the diploma/certificate.

### **Organisation and Administration**

The State Advisory Board of Basic Education advises Government on all matters relating to basic education. A Board of Supervisors consisting of experts has also been formed for the supervision of basic training institutions.

Junior basic schools are managed by District School Boards and in some cases by voluntary organisations. Senior basic schools are under the management of voluntary organisations and managing committees. Except the practising schools attached to some of the Government basic training colleges the State Government does not manage any basic school.

### **Reorganisation and New Development**

In conformity with a national project a scheme was sanctioned in 1962-63 for the orientation of primary schools into the basic pattern. Under the programme taken up to implement the scheme the District Inspectors at first

met in a seminar at Banipur, in 24-Parganas district, to formulate the plans of orientation. Two seminars (one at Tarangapur Junior Basic Training College in West Dinajpur and the other at Kalanabagram Siksha Niketan Junior Basic Training College) were organised for all the Assistant Inspectors of Schools in two batches. Seminars were subsequently held at the district headquarters in which the Sub-Inspectors of Schools of the district concerned participated for training in the principles of this orientation. Afterwards 15 days' seminars were organised in selected venues at village level in their circles. Each seminar was attended by 40 primary school teachers on an average. These useful and popular seminars helped very much in orienting primary schools into the basic pattern. By the end of 1963-64 more than 550 such seminars were held with 22,000 teachers participating in them.

The policy of recruitment of basic trained graduates as Sub-Inspectors of Schools raised the percentage of basic trained personnel in the Inspectorate and helped in reorientation work.

## CHAPTER V

### SECONDARY EDUCATION

From the standpoint of the nation as a whole secondary education occupies a very important position in the scheme of education. High priority has, therefore, been given in the post-independence period to the reorganisation and development of secondary education to suit it to the changed circumstances and needs of the society.

#### Types of Secondary Schools

**Scheme of school classes:** The following types of schools provide secondary education:

- (i) Middle schools with classes V-VI known as two-class junior high schools,
- (ii) Middle schools with classes V-VIII known as four-class junior high schools,
- (iii) Senior basic schools with classes VI-VIII,
- (iv) High schools with classes V-X or classes I-X and
- (v) Higher secondary (including multipurpose) schools with clause I-XI or V-XI or VI-XI or IX-XI.

With the gradual conversion of existing 4-class primary schools into 5-class junior basic schools, the class V of secondary schools was being integrated with primary stage.

#### Reorganisation of Secondary Education

The Central Government scheme of upgrading high schools to higher secondary ones with unilateral or multilateral streams was followed as far as funds would permit. This State had the largest number (1,296) of higher secondary (including multipurpose) schools in India in 1963-64. The reorganised higher secondary schools, with one or more of seven streams of subjects such as Humanities, Science, Technical, Commerce, Agriculture, Home Science, and Fine Arts began to function from the school session of 1957.

The higher secondary multipurpose schools provide for diversification of courses after class VIII into different streams. After passing the Higher Secondary Examination students can join the 1st year class of a 3-year degree course which the students passing the School Final Examination of class X high school may join after passing the Pre-University/University Entrance Examination.

### **Improvement and Development of Secondary Education**

The following were some of the schemes taken up for the expansion and improvement of secondary education in the septennium:

- (i) Establishment, expansion and upgrading of high schools;
- (ii) Provision of additional accommodation, furniture, equipment and appliances;
- (iii) Setting up of multipurpose schools;
- (iv) Improvement of teaching facilities, libraries and reading rooms including provision for science and craft teaching, audio-visual aids and school-broadcasting;
- (v) Improvement and expansion of teachers' training facilities;
- (vi) Organisation of seminars and refresher courses for teachers and headmasters etc. for increasing their professional efficiency and orientation in the reorganised secondary education pattern;
- (vii) Provision of educational experiment and research;
- (viii) Improvement of the quality and conditions of service of teachers;
- (ix) Housing of secondary school teachers;
- (x) Appointment of Hindi teachers;
- (xi) Expansion of girls' education;
- (xii) Provision of amenities for students; and
- (xiii) Provision of scholarships, stipends and financial help for students;

Tables 5.01, 5.02 and 5.03 show the number of, enrolment in and average enrolment per school in the following types of institutions respectively in some years:

- (a) Junior high/middle (including senior basic) schools,
- (b) High schools, and
- (c) Higher secondary (including multipurpose) schools.

Tables 5.04, 5.05 and 5.06 show the number of and district-wise enrolment in the following types of schools respectively in 1957-58 and 1963-64:

- (a) Junior high/middle schools,
- (b) High schools, and
- (c) Higher secondary (including multipurpose) schools.

Tables 5.07, 5.08 and 5.09 show the source-wise direct expenditure of junior high/middle, high and higher secondary (including multipurpose) schools in some years. Table 5.10 shows the per capita expenditure in different types of secondary schools in some years.

In 1960-61 approximately 16.87 per cent. of the children of the age-group 11-17 were attending schools as against 21.32 per cent. in 1963-64

**Size of the classes:** Ordinarily enrolment in each class unit in classes V-VIII is restricted to 40 students, whereas in classes IX and X, 50 students are allowed. In very special cases the number of seats can be increased only by five in a class. In upgraded schools each stream in a class may enrol 40 students. In some cases more than one section of 40 students in each in a stream are allowed.

**Teacher-Pupil ratio:** The teacher-pupil ratio in different types of secondary schools in 1957-58 and 1963-64 was as follows:

	1957-58	1963-64
1 Junior High/Middle Schools .. ..	1 : 18	1 : 22.7
2 Senior Basic Schools .. ..	1 : 18	1 : 18.8
3 High/Higher Secondary Schools .. ..	1 : 26	1 : 25.6

### Schemes for Improvement and Development of Secondary Education

(i, ii and iii) **Establishment of new schools, expansion and upgrading of High Schools to Class XI and provision of additional accommodation etc.:** In accordance with the State policy of taking over or establishment of institutions on sponsored basis in all stages of education new secondary schools were started in unschooled, under-schooled or overcrowded areas. The State Government bears the entire financial responsibility in respect of sponsored institutions but their management is entrusted to private bodies. The number of high/higher secondary/junior high schools set up on a sponsored basis was eight in the 1st Plan period, ten in the 2nd Plan and eleven during 1961-64. Necessary grants were sanctioned for additional accommodation, furniture, equipment and appliances. The amounts of grant sanctioned for the purpose were Rs. 68.28 lakhs in 1961-62, Rs. 59.11 lakhs in 1962-63 and Rs. 24.03 lakhs in 1963-64.

In 1963-64 the teaching of Crafts was introduced in 60 junior high/middle schools with necessary grants for craft rooms and purchase of implements.

The total number of higher secondary schools with diversified courses was 769 in 1960-61 as against 1,296 in 1963-64. The amounts spent for upgrading schools to multipurpose standard were Rs. 142.36 lakhs in 1960-61, Rs. 181.26 lakhs in 1961-62 and Rs. 135.11 lakhs in 1963-64.

(iv) **Improvement of teaching facilities:** Grants were sanctioned to secondary schools for improvement of teaching facilities and purchase of equipment and furniture. Till 1960-61, 118 class X schools were sanctioned grants at the rate of Rs. 50,000 each and 286 schools at the rate of Rs. 15,000 each. Till 1963-64, 485 class X schools were sanctioned grants under the scheme. Till 1961-62, the State Government sanctioned a capital grant of Rs. 1,05,000 per school for construction of science laboratories and purchase of apparatus and appliances for Elective Science course. After 1961-62 capital grants at the same rate could not be continued to be sanctioned due to shortage of funds. The grants released under this scheme amounted to Rs. 43.88 lakhs in 1961-62, Rs. 24.49 lakhs in 1962-63 and Rs. 15.80 lakhs in 1963-64. The amounts of loans sanctioned for the purpose were Rs. 3.25 lakhs in 1961-62, Rs. 3.17 lakhs in 1962-63 and Rs. 2.99 lakhs in 1963-64. On account of inadequate budget provision following national emergency the schools upgraded with Humanities and Commerce courses in 1962-63 could not be given any aid

for construction of additional accommodation, purchase of equipment or payment of salary to additional teachers of the upgraded sections. The schools upgraded in 1962-63 with Technical or Science streams were, however, given non-recurring grants at a modified rate of Rs. 25,000 per school for purchase of apparatus and appliances, the authorities of such schools providing necessary accommodation for these courses. They also got recurring grants for payment of salaries to additional staff appointed to teach Elective Science and Technical courses and for contingent expenditure. All schools upgraded before 1962-63 were, however, given non-recurring and recurring grants as usual for the maintenance of upgraded sections as approved under those schemes.

Craft being a compulsory subject in all upgraded schools, a large number of craft teachers were recruited.

Under the scheme of improvement of libraries and reading-rooms, schools which were upgraded with diversified courses were given a grant of Rs. 5,000 each for the improvement of their libraries and reading-rooms and schools offering Technical course were given Rs. 5,000 extra each. Other upgraded schools and some selected high schools were sanctioned Rs. 2,500 each for the same purpose. Till 1960-61, 586 schools and by 1963-64, 800 schools got such grants. The amount of grant released during 1961-64 was Rs. 5.65 lakhs.

Library units formed by extension service provided adequate library facilities for many schools.

**Audio-Visual Aids** were provided to as many secondary schools as possible. To train up teachers of secondary schools in the use of audio-visual aids a fully equipped audio-visual unit was instituted in 1960-61 in each of the four Government and four non-Government secondary teachers' training colleges in the State with a non-recurring grant of Rs. 18,950 for each unit. The necessary staff also, was sanctioned (see chapter IX).

The West Bengal State Council for School Broadcasting looked after the listening side of educational programmes for secondary schools organised and conducted by the Calcutta Station of the All-India Radio with its help. Radio sets were supplied free to 938 secondary schools by 1963-64.

**Special Honours Examination:** Calcutta University allowed graduates to appear at special honours examinations in various subjects. Many teachers took advantage of this to increase their professional qualification.

(v) **Improvement of facilities of teachers' training:** Table 5.11 shows the total number and qualifications of teachers in senior basic, junior high/middle, high and higher secondary (including multipurpose) schools in some years.

In 1957-58, out of a total number of 31,930 teachers employed in these types of schools only 8,737, i.e. 27.36 per cent. were trained, the corresponding figures for 1963-64 being 54,151 and 16,878; i.e. 31.16 per cent. of the teachers in 1963-64 were trained.

Teachers' training programme was geared up during the Second and Third Plan periods. In 1963-64 the number of training institutions and training departments attached to universities and colleges, for secondary school teachers rose to 27 (19 post-graduate and 8 undergraduate). The enrolment of graduates in the existing B. T. Colleges (including post-graduate basic training colleges) and the Post-Graduate Training College for Physical Education rose from 1,184 in 1957-58 to 2,496 in 1963-64 (see chapter VI).



The expenditure under the scheme of improvement and expansion of teachers' training facilities (including training in Guidance) was Rs. 37.01 lakhs in 1961-62, Rs. 47.72 lakhs in 1962-63 and Rs. 37.35 lakhs in 1963-64. The enrolment of undergraduates in teachers' training institutions including senior basic training colleges rose from 200 in 1957-58 to 456 in 1963-64. In 1963-64 only 35.60 per cent. of the teachers of high and higher secondary schools and 16.33 per cent. of the teachers of junior high/middle schools and senior basic schools were trained. Due to the recruitment of new teachers who were mostly untrained the number of untrained teachers swelled every year.

**Training Institutions for Craft Teachers:** The State Government set up two craft teachers' training centres during the Second Plan; one with a technical bias is for men only and the other with an emphasis on artistic handicraft is for women only. Each centre has a capacity for 60 students and the training course is of one year.

To meet the immediate demand for qualified teachers of science Government and the Board of Secondary Education have allowed, as a special case, the part-time appointment in schools of Science teachers from colleges. Short Contents Training courses of six months' duration in Chemistry, Physics and Biology are held in five colleges. On successfully completing the course, B.Sc. (Pass) teachers of class XI schools may teach Elective Science in the upgraded sections in higher secondary schools where qualified science teachers are not available. The annual output of such teachers till 1963-64 was 350. Trainees are granted full deputation pay and allowance and also stipends at the rate of Rs. 50 per month in the case of training in Calcutta colleges and Rs. 40 per month in colleges outside Calcutta.

**The Institute of English:** In co-operation with the British Council Government set up in 1963-64 the Institute of English for training teachers of secondary schools and training colleges in the modern method of teaching English.

(vi) **Organisation of seminars and refresher courses:** It is difficult to assess in definitive terms the value of an educational programme like seminars or summer institutes as its success is reflected in intangible factors only. Participants develop an enhanced interest in the subject under study and feel an urge to profit by new ideas of approaching, studying and presenting problems or aspects of questions connected with their subject.

So from time to time seminars, summer institutes, refresher courses were organised for teachers and headmasters, etc., to make them acquainted with the latest developments in methods of teaching and the treatment of problems connected with teaching.

(vii) **Provision of educational experiment and research:** Research work was done at the Bureau of Educational and Psychological Research attached to the David Hare Training College on, among other subjects, School Guidance, Teacher-Selection Project, evaluation of different methods of teaching Bengali spelling and new methods of teaching school subjects etc. (see chapter VI). A research unit was attached to the Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Banipur for conducting research particularly in basic education as a part of the Intensive Area Scheme.

The Experimental Psychology Department and the Teachers' Training Department of Calcutta University also carried on research work in secondary education.

**Extension Service Department:** Extension Service Departments were opened in five training colleges to organise refresher courses, seminars, workshops and conferences for discussing concrete problems of education and disseminating improved teaching methods through in-service training. They also offered library services and active guidance for the benefit of secondary school teachers.

**Career Masters:** Government intends to provide each upgraded school with a Career Master to give vocational and educational guidance to students. The Bureau of Educational and Psychological Research organises training courses for the training of teachers of class XI schools in the guidance programme as Career Masters; 464 Career Masters were trained by March 1964. Experience shows that the appointment of Career Masters tends to increase interest in education and improves examination results.

(viii) **Improvement of the Quality and Conditions of Service of Teachers: Pay scales of non-Government Secondary School Teachers:** Pay scales for teachers in non-Government secondary schools were revised during the septennium in 1957-58 and in 1961-62 as stated in Table No. 5-12 with effect from the 1st April, 1961 and 40,615 teachers were brought within the purview of the revised pay scales. The pay scales of craft teachers were fixed according to the duration and intensity of the craft training they had received. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 179.25 lakhs in 1961-62, Rs. 221.14 lakhs in 1962-63 and Rs. 283.38 lakhs in 1963-64. The pay scales of teachers in Government secondary schools were revised with effect from the 1st April, 1961. Contributory provident fund was introduced in every aided school.

For serving in rural areas trained pass graduates get an allowance of Rs. 15 per month and trained M.A.'s and Honours graduates Rs. 25 per month in lieu of free quarters.

(ix) **Housing of Teachers of Secondary Schools:** To attract qualified teachers to schools, especially in rural areas, a scheme was initiated in the 2nd Plan to provide schools, mostly in rural areas, with units of twin teachers' quarters, the estimated cost of each unit being Rs. 10,000. Up to 1960-61, 146 units of quarters and till 1963-64, 405 units for 810 families were sanctioned. About 1/3rd of these quarters was allotted to women teachers. The total expenditure was Rs. 5.76 lakhs in 1961-62, Rs. 4.47 lakhs in 1962-63 and Rs. 3.14 lakhs in 1963-64. Teachers were also granted loans on easy terms for building houses.

(x) **Appointment of Hindi Teachers:** Up to 1963-64 approximately 300 and 32 Hindi teachers were appointed in aided and Government schools respectively.

(xi) **Expansion of Girls' Education:** (see chapter X.)

(xii) **Provision of amenities for students: Housing of students of Secondary schools—School meals and school tiffin:** Secondary schools in the mofussil were sanctioned grants varying from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000 each for the construction of hostel buildings. The total number of hostels sanctioned up to 1963-64 was 305 with accommodation for 6,230 students. The amount of expenditure during 1961-64 was Rs. 39.43 lakhs.

Under the scheme of tiffin grant for high schools a sum of 56 paise per student per month up to 20 per cent. of the nominal roll strength was paid by Government provided a tiffin fee of 56 paise per student per month was levied on the remaining 80 per cent. of the pupils in the institutions. The number of schools to which such grants were sanctioned was 85 in 1960-61 and 39 in 1963-64.

Mid-day meal is supplied to nearly 2,000 students of four Government schools in Calcutta through Saral Memorial School Meal Service, a voluntary private organisation. The entire cost of its maintenance is borne by Government. Every student is required to contribute Rs. 2.50 paise per month against which a meal of the value of about 18 paise per head is supplied every day.

(xiii) **Scholarships, stipends and other financial help to scholars:** M.E. Scholarship Examination is held at the end of class VI for selected students of junior high/middle schools. Each scholarship, tenable for four years, is valued at Rs. 5 per month. The Central Examination, a special scholarship examination for girls reading in girls' junior high schools, is held annually at the end of class VI. Each scholarship, tenable for four years is valued at Rs. 5 per month.

Besides the general scholarships sanctioned on the results of public examinations, stipends, book-grants and other financial help are provided liberally to students. In aided secondary schools of all types free places are provided at the rate of 20 per cent. in rural area schools, 15 per cent. in industrial town area schools and 10 per cent. in Calcutta and Howrah Municipal area schools.

### **Secondary Education in Rural Areas**

Out of 4,995 secondary schools in 1963-64, 3,583 (627 class XI multipurpose schools, 820 class X schools, 1,876 junior high/middle schools and 260 senior basic schools) were in rural areas with an enrolment of 728,832 (boys 563,114 and girls 165,718) against the total enrolment of 1,343,385 (boys 949,081 and girls 394,304). The rural secondary schools had 30,054 teachers out of the total number of 54,151 teachers in all secondary schools in the same year. The direct expenditure on secondary education in 1963-64 from the Government Funds was Rs. 5,67,76,530. Out of this amount Rs. 3,15,82,202 was spent on the rural secondary schools. Sixty-five recognised class XI schools (multipurpose) in rural areas were permitted to teach the Agriculture course in addition to other courses.

### **Grant-in-aid to schools**

The State Government sanctions grants to the extent of cent. per cent. deficit to non-Government aided high schools and senior basic schools which fulfil certain conditions. To promote the spread of education grant-in-aid rules are relaxed in favour of schools located in educationally backward areas. Junior high schools receive grant-in-aid on lump basis. Additional grants are also sanctioned to the aided junior high schools for making payment to the qualified teachers at the revised scales of pay introduced from the 1st April, 1961.

### **Vocational and Technical education at secondary level**

In 1963-64 there were fifty-four class XI schools (multipurpose) with technical courses. Usually a grant of Rs. 1,70,000 is sanctioned to each school for construction of additional rooms, workshops and purchase of necessary apparatus and appliances. Maintenance grants are also sanctioned to aided schools for payment of salaries to the technical staff and contingent expenditure of the technical sections.

### **Physical Education in secondary schools**

There were more than 500 qualified physical education teachers in high and higher secondary schools in 1963-64.

### **Science teaching in secondary schools**

Under the Board of Secondary Education rules General Science is a compulsory subject for the School Final Examination. It is also a core subject for all students up to class X in all class XI schools while Elective Science is taught in classes IX to XI to those students only who elect for it. The State programme is to sanction science courses gradually to all upgraded schools according to availability of funds.

### **Science Talent Search Schemes**

The National Council of Educational Research and Training has been holding a Science Talent Search Examination since 1963 to attract boys and girls to the study of the Basic Sciences in the higher stages of education. The examination is open to the students of class XI of higher secondary schools and equivalent standard.

Since 1960-61 ten students in West Bengal are selected annually for award of scholarship under Sir Jagadish Bose National Talent Search Scheme which is open also to the engineering and technological students.

### **Medium of Instruction**

The mother-tongue of the majority of pupils continued to be the medium of instruction in all secondary schools. In most schools this was Bengali and in a few cases Hindi, Urdu, Nepali, Oriya and Telegu. There were not many English medium schools in the State.

### **Curriculum**

In all secondary schools the curriculum for classes from VI upwards is prescribed by the Board of Secondary Education while the departmental syllabus for the primary stage is followed in classes V and below.

Suitable changes were made in the curricula of secondary education in the wake of its reorganisation. For Higher Secondary Examination there is a common core of subjects to provide a liberal education and facilitate transfers from one type of study or school to another or from one department to another in the case of a multilateral school. In the higher secondary course one Craft is a compulsory subject together with Social Studies, General Science and Mathematics. In the Higher Secondary Examination students have to offer three elective subjects and two languages. The syllabus of class X schools was revised on the lines of those of class XI schools. General Science is a compulsory subject in X-class high schools. Elective Science was introduced in 1963 in the high school stage.

English and Bengali are two compulsory languages throughout the high school course. A student reads a classical language (compulsory) in class VIII in all schools. Those who take up Humanities course continue the study of the language in classes IX-XI. The federal language (Rashtrabhasa), Hindi is taught in classes V to VII. The problem here is one of availability of qualified teachers and of arrangement for their training.

### **Administration and Organisation**

The Board of Secondary Education was superseded by Government and pending its reorganisation, placed under the charge of an Administrator, on May 13, 1954. Under the West Bengal Act V of 1963 the new West Bengal Board of Secondary Education began to function from January 1, 1964.

The Board exercises general supervision and control over all high and higher secondary schools within its jurisdiction. The Board has no agency of its own for inspection of schools which is done by the Education Directorate. The Board holds the final examinations (School Final and Higher Secondary). It is also the authority for granting permission for the upgrading of high schools into higher secondary ones with Humanities or with diversified courses, on the recommendation of the Education Directorate (see chapter I).

### Results of Examinations

Tables 5.13 and 5.14 show the results of School Final (Annual) and Higher Secondary (Annual) Examinations respectively for the various years during the septennium.

Table 5.15 shows the expenditure on secondary education in different years and Plan periods.

## CHAPTER VI

### TRAINING OF TEACHERS

During the septennium West Bengal had arrangement for teacher-training at the following levels under the Teacher-Education Programme:

- (i) Training for teachers engaged in pre-primary education,
- (ii) Training for teachers of primary and junior basic schools,
- (iii) Training for the undergraduate teachers,
- (iv) Training for graduate teachers of high and higher secondary schools,
- (v) Training for physical instructors,
- (vi) Training for teachers of Music, Home Science, Craft, etc. and
- (vii) Training for teachers of the deaf-mute.

**Training for Teachers in Pre-Primary Schools:** Chittaranjan Teachers' Training Centre and the Training Department of the Gokhale Memorial Girls' School and College, both in Calcutta, are two senior training colleges offering a 2-year course for undergraduate women teachers. Successful trainees are entitled to be appointed in pre-basic, nursery and kindergarten schools.

In 1963-64 there were three School Mothers' Training Centres offering training in the principles of child-care with special emphasis on practical work to widows and socially handicapped women, generally 20 to 40 years old and preferably with academic qualification up to class VIII. A centre trains every year three batches of 20 candidates in each, the course being of three months. Trainees receive a monthly stipend. The trained school mothers are usefully employed in the pre-basic, junior basic and primary schools (see chapter X).

**Non-Basic Primary Training Schools** have a training course of one full academic year. Students enjoyed a monthly stipend of Rs. 20 which was increased to Rs. 30 in May 1962. These schools are being gradually upgraded and oriented as junior basic training colleges. They continue to cater for the 'C' category (non-matriculate, uptrained) primary school teachers.

Table 6.01 shows the number of, enrolment in and direct expenditure of training schools (non-basic) in some years.

Calcutta Corporation runs the Teachers' Training Institution, the only institution of its kind under municipal management. The institution offers junior and senior training of one year's duration for teachers.

Training of non-basic type for undergraduate teachers, specially for English-medium schools, is available to women in the Loreto House, Calcutta, and to men in St. Thomas Boys' School, Calcutta. There are eight Senior Training Schools for women. The syllabus followed is of non-basic type but based on activity methods. They are the oldest institutions for imparting training to women teachers of primary stage. The teachers trained in these schools receive their certificate after two years of service in recognised schools. They are allowed to teach in primary and junior high schools.

#### **Basic Training Institutions:** (see chapter IV.)

**Training of Secondary School Teachers:** With the roll-strength in secondary schools increasing during the septennium steps were taken to provide for increased facility for the training of secondary school teachers under a phased programme by (i) increasing (a) the number of training institutions and (b) the intake capacity of existing colleges and (ii) sanctioning Extension Service Departments and Extension Service Units to training colleges. In 1963-64 the number of such departments and units was five in each case.

Table 6.02 indicates the number of, enrolment in and direct expenditure of training colleges for secondary school teachers in some years.

In 1963-64 there were nine teachers' training colleges including the Kalyani Teachers' Training College, exclusively offering B.T. or B.Ed. course. Besides these nine colleges (with an annual intake capacity of 730), Calcutta University and Visva-Bharati had teachers' training departments attached to them. Some colleges trained women graduate teachers. Government training colleges do not charge fees.

There is a great demand for training among women among whom the percentage of trained teachers is higher than among men. Table 6.03 shows the percentage of trained and untrained teachers of secondary (including senior basic) schools in some years.

Calcutta University instituted in 1951-52 the post-graduate degrees of M.A. and M.Sc. in Education with a 2-year course. Visva-Bharati introduced the M.Ed. course of one year in 1963-64.

Government awards stipends to a large number of trainees in training institutions at different rates on merit-basis. Government also meets by enhanced grant-in-aid the amount of deficit of a secondary school caused by the payment of the full amount of the salary to a teacher deputed by it to receive training. Teachers in receipt of pay may also get stipend on their merit. Table 6.04 shows the results of non-university training examinations held during the septennium. The results of B.T./B.Ed. and M.A./M.Sc. in Education examinations held by different universities have been incorporated in the examination results of respective universities (see chapter VIII).

The Bureau of Educational and Psychological Research, attached to David Hare Training College, Calcutta was started in 1951-52 with the object of formulating and standardizing Intelligence and Aptitude Tests and also of Attainment Tests including improvement of the current technique of

examinations, giving vocational guidance to scholars, training of personnel for administering tests, advising schools in maintaining school records of individual scholars in proper form and investigation of such problems as Government might consider necessary for the improvement of school education in the State. This Bureau has been serving as a clearing house of up-to-date information relating to educational development and research. It publishes, periodically and occasionally, bulletins, containing digests of such information and also of the research work done at the Bureau. A miniature psychological laboratory has been set up for it.

**Training for Physical Instructors:** (see chapter XI.)

**Training in Home Science and Training for Music Teachers:** (see chapter VIII.)

**Training for Craft Teachers:** (see chapter V.)

Art Appreciation constitutes a special type of teacher-training offered by Calcutta University.

**Training for Teachers of the Deaf-Mute:** (see chapter XI.)

## CHAPTER VII

### UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE ED

With the vast changes taking place in the political, economic, industrial and social life of India since the attainment of Independence, the functions, duties and responsibilities of universities have assumed a new and wider significance.

#### University Grants Commission

One of the landmarks in the history of higher education in India was the setting up, in 1953, of the University Grants Commission to ensure the co-ordination and maintenance of standards of higher education all over the country. It took up a multi-faceted programme for the improvement of education and research in the universities and affiliated colleges to which it allocated grants for the purpose. Since its inception the University Grants Commission has successfully floated new ideas and projects and provided expert guidance and financial assistance.

#### Problem of university and collegiate education

The main problems of the State in the stage of university and collegiate education during the septennium were:

- (a) Meeting the growing demand for larger numbers of seats in various branches of learning for the post-school and the post-graduate stages,
- (b) Linking up study at collegiate level with the multiple school programmes and conversion of colleges to fit them into the 3-year degree course pattern,
- (c) Catering to the varied needs of students by opening new departments of study,

- (d) Improving the standard of teaching, the teacher-student ratio and the conditions of service of teachers and
- (e) Creating for students better conditions of study by making increased provision for their amenities.

The State Government encourages every university to develop special branches of study and programmes so that the different universities may be complementary to one another. The regrouping of the total student population of West Bengal under seven universities in different parts of the State with diverse educational facilities has ensured better standards of higher education and improved conditions of teaching and research, besides bringing higher education within easier reach of aspirants after it and making it less costly for many families. Calcutta University lays greater emphasis on the traditional courses in humanities and pure science though it has arrangements for the study of practical sciences and technology also. Kalyani University provides facilities for the study of Humanities generally, and Agricultural, Veterinary and the allied sciences in particular and for conducting researches in those sciences for the benefit of the rural and other areas in the State of West Bengal. Burdwan University has definitely a technological bias. The Rabindra Bharati lays special emphasis on the study and development of culture and aesthetics. The North Bengal University caters mainly for the hill-tribes and other peoples of northern West Bengal. The universities were developed under the scheme of development of universities by substantial grants from the State including the matching share towards the University Grants Commission scheme for development as well as extension of their existing departments (the total Third Plan provision being Rs. 252.85 lakhs). The Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) and the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, set up respectively in 1951 and 1959 are institutions "of national importance" having power to confer degrees. Table 7.01 states the amounts of expenditure on university and collegiate education out of development budget in some years.

### Relation of the State Government to the universities

The State Government has practically nothing to do with the Centrally-managed Visva-Bharati University. All universities are autonomous, statutory bodies within certain limitations.

### Calcutta University

During the septennium there was considerable expansion in the number of seats available for post-graduate courses in Arts under this University. As against 1,100 seats in M.A. classes in 1960 there were about 1,550 in 1964.

Calcutta University also had for some time during the septennium an undergraduate department for the B.Com. degree course and for some other subjects as Geography, Experimental Psychology and Anthropology for which affiliated colleges did not have adequate facilities.

The University also ran, as usual, Departments of (1) Museology, (2) Education and Teachers' Training, and (3) Journalism. The University College of Medicine began to function from 1957.

Calcutta University has an annual statutory grant of Rs. 21.62 lakhs.

Table 7.02 shows the enrolment in Calcutta University in some years.



The following table shows the number of scholars admitted by Calcutta University to the various research degrees during the septennium:—

Number of Scholars who received Research Degrees													
Year	D.Litt.	D.Sc.	M.D.	M.S.	M.O.	D.Phil. (Arts)	D.Phil. (Sc.)	D.Phil. (Med.)	D.Phil. (Agri.)	D.Phil. (Eng.)	LL.D.	D.Sc. (P.H.)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1957-58	..	..	3	2	3	4	18	43	11	..	..	..	84
1958-59	..	..	3	..	..	..	28	49	7	..	1	..	88
1959-60	..	..	3	2	5	2	13	58	5	..	..	..	88
1960-61	..	..	3	9	4	4	4	17	60	5	2	..	108
1961-62	..	..	4	5	1	12	2	35	89	7	3	2	162
1962-63	..	..	4	8	10	11	1	22	103	14	3	1	177
1963-64	..	..	1	6	16	8	12	33	82	13	2	..	173
Total	..	12	37	35	43	25	166	484	62	10	4	1	880

The Department of Radio Physics and Electronics of Calcutta University is the only one of its kind in India. The Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, a large portion of the capital and recurring expenditure of which is borne by the Central Government, provides facilities for training and research in the latest and most important development of Physical Science.

Table 7.03 shows the direct expenditure of Calcutta University in some years.

**Tagore Chair:** Rabindranath Tagore Professorship was established in the University under the Tagore Centenary scheme out of an endowment of Rs. 5 lakhs, the University Grants Commission having contributed Rs. 3 lakhs, the State Government, Rs. 1 lakh and the University, Rs. 1 lakh.

### Visva-Bharati

In 1957-58 the Visva-Bharati remodelled its 3-year Honours course and abolished the Pass course. The 1-year M.A. course was replaced by a new 2-year course.

The Institute of Rural Higher Education having been closed down, the University started, from September 1963, a new academic department called the Palli-Siksha-Sadan. It provides for a 3-year degree course in Social Sciences and a 4-year degree course in Agricultural Science.

The following new courses of studies were introduced in 1963-64: (i) B.Sc. Honours in Physics, (ii) Botany and Zoology as subsidiary subjects for the B.Sc. course, (iii) B.A. Honours in Chinese Studies, (iv) M.A./M.Sc. in Mathematics and (v) M.Ed.

The Visva-Bharati was also in charge of the following schemes:

- (a) Siksha-Charcha, sponsored by the State Government,
- (b) Agro-Economic Research Centre for Eastern India, sponsored by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India and
- (c) The Social Education Organisers' Training Centre, sponsored by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, Government of India.

**Research Degrees:** Two scholars were awarded the degree of Ph.D. in 1958, five in 1959, two in 1960, two in 1961, two in 1962, two in 1963, and three in 1964.

Table 7.04 shows the enrolment and Table 7.05 the direct expenditure of Visva-Bharati University in some years.

### Jadavpur University

It is chiefly a unitary teaching University with powers "to establish, maintain, manage or affiliate institutions in an area within a radius of two miles from the place where the University has its offices, and to take over the maintenance and management of any existing institution within such area".

The University has adopted only the 3-year Honours courses leading to the B.A./B.Sc. degree and post-graduate courses leading to the Master's degree. It had only one affiliated college in 1963-64.

Table 7.06 shows the enrolment and Table 7.07 the direct expenditure of Jadavpur University in some years.

**Research degrees:** One scholar was awarded the degree of Ph.D. (Science) in 1959-60, ten in 1960-61, seven in 1961-62, ten in 1962-63 and also in 1963-64. Two scholars were awarded the Ph.D. (Arts) degree in 1961-62 and four in 1963-64.

### **Burdwan University**

Established in 1960, it is a teaching and affiliating University with jurisdiction over the districts of Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly, Purulia and Birbhum (without affecting the jurisdiction of Visva-Bharati over Santiniketan and Sriniketan).

The University had initially 32 colleges affiliated to it. By March 1964 the number of affiliated colleges including three professional colleges, viz. the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur, College of Textile Technology, Serampore, and the Government Training College, Hooghly, was 35. Eighteen higher secondary schools were permitted to teach the University Entrance course in Arts/Science on certain conditions. By 1963-64 the University had ten post-graduate departments. Considerable progress was made in the implementation of a scheme for the development of higher education (Humanities and Scientific Research) adopted by the University involving a total non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 76.77 lakhs to be shared by the State Government and the University Grants Commission. The acquisition of land and building construction programme of the University progressed considerably by March 1964.

Table 7.08 shows the enrolment and Table 7.09 the direct expenditure of Burdwan University from 1960-61 to 1963-64.

### **Kalyani University**

The jurisdiction of Kalyani University extends to the local limits of the police-stations of Chakdah and Haringhata in the Nadia district and the police-station of Bijpur in 24-Parganas district. It has, however, power to recognise any Agricultural school in West Bengal and to withdraw such recognition.

The University has arrangements for specialised studies up to the post-graduate standard under the Faculties of Agriculture and Veterinary and Biological Sciences.

The Birla College of Agriculture at Haringhata and the Teachers' Training College ceased to be affiliated to Calcutta University and were deemed to be constituent colleges of Kalyani University from the date of its foundation in 1960. More than 1,000 acres of land was acquired for the University by 1962-63. Another 400 acres was under the process of acquisition in 1963-64.

The first hostel for 192 students was completed and the hostel occupied from November 1963.

By 1963-64 the University organised Honours teaching in English, Economics, Chemistry, Agriculture, Botany, Zoology and Physics, and post-graduate teaching in all these subjects except Physics. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research approved of the opening of post-graduate classes in Agriculture in the Birla College of Agriculture. Post-graduate teaching was conducted also in Agronomy, Cytogenetics and Plant Breeding, Entomology, Horticulture and Soil Science under the Faculty of Agriculture. There is also a college for physical education.

Table 7.10 shows the enrolment and Table 7.11 the direct expenditure of Kalyani University from 1960-61 to 1963-64.

### North Bengal University

It started functioning from November 1, 1962 with 15 affiliated colleges in the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, Malda and West Dinajpur.

By 1963-64 arrangements were made for post-graduate and undergraduate teaching in the Faculties of (i) Science, (ii) Arts, and (iii) Engineering and Technology. Botany and Zoology were taught in Darjeeling Government College for which suitable grants were made. Other subjects were taught in the University campus. The number of colleges for general education affiliated to the University in 1963-64 was 17 including two teachers' training colleges and one engineering college.

The programme of building construction got a setback as the major portion of the University campus was under Army occupation for long. The University could not begin its normal work before February 1964.

A well-organised building programme was under execution by the end of 1963-64.

Table 7.12 shows the enrolment and Table 7.13 the direct expenditure of North Bengal University in 1962-63 and 1963-64.

### Rabindra Bharati

The Government of West Bengal decided that on the occasion of the hundredth birth anniversary of the poet Rabindra Nath Tagore a University named Rabindra Bharati should be established in the ancestral home of the poet to perpetuate his memory. The University began to function from May 8, 1962. It provides for advancement in learning and culture in different branches of Humanities and particularly in Fine Arts including Dance, Drama and Music. It is authorised to establish museums and to affiliate institutions teaching Fine Arts. The following courses of study were introduced by 1963-64:

- (1) Three-year degree course (inter-relating Fine Arts) for B.A. degree;
- (2) Three-year senior diploma course in Vocal Music, Instrumental Music, Percussion, Dance and Drama;
- (3) Two-year junior diploma course in Vocal Music, Instrumental Music, Percussion and Dance (to be taught in affiliated institutions only); and
- (4) One-year diploma course in Tagore literature.

The University has been co-ordinating the work of all special types of institutions providing cultural education in Music, Dance, Drama and other Fine Arts. It had 23 institutions affiliated to it in 1963-64.

Table 7.14 shows the enrolment in the Rabindra Bharati and Table 7.15 its direct expenditure in 1962-63 and 1963-64.

**Post-graduate Studies and research:** Provision was made for the promotion of post-graduate studies and research in universities for which a sum of Rs. 84.52 lakhs was spent along with the development of universities in 1961-62. Another sum of Rs. 10.74 lakhs was spent in 1961-62 for the development of the Presidency College for the promotion of research. Provision for studies in Indology has been made in the Sanskrit College, Calcutta (see chapter XI).

**Universities: Enrolment:** Table 7.16 shows the total enrolment (subjectwise) in the Universities in some years.

**University Teachers:** Revised pay scales of teachers as noted below were introduced in the universities with the assistance of the University Grants Commission with effect from the 1st April 1961:

	Rs.
Professor	... 1,000—50—1,500.
Reader	... 700—40—1,100.
Lecturer	... 400—30—640—40—800.

In Jadavpur University the pay scale of Readers of engineering subjects was Rs. 600—40—1,000—50/2—1,150 and that of Lecturers in engineering subjects was Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

**Summer institutes, conferences, seminars etc.:** Under the auspices of the University Grants Commission and also of their own at times the universities organised summer institutes, conferences, seminars etc. in which leading scholars participated.

**Centres of Advanced Study:** By March 1964 the following universities in West Bengal were invited by the University Grants Commission to operate Centres of Advanced Study in specific fields:

Name of university.	Special discipline.
1. Calcutta University	(i) Radio-wave Propagation (Upper Atmosphere) and Radio Astronomy, (ii) Applied Mathematics, and (iii) Ancient Indian History.
2. Visva-Bharati	... Metaphysics.

### Colleges for General Education

Government colleges are directly under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal. Privately-managed colleges fall under three categories according to the financial aid they receive from Government and the degree of control which the latter exercises over them, viz. (i) Government-sponsored colleges, (ii) Government-aided colleges and (iii) other colleges.

**Government-sponsored Colleges:** In 1955-56, West Bengal had 29 sponsored colleges (23 men's and 6 women's), in 1960-61, forty-four (33 men's and 11 women's) of which eleven were sponsored jointly by the State Government and the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Government of India and by March 1964, fifty-three (39 men's and 14 women's).

The governing body of a sponsored college manages the institution in accordance with the terms and privileges laid down by the State Government. Government partly finances aided colleges, the governing bodies of which have greater freedom than those of sponsored colleges.

**Collegiate Education:** To meet the increased demand for seats in post-schools stage of education Government adopted some measures of which the following may be mentioned:

- (1) Provision of additional seats in the existing colleges,
- (2) Setting up or helping to set up new colleges including girls' colleges and

### (3) Provision of alternative courses of study in technical and professional institutions.

The State Government felt that it would not be fair to restrict admission into institutions of higher learning without making alternative provision for absorption of the remnants. So programmes were taken up to develop the existing institutions and to establish new colleges.

West Bengal had, in 1963-64, 145 colleges for general education (all of degree standard) of which 13 were Government-managed and 53 sponsored. All the 145 colleges, except 6 taught pre-University Arts and Science courses also in 1963-64. Table 7.17 shows the number of colleges for general education (managementwise) and Table 7.18 their enrolment (sexwise), number of teachers and direct expenditure in some years.

#### Improvement and development of colleges

Affiliations, in various Arts and Science subjects, both Pass and Honours, were extended to many colleges. The total number of seats in B.Sc. classes (including all the three years) was raised to 34,000 by the 31st March 1964.

The amounts sanctioned from the development budget for the development of non-Government colleges during 1961-64 are noted below:

				(Figures are in lakhs of rupees)		
				1961.62	1962.63	1963.64
Grant	..	..	..	32.17	29.64	10.64
Loan	..	..	..	1.50	.92	Nil

Besides these, an amount of Rs. 5.17 lakhs was spent during 1961-64 for the development of women's colleges to meet their special needs and an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs was sanctioned as loan for the same purpose.

#### Development of Government Colleges

This scheme was taken up in the Second Plan under the University Grant Commission Scheme for introduction of 3-year degree course. The total Third Plan provision for the scheme was Rs. 44.22 lakhs. The following amounts were sanctioned for the development of Government colleges except the Presidency College, Calcutta, from the Development Budget in different years during 1961-64:

				(Figures are in lakhs of rupees)		
1961.62	..	..	..	..	..	3.67
1962.63	..	..	..	..	..	8.91
1963.64	..	..	..	..	..	7.34

**Development of the Presidency College, Calcutta:** Government took up a comprehensive scheme of constructing three new buildings comprising three units for the development of the Presidency College. Unit I costing about Rs. 10.55 lakhs was completed by 1963-64. Units II and III were in the process of completion in 1963-64. The College was paid every year substantial grants for purchase of equipment, books, etc., and for scientific research.

The following amounts were sanctioned from the Development budget alone on the development of the Presidency College (Second Plan Scheme) and the development of the Presidency College—Post-Graduate and Honours (Third Plan Scheme):

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Year					Amount of Grant Sanctioned from Development Budget.
1					2
<b>A. Second Plan Period</b>					
1957-58	..	..	..	..	6.87
1958-59	..	..	..	..	4.01
1959-60	..	..	..	..	5.04
1960-61	..	..	..	..	2.07
				Total	17.99
<b>B. Third Plan Period</b>					
(a) Out of 3rd Plan Budget—28—Education					
1961-62	..	..	..	..	.10
1962-63	..	..	..	..	6.66
1963-64	..	..	..	..	5.53
				Total (a)	12.38
(b) 103—Capital Outlay					
1961-62	..	..	..	..	10.55*
1962-63	..	..	..	..	5.76
1963-64	..	..	..	..	5.05
				Total (b)	21.36
				Total (a)+(b)	33.74
<b>C. Out of 2nd Plan Budget</b>					
1961-62	..	..	..	..	2.33
1962-63	..	..	..	..	.68
1963-64	..	..	..	..	.12
				Total	3.13
				Total A+B+C	54.86

\*already mentioned in the previous paragraph.

**Three-year degree course:** One of the major events in the field of education in the septennium was the introduction of the 3-year degree course in the colleges with effect from the college session 1960-61. During the Second Plan, schemes for improvement of 96 colleges were taken up to which two more colleges were added during 1961-64. The University Grants Commission Scheme of financial help to colleges for the introduction of 3-year degree course was implemented all through the period. The non-recurring grants

sanctioned by the University Grants Commission on account of this scheme were for the period up to the 31st March 1964. The State Government spent Rs. 88.95 lakhs in the Second Plan on this account on the basis of 50 per cent. as the State share of expenditure. The total expenditure under the scheme was Rs. 0.83 lakhs in 1961-62 and Rs. 3.04 lakhs in 1963-64. Colleges were given capital grants liberally as far as funds permitted for the construction of additional accommodation, purchase of furniture, equipment and books for libraries and laboratories.

The introduction of the 3-year degree course has undoubtedly made for better conditions of teaching in colleges of which the staff had to be strengthened for efficient teaching of students. The University Grants Commission Scheme of payment of salaries for four years of the additional teaching staff etc., necessary for the introduction of the 3-year course in almost all the colleges of West Bengal from June 1960 was also implemented, the State and the University Grants Commission shares in this respect being 50:50.

**Phased reduction of enrolment in big colleges:** In accordance with a University Grants Commission Scheme seven big colleges of Calcutta took up a phased programme spread over a period of five years for reduction in enrolment. But due to overwhelming pressure on admission the University Grants Commission had ultimately to allow "a grace" period. The State Government has undertaken to meet the deficit of the big colleges affected by the scheme of phased reduction to the extent of fall in the fee-income of the college or the actual deficit as shown in the audit report, whichever is less.

**Improvement of the salary scales and service conditions of Teachers of non-Government colleges:** The University Grants Commission Scheme for improvement of salary scales of teachers as detailed below in colleges with an enrolment of 1,000 or less was introduced with effect from the 1st April 1957, the State Government paying the matching share:

	Rs.
(i) Principals .. .. .	600—40—800
(ii) Heads of Departments .. .. .	400—25—700
(iii) Senior Lecturers .. .. .	300—25—600
(iv) Lecturers .. .. .	200—15—320—20—500
(v) Tutors and Demonstrators .. .. .	150—10—200
(vi) Physical Instructors—	
(a) with post-graduate diploma in physical education .. .. .	200—15—320—20—500
(b) with lower qualification .. .. .	150—10—200

For the first time affiliated colleges had uniform scales of pay for different categories of teaching staff.

The University Grants Commission Scheme of improving scales of salaries of teachers of colleges established before and during the Second Plan was given effect to from the 1st April, 1957 to the 31st March, 1963 with the University Grants Commission contributing 50 per cent., 66.7 per cent. and 75 per cent. of the requirements in this respect of ordinary colleges, big colleges of Calcutta and girls' colleges respectively. This University Grants Commission contribution was stopped with effect from the 1st April, 1963 since when the total liability amounting to about Rs. 40 lakhs annually developed on the State.



The provision for the improved salary scales of teachers of affiliated colleges in the Third Plan was Rs. 38.35 lakhs.

**Improvement of the pay scales of Teachers in Government colleges:** The pay scales of teachers in Government colleges were last revised during the septennium as follows with effect from the 1st April, 1961:

Name of service	Scale of Pay as on the 31st March, 1961	Scale of Pay as on the 1st April, 1961
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	Rs.
1 West Bengal Senior Educational Service-	350—30—680—40—1,200	500—50—1,500
2 West Bengal Educational Service	250—20—650—25—750	325—30—475—35—1,000
3 West Bengal Junior Educational Service-	200—15—320—20—500	275—15—350—20—650
4 Demonstrators (Honours graduates)	100—5—215—10—225	225—10—325—15—475
5 Demonstrators (Science graduates)	80—4—160—5—180	175—7—245—8—325

**Construction of staff quarters:** Government took up a scheme for the construction of staff quarters. The total State expenditure was Rs. 5.04 lakhs in the Second Plan and Rs. 2.24 lakhs during 1961-64.

**Students' welfare in Universities and Colleges:** Several schemes relating to students' welfare were taken up by the University Grants Commission and implemented during the septennium.

**Halls and residence:** By 1960-61, 44 new hostels (3 under the State plan and 41 under a University Grants Commission Scheme) and by March 1964, 6 more hostels under the State Plan were established for better utilisation of seats in the mofussil colleges. Of these 50 hostels 18 were for girls.

**Textbooks Banks:** The State Government took up for implementation the scheme of establishing textbook banks in colleges. Such facilities for students had been already in existence on a small scale in many colleges.

**Scholarships and stipends:** (See chapter XI.)

**Hobby workshops:** The University Grants Commission took up a scheme of setting up in colleges and Universities workshops where hobbies involving mechanical or manual work could be pursued. For building and equipment the college was to spend at least Rs. 5,000 (non-recurring) from its own fund.

**Students' Aid Fund:** The University Grants Commission introduced a scheme of establishment of Students' Aid Fund in Universities and Colleges to extend financial assistance to poor students.

**Day Students' Homes:** One of the main causes of student indiscipline is lack of facilities for personal study. The State Government tried to solve this problem at least partially by making an experiment. Four Day Students' Homes (3 for boys and 1 for girls) each with arrangement for 1,000 students were set up in Calcutta in 1958-59. The students' home libraries are kept open daily from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. and undergraduate

students may have a substantial meal at a subsidised rate so that they may attend college direct from the home. The experiment has proved a great success and 17,000 students approximately benefited from these homes up to 1963-64.

The annual cost of running a students' home of this type is approximately Rs. 66,000. There were five such homes on 31st March 1964.

**Non-residential Students' Centres:** The success of the scheme of day students' home led the University Grants Commission to take up the project of establishing "Non-residential Students' Centres" on all-India basis in selected colleges for provision of textbooks and reading-room. In such centres subsidised meals are not provided.

By 1963-64, six colleges were sanctioned non-residential centres by the University Grants Commission (with matching grant from the State Government) and by Calcutta University.

**Results of different University Examinations:** Tables 7.19 to 7.25 show the results of various examinations held by the different Universities in 1958 and 1964.

**Co-curricular activities:** Students' Unions in colleges organise co-curricular activities like the performance of dramas and socials, holding of debates, lectures, excursions, publication of magazines and wall-papers, indoor games, athletics and sports, including both inter-collegiate and inter-University activities.

The Unions offer students opportunities to learn and practise the ways of democracy in corporate life.

## CHAPTER VIII

### TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

The State Education Department does not control the entire field of technical or professional education. The Department of Commerce and Industries controls most of the technical and industrial schools in West Bengal; the Health Department, the Agriculture Department, etc. control some institutions for professional training.

**Technical Education:** The State Council for Engineering and Technical Education of which the Chief Inspector, Technical Education, is the ex-officio Secretary advises Government on all matters relating to engineering and technical education. He supervises technical education up to the undergraduate level. Engineering colleges of degree standard are under the direct control of the State Education Department.

#### Technical Institutions in 1957-58

**Engineering Colleges and Institutions of Technology:** Table 8.01 shows the number of, enrolment in and direct expenditure of engineering colleges in 1957-58 and 1963-64. The Marine Engineering College and the Air Technical Training Institute are the only institutions of their type in the State providing instruction in Marine Engineering and Aircraft Maintenance and Auto-service Engineering respectively. The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur is an institution for the study of higher technology. It has research facilities and provides for undergraduate courses also. Table 8.02 shows the type and management of, enrolment in and direct expenditure of the colleges of technology in 1957-58 and 1963-64.

**Other Institutions:** (a) The Education Directorate controlled eleven institutions catering for 3-year diploma courses in Engineering (L.C.E., L.M.E., L.E.E.) and 2-year Draughtsmanship course. The total annual intake capacity of these eleven institutions for the two different courses was 1,800 and 180 respectively. That Directorate also controlled the Asansol Polytechnic providing part-time L.M.E., L.E.E. and Mining Engineering diploma courses with an annual intake of 100. Government spent in 1957-58 a sum of Rs. 42.26 lakhs for the development of these institutions, the recurring expenditure being Rs. 8.02 lakhs. Government sanctioned Rs. 5 lakhs in that year for starting a new institution for diploma course in Engineering with an annual intake of 180. The output of all these institutions in the year was 614.

(b) The Industries Directorate controlled five institutions; of them two viz. the Calcutta Technical School and the Kanchrapara Technical School (district 24-Parganas) prepared students for the Board of Apprenticeship Training Examination. The other three institutions had a 2-year course in various engineering trades.

(c) The West Bengal Survey Institute at Bandel, the only institution in West Bengal for teaching surveyor course, is controlled by the Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal. Its enrolment in 1957-58 was 102 and total direct expenditure Rs. 41,865.

(d) The seven institutions established under the Dispersal Scheme in the First Plan and the Fulia Polytechnic conducted 1-year certificate course in various trades. Their capacity was 1,600, actual enrolment 1,400, and total recurring expenditure out of Government funds Rs. 6.09 lakhs.

(e) The B. P. C. Technical School at Krishnagar conducted a training course controlled by the State Industries Directorate. The institution received grants from the Government of India and the State Education Directorate.

(f) The Regional School of Printing Technology in Calcutta has an annual intake capacity of 80 for the licentiate course (leading to a diploma) in Graphic Arts and Printing and ten for Commercial Photography. It has a part-time 5-year course for 60 students from among those who are engaged in Printing Technology as apprentices and engineering journeymen.

(g) Three institutions provided technical courses in various technology trades and four institutions provided training in Automobile Engineering, Telegraphy and Electronics and one, the Bengal Ceramic Institute, in Ceramics. One institution provided training in various trades along with high school education.

(h) The Industrial schools, mostly controlled by the Industries Directorate, provided courses of training in small craft and cottage industries. Their number was 129 (30 Government + 99 non-Government), enrolment 7,243 (1,871 boys + 5,372 girls) and expenditure out of Government funds Rs. 9.68 lakhs and from other sources Rs. 4.39 lakhs. Some of them were peripatetic school which visited villages to give demonstrations and train weavers in improved methods of spinning, weaving, dyeing and printing.

(i) Forty-seven secondary and other types of schools received grants totalling Rs. 1.75 lakhs from the Education Directorate for the development and maintenance of the technical and/or craft section(s) attached to them. Of these 5 were for the physically handicapped.

(j) Arts and Crafts schools: There were five Arts and Crafts schools with an enrolment of 313 including 288 girls.

(k) The Institute of Jute Technology in Calcutta, a semi-autonomous institution under the jurisdiction of Calcutta University, is the only institution of this type in West Bengal. It trains supervisory staff for jute mills. The annual intake capacity is 30.

### Technical Institutions in 1963-64

**A. Colleges of Engineering and Technology:** In 1963-64 there were 1 Centrally-managed, 5 State-managed, 4 aided and 2 unaided (total 12) colleges for engineering and technology with a total enrolment of 5,721 (5,003 boys and 118 girls). The most important development in the field of technical education during the septennium took place at the highest level. The facilities provided at the Bengal Engineering College at Sibpur for higher studies in various engineering subjects were improved and expanded. Its total undergraduate intake capacity was raised from 210 in 1957-58 to 430 in 1963-64. The College of Engineering and Technology at Jadavpur was considerably strengthened particularly in the Chemical Engineering Department.

The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, was declared to be an institution of national importance by an Act of Parliament in 1961-62. The Regional Engineering College at Durgapur (functioning from 1960-61) and the Jalpaiguri Engineering College (functioning from 1961) have provision for engineering courses at degree level.

The North Calcutta Engineering College (State-managed) started functioning in 1962-63 in the campus of the Sibpur B. E. College as a part of it pending its removal to its own site and affiliation to Calcutta University. The total enrolment in the engineering colleges in 1963-64 was more than double of that in 1957-58. Considering the specialised nature of the courses of study in engineering colleges and the cost involved in it, this increase in enrolment is very significant.

The College of Leather Technology (known as the Bengal Tanning Institute in 1957-58) offers five different courses, B.Sc. (Tech.) being one of them.

The Bengal Ceramic Institute was upgraded as a college-status institution called the College of Ceramic Technology in 1962-63 as a result of the introduction of the B.Sc. (Tech.) course in Ceramic Technology. This is the only institution of its type in West Bengal.

The College of Textile Technology, Berhampore and the College of Textile Technology, Serampore, provide the B. Sc. (Tech.) in Textile Technology course besides other courses.

The number of scholars receiving instruction in the Engineering and Technology courses provided in the three Universities, viz. Calcutta, Jadavpur and Visva-Bharati was 2,869. The Institute of Jute Technology functioned throughout the septennium.

The Central Training Institute for Instructors in Howrah controlled by the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Government of India, provides (i) Instructors', (ii) Craftsman, (iii) Storekeepers', (iv) Principals', (v) Millwright and (vi) Workshop Training courses. The enrolment was 1,164 boys and nil girls and the total direct expenditure Rs. 10,40,860.

The Institute of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Calcutta, is a Centrally-sponsored institution, set up in 1963-64.

One of the courses provided in the institution is catering technology. The enrolment in the institute was 98 boys and nil girls and the total direct expenditure Rs. 2,12,534 out of which Rs. 1,96,654 came from Government funds.

**B. Engineering Schools:** There were 35 school-standard institutions of engineering and technology (1 Central and 12 State-managed and 21 private aided and 1 unaided) with an enrolment of 19,165 (19,006 boys and 159 girls) and total direct expenditure of Rs. 29,21,548 of which Rs. 69,59,791 came from Government funds.

(i) **Under the Education Directorate:** Of these 35 institutions the Education Directorate controlled 19 engineering schools and 1 polytechnic although all of them were not Government institutions.

These 19 engineering schools catered for 3-year full-time diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering (L.C.E., L.M.E. and L.E.E.); 5-year part-time diploma courses in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering (L.M.E. and L.E.E.); 3-year diploma course in Mining Engineering and Mine Surveying (L. Mine); 2-year Draughtsmanship course and 4-year diploma course in training of foreman and junior executive under sandwich system, and 2-year diploma course for training of technicians (D.M.T. and D.E.T.). One of the polytechnics sanctioned in 1960-61 is for women for the full-time diploma course in Electrical Communication Engineering and Architecture Draughtsmanship.

A sum of Rs. 26.80 lakhs was spent on the development of these institutions in 1963-64. The recurring expenditure during the year was Rs. 29.77 lakhs.

In 1963-64 the total annual intake capacity of the institutions for 3-year diploma course in Engineering was 3,900; that for the 2-year Draughtsmanship course 160, and for the 4-year diploma course 50. The annual intake for the 2-year diploma course for training of technicians (newly introduced in 1963-64) was 120. The annual intake of Asansol Polytechnic for part-time course in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering was 20 in each course and 40 in Mining Engineering. The annual intake capacity of the existing polytechnics in 1963-64 was 4,310, their total capacity (excluding the Regional School of Printing Technology) 13,000 and actual enrolment 9,750.

(ii) **Schools under the Industries Directorate:** The Industries Directorate controlled nine institutions although all of them were not Government institutions. Of these the Calcutta Technical School (aided) caters for students in technical diploma course in Engineering and prepares students for B.O.A.T. certificate. Seven schools had a 2-year course in various engineering trades.

**C. The Regional School of Printing Technology:** It functioned throughout the septennium. The recurring expenditure for 1963-64 was Rs. 1.12 lakhs and total enrolment 131.

**D. Academy of Photography, India (Calcutta):** The only institution of its type in the State providing for a diploma course in Photography was set up in 1963-64. The enrolment in this institution is sponsored by the Education Directorate.

**E. George Telegraph Training Institute, Calcutta:** It is an unaided institution offering instruction in various Engineering courses, Tele-Communication Engineering being one of them.

**F. West Bengal Survey Institute:** It functioned throughout the septennium. In 1963-64 the enrolment was 101 boys and nil girls and the total direct expenditure Rs. 66,426.

**G. Secondary and other types of schools with Technical sections:** In 1963-64, 36 secondary and other types of schools received grants amounting to Rs. 1.67 lakhs from the Education Directorate for the development and maintenance of the technical and/or craft section attached to them. Of these 11 were for the physically handicapped.

**H. Technical, Industrial, Arts and Crafts:** In 1963-64 there were 28 State-managed, 125 aided and 22 unaided (total 175) schools with a total enrolment of 9,741 (3,490 boys and 6,251 girls) and a total direct expenditure of Rs. 22,99,307 out of which Rs. 16,59,465 came from Government funds.

Of these 175 institutions, 16 junior technical schools for school-leavers at 14 plus with an annual intake capacity of 900 were under the control of the Education Directorate. Government spent a sum of Rs. 12.25 lakhs for the development of these institutions. A total capital grant of Rs. 24 lakhs was sanctioned for setting up six new junior technical schools in 1963-64.

The Sibpur B. E. College runs an Artisan Apprentice course of five years for a limited number of boys. It also has two ancillary training units, a polytechnic and a State Welfare Home providing training facilities in trade courses for boys who are mostly refugees or orphans.

Table 8.03 shows the expenditure on technical education (including other schemes) out of development budget in some years.

#### **Other Professions**

**Medicine:** Table 8.04 shows the number of, enrolment in and direct expenditure of medical colleges and schools in the State in 1957-58 and 1963-64. The annual intake capacity of the colleges teaching M.B.B.S. course rose from 450 in 1960-61 to nearly 600 in 1963-64. Government maintains a Pharmacy training centre at Jalpaiguri. The Jadavpur University runs a B. Pharmacy course. Several hospitals, mostly attached to medical colleges, have provision for training in Nursing and Midwifery.

The Basic Medical Science diploma course was inaugurated in the Calcutta University College of Medicine in 1957. Post-graduate medical diploma courses in various medical subjects were gradually introduced during the septennium in the Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education and Research.

**Agriculture:** Table 8.05 shows the number of, enrolment in and direct expenditure of agricultural colleges/university departments and schools in 1957-58 and 1963-64.

The agricultural schools are meant for the training of personnel selected for appointment in the Agriculture Department of the State Government. Sixty-six higher secondary schools had agriculture as a stream in 1963-64.

**Commerce:** Commerce education is imparted at various levels. At the higher level (i) Calcutta and some other Universities conduct the B.Com. and the M.Com. courses; (ii) a diploma course in Business Management is conducted at the All-India Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management under the auspices of Calcutta University; (iii) the Indian Institute of Management conducts a diploma course in Business Management; and (iv) the Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur teaches a Business Management course.

At the lower level, both Government and private bodies share in the preparation and examination of students for various types of certificate and diploma courses which are suited to the requirements of candidates seeking positions such as stenographers, typists, cashiers, accounts clerks, despatch clerks, storekeepers, record-suppliers, etc. Many institutions teach Short-hand and Typewriting. A few also teach Book-Keeping, Business Correspondence and some other subjects of a related nature.

Commerce schools were recognised during the septennium by the Board of Management of the Goenka College of Commerce and Business Administration.

Table 8.06 shows the number of, enrolment in and direct expenditure of commerce colleges and schools in 1957-58 and 1963-64.

**Law:** During the septennium West Bengal had 1 law college (un-aided). Its enrolment and direct expenditure in 1957-58 were 630 (623 boys and 7 girls) and Rs. 61,000 as against 630 (628 boys and 2 girls) and Rs. 67,245 in 1963-64. Besides this, the Calcutta University Law College had an enrolment of 2,381 (2,331 boys and 50 girls) in 1957-58 as against 3,331 (3,155 boys and 176 girls) in 1963-64.

**Veterinary:** The Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services managed the Bengal Veterinary College, the only veterinary institution in the State, throughout the septennium. In 1963-64 its enrolment was 161 (152 boys and 9 girls) and direct expenditure Rs. 10,02,940 (out of which Rs. 8,17,911 came from Government funds) as against 438 (434 boys and 4 girls) and Rs. 7.14 lakhs (out of which Rs. 6.46 lakhs came from Government funds) in 1957-58.

**Physical Education:** (see chapter XI.)

#### **Lady Brabourne Needlework Diploma Course**

Every year a large number of women offer themselves as candidates for the Lady Brabourne Needlework Diploma Examinations after undergoing training in recognised institutions the number of which was 222 in 1963-64.

#### **Training in Home and Social Science and Domestic Science**

Viharilal College of Home and Social Science (under Calcutta University) started functioning from 1957-58 with 13 students. It is the only institution of its kind in West Bengal. The Domestic Science Training Department was abolished with effect from June 1, 1963. In 1963-64 the college ran (1) the 3-year degree course and (2) the post-graduate diploma course in home science.

Shrimati Jawahari Debi Birla Institute of Home Science (affiliated to Jadavpur University) started functioning in 1963-64 with an enrolment of 29.

#### **Training for Music Teachers**

Geeta-Vani under the auspices of Banga-Vani, Nawadwip and the Institution for Music Teachers' Training (Women), Calcutta (both sponsored institutions), offered a special 3-year course of training in Music to matriculates. Geeta-Vani did not function during 1963-64.

Table 8.07 shows the number of technical and professional colleges and schools, their enrolment and direct expenditure in 1957-58 and 1963-64.

Table 8.08 shows the names of, enrolment in and direct expenditure of All-India Institutions in 1957-58 and 1963-64.

## CHAPTER IX

## SOCIAL (ADULT) EDUCATION

The urgency of social (adult) education has increased with the introduction of democracy in our country. The following programme was implemented in the scheme of social (adult) education during the septennium:

- (i) Promotion of literacy and social education including training of social education personnel,
- (ii) Providing facilities for post-literacy education and development of library service and
- (iii) Promotion of community activities and cultural and recreative education.

**Adult Education Centres**

The adult literacy programme was generally supported by instruction in the fundamentals of health, hygiene, citizenship, culture and recreation. Table 9.01 indicates the number of Adult Education Centres, enrolment in them and the number of persons made literate in some years.

**Training of Social Education personnel**

A course of training is conducted by the National Fundamental Education Centre at Delhi for the District Social Education Officers. The Social Education Organisers' Training Centres at Belur (district Howrah), Sriniketan (district Birbhum) and Luxmisagar (district Bhubaneswar, Orissa) organise training courses for the Social Education Organisers and Mukhya Sevikas who work in the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks. Government and also some voluntary organisations like the Calcutta University Institute and the West Bengal Adult Education Service League organise occasional training camps for social education teachers and workers for whom there are no regular training institutions.

**Post-literacy Education**

Adult education centres are provided with literature for the just-literates who get suitable books also from library centres to which grants are sanctioned for purchase of books and equipment. All libraries set up and aided under the scheme of social (adult) education are required to provide reading materials for the neo-literates.

**Development of Library Service**

The State Library Service organisation has at the apex the State Central Library as the central co-ordinating body and at the base a network of rural libraries or book deposit centres. The district libraries and the subdivisional/town libraries are the intermediate links.

The State Central Library in Calcutta started functioning in 1958-59 and began public service from 1962-63. Tables 9.02, 9.03 and 9.04 give the statistical particulars of the different categories of libraries during the septennium. The rural library scheme provides for the improvement and proper management of some existing village libraries with Government grants.

A rural library may also be started de novo, Government making a non-recurring grant of Rs. 4,000 towards building, books and equipment, the local people bearing a suitable matching share to supplement the Government grant. The rural library is staffed and managed on sponsored basis, the entire cost of maintenance being borne by Government.



### **Integrated Library Service**

The scheme of central and area libraries provides library service on intensive lines in some selected rural areas. In 1963-64 the State had 2 central libraries and 14 area libraries.

The demand for trained librarians is now met by Calcutta University, the Government-sponsored Librarianship Training Centre conducted by the Rahara Ramkrishna Mission Boys' Home and the Bengal Library Association. Calcutta University grants a diploma to graduates after a year's course. There are two other courses open to undergraduates, and leading to a certificate. Table 9.05 states the overall outturn from these training courses and the amount of Government grant sanctioned during the septennium.

### **Literature for Neo-Literates**

5,500 copies of the Bengali monthly magazine "Janasiksha", published by the Education Directorate and specially edited to suit the needs of adult neo-literates were supplied every month free of cost to all adult education centres and libraries. Pictorial posters on various subjects also were supplied to them from time to time.

### **Literary Workshop**

For the production of literature for the neo-literates a literary workshop was held in 1957-58 at Banipur; 16 writers and 2 artists joined it and 20 well-illustrated books were written.

### **Vocabulary Research Unit**

The vocabulary research unit attached to the David Hare Training College, sanctioned in 1957-58, constructed two separate vocabularies, one for neo-lit adults and the other for children.

The informal agencies of social education such as indigenous folk-media of instruction and audio-visual education continued to receive financial support from Government. The programme of social education comprises grant-in-aid to (i) institutions for the training of folk-artistes, (ii) voluntary organisations and individual performers for holding educative folk programmes such as yatra, kathakata, kirtan, tarja, kavigan, gambhira, folksongs and dances, etc., (iii) kirtan training institutes and (iv) kathakata training institutes in which trainees are trained. Such training centres numbered four in 1963-64.

### **Rabindranath Centenary Halls**

As a part of the programme for the observance of the birth centenary of the poet Rabindranath Tagore Government sanctioned in 1961-62 a scheme for the establishment of cultural halls (Rabindra Memorial Halls) fitted with auditorium and stage at suitable places. In that year an amount of Rs. 1.69 lakhs was released for the purpose of construction of three such halls at Krishnagar, Ranaghat and Suri. Of these, two were completed in 1962-63 at Ranaghat and Krishnagar (see chapter XI).

Table 9.06 shows the amount of grant-in-aid sanctioned for the promotion of recreational and cultural activities under the social (adult) education scheme during the septennium.

### **Audio-Visual Education**

The Regional Board for Audio-Visual Education set up in 1960 effectively organises the programmes of audio-visual education (see chapter V).

In 1963-64 West Bengal had 13 mobile and 5 non-mobile audio-visual units.

The Social Education Bureau and Film Library at 60/B, Chowringhee Road, annexe of the Education Directorate, provides a meeting place for field-workers and experts for discussion and seminar study on the subject. It has a miniature projection hall where educational films are shown for the benefit of social education workers and students of Calcutta schools and colleges. The Film Library circulates educational films free of charge to adult education centres and other applicants.

### Education of adults

The State Government sanctioned in 1962-63 a new type of 20 night schools for the schooling of adults who had earlier given up school career and later desired to continue their studies up to the School Final standard at which they might appear as private candidates. The following table shows the number of and enrolment in such institutions:

Year	Number of institutions			Enrolment		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1962-63 .. ..	10	2	12	1,283	262	1,545
1963-64 .. ..	12	3	15	1,481	395	1,876

### Social Education Day

The All-India Social Education Day is observed throughout the State on the 1st of December every year.

The Janata Colleges at Banipur and Kalimpong provide courses for training in constructive leadership for 50 men and women workers from villages per session extending over three months. Since 1958-59, three sessions are held in a year. An interesting activity of these colleges is the organisation of an annual 10-day mela.

Model Community Centres have a programme of educational, social, constructive and recreational activities in which members of the local communities freely participate. There were five such centres in 1963-64.

School-cum-Community Centres are rather smaller establishments run on the lines of the model community centres. These centres organise literacy classes for the illiterate adults, library service, first-aid and health service, Mahila Samiti and games and recreations for children. The number of such centres was 37 in 1963-64.

**Vigyan Mandira:** In 1962-63 the Government of India transferred to the State Government the administrative control of five vigyan mandirs set up mainly for disseminating useful scientific knowledge among the rural people. The total number of such mandirs was 6 in 1963-64.

Refresher courses for village workers introduced with financial help from Government in 1956-57 continued to be held during the septennium.

**Youth Camps:** To provide facilities for training in citizenship by actual participation in social work and community activities youth camps were held annually. Twenty-six such camps in 1963-64 were attended by 1,300 campers.

Table 9.07 shows the expenditure on Social (Adult) Education out of development budget in different Plan periods.

## CHAPTER X

### EDUCATION OF GIRLS AND WOMEN

Both the Central and the State Governments took up the development and expansion of girls' education at all stages as a special scheme during the septennium.

The State Government set up a State Council of Women's Education in 1960 to help in the implementation of new measures and to offer suggestions on women's education. The following are some of the measures adopted for advancing women's education:

- (i) Remission of tuition fees of girl students of classes V to VIII in rural areas with effect from the 1st April, 1958;
- (ii) Permission to provide co-education on a larger scale in boys' schools in rural areas where no school for girls exclusively can be set up;
- (iii) Promotion of attendance of girl students at all stages of education by provision of attendance scholarships, book grants, examination fees, and buses, etc.;
- (iv) Provision of special scholarships on the results of the Central Examination for girls at the end of class VI;
- (v) Provision of hostel accommodation for girls, specially in rural areas;
- (vi) Setting up residential schools (Area Schools) for girls in selected rural areas with subsidy to boarders;
- (vii) Recruitment of women teachers in larger numbers;
- (viii) Expansion of training facilities for women teachers;
- (ix) Stipends to needy women students intending to take up the teaching profession;
- (x) Training and appointment of School Mothers;
- (xi) Provision of free accommodation for women teachers at school-level, specially in rural areas;
- (xii) Education and training of adult women; and
- (xiii) Establishment of new institutions for girls and women and provision of amenities for teachers and students.

(i) **Remission of tuition fees of girl students of classes VI-VIII in rural areas with effect from 1-4-1958:** The following statement indicates the progress of the scheme during the septennium:

Year			Number of students assisted	Amount sanctioned (in rupees)	Average amount sanctioned per student (in rupees)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1958-59	..	..	27,927	11,18,239	40
1959-60	..	..	50,012	19,76,122	40
1960-61	..	..	67,729	26,97,581	40
1961-62	..	..	88,769	35,50,757	40
1962-63	..	..	1,11,000	45,00,000	40
1963-64	..	..	1,35,000	57,00,000	42

(ii) **Co-education:** Generally speaking, at the primary/junior basic stage the largest number of girls attended co-educational institutions. At the secondary stage as the existing girls' institutions in rural areas could not cope with the increased demand for admission in spite of a few new institutions being set up for them, co-education was the only practicable means to provide accommodation for the increasing number of students. The Board of Secondary Education gives permission for co-education on the fulfilment of certain conditions. Generally, however, boys' schools are permitted to open girls' sections in the morning, on 'the same premises, provided other conditions laid down by the Board for opening girls' schools are fulfilled.

(iii) **Measures for promoting attendance of girl students by the award of Attendance Scholarships, payment of examination fees and book grants, provision of buses, etc.:** Needy girl students of classes V to X are given special grants towards payment of examination fees and purchase of books. In 1963-64 a sum of Rs. 40,000 was granted as stipends for purchase of books to students of class IX of high/higher secondary schools and a sum of Rs. 28,000 was released as attendance scholarship for girls of primary schools. In the same year the expenditure for promoting attendance of girls at middle and secondary stages was Rs. 0.96 lakhs and at the collegiate level Rs. 17,000.

(iv) **Special Scholarships for Girls:** (see chapter V.) In 1963-64, 47 special stipends as detailed below were created for award to girl students at collegiate level:

- (1) 23 residential stipends at the rate of Rs. 40 each per month, and
- (2) 24 non-residential stipends at the rate of Rs. 20 each per month.

These covered pre-university, 3-year degree course and post-graduate diploma course in Home Science.

(v) **Provision of hostel accommodation for girl students, specially in rural areas:** In 1963-64 nine hostels were sanctioned for girl students at secondary level. For purchase of hostel furniture and utensils a sum of Rs. 62,700 was released in 1961-62 in favour of 12 women's hostels in sponsored colleges (see chapters V and VII).

(vi) **Residential schools for girls (Area Schools) in selected rural areas with subsidy to boarders:** Two such multipurpose schools were set up on a sponsored basis in 1962-63. Each school was to provide residential accommodation for at least 100 students. The total enrolment of such a school was expected to be 500 ultimately. There is provision for hostel stipend for 20 per cent. of the student boarders who should be needy and meritorious and for free studentship for 20 per cent. of the students in classes IX-XI. Such schools are contemplated to be started in larger numbers.

(vii) **Recruitment of women teachers in larger numbers:** The State Government accepted it as a general policy to recruit a much larger percentage of women teachers generally at all stages and specially at the primary stage. The rise in the number of women teachers in various types of institutions during the septennium is stated below:

Type of School	Number of Women Teachers		Increase Column (3)- Column (2)
	1957-58	1963-64	
1	2	3	4
(i) Primary Schools .. .. .	6,071	9,862	+3,791
(ii) Junior Basic Schools .. .. .	246	1,249	+1,003
(iii) Junior High Schools .. .. .	983	2,096	+1,113
(iv) Senior Basic Schools .. .. .	27	326	+299
(v) High/Higher Secondary Schools .. .. .	4,366	9,312	+4,946

The total number of women teachers rose from 13,232 in 1957-58 to 25,507 in 1963-64.

(viii) **Expansion of training facilities for women teachers:** At the undergraduate level two under-graduate training colleges for women had an annual intake capacity of 140 students. There was no restriction of seats for women trainees in the co-educational colleges while some colleges were for women graduate teachers only.

The number of women trainees in all the post-graduate training colleges (both basic and non-basic) in 1963-64 was 289 and that in the under-graduate colleges 266 (see chapters V, VI and VIII).

The rise in the number of trained women teachers in various types of institutions during the septennium is stated below:

Type of School	Number of Trained Women Teachers		Increase Column (3)- Column (2)
	1957-58	1963-64	
1	2	3	4
(i) Nursery Schools (including Pre-Basic) .. .. .	75	268	+193
(ii) Primary Schools .. .. .	2,162	3,780	+1,618
(iii) Junior Basic Schools .. .. .	207	724	+517
(iv) High/Higher Secondary Schools .. .. .	2,177	4,287	+2,110

(ix) **Stipends for needy women students intending to take up the teaching profession:** In the 2nd Plan Government took up a scheme of awarding stipends in the higher secondary stage to women students intending to take up the teaching profession. By March 1961, 149 girls were paid stipends towards payment of tuition fees, cost of maintenance, purchase of books, etc. The scheme was subsequently given up due to the unwillingness of girl students to commit themselves to a career so early in life.

(x) **Training and appointment of school-mothers:** The Centrally-sponsored scheme of training and appointing school-mothers in pre-basic, junior basic and girls' primary schools was taken up for implementation during the 2nd Plan. A school mother

- (a) makes personal contact with different families to attract girls to school,
- (b) ensures better attendance of pupils,
- (c) acts as a caretaker of the school children and educates them by telling interesting stories and giving recital of nursery rhymes and also by other play and activity methods,
- (d) supervises the distribution of school meals and
- (e) acts as a chaperon not only for the girl students but also for the young women teachers who find it difficult to live alone, particularly in very interior rural areas.

The craft training which the school-mother has received also qualifies her for giving lessons in simple crafts in primary schools (see chapter VI).

The scheme has proved helpful in promoting the education of girls in general and also in securing the services of women teachers in rural areas. It has been recommended by the National Council of Women's Education for implementation for expansion of women's education in all States.

(xi) **Provision of free accommodation for women teachers, specially in rural areas:** To meet the difficulty of securing the services of an adequate number of women teachers, specially in rural areas, the scheme of construction of teachers' quarters was accepted as a principle by both the Central and the State Governments. The total number of staff quarters sanctioned during the 2nd Plan period was 923 single quarters in the rural and 198 in the municipal areas. During 1961-64, 119 units of twin teachers' quarters (for 238 teachers) were sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,000 (including 12½ per cent. as local contribution) each. The total amount spent for providing essential amenities to women teachers in rural areas at the elementary education stage was Rs. 69,000 in 1962-63 and Rs. 1,17,000 in 1963-64. The expenditure for secondary school teachers on this scheme was Rs. 95,000 in 1962-63 and the same amount in 1963-64.

(xii) **Education and training of adult women:** (see chapter IX.)

(xiii) **Establishment of new institutions for girls and women and provision of amenities for teachers and students:** 16 colleges for general education for women were established on a sponsored basis during the septennium by the State Government. Separate sections for girls were opened where the number of such students did not justify the establishment of a separate women's college. Co-education is allowed in all Government and Government-sponsored colleges in places where no separate college or section for them exists already (see chapter VIII).

Three buses were provided for three sponsored women's colleges in the 2nd Plan period. Government sanctioned two buses for two women's colleges in 1963-64.

Financial assistance was given for providing special amenities for girl students in co-educational colleges.

An amount of Rs. 7,96,44z was sanctioned for improvement of library facilities in 12 sponsored colleges for women in the 2nd Plan period. During 1961-64 twelve colleges were given grants totalling Rs. 3,24,000.

### **Institutions by types and standards**

Table 10.01 shows the number of girls' institutions by types and standards in some years. The total number of institutions for girls rose from 2,077 in 1957-58 to 3,170 in 1963-64.

### **Scholars**

Table 10.02 shows the enrolment of girl students in different types of institutions (including co-educational institutions) in some years.

Table 10.03 shows the enrolment of girls and percentage of girl students to the total enrolment in 1957-58 and 1963-64.

### **Teachers**

Table 10.04 shows the number of women teachers in various types of institutions in some years.

### **Examination results**

Table 10.05 shows the number of girl students appearing at and passing various public examination at different levels in some years.

### **Scholarships, stipends, etc.**

Table 10.06 shows the number of girl students enjoying scholarships and stipends awarded by Government (including other States) and other bodies, free studentships and other financial concessions in 1957-58 and 1963-64.

### **Expenditure**

Table 10.07 shows the total direct expenditure of institutions for girls during the septennium.

	Rs.
Total direct expenditure for girls' institutions in the 1st Plan period ...	6,15,53,749
Total indirect expenditure for girls' institutions in the 1st Plan period ...	2,06,66,738
Total direct expenditure for girls' institutions from 1957-58 to 1960-61 ...	10,62,46,680
Total indirect expenditure for girls' institutions from 1957-58 to 1960-61 ...	4,12,32,710
Total direct expenditure for girls' institutions in the 2nd Plan period ...	12,67,34,705
Total indirect expenditure for girls' institutions in the 2nd Plan period ...	4,87,62,993
Total direct expenditure for girls' institutions in 1961-64 ...	12,23,38,819

Total indirect expenditure for girls' institutions in 1961-64	...	2,14,63,282
Total direct expenditure for girls' education from 1957-58 to 1963-64	...	22,85,85,499
Total indirect expenditure for girls' education from 1957-58 to 1963-64	...	6,26,95,992
Total expenditure for girls' education from 1957-58 to 1963-64	...	29,12,81,491

### Conclusion

Table 10.08 shows the percentages of girls, boys and the total population of different age-groups attending schools in 1960-61, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

It is indeed true that the expanded facilities for female education have attracted more girls to institutions. They have been joining even engineering and technical institutions in larger numbers.

Along with quantitative expansion, there has been qualitative improvement also. Girls have been occupying more and more top places in the lists of successful candidates in different examinations and winning distinctions in academic world. Changed social conditions, economic necessity, the realisation of the value and necessity of education as a good in itself have brought about this remarkable progress in girls' education. But encouraging as these signs undoubtedly are, there can, however, be no complacency about women's education in the State as there is much still to be done.

## CHAPTER XI

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### 1. Anglo-Indian Education

Anglo-Indian education is given through the English medium and has certain distinctive characteristics and traditions. Anglo-Indian schools are now open to all children. Excepting two State Government and a number of railway schools, they are managed by voluntary organisations and receive recurring and non-recurring grants from the State. The State Board for Anglo-Indian Education advises Government on all matters concerning Anglo-Indian schools. They take one or more of the following examinations:

- (i) The Indian School Certificate, (ii) the Higher Secondary and
- (iii) the Modern School Final.

**Organisation:** These schools fall into two broad categories, secondary and primary.

1. **Secondary schools:** (a) **Higher secondary schools** (40 in 1963-64): They consist of a K.G. class and classes I to XI in which class the Indian School Certificate (formerly Senior Cambridge) Examination is held. This examination is recognised by the universities as equivalent to the Higher Secondary School Certificate Examination for admission into the 3-year degree course.

(b) **Secondary modern** (9 in 1963-64): They consist of a K. G. class and classes I to IX. They present candidates for the Modern School Final (conducted by the State Education Directorate), an examination regarded as equivalent to the School Final for purposes of employment.



2. **Primary schools** (15 in 1963-64): They consist of a K.G. class and classes 1 to V.

The Commercial School at the Y.W.C.A., Calcutta (enrolment 51 in 1963-64), prepares girls for work as steno-typists.

The Code of Anglo-Indian Education does not lay down any rigid curricula for Anglo-Indian schools but suggests various subjects that should be taught at different stages. In practice all Anglo-Indian schools follow more or less the same curricula.

The Middle School Examination is conducted by the Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools for the students of Anglo-Indian schools at the end of class VII.

Considerable progress was made during the septennium towards reducing the excessive western bias in Anglo-Indian schools and reorienting them to meet the needs of free India. The three-language formula has been effectively implemented in all Anglo-Indian schools in West Bengal. English is their medium of instruction; Bengali the second language; and Hindi, a subject of study in classes V to IX. Indian History and Geography, Civics and Social Studies, Art and Craft have become a part of the curriculum in these schools and in their tone and atmosphere they endeavour to create a synthesis of the East and the West.

Table 11.01 shows the number of, enrolment in and direct expenditure of Anglo-Indian schools in some years.

## 2. **Aesthetic Education**

Calcutta University has a Faculty of Fine Arts and Music. The Academy of Dance, Drama and Music at Jorasanko in Calcutta provided courses in Dance, Dramatics, Music, Art and Craft till April 1962 when it merged in the Rabindra Bharati which provides courses in aesthetic and cultural education and co-ordinates the activities of all institutions providing such education (see chapter VII).

Visva-Bharati with its Kala Bhawan and Sangita Bhawan has been largely responsible for the revival and reorientation of aesthetic education.

Table 11.02 shows the number of, enrolment in and direct expenditure of institutions of Music and/or Dancing in 1957-58 and 1963-64.

In 1960 the State Government sanctioned the establishment of a national theatre in Calcutta at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs under the scheme of promotion of Dance, Drama and Music including Folk-Dance, Folk-Drama and Folk-Music. Subsequently in December 1963 Government approved of the construction of the theatre under the name of "Rabindra Smarani" at a revised estimated cost of Rs. 43.22 lakhs with accommodation for 1,100.

**Other fine Arts:** Schools and colleges of 'Other Fine Arts' train artists and prepare art teachers. The number of such schools was one, both in 1957-58 and 1963-64. The enrolment and State expenditure in 1957-58 were 415 and Rs. 8,500 as against 5 and Rs. 1,440 in 1963-64. The Government College of Art and Craft was the only college teaching 'Other Fine Arts' during the septennium. Its enrolment and direct expenditure out of State funds were 309 and Rs. 1,52,886 in 1957-58 as against 323 and Rs. 2,20,128 in 1963-64.

### 3. Education of the Handicapped

(i) **Education of the mentally handicapped:** There was only 1 institution for the mentally handicapped in 1957-58 as against 3 in 1963-64. The majority of inmates were orphans and their number in 1963-64 was 91 including 31 girls. Government granted in 1963-64 Rs. 40,611 as against Rs. nil in 1957-58.

(ii) **Education of the physically handicapped:** Two types of institutions for the physically handicapped received State help, viz. (a) schools for the blind and (b) schools for the deaf-mute.

(a) **Schools for the blind:** In 1963-64 there were 4 institutions (all aided) as against 3 in 1957-58. One institution was on sponsored basis. The total enrolment in 1963-64 was 270 including 70 girls as against 207 including 70 girls in 1957-58. In 1963-64 a total grant (including capital grants) of Rs. 6,60,000 was sanctioned as against Rs. 27,000 in 1957-58.

These institutions can accommodate nearly 300 students (boys and girls) most of whom reside in attached hostels. They aim at a thorough elementary and high school education equivalent to that given to normal children. They also provide vocational education in various crafts.

(b) **Education of the deaf-mute:** In 1957-58 there were 5 institutions for the deaf-mute as against 7 in 1963-64. The total enrolment in them was 353 (234 boys and 119 girls) and total expenditure Rs. 2,22,868 (out of which Rs. 1,22,683 came from Government funds) as against 461 (300 boys and 161 girls) and Rs. 2,69,758 (out of which Rs. 1,34,833 came from Government funds) in 1963-64. The Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School opened in the 2nd Plan period a teachers' training college attached to it with grant from Government for training teachers of the deaf. The course is of one year and the annual intake 10. The institutions for the deaf-mute can accommodate 500 students (boys and girls) and have facilities for hostel accommodation to the extent of 50 per cent. of the total enrolment.

### 4. Reformatory schools: Education of delinquent children

During the septennium there were a Borstal School and a Reformatory School, both at Berhampore, in West Bengal under the administration of the Home Department of the State Government for the education of juvenile offenders.

In 1963-64 the total enrolment was 157 boys and total direct expenditure Rs. 1,33,166 as against 133 boys and Rs. 1,02,004 in 1957-58.

### 5. Education of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward communities

Scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward communities (including the tribal people) and muslims enjoy special educational facilities, viz. stipends, book grants, examination fees, hostel grants, etc., at all stages of education. Special hostels, particularly those designated Ashram type, are encouraged to be established under qualified voluntary organisations. An amount of Rs. 40 per month per head was sanctioned to student-boarders in these hostels during the septennium.

There is no special syllabus for the tribal pupils. They follow the general syllabus at all stages. In primary schools, however, teachers belonging to the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes are appointed to facilitate their education. The tribal pupils are generally encouraged to read Bengali as their vernacular. Eighteen seats were kept reserved for the tribal pupils in the pre-Medical course in four colleges in the State.

Table 11.03 shows the enrolment of students of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes including tribal people in some years and Table 11.04 shows the extent of financial help extended to them. Tables 11.05 and 11.06 show the amounts of Government grant sanctioned for the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes in some years. These Education Department grants were further supplemented by grants sanctioned by the Tribal Welfare Department. The details of the expenditure in 1957-58 and 1963-64 are indicated in Table 11.07. That department has made arrangements for Ashram hostels attached to secondary schools and also for free coaching of tribal pupils in these schools.

In addition to the grants already mentioned, some grants, indicated in Table 11.08, were distributed through the Education Directorate from the budget of the Tribal Welfare Department for 1957-58 and 1963-64.

The annual expenditure from 28—Education budget for promotion of education amongst educationally backward classes since 1951-52 is Rs. 11,24,000.

## 6. Facilities for education of displaced students

Indigent East Pakistani refugee students got facilities in all stages of education. The number of seats in existing schools and colleges was increased and new primary schools built wherever refugees established colonies. Institutions were upgraded and new wings added with the help of loans and grants from the Central Government. The total amount of loan thus sanctioned amounted to Rs. 32.65 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs. 17.58 lakhs was converted into grant up to the 31st March, 1964. The proposal for converting the balance amount also into grant was under the active consideration of the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Government of India, in 1963-64.

Table 11.09 shows the number of, enrolment in, number of teachers in and amount of direct expenditure of the primary schools for displaced students during the septennium. Table 11.01 shows the extent of pecuniary facilities extended to displaced students during the septennium. Table 11.11 shows the extent of grants and loans sanctioned for the construction of improved and additional teaching accommodation for displaced students in secondary schools.

## 7. Physical Education and Youth Welfare

Each district (excepting Calcutta) has a Youth Welfare Council of which the District Officer for Physical Education and Youth Welfare is the ex-officio Secretary. The council promotes and fosters youth welfare activities through the youth clubs and associations. Youth clubs and other organisations are given grants through these councils.

The West Bengal State Council of Sports was set up in July 1963 to advise and recommend to Government regarding the eligibility of various youth organisations and State associations for grants and financial assistance from it. Government bears the entire maintenance cost of the Council.

The Government (Co-educational) Post-graduate Training College for Physical Education at Banipur, 24-Parganas, trains graduate teachers for the Diploma in Physical Education and undergraduate teachers in the certificate course. The annual intake capacity of the college was raised from 60 in the 2nd Plan period to 120 in 1963-64. The actual enrolment and direct expenditure of the college in 1963-64 were 60 and Rs. 45,524 as against 27 and Rs. 25,141 in 1957-58.

Kalyani University introduced a diploma course in physical education in 1963-64 in the College of Physical Education providing 20 seats only for men. Its enrolment in 1963-64 was 19.

The State regularly participates in the competitions organised by the School Games Federation of India with which the State Education Department is affiliated.

The National Physical Efficiency Drive, sponsored by Government of India, is organised in districts. Altogether 15 youth hostels on the model of German Jung Houses were set up and fully equipped and furnished with the object of integrating seasonal youth camps to a general youth welfare movement. By 1963-64 four stadiums were built.

Table 11.12 shows the actual expenditure on some selected items of physical education and youth welfare during the septennium.

### 8. National Cadet Corps and Auxiliary Cadet Corps

In West Bengal, the Education Department administers the N.C.C. through a special officer. On the army side a Circle Officer is in charge of all the units in the Senior and the Junior Divisions of the Corps. He advises Government on the technical side.

Regular officers of the defence services and whole-time N.C.C. officers are seconded to the State N.C.C. for the military training of the cadets, administration of offices and maintenance of stores and armouries attached to the units. N.C.C. officers are recruited on a voluntary basis from the teaching staff of institutions. After the declaration of the National Emergency, Calcutta University made enrolment in the N.C.C. compulsory for all male college students, with certain exceptions, in 1962.

The Corps has two divisions. College and Polytechnic students are enrolled as Senior Division Cadets; - high and higher secondary school students are enrolled as Junior Division Cadets.

**Auxiliary Cadet Corps:** The Auxiliary Cadet Corps, raised first in 1957-58 grew to be popular. Table 11.13 shows the strength of the N.C.C. and the A.C.C. and Table 11.14 the development expenditure on them during the septennium.

### 9. Bharat Scouts and Guides

Almost all the districts have Bharat Scouts and Guides branches of the State Association and the movement has gained popularity among students as a most important social service organisation. During 1963-64 there were 4,788 cubs, 7,083 scouts, 878 rovers, 44 sea scouts, 34 air scouts, 80 handicapped scouts and 1,299 lay members (total 14,206) in West Bengal.

### 10. Junior Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Societies

The Junior Red Cross Society is generally popular with urban schools. In 1964 the Junior Red Cross functioned in 246 institutions in West Bengal. The St. John Ambulance Association holds classes in First-Aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation, and other instructional courses among school and college students.

### 11. Bratachari Society

Many schools have organised Bratachari Sangha. The Society received from Government an annual recurring grant of Rs. 9,000 for the maintenance of the headquarters organisation in addition to other recurring and non-recurring grants for running adult education centres and holding camps, conferences and training centres.

## 12. Sainik School at Purulia

Sponsored jointly by the State and the Central Governments, the Sainik School at Purulia prepares boys for the Indian School Certificate Examination and the Entrance Examination to the National Defence Academy, Khadakvasala. It started functioning in January 1962. When the school is shifted to its new site, it will have an enrolment capacity of 300 boys as against 152 in 1963-64. Boys belonging to West Bengal who do well in the all-India Entrance Examination are eligible for State Government scholarships. Government spent Rs. 3 lakhs in 1961-62, Rs. 59 thousand in 1962-63 and Rs. 2.29 lakhs (including Rs. 1.48 lakhs on 103—Capital Outlay) in 1963-64.

## 13. Social Welfare

The programme of Social Welfare was carried out through 74 (10 State-managed and 64 aided, non-Government) Social Welfare Homes during the septennium. These homes are, for all practical purposes, residential educational institutions having provision for general or vocational and technical training and also adequate arrangements for games, sports and other extramural activities like the N.C.C. and A.C.C.

The total intake capacity of the homes up to the end of 1963-64 was 5,775 (boys 3,775 and girls 2,000). All the welfare homes are meant for socially or physically handicapped and mentally retarded children. The term 'Socially Handicapped' covers not only orphans but also other children whose guardians, though surviving, are unable to maintain and educate them for socio-economic reasons. Such children below 14 years of age are admitted to the homes and ordinarily retained up to the age of 18 or until they are rehabilitated, whichever is earlier.

In special cases some meritorious children were retained beyond the age of 18, to enable them to complete their courses of studies either in a university or in a medical or engineering college.

Thanks to the handsome contribution made by Mr. Narsingh Das Kothari, six commodious two-storeyed buildings replaced the old structures, for the centralisation of 750 inmates at Banipur State Welfare Home, since renamed Banipur Kothari State Welfare Home.

The total expenditure for maintaining the homes from 1957-58 to 1960-61 was Rs. 85,63,414 and from 1961-62 to 1963-64, Rs. 66, 33, 902.

### Audio-Visual Education

The total expenditure from the development budget on 'Audio-Visual Education' from 1959-60 to 1963-64 was Rs. 3.04 lakhs. (see chapters V and IX.)

## 15. Development of languages and encouragement to authors

Government encourages and helps financially in the publication of good books including the reprinting of classics in the regional languages in comparatively cheap and popular editions. Three Rabindra Memorial Prizes of Rs. 5,000 each are sanctioned every year for published work in Bengali. Societies and associations are given grants for the publication of journals and books. Financial assistance is given to many persons at monthly rates of varying amounts in consideration of their attainments and devotion to the cause of literature, art and culture of the country and also to distinguished writers, artists, etc., in indigent circumstances or to dependents of writers and artists if their families are unprovided for.

**Development of Hindi:** The Union Government has been placing funds at the disposal of the State Government for appointment of Hindi teachers. A post of Hindi Education Officer was created in the Education Directorate in July 1957 to expedite the work of promotion and propagation of Hindi in the State.

Government aid is sanctioned to voluntary Hindi organisations working for the development and propagation of the language in the State. There is a central scheme of scholarships for post-school studies in Hindi.

## 16. Oriental Studies

**Sanskrit:** The State Government has taken up various schemes including financial help to organisations and scholars for the promotion and development of Sanskrit. Under a Government of India scheme introduced in 1963-64, 50 students are awarded scholarships for the study of Sanskrit in secondary schools on the result of the annual examination of class VII or by special examination for class IX.

The Sanskrit College, Calcutta, has a Tol section. Two Inspectors of Tols inspect tols and fix their grants. A new Sanskrit College (Tol), the fourth of its kind in the State, was opened at Cooch Behar in 1957-58. Two chatuspathis were organised on a sponsored basis during the septennium. The Vangiya Sanskrita Siksha Parishat is mainly concerned with conducting the Sanskrit examination, viz., Adya, Madhya and Upadhi in the State and in centres outside the State and distribution of financial grants to the different tols and chatuspathis within the State. The total amount of annual grant paid by the Parishat to tols and chatuspathis during the septennium was nearly Rs. 8.5 lakhs, the amount of scholarship granted being Rs. 52,671 and that of stipend Rs. 35,020. The amount of lump grant paid annually to chatuspathis and tols is Rs. 10,000 approximately.

There is a research section in the Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

**Madrasah education:** The West Bengal Madrasah Education Board under the chairmanship of the Chief Inspector, Secondary Education, administers the madrasahs. Facilities for higher studies exist in the Arabic Department of the Calcutta Madrasah. The enrolment in and State expenditure (direct) of this section were 224 and Rs. 77,565 in 1957-58 as against 402 and Rs. 81,791 in 1963-64.

During the septennium financial assistance to institutions of Oriental Studies, viz., tols and madrasahs was continued. Table 11.15 gives the statistics about tols and madrasahs.

## 17. Rabindra Rachanavali

The State Government published 50,000 copies of Rabindra Rachanavali in a set of 13 volumes on the occasion of the poet's birth centenary at a net Government liability of Rs. 9.16 lakhs. Two additional volumes, one containing the non-current writings (Achalita Samgraha) and the other the index materials as also some of the writings of the poet since made available to the public, were published subsequently as parts of the set at an additional State liability of Rs. 4.20 lakhs; 2,500 copies were to be distributed to Government, Government-sponsored and aided institutions including libraries as a grant (Rs. 1.88 lakhs).

## 18. School Health

The District School Health Unit (under the Health Directorate of the State Government) under the charge of a fully qualified medical officer is in charge of the school health services in the district concerned. He

arranges for specialist treatment of the cases referred by the health centres which have school health clinics for the treatment of minor ailments or defects of school-going children, at district or subdivisional hospitals which have special school health cells for their treatment. The district dental unit visits health centres in the district, acting as a mobile dental unit for school students. In urban areas a very limited service exists in Calcutta and two municipalities, viz., Darjeeling and Bally. Any convenient hospital or dispensary in these areas serves as a school health centre.

The medical officer of a health centre visits schools within his jurisdiction and undertakes the health examination of students at least once a year.

Table 11.16 shows the progress of school health services in West Bengal during the septennium under review.

### 19. Research

Tables 11.17 and 11.18 give statistical particulars of research institutions and research students attached to universities and colleges.

### 20. Scholarships, stipends, endowments and other financial concessions

The State Government provides for scholarships, stipends, free places and endowments, in educational institutions, at various stages to make education available to poor but meritorious students.

While scholarships are awarded to students on consideration of merit, stipends are awarded mainly on consideration of means though merit also is taken into consideration.

The Central and the State Governments have been increasing gradually the number of scholarships and stipends and other financial concessions to democratise educational opportunities among wider sections of the people. The total number of recipients of scholarships and stipends in the general scholarship scheme and the amounts of assistance given in some years are stated below:

Year	Number of recipients	Amount of assistance	Direct and indirect expenditure (out of State Fund)
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
1955-56	32,675	32,34,576	10,51,27,952
1960-61	41,129	1,01,11,871	18,23,92,553
1963-64	51,668	1,37,65,113	26,91,64,894

The Central Government scheme of awarding stipends to children of political sufferers introduced in 1961-62 continued to operate during the remaining period of the septennium. The total expenditure under this head for the period 1961 to 1964 was Rs. 3,57,008 of which the State share was 50 per cent. The total number of beneficiaries in 1962-63 was 643 as against 1,704 in 1963-64.

Another Central Government scheme, viz., National Scholarships for post-school studies was introduced in 1961-62. It replaced the 'merit scholarship' for post-matriculate studies in India sanctioned during the 2nd Five-Year Plan. The number of national scholars for this State was 235 in 1961-62, 240 in 1962-63 and 261 in 1963-64.

The Central Government instituted in 1963-64 the National Loan Scholarship scheme mainly to provide help to needy and meritorious students to enable them to complete their education. In 1963-64, 712 awards were made against the quota of 1,649.

The Central Government scheme of 'merit scholarship' for children of primary and secondary school teachers to enable them to pursue higher education was introduced by the Central Government in 1961-62. The amounts of expenditure were Rs. 23,000 in 1961-62, Rs. 61,016 in 1962-63 and Rs. 76,827 in 1963-64.

Tables 11.19 and 11.20 show the total expenditure on scholarships and stipends awarded by the State Government and Table 11.21 that out of endowments during the septennium under review.

#### 21. Hostels

Table 11.22 shows the amounts sanctioned to hostels attached to secondary schools and colleges, etc., in some years. (see chapters V, VII and X.)

#### 22. Libraries

Schools, colleges and universities have libraries for their members. Government extends financial assistance to many public libraries or libraries attached to different organisations also for the construction of their buildings, purchase of furniture and books, etc., and for improvement of libraries in other ways (see chapter IX).

#### 23. Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling

It was set up in 1954 to give practical training in mountaineering as a sport and for scientific exploration. Students have been attending the Institute in increasing numbers from different parts of India.

#### 24. Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling

It was established by the State Government in 1958 for collecting and preserving high altitude animals and birds under conditions simulating freedom, as far as possible, for systematic study and research on the typical specimens of the Himalayan fauna.

#### 25. State Council for School Broadcasting

It started functioning under the State Education Department in August 1953 with the main objective of assisting the All India Radio, Calcutta station, in planning school broadcasts with its considered suggestions. Among other things it collects and supplies to interested people information regarding use of audio-visual aids in this State.

#### 26. State Bureau of Education

It started functioning in June 1954 under the State Education Department. During the septennium the Bureau was mainly engaged in the collection, scrutiny and compilation of statistical information regarding public examinations held in India at the end of the secondary stage; attending to inquiries on education and training in India and abroad; preparation of a brochure-guide to technical education in West Bengal (second edition, the first edition being published in 1957) and organisation and maintenance of a reference library.

#### 27. West Bengal State Archives

It is under the direct control of the Education Department. As the space available in the Writers' Buildings was inadequate and unsuitable for the accommodation of the Historical Records in the West Bengal State Archives a building near the Presidency College, Calcutta, was acquired in 1959. All "historical records" up to 1901 were shifted there by 1962 for their utilisation by research scholars and the "current records" from 1902 onwards have remained in the Writers' Buildings for purposes of current reference by the administrative departments.



The records up to 1901, at present accommodated in the historical section of the State Archives, are treated as "historical records". On an average, 40 scholars including many from abroad visit and work in the Archives every year.

#### 28. Curricula and Textbooks

(a) **University stage:** The curricula for the various university courses as also the textbooks are determined by the university concerned.

(b) **Secondary stage:** (see chapter V.)

(c) **Primary stage:** (see chapter III.)

#### 29. National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare

A National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare was set up in 1962. The 5th of September every year is observed as the Teachers' Day to raise funds for the foundation and to create national consciousness for the cause of the teaching profession. The State Government sanctions a grant of Rs. 25,000 every year to the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare as its share of contribution. The amount collected from the public in 1962-63 was Rs. 8,466.48 as against Rs. 1,05,810.40 in 1963-64.

### CHAPTER XII

#### CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The U.N. and U.N.E.S.C.O. Fellowships, Fulbright Travel Grant Programme and the Smith-Mundt Fulbright Programme and other programmes of the U.S.A., the Nuffield Foundation of the United Kingdom, foreign Government scholarships and fellowships, etc., are some of the programmes contributing to cultural development of the country and promotion of international understanding and goodwill.

The International Students' Hostel in Calcutta provided residential accommodation and club facilities to a large number of overseas students. Educational institutions throughout the State observe the U.N. Day and the anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights Day. Materials on the U.N. and its related agencies and on the life and culture of other countries are distributed to the institutions.

#### West Bengal State scholarships

The State Education Department, offers three State scholarships annually for advanced post-graduate studies abroad in various subjects. The scholars who are selected by the Public Service Commission are allowed free second class sea-passage both ways and an equipment allowance of Rs. 500 each. The value of the scholarship is fixed according to the place of instruction.

During the septennium 20 State scholarships including 4 to women were sanctioned. Eighteen of the State scholars went to the United Kingdom and 2 to the United States of America. The break-up of the subjects of study chosen by the scholars is—English, 4; Geology, 2; Economics, 2; Pure Mathematics, 1; Applied Mathematics, 1; Mathematics, 1; Pure Physics, 1; Physics, 2; Zoology, 1; Botany, 1; Political Science, 1; History, 1; and Chemistry, 2.

#### Study leave

The State Education Department granted study leave to 50 of its officers for higher studies abroad during the septennium.

#### Indian students abroad

Table 12.00 shows the total number of students going abroad from West Bengal for advanced studies during the septennium.

**TABLE 1-01**

**Number of Institutions of higher learning in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64**

(Figures relate to the position on 31st March of the year)

Type of institution	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
University .. ..	1	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	7	7
Board of Secondary Education..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Research Institution .. ..	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	7
Colleges for General Education ..	90	95	103	109	113	117	124	134	138	145
<i>Colleges for Professional Education—</i>										
Agriculture .. ..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1
Commerce .. ..	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	7	8	9
<i>Education—</i>										
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges—</i>										
(i) Post-Graduate .. ..	(a) 2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
(ii) Undergraduate .. ..	..	1	1	2	4	4	4	5	6	5
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges—</i>										
(i) Post-Graduate .. ..	(a) 2	4	4	6	9	9	(b) 11	9	9	9
(ii) Undergraduate .. ..	..	..	..	2	3	3	4	4	3	3

Engineering ..	..	..	2	5	5	4	4	4	5	6	6	6
Law ..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Medicine ..	..	..	8	10	12	14	14	14	14	14	14	18
Physical Education ..	..	(d)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Technology ..	..	..	1	4	4	4	4	4	(c) 5	4	5	6
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
<i>Colleges for Special Education—</i>												
Music and Dancing ..	..	..	5	6	7	8	8	8	9	8	7	20
Other Fine Arts ..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Oriental Studies ..	..	..	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Social Education ..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Others ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..
Total ..	..	..	137	142	154	167	178	182	199	211	217	248

(a) No separate figures for basic or non-basic training colleges are available. However, the sub-side head, viz., "Education" under colleges for Professional Education shows that there were four such colleges during 1950-51.

(b) Includes Vinay Bhabana of Visva-Bharati and Viharilal College of Home and Social Science.

(c) Includes Cottage Industry Training Centre of Visva-Bharati, which has, however, not been included under this head in the Annual Return for subsequent years.

(d) The College for Physical Education was shown under the head 'Special Education' in 1950-51 to 1955-56.

**TABLE 1-02**

**Number of Institutions (school standard) in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64**

(Figures relate to the position on the 31st March of the year)

Type of institution	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Schools for General Education—</i>										
Higher Secondary .. ..	..	..	303	403	544	612	769	943	1,147	1,296
High .. ..	1,107	1,556	1,377	1,291	1,214	1,235	1,188	1,121	1,121	1,208
Senior Basic .. ..	..	4	63	68	94	133	239	272	283	303
Junior High/Middle .. ..	1,261	1,610	1,757	1,833	1,949	2,069	2,120	2,200	2,188	2,188
Junior Basic .. ..	86	492	707	856	1,078	1,297	1,490	1,596	1,740	1,804
Primary .. ..	14,697	22,589	24,534	24,600	25,212	25,912	26,482	28,939	30,347	30,634
Nursery .. ..	12	18	32	36	41	62	78	118	141	149
<i>Schools for Professional Education—</i>										
Agriculture .. ..	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Commerce .. ..	33	52	54	58	67	73	73	74	71	66
Engineering and Technology .. ..	21	29	28	31	32	23	24	26	28	35
Medicine .. ..	3	11	12	10	10	10	10	10	9	6
Technical, Industrial, Arts and Crafts .. ..	70	132	132	134	144	156	161	158	164	175

64

*Training—*

Basic Training Schools .. ..	(a) 53	12	14	16	17	22	28	28	32	33
Non-Basic Training Schools .. ..	..	41	40	40	38	39	38	39	39	40
Others .. ..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

*Schools for Special Education—*

Music and Dancing .. ..	21	25	26	27	29	30	30	29	30	26
Other Fine Arts .. ..	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Oriental Studies .. ..	767	886	919	930	966	975	1,008	1,026	1,026	1,011
For Social Workers .. ..	..	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Mentally handicapped .. ..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Physically handicapped .. ..	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	11	11
For Adults .. ..	832	3,368	3,738	3,254	3,901	4,241	4,523	4,501	4,590	4,451
Reformatory .. ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Physical Education .. ..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	78	84	78	52	57	58	59	57	56	9

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Total .. 19,076 30,926 33,832 33,659 35,413 36,967 38,341 41,158 43,056 43,459

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(a) No separate figures for basic or non-basic training schools are available. However the sub-side head, viz., "Education" under schools for professional education shows that the number of such schools was 53 during 1950-51.

**TABLE 1-03**

**Enrolments of students in institutions of higher learning in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64**

(Figures relate to the position on 31st March of the year)

Type of institution	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
University .. .. .	2,441	8,006	8,920	9,793	11,228	12,008	12,210	14,193	15,494	16,970	
Research Institution .. .. .	101	376	508	564	539	555	333	387	439	559	
Colleges for General Education .. .. .	51,330	87,374	99,510	109,038	118,815	118,045	113,518	105,960	119,646	120,941	
<i>Colleges for Professional Education</i>											
Agriculture .. .. .	..	115	120	114	110	121	124	..	..	2	
Commerce .. .. .	172	206	226	252	1,826	1,813	1,864	9,151	10,439	11,126	
<i>Education</i>											
<i>(a) Basic Training Colleges</i>											
(i) Post-Graduate .. .. .	..	70	80	103	110	100	138	166	206	215	
(ii) Under-graduate .. .. .	..	47	58	88	207	231	254	284	301	305	
<i>(b) Non-Basic Training Colleges</i>											
(i) Post-Graduate .. .. .	(a)	215	465	477	690	932	1,182	1,422	1,069	1,083	1,147
(ii) Under-graduate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	112	119	112	133	140	133	151
Engineering .. .. .	2,095	2,174	2,376	2,712	3,107	3,321	3,710	4,328	4,825	5,226	
Law .. .. .	1,622	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	

Medicine	..	..	..	4,103	4,286	4,457	4,544	4,420	4,243	3,935	3,812	3,883	4,489
Physical Education (b)	..	..	..	13	16	18	27	44	47	49	54	57	60
Technology	..	..	..	..	406	431	419	435	411	581	427	501	495
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	128	279	463	438	302	215	218	197	182	161
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,204
<i>Colleges for Special Education</i>													
Music and Dancing	..	..	..	500	1,442	1,666	2,067	2,156	2,412	2,426	2,462	2,351	4,217
Other Fine Arts	..	..	..	317	363	332	309	282	277	391	283	310	323
Oriental Studies	..	..	..	589	168	194	224	252	240	247	291	351	402
Social Education	..	..	..	..	141	135	200	197	191	204	246	253	335
Others	..	..	..	..	..	59	118	152	182	185	178	161	..
<b>Total</b>				63,626	106,573	120,669	132,442	145,863	146,336	142,572	144,258	161,245	168,958

(a) Represents the total enrolment in training colleges as no separate figures for basic or non-basic colleges are available for 1950-51.

(b) The college for Physical Education was shown under the head "Special Education" from 1950-51 to 1955-56.

**TABLE 1.04**

**Enrolment in institutions (school status) in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64**

(Figures relates to the position on 31st March of the year)

Type of institution	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Schools for General Education</i>										
Higher Secondary .. ..	..	..	138,926	181,149	251,243	294,715	396,432	491,584	595,128	686,756
High .. ..	393,251	553,302	467,838	423,321	378,426	382,524	382,243	363,701	355,030	378,636
Senior Basic .. ..	..	397	5,008	5,718	8,050	9,654	20,584	24,519	27,187	25,437
Junior High/Middle .. ..	139,276	140,301	153,349	155,927	167,340	182,791	205,079	225,268	231,487	252,556
Junior Basic .. ..	8,803	59,324	76,082	90,288	115,413	138,980	158,933	180,990	209,152	237,683
Primary .. ..	1,407,723	2,119,713	2,245,314	2,275,351	2,350,032	2,413,083	2,476,056	2,662,312	2,887,313	3,049,393
Nursery .. ..	1,673	1,813	2,472	3,083	3,150	4,042	4,256	6,548	7,705	7,564
<i>Schools for Professional Education</i>										
Agriculture .. ..	38	72	112	153	166	160	160	113	217	159
Commerce .. ..	4,262	11,378	13,119	13,823	16,145	17,217	17,339	17,461	16,293	10,383
Engineering and Technology .. ..	3,498	7,652	8,591	10,652	11,884	11,294	11,841	13,273	16,037	19,165
Medicine .. ..	426	1,000	939	949	1,067	1,108	1,100	1,079	928	380
Technical, Industrial, Arts and Crafts ..	4,322	8,072	8,013	7,550	8,521	10,146	11,081	11,795	12,568	9,741



<i>Training</i>													
Basic Training Schools	..	..	..	594	748	884	942	1,360	1,808	1,908	2,627	2,860	
Non-Basic Training Schools	..	..	(a) 1,460	1,138	901	959	1,003	1,024	1,040	1,121	1,158	1,215	
Others	..	..	..	677	596	598	599	527	399	300	300	367	
<i>Schools for Special Education</i>													
Music and Dancing	..	..	2,779	2,405	2,502	2,339	2,361	2,407	2,344	2,317	2,325	1,644	
Other Fine Arts	..	..	281	381	423	415	464	450	428	490	400	5	
Oriental Studies	..	..	20,257	17,993	18,608	18,063	18,686	18,970	20,109	21,379	21,804	21,736	
For Social Workers	..	..	..	261	234	236	197	213	191	198	192	147	
Mentally Handicapped	..	..	..	63	63	60	64	69	74	73	69	91	
Physically Handicapped	..	..	414	565	568	560	580	580	623	635	706	731	
For Adults	..	..	35,944	177,194	193,522	168,105	196,993	211,208	218,948	205,769	199,181	188,421	
Reformatory	..	..	152	123	105	133	177	139	112	126	158	157	
Physical Education	..	..	1,565	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Others	..	..	3,697	7,029	7,028	8,210	5,994	5,743	6,092	5,989	5,390	1,047	
Total			..	2,029,821	3,111,447	3,345,151	3,366,332	3,539,497	3,706,404	3,937,272	4,239,038	4,593,355	4,896,274

(a) Represents the total enrolment of training schools as no separate figures for basic or non-basic schools are available for 1950-51.

TABLE 1.05

## Total expenditure on Education in 1963-64

		(Figures are in crores of rupees)			
A. 28—Education					
(1) Third Five-Year Plan	..	..	..	..	9.41
(2) Second Five-Year Plan	..	..	..	..	6.20
(3) First Five-Year Plan	..	..	..	..	3.59
Total					19.20
Normal Budget					4.27
					23.47
W. IV. Centrally-sponsored Schemes (2nd Plan) Committed Expenditure.					.35
W. V. Centrally-sponsored Schemes (3rd Plan)					.30
					24.12
(1) Total 28—Education	..	..	..	..	24.12
(2) Total State Revenue Expenditure	..	..	..	..	117.21
Percentage of (1) to (2)	..	..	..	..	20.6
B. 50—Public Works					.55
103—Capital					
Normal	..	..	..	..	1.13
Rev. III	..	..	..	..	38.48
Centrally-sponsored	..	..	..	..	7.68
					47.29

TABLE 1.06

## Expenditure on Administration and Inspection in Education 1963-64

Expenditure on Administration and Inspection in West Bengal has been very low for many years. In 1947-48 the expenditure on this account was Rs. 9.46 lakhs, working out at 1.69 per cent. for the total educational expenditure. By 1958-59 it had risen to Rs. 28.21 lakhs, working out at 0.99 per cent. of the total expenditure. The expenditure on Direction and Inspection in 1963-64 was as follows:

		(Figures in lakhs of rupees)			
Development					
(a) Third Plan	..	..	..	..	2.78
(b) Second Plan	..	:	..	..	13.19
(c) First Plan	..	..	..	..	1.54
Centrally-sponsored Scheme (3rd Plan)	..	..	..	..	..
Total (Development and Centrally-sponsored Schemes)					17.51
Normal	..	..	..	..	21.72
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>39.23</b>

**TABLE 1-07**

**Expenditure on Education in West Bengal from different sources in some years**

Sources	1951-52 to 1955-56	1957-58	1956-57 to 1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62 to 1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds .. ..	42,94,77,872	16,60,72,931	89,94,61,156	24,37,92,876	27,81,26,106	29,47,49,894	81,66,68,876
District Board Funds .. ..	2,79,85,260	41,95,192	2,21,83,837	44,89,179	55,19,909	51,32,076	1,51,41,164
Municipal Board Funds .. ..	1,52,51,526	37,80,332	2,13,44,764	48,96,417	51,44,776	34,36,981	1,34,78,174
Fees .. ..	25,05,87,854	7,11,71,254	39,36,49,806	10,20,32,037	11,21,95,642	9,73,37,729	31,15,65,408
Eudowments .. ..	2,62,30,991	67,53,173	3,52,30,916	82,97,488	77,42,979	54,12,517	2,14,52,984
Other sources .. ..	4,68,13,508	1 51,12 513	7 97,25,164	1,80,40 289	2,03,30,103	2,03,40,883	5,87,11,275
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>79,63,47,011</b>	<b>26,70,85,395</b>	<b>1,45,15,95,643</b>	<b>38,15,48,286</b>	<b>42,90,59,515</b>	<b>42,64,10,080</b>	<b>1,23,70,17,881</b>

TABLE 1-08

Total expenditure from Development budget on Education in some years

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Serial No.	Year	Expenditure from Development Budget
1	2	3
1	First Plan Period : 1951-52 to 1955-56 ..	7,66.87
2	1956-57 .. .. .	5,95.38
3	1957-58 .. .. .	8,05.36
4	1958-59 .. .. .	9,58.05
5	1959-60 .. .. .	13,14.69
6	1960-61 .. .. .	12,62.79
7	Second Plan Period : 1956-57 to 1960-61	49,36.27
8	1961-62 .. .. .	1,801.22
9	1962-63 .. .. .	1,979.81
10	1963-64 .. .. .	2,032.10
	Total for 1961-64 ..	5,813.13

TABLE 1-09

Expenditure on Education during 1957-58 to 1963-64 in relation to the total expenditure of the State

Year	Total Revenue expenditure of the State	Expenditure on Education (in lakhs of rupees)			Percentage of expenditure on Education in relation to total expenditure column (2) : column (5)
		Normal budget	Development budget including Centrally-sponsored Schemes	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1957-58 .. .. .	7,018.11	3,94.22	8,05.36	1,199.58	17.09
1958-59 .. .. .	7,935.43	5,41.15	9,58.05	1,409.20	18.88
1959-60 .. .. .	8,587.62	3,98.81	1,314.69	1,713.50	19.95
1960-61 .. .. .	9,304.27	4,16.06	1,262.79	1,678.85	18.04
1961-62 .. .. .	10,247.61	4,39.73	1,801.22	2,240.95	21.86
1962-63 .. .. .	11,353.08	4,39.98	1,979.81	2,419.79	21.31
1963-64 .. .. .	11,720.52	4,26.77	2,032.10	2,458.87	20.97

**TABLE 2-00**

**Strength of different Educational Services under the Education Department**

Year	W.B.S.E.S.			W.B.E.S.			W.B.G.S.			W.B.J.E.S.			S.E.S.	Grand Total	
	Men's Branch	Women's Branch	Total	Men's Branch	Women's Branch	Total	Men's Branch	Women's Branch	Total	Men's Branch	Women's Branch	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
1955-56	..	61	7	68	209	47	256	111	..	111	253	52	305	2,208	2,948
1957-58	..	69	6	75	243	48	291	131	..	131	314	61	375	2,472	3,344
1960-61	..	91	6	97	300	65	365	198	..	198	446	93	539	2,924	4,123
1963-64	..	103	6	109	328	68	396	196	..	196	519	106	625	3,528	4,854

**TABLE 3-01**

**Number of and enrolment in Primary (including Junior Basic) Schools in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64**

Year	Government		District Board	Municipal Board	Private		Total	Pupils*		Total
	Central	State			Aided	Unaided		Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1950-51 ..	10	550	8,430	382	5,084	321	14,783	1,061,748	354,778	1,416,526
1955-56 (last year of 1st Plan).	14	953	19,026	429	1,270	183	23,081	1,474,434	704,603	2,179,037
1957-58 ..	16	1,045	20,584	476	3,116	219	25,456	1,563,837	801,802	2,365,639
1958-59 ..	16	1,116	21,280	486	3,230	162	26,290	1,611,706	853,739	2,465,445
1959-60 ..	38	1,202	21,888	501	3,455	125	27,209	1,650,056	900,007	2,550,063
1960-61 (last year of 2nd plan).	47	1,216	22,486	516	3,582	125	27,972	1,688,600	946,389	2,634,989
1961-62 ..	55	628	24,380	522	4,825	125	30,535	1,823,337	1,019,965	2,843,302
1962-63 ..	77	611	26,402	527	4,458	12	32,087	1,971,877	1,124,588	3,096,465
1963-64 ..	98	594	26,642	556	4,532	16	32,438	2,065,650	1,221,426	3,287,076

\*The figures do not include pupils reading in primary classes of Secondary Schools.

**TABLE 3-02**

**Number of Scholars in the primary stage in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64**

Type of institution	1950-1951			1955-1956		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Boys' schools .. ..	1,055,758	283,119	1,338,877	1,455,972	596,876	2,052,848
Girls' schools .. ..	5,990	71,659	77,649	18,462	107,727	126,189
Primary classes of secondary schools.	162,225	55,036	217,261	149,606	38,761	188,367
Total ..	1,223,973	409,814	1,633,787	1,624,040	743,364	2,367,404

Type of institution	1957-1958			1960-1961			1963-1964		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Boys' schools .. ..	1,546,517	687,684	2,234,201	1,666,510	826,359	2,492,869	2,036,766	1,088,312	3,125,078
Girls' schools .. ..	17,320	114,118	131,438	22,090	120,030	142,120	28,884	133,114	161,998
Primary classes of secondary schools.	165,254	44,156	209,410	192,857	74,304	267,161	221,329	99,397	320,726
Total ..	1,729,091	845,958	2,575,049	1,881,457	1,020,693	2,902,150	2,286,979	1,320,823	3,607,802

**TABLE 3-03**

**Distribution of Pupils in primary classes in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64**

Class	1950-1951			1955-1956		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class I .. ..	535,197	212,012	747,209	704,502	387,227	1,091,729
Class II .. ..	260,849	85,018	345,867	347,864	154,192	502,056
Class III .. ..	188,642	56,311	244,953	239,800	97,798	337,598
Class IV .. ..	149,979	37,510	187,489	192,881	69,311	262,192
Total .. ..	1,134,667	390,851	1,525,518	1,485,047	708,528	2,193,575

Class.	1957-1958			1960-1961			1963-1964		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Class I .. ..	742,670	459,066	1,201,736	763,996	492,300	1,256,296	893,390	594,099	1,487,489
Class II .. ..	353,506	164,533	518,039	391,424	211,101	602,525	484,465	263,861	748,326
Class III .. ..	267,816	109,104	376,920	307,557	146,540	454,097	387,728	210,717	598,445
Class IV .. ..	210,884	74,604	285,488	239,373	101,026	339,399	299,559	160,994	460,553
Total .. ..	1,574,876	807,307	2,382,183	1,701,350	950,967	2,652,317	2,004,942	1,219,671	3,284,613



TABLE 3-04

Number of and enrolment in Primary (including Junior Basic) Schools in different districts in West Bengal in 1963-1964

District	Number of Schools							Pupils			
	Government			District Board	Municipal Board	Private		Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	Central	State	Total			Aided	Unaided				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Bankura .. ..	2	5	7	2,253	6	64	..	2,330	103,942	52,358	156,300
2 Birbhum .. ..	3	8	11	1,402	13	15	..	1,441	79,296	47,526	126,822
3 Burdwan .. ..	32	30	62	2,256	20	99	..	2,443	164,185	106,785	270,970
4 Calcutta .. ..	5	46	51	..	254	601	2	908	91,302	81,953	173,255
5 Cooch Behar .. ..	..	10	10	941	..	19	..	970	61,170	28,072	89,242
6 Darjeeling .. ..	2	16	18	333	8	157	2	518	37,947	23,026	60,973
7 Hooghly .. ..	1	55	56	1,695	46	204	..	2,001	156,319	103,120	259,445
8 Howrah .. ..	8	45	53	1,271	27	195	4	1,550	143,546	94,148	237,694
9 Jalpaiguri .. ..	6	27	33	1,021	5	27	..	1,086	70,033	84,847	104,880
10 Malda .. ..	..	10	10	1,050	6	23	..	1,089	62,973	26,242	89,215
11 Midnapore .. ..	17	15	32	5,521	..	158	1	5,712	317,584	181,375	498,959
12 Murshidabad .. ..	2	23	25	1,529	22	58	1	1,635	111,448	61,263	172,711
13 Nalanda .. ..	2	110	112	1,505	11	74	..	1,702	105,092	70,793	175,885
14 Purnalia .. ..	3	..	3	40	29	2,174	1	2,247	97,290	33,679	130,969
15 24-Parganas .. ..	11	175	186	4,418	100	647	..	5,351	390,930	243,863	634,793
16 West Dinajpur .. ..	..	19	19	1,407	3	11	..	1,440	70,684	31,352	102,036
17 Anglo-Indian Schools (districtwise distribution not available).	4	..	4	..	..	6	5	15	1,909	1,018	2,927
Total .. ..	98	594	692	26,642	556	4,532	16	32,438	2,065,650	1,221,426	3,287,076

TABLE 3-05

## Progress in Primary Education up to 1963-64

Year.	Number of Primary and Basic schools	Enrolment in the Primary stage (age-group 6-11).	Percentage of enrolment to the total child population of the age-group 6-11.
1	2	3	4
1 Target for the 3rd Plan (1965-66).	32,800 (estimated position.)	4,052,060	80.00
2 Achievement in 1963-64	32,438	3,607,802	78.55

TABLE 3-06

## Number of enrolment in and direct expenditure of single teacher Primary Schools in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64

Year.	Number of Institutions	Enrolment.	Direct expenditure	
			Government Funds	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1950-51	431	15,447	67,219	114,277
1955-56	2,780	109,724	1,776,417	1,794,661
1957-58	3,674	149,693	2,405,051	2,451,674
1960-61	2,904	121,721	2,251,649	2,272,630
1963-64	1,907	80,104	1,749,737	1,756,194

TABLE 3-07

## Number of Teachers in Primary (Including Jr. Basic) Schools in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64

Year	Number of Teachers		
	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4
1950-51	41,137	2,055	43,192
1955-56	63,993	5,181	69,174
1957-58	68,269	6,317	74,586
1958-59	70,214	6,788	77,102
1959-60	73,879	7,575	81,454
1960-61	75,711	8,021	83,732
1961-62	80,786	8,983	89,769
1962-63	85,002	9,951	94,953
1963-64	87,150	11,111	98,261

TABLE 3-08

Number of Primary (including Junior Basic) Schools and their Teachers in Calcutta and West Bengal (excluding Calcutta) in 1957-58 and 1963-64

Area	Schools	1957-58			Ratio Per School
		Men	Women	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Calcutta .. .. .	719	2,212	1,691	3,903	5.4 (appx.)
West Bengal (excluding Calcutta) ..	24,737	66,057	4,626	70,683	2.8 (appx.)

Area	Schools	1963-64			Ratio Per School
		Men	Women	Total	
1	7	8	9	10	11
Calcutta .. .. .	908	2,841	2,743	5,584	6.1 (appx.)
West Bengal (excluding Calcutta) ..	31,530	84,309	8,368	92,677	2.9 (appx.)

*N.B.*—Figures include statistics of Anglo-Indian schools of which district-wise figures are not available.

**TABLE 3-09**

**Qualifications of Teachers of Primary (Including Junior Basic) Schools in some years from 1950-51 to 1983-84**

Year.	Qualification of Teachers									Grand Total.
	Trained				Untrained					
	Graduate.	Passed Intermediate or Matriculate.	Non-Matriculate.	Total.	Graduate	Passed Intermediate or Matriculate.	Non-Matriculate	Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
<b>1950-51—</b>										
Men .. ..	38	3,339	13,444	16,821	43	9,074	15,199	24,316	41,137	
Women .. ..	27	404	450	881	5	421	748	1,174	2,055	
<b>1955-56—</b>										
Men .. ..	84	6,629	15,188	21,901	333	30,768	10,991	42,092	63,993	
Women .. ..	99	931	976	2,006	66	2,048	1,061	3,175	5,181	
<b>1957-58—</b>										
Men .. ..	109	7,896	16,880	24,885	300	31,732	11,352	43,384	68,269	
Women .. ..	129	1,135	1,105	2,369	83	2,586	1,279	3,948	6,317	
<b>1980-81—</b>										
Men .. ..	142	10,833	17,847	28,822	308	37,246	9,337	46,889	75,711	
Women .. ..	158	1,689	1,221	3,068	109	3,615	1,220	4,953	8,021	
<b>1983-84—</b>										
Men .. ..	257	15,528	17,746	33,526	400	45,172	8,052	53,624	87,150	
Women .. ..	376	2,740	1,388	4,504	265	4,844	1,498	6,607	11,111	

TABLE 3-10

Scales of pay of Primary School Teachers in 1963-64 with effect from the 1st April 1964

Category of Teachers.	Scale of pay.
1	2
	Rs.
<b>I. In Primary Schools—</b>	
(1) Trained Matriculate ('A' Category) Head Teacher ..	80—1—90—2—110—3—125 plus a special pay of Rs. 5 p.m.
Assistant Teacher .. .. .	80—1—90—2—110—3—125.
(2) Untrained Matriculate or Non-Matriculate Trained ( 'B' Category)	75—1—80.
(3) Non-Matriculate Untrained ('C' Category) ..	65—1—70.
<b>II. In Junior Basic Schools—</b>	
(1) Head Teacher (Basic Trained and Matriculate) ..	80—2—100—3—130—4—150 plus a special pay of Rs. 15 p.m.
(2) Matriculate and Basic Trained (as Assistant Teacher) ..	80—2—100—3—130—4—150

TABLE 3.11

Progress in Compulsory Free Primary Education in Rural West Bengal

Year.	Rural population		Total rural population.	Number of children of age-group 6-11 years.	Number of children of age-group 6-11 years in the areas under the Compulsory scheme.	Total rural area (in square miles) covered under the Compulsory scheme.	Number of institutions (where compulsion is in force).	Number of children on 'the rolls.	Average daily attendances.
	Rural population (as per Census figures of 1950-51 and 1960-61).	Non-municipal urban population.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1950-51 .. ..	18,657,045	280,322	18,937,367	2,367,171	40,126	1,870.28	291	33,258	65.00
1955-56 .. ..	21,108,734	817,158	21,425,892	2,678,236	413,057	3,791.75	2,914	838,490	76.50
1957-58 .. ..	22,177,303	333,214	22,510,577	2,813,822	416,510	3,791.75	2,999	323,600	72.57
1960-61 .. ..	26,385,437	1,157,892	27,543,329	3,442,916	439,319	3,791.75	3,123	348,970	76.00
1963-64 .. ..	28,414,230	1,240,923	29,655,153	3,707,644	2,278,134	33,431.78	18,733	1,843,925	77.00

N. B.—(1) The figures for 1950-51 and 1960-61 in columns 2 and 3 have been taken from the Census reports for those years. The figures for 1955-56 1957-58 on 1963-64 have been calculated taking 2.5 per cent. cumulative increase per year over the Census figures for rural population and non-municipal urban areas in columns 2 and 3.

(2) The total number of school-going children of the age-group 6-11 in column 5 has been calculated at 12.5 per cent. of the total rural population (rural and non-municipal urban) shown in column 4.

TABLE 3-12

Direct Expenditure on Primary (including Junior Basic) Schools according to sources in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64

Year.	Central Government	Direct Expenditure (in rupees)			Fees, endowments and other sources	Total
		State Government	District Board	Municipal Board		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	61,905	94,07,225	56,98,326	22,79,877	10,70,098	1,85,17,431
1955-56	1,38,583	3,80,34,180	37,83,226	31,49,291	40,52,536	4,91,37,816
1957-58	1,69,407	4,98,87,879	31,40,045	31,09,900	49,39,421	6,12,46,652
1960-61	3,14,807	5,63,37,149	35,25,982	41,94,594	64,94,350	7,08,66,882
1963-64	6,15,609	8,61,40,361	40,75,330	43,54,956	92,50,591	10,44,36,847

TABLE 3-13

Expenditure on Primary Education out of Development budget in different Plan Periods of West Bengal

(Figures are in lakhs of rupees)

Serial No.	Year.					Development budget
1	2					3
1	1951-1956	..	..	..	..	443.84
	1st Plan					
2	1956-57	..	..	..	..	203.96
3	1957-58	..	..	..	..	272.16
4	1958-59	..	..	..	..	319.35
5	1959-60	..	..	..	..	421.91
6	1960-61	..	..	..	..	394.91
7	1956-1961	..	..	..	..	1,612.29
	2nd Plan					
8	1961-62	..	..	..	..	638.30
9	1962-63	..	..	..	..	699.94
10	1963-64	..	..	..	..	971.74
	Total for 1961-64	..	..	..	..	2,309.98

TABLE 3-14

Average annual cost of Primary (including Junior Basic) Schools in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64 (in rupees)

Annual cost	1950-51		1955-56		1957-58		1960-61	
	Boys' school	Girls' school	Boys' school	Girls' school	Boys' school	Girls' school	Boys' school	Girls' school
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cost per school .. .. .	1,187.30	2,474.03	2,012.93	5,008.99	2,307.83	4,982.90	2,425.38	5,565.50
Cost per school from public funds .. .. .	1,133.19	2,060.22	1,905.43	3,193.77	2,183.87	2,948.84	2,265.10	3,314.46
Cost per pupil .. .. .	12.44	23.80	21.77	35.31	25.33	35.40	26.27	37.71
Average cost per pupil .. .. .	13.07		22.55		25.89		26.89	

Annual cost	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64	
	Boys' school	Girls' school	Boys' school	Girls' school	Boys' school	Girls' school
	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cost per school .. .. .	2,617.42	6,616.70	2,942.05	6,319.95	3,095.18	7,130.54
Cost per school from public funds .. .. .	2,448.57	3,309.20	2,768.67	3,861.69	2,901.41	3,971.52
Cost per pupil .. .. .	28.70	36.89	31.10	40.29	31.13	44.01
Average cost per pupil .. .. .	29.13		31.56		31.77	



**TABLE 3-15**  
**Wastage in Primary Education**

Year				Percentage of wastage
1				2
1949-50	..	..	..	68.74
1950-51	..	..	..	67.04
1955-56	..	..	..	67.31
1956-57	..	..	..	65.20
1957-58	..	..	..	69.37
1960-61	..	..	..	71.75
1961-62	..	..	..	70.80
1962-63	..	..	..	68.25
1963-64	..	..	..	64.15

TABLE 4.01

Pre-Basic (Nursery) Schools according to management, their enrolment and direct expenditure in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64

Year	Government		District Board	Municipal Board	Private		Total	Pupils		Total	Direct expenditure (in rupees)	
	Central	State			Aided	Unaided		Boys	Girls		Out of Government funds	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1950-51	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	796	377	1,073	27,666	1,09,510
1955-56	..	..	1	..	14	3	18	1,044	709	1,813	72,230	1,75,362
1956-57	..	..	2	..	27	2	31	1,388	1,084	2,472	1,09,286	2,43,052
1957-58	..	..	2	..	33	1	36	1,513	1,570	3,083	1,22,620	2,78,448
1958-59	..	..	2	..	38	1	41	1,619	1,531	3,150	1,64,309	3,25,005
1959-60	..	..	2	..	59	1	63	2,042	2,000	4,042	1,75,224	3,51,053
1960-61	..	..	2	..	75	1	78	2,228	2,028	4,256	2,04,352	3,92,792
1961-62	..	..	2	..	114	1	118	3,457	3,091	6,548	2,78,521	5,55,631
1962-63	..	..	2	..	137	1	141	4,142	3,563	7,705	3,91,611	6,69,716
1963-64	..	..	2	..	144	2	149	3,913	3,651	7,564	4,24,619	6,74,054

TABLE 4.02

Number of and enrolment in Junior Basic Schools in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64

Year	Number of institutions						Total	Enrolment		
	Government		District Boards	Municipal Boards	Private			Boys	Girls	Total
	Central	State			Aided	Unaided				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1950-51 ..	..	7	59	..	12	8	86	6,572	2,231	8,803
1955-56 ..	7	7	461	6	9	2	492	41,208	18,116	59,324
1957-58 ..	7	9	688	14	136	2	856	63,700	26,588	90,288
1958-59 ..	7	33	858	15	163	2	1,078	78,608	36,745	1,15,413
1959-60 ..	7	33	1,026	18	212	1	1,297	93,157	43,823	1,36,980
1960-61 ..	7	31	1,144	20	286	2	1,490	1,04,604	54,329	1,58,933
1961-62 ..	11	7*	1,207	22	346	3	1,596	1,18,772	62,218	1,80,990
1962-63 ..	11	7	1,375	22	324	1	1,740	1,36,386	72,766	2,09,152
1963-64 ..	11	7	1,417	22	344	3	1,804	1,55,607	82,076	2,37,683

\*The fall in number is due to the transfer of 24 Cooch Behar State-managed institutions to District School Board.

**TABLE 4-03**

**Number of teachers and percentage of trained teachers in Junior Basic Schools in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64**

Year	Number of Teachers						Grand Total	Percentage of trained teachers		
	Trained			Untrained						
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1950-51	..	..	183	26	209	46	2	48	257	81.32
1955-56	..	..	1,458	131	1,589	390	37	427	2,016	78.81
1957-58	..	..	2,228	207	2,435	662	30	701	3,136	77.64
1958-59	..	..	2,890	250	3,140	836	114	950	4,090	76.82
1959-60	..	..	3,403	870	3,773	1,042	133	1,175	4,948	76.25
1960-61	..	..	3,894	460	4,354	1,144	104	1,338	5,692	76.49
1961-62	..	..	4,341	554	4,895	1,132	244	1,376	6,271	78.05
1962-63	..	..	4,868	647	5,515	1,059	427	1,486	7,001	78.77
1963-64	..	..	5,313	724	6,037	1,107	525	1,632	7,669	78.71

**TABLE 4.04**

Direct expenditure (in rupees) of Junior Basic Schools in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64

Year	Government		Local Bodies	Fees, Endowments and Other Sources	Total							
	Central	State										
1	2	3	4	5	6							
1950-51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,67,572	29,599	4,977	2,02,148
1955-56	..	..	..	78,020	15,22,296	2,07,960	21,921	18,30,197				
1957-58	..	..	..	68,622	21,41,985	3,10,670	1,07,362	26,28,639				
1958-59	..	..	..	70,636	32,69,214	3,61,428	1,63,222	38,64,500				
1959-60	..	..	..	81,025	38,75,241	5,23,214	2,13,634	46,93,714				
1960-61	..	..	..	84,860	46,68,731	6,88,934	2,84,373	57,26,898				
1961-62	..	..	..	1,59,367	55,50,636	6,93,161	4,12,772	68,15,936				
1962-63	..	..	..	1,64,155	62,40,174	10,21,388	4,47,447	78,73,164				
1963-64	..	..	..	1,61,377	71,35,337	8,02,059	4,99,007	85,97,780				

**TABLE 4-05**

**Number of and enrolment in Senior Basic Schools in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64**

Year	Number of institutions						Enrolment			
	Government		District Boards	Private			Boys	Girls	Total	
	Central	State		Aided	Unaided	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1950-51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1955-56	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	296	101	397
1957-58	..	..	17	..	50	1	68	4,981	737	5,718
1958-59	..	..	16	..	77	1	94	6,741	1,309	8,050
1959-60	..	..	17	..	116	..	133	7,504	2,150	9,654
1960-61	..	..	16	..	223	..	239	15,254	5,330	20,584
1961-62	..	..	16	..	256	..	272	17,532	6,987	24,519
1962-63	..	..	16	..	267	..	283	19,045	8,142	27,187
1963-64	..	..	16	..	287	..	303	16,961	8,476	25,437

TABLE 4-06

Particulars of Senior Basic and Complete Basic Schools sanctioned in the State of West Bengal up to 1963-64

Serial No.	District	Ist Plan	2nd Plan	3rd Plan upto 1963-64	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bankura .. .. .	2	20	10	32
2	Birbhum .. .. .	2	13	7	22
3	Burdwan .. .. .	3	28	11	42
4	Calcutta .. .. .	..	4	3	7
5	Cooch Behar .. .. .	..	46	..	46
6	Darjeeling .. .. .	..	6	1	7
7	Hooghly .. .. .	3	12	10	25
8	Howrah .. .. .	..	9	1	10
9	Jalpaiguri .. .. .	1	14	3	18
10	Malda .. .. .	..	7	4	11
11	Midnapore .. .. .	2	20	9	31
12	Murshidabad .. .. .	1	7	2	10
13	Nadia .. .. .	..	5	1	6
14	Purulia .. .. .	..	8	5	13
15	West Dinajpore .. .. .	..	4	..	4
16	24-Parganas .. .. .	3	26	15	44
	Total .. .. .	17	229	82	328

N. B.—Ist Plan period 1951-52 to 1955-56

2nd Plan period 1956-57 to 1960-61

3rd Plan period 1961-62 to 1965-66

**TABLE 4-07**

**Number of Teachers and percentage of trained Teachers in Senior Basic Schools in some year from 1950-51 to 1983-84**

Year	Trained			Untrained			Grand total	Percentage of Trained Teachers				
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
1950-51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
1955-56	..	..	..	..	10	3	13	9	1	10	23	50.52
1957-58	..	..	..	..	154	14	168	130	13	143	311	54.01
1958-59	..	..	..	..	183	19	202	205	31	236	438	46.11
1959-60	..	..	..	..	251	47	298	288	72	340	638	46.70
1960-61	..	..	..	..	355	77	432	483	96	579	1,011	42.72
1961-62	..	..	..	..	450	117	567	529	130	659	1,226	46.24
1962-63	..	..	..	..	498	131	629	582	141	723	1,352	46.52
1983-84	..	..	..	..	490	170	660	538	156	694	1,354	48.74



TABLE 4-08

Expenditure (in rupees) according to sources of Senior Basic Schools in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64

Year	Government		District Boards	Municipal Boards	Fees, endowments and other sources	Total
	Central	State				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	..	..	34,831	..	17,289	52,120
1957-58	..	..	2,69,321	..	240	3,69,832
1958-59	..	..	4,82,218	535	..	6,42,463
1959-60	..	..	6,84,645	..	..	9,43,188
1960-61	..	..	10,73,277	480	300	15,08,214
1961-62	..	..	13,00,741	60	..	18,25,866
1962-63	..	..	1,800	930	..	21,25,866
1963-64	..	..	1,800	480	..	25,24,713

**TABLE 4.09**

**Number of enrolment in and direct expenditure (in rupees) of Basic Training Schools/Junior Basic Training Colleges in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64**

Year	Number of institutions			Enrolment			District expenditure	
	Managed or sponsored by the State	Aided	Total	Men	Women	Total	Government funds	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950-51 .. .. .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1955-56 .. .. .	9	3	12	482	112	594	1,94,962	2,00,131
1957-58 .. .. .	9	7	16	734	150	884	2,90,197	2,92,969
1958-59 .. .. .	9	8	17	779	163	942	2,66,557	2,73,114
1959-60 .. .. .	14	8	22	1,149	211	1,360	2,66,597	2,80,069
1960-61 .. .. .	18	10	28	1,506	302	1,808	3,99,526	4,06,140
1961-62 .. .. .	18	10	28	1,097	301	1,998	5,08,163	5,21,691
1962-63 .. .. .	22	10	32	2,121	506	2,627	6,29,404	6,42,400
1963-64 .. .. .	22	11	33	2,290	570	2,860	6,81,992	6,91,815

N.A.—Figures are not available.

TABLE 4-10

Senior Basic Training Colleges—Number, enrolment and direct expenditure in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64

Year	Number of institutions			Enrolment			Direct expenditure				
	State	Private	Total	Men	Women	Total	Government funds	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
							Rs.	Rs.			
1950-51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1955-56	..	..	..	1	..	1	40	7	47	42,561	42,561
1957-58	..	..	..	1	1	2	75	13	88	51,597	51,597
1958-59	..	..	..	1	3	4	190	17	207	90,579	90,579
1959-60	..	..	..	1	3	4	201	30	231	1,11,273	1,11,273
1960-61	..	..	..	1	3	4	214	40	254	1,00,662	1,00,662
1961-62	..	..	..	1	4	5	201	83	284	1,10,623	1,10,623
1962-63	..	..	..	1	5	6	168	133	301	1,53,127	1,61,719
1963-64	..	..	..	1	4	5	185	120	305	1,32,649	1,41,018

TABLE 4.11

Post-Graduate Basic Training Colleges—Number, enrolment and direct expenditure in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64

Year					Number of institutions	Enrolment			Direct expenditure (in rupees)	
						Men	Women	Total	Government funds	Total
1					2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	..	..	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1955-56	..	..	..	..	1	62	17	79	1,08,159	1,08,159
1957-58	..	..	..	..	1	77	26	103	1,05,134	1,05,134
1958-59	..	..	..	..	1	78	32	110	1,66,957	1,66,957
1959-60	..	..	..	..	1	76	24	100	1,66,957	1,73,058
1960-61	..	..	..	..	2	110	28	138	1,77,595	1,84,843
1961-62	..	..	..	..	2	136	30	166	2,08,880	2,16,966
1962-63	..	..	..	..	2	170	36	206	2,83,437	2,92,722
1963-64	..	..	..	..	2	184	31	215	3,00,886	3,08,972

N.A.—Figures are not available.

TABLE 5-01

Number of and enrolment in Junior High/Middle Schools (including Senior Basic Schools) in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64

Year.	Number of Institutions							Enrolment			Average enrolment per school
	Government		District Board	Municipal Board	private		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
	Central	State			Aided	Unaided					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1950-51 .. ..	2	81	6	3	987	182	1,261	1,04,024	35,252	1,39,276	110
1955-56 .. ..	3	84	4	4	1,019	500	1,614	1,13,008	27,690	1,40,698	87
1957-58 .. ..	5	99	32	6	1,395	364	1,901	1,28,910	32,735	1,61,645	86
1958-59 .. ..	5	99	30	6	1,599	304	2,043	1,36,305	39,085	1,75,390	86
1959-60 .. ..	5	99	27	6	1,795	270	2,202	1,42,589	49,856	1,92,544	87
1960-61 .. ..	5	23	27	7	1,990	308	2,359	1,62,232	63,431	1,25,663	96
1961-62 .. ..	5	22	27	6	2,105	307	2,472	1,74,814	74,973	2,49,787	101
1962-63 .. ..	6	22	24	6	2,108	305	2,471	1,77,865	80,809	2,58,674	105
1963-64 .. ..	6	24	23	6	2,205	227	2,491	1,84,125	93,868	2,77,993	112

TABLE 5.02

Numbers of and enrolment in High Schools in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64

Year	Number of institutions			Municipal Board	Private			Number of pupils			Average enrolment per school
	Government		District Board		Aided	Unaided	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
	Central	State									
	1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	
1950-51 .. .. .	5	29	..	1	741	331	1,107	3,31,856	61,305	3,93,251	355
1955-56 .. .. .	7	33	..	1	1,008	507	1,556	4,45,179	1,08,123	5,53,302	356
1957-58 .. .. .	5	7	..	4	854	421	1,291	3,38,728	84,593	4,23,321	328
1958-59 .. .. .	5	2	..	2	839	366	1,214 <sup>1</sup>	3,03,681	74,845	3,78,426	312
1959-60 .. .. .	6	2	—	2	940	285	1,235 <sup>2</sup>	2,97,141	85,383	3,82,524	310
1960-61 .. .. .	6	2	..	..	961	219	1,188 <sup>2</sup>	2,75,295	1,06,948	3,82,243	322
1961-62 .. .. .	5	2	..	1	943	170	1,121 <sup>2</sup>	2,50,932	1,12,709	3,63,701	324
1962-63 .. .. .	5	2	..	1	946	167	1,121 <sup>2</sup>	2,31,714	1,23,316	3,55,030	317
1963-64 .. .. .	5	1	..	1	1,103	98	1,208	2,44,701	1,33,935	3,78,636	313

<sup>1</sup> Government-sponsored institutions are included under head 'Aided'.

<sup>2</sup> The fall in number was due to reorganisation of secondary schools.

TABLE 5-03

Number of and enrolment in Higher Secondary (including multipurpose) Schools in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64

Year	Number of institutions								Number of pupils			Average enrolment per school
	Government		District Board	Municipal Board	Private.			Boys	Girls	Total		
	Central	State			Aided	Unaided	Total					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1950-51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1957-58	..	3	24	..	1	306	69	403	1,41,591	39,558	1,81,149	450
1958-59	..	5	29	..	3	416	91	544	1,91,093	60,160	2,51,243	462
1959-60	..	5	30	..	3	489	65	612	2,24,833	69,882	2,94,715	482
1960-61	..	5	30	..	5	657	72	769	3,12,108	84,324	3,96,432	516
1961-62	..	6	30	..	5	831	71	943	3,83,581	1,08,003	4,91,584	521
1962-63	..	7	30	..	5	1,019	86	1,147	4,66,280	1,28,848	5,95,128	519
1963-64	..	8	31	..	5	1,170	82	1,296	5,20,255	1,66,501	6,86,756	530

N.B.—Government-sponsored schools are included under the head 'Aided' (col. 6).

TABLE 5-04

District-wise number of and enrolment in Junior High/Middle Schools in West Bengal in 1957-58 and 1963-64

Serial	Name of district	Number of Junior High Schools		Enrolment in Junior High Schools					
				Boys		Girls		Total	
		1957-58	1963-64	1957-58	1963-64	1957-58	1963-64	1957-58	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bankura	96	117	7,702	9,228	539	3,226	8,241	12,454
2	Birbhum	97	103	6,940	9,107	504	3,356	7,534	12,373
3	Burdwan	157	180	10,932	14,095	1,880	6,746	12,812	20,841
4	Calcutta	50	82	3,043	6,079	1,950	3,860	4,993	9,939
5	Cooch Behar	98	31	6,728	2,309	3,599	1,443	10,327	3,752
6	Darjeeling	32	31	1,627	1,935	624	1,335	2,251	3,270
7	Hooghly	118	152	8,904	10,795	2,818	7,900	11,722	18,695
8	Howrah	109	136	5,668	9,086	3,165	7,261	8,833	16,347
9	Jalpaiguri	56	56	2,792	3,586	954	1,988	3,740	5,573
10	Malda	48	54	2,352	3,610	365	1,421	2,717	5,031
11	Midnapore	282	359	20,552	29,180	3,720	13,610	24,272	42,790
12	Murshidabad	95	103	5,813	10,009	962	2,894	6,775	12,903
13	Nadia	94	106	5,493	6,908	3,009	4,814	8,502	11,722
14	Purulia	73	80	7,609	8,107	1,011	1,933	8,620	10,040
15	24 Parganas	339	492	21,902	35,196	5,526	20,517	27,428	55,713
16	West Dinajpur	81	97	4,576	6,038	299	1,589	4,874	7,627
17	Anglo-Indian Schools	8	9	1,297	1,987	983	1,499	2,280	3,486



TABLE 5-05

District-wise number of and enrolment in High Schools in West Bengal in 1957-58 and 1963-64

Serial No.	Name of district	Enrolment in High Schools							
		Number of High Schools		Boys		Girls		Total	
		1957-58	1963-64	1957-58	1963-64	1957-58	1963-64	1957-58	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bankura .. ..	51	57	12,516	13,717	272	1,895	12,788	15,612
2	Birbhum .. ..	39	49	8,620	9,627	310	2,766	8,930	12,393
3	Burdwan .. ..	125	107	31,630	24,584	3,650	8,390	35,280	32,974
4	Calcutta .. ..	197	122	65,988	20,220	32,249	20,732	98,237	40,952
5	Cooch Behar .. ..	11	16	2,555	4,209	266	1,811	2,821	6,020
6	Darjeeling .. ..	20	21	5,014	4,777	999	1,864	6,013	6,641
7	Hooghly .. ..	114	89	26,315	15,774	6,569	9,810	32,884	25,584
8	Howrah .. ..	86	66	20,856	9,665	4,939	10,935	25,795	20,600
9	Jalpaiguri .. ..	22	35	4,993	7,072	1,213	4,105	6,206	11,177
10	Malda .. ..	26	24	5,164	5,259	433	940	5,597	6,199
11	Midnapore .. ..	167	148	40,156	28,035	2,839	11,321	42,995	39,356
12	Murshidabad .. ..	53	47	10,061	9,285	1,499	3,579	11,560	12,864
13	Nadia .. ..	61	72	20,531	17,315	5,064	9,776	25,595	27,091
14	Purulia .. ..	26	29	7,571	7,384	342	1,861	7,913	9,245
15	24-Parganas .. ..	277	283	73,710	58,884	23,075	40,626	96,794	99,510
16	West Dinajpur .. ..	16	43	3,039	8,894	874	3,524	3,913	12,418
17	Anglo-Indian Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**TABLE 5-06**

**District-wise number of and enrolment in Higher Secondary (including Multipurpose) Schools in West Bengal in 1957-58 and 1963-64**

Serial No.	Name of district	Enrolment in Higher Secondary Schools							
		Number of Higher Secondary Schools		Boys		Girls		Total	
		1957-58	1963-64	1957-58	1963-64	1957-58	1963-64	1957-58	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bankura .. ..	22	56	6,542	21,326	751	3,257	7,293	24,583
2	Birbhum .. ..	16	37	5,972	14,875	770	2,912	6,742	17,787
3	Burdwan .. ..	32	104	12,794	44,865	1,426	8,727	14,220	53,592
4	Calcutta .. ..	58	184	25,788	84,617	11,472	43,109	37,260	1,27,726
5	Cooch Behar .. ..	7	11	2,365	5,672	977	1,459	3,342	7,131
6	Darjeeling .. ..	8	16	1,673	6,092	1,406	3,337	3,079	9,429
7	Hooghly .. ..	29	122	10,735	44,886	1,644	15,037	12,379	59,923
8	Howrah .. ..	35	98	12,536	39,859	2,115	12,493	14,651	52,352
9	Jalpaiguri .. ..	13	24	3,872	8,330	1,919	3,456	5,791	11,786
10	Malda .. ..	6	23	1,353	8,190	609	2,390	1,962	10,580
11	Midnapore .. ..	42	197	14,222	69,829	1,497	13,285	15,719	83,114
12	Murshidabad .. ..	20	52	7,036	21,121	679	5,498	7,715	26,619
13	Nadia .. ..	19	52	6,344	22,163	1,096	6,296	7,440	28,459
14	Purulia .. ..	5	23	1,359	10,119	572	1,451	1,931	11,570
15	24-Parganas .. ..	45	244	16,300	99,296	4,119	31,577	20,719	1,30,873
16	West Dinajpur .. ..	8	13	3,212	5,489	446	1,669	3,658	7,158
17	Anglo Indian Schools .. ..	38	40	9,488	13,528	7,760	10,548	17,248	24,074

**TABLE 5-07**

**Direct expenditure (in rupees), according to sources of Junior High/Middle Schools in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64**

Year	Government		District Board	Municipal Board	Fees, endowments and other sources	Total.
	Central	State				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	29,007	16,31,522	2,96,976	78,959	37,85,492	58,21,956
1955-56	37,407	28,68,074	1,14,565	48,011	52,90,370	83,58,427
1957-58	1,16,358	37,40,471	97,869	50,462	68,31,914	1,08,46,074
1958-59	1,19,265	49,34,917	96,392	28,738	70,64,596	1,22,43,908
1959-60	92,882	46,83,978	93,167	27,281	76,79,301	1,25,75,609
1960-61	99,507	48,48,011	1,10,748	26,660	85,45,375	1,36,30,301
1961-62	98,112	54,54,690	94,846	28,753	92,31,035	1,49,07,454
1962-63	1,51,089	63,65,562	1,20,833	28,298	95,12,564	1,61,78,346
1963-64	1,60,082	62,67,977	1,15,223	27,573	1,01,75,840	1,67,46,695

**TABLE 5.08**

**Direct expenditure (in rupees) according to sources, of High Schools in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64**

Year	Government fund		District Board	Municipal Board	Fees, endowments and other sources	Total
	Central	State				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	2,47,651	50,71,794	28,305	78,151	2,22,39,647	2,76,65,638
1955-56	3,13,125	1,13,12,894	7,752	27,879	3,35,68,864	4,52,30,520
1957-58	2,30,738	77,62,916	3,920	1,73,079	2,40,20,666	3,21,91,329
1958-59	1,81,698	69,45,465	8,574	2,600	2,23,13,479	2,94,51,816
1959-60	2,43,259	99,10,343	3,246	1,303	2,15,86,295	3,17,44,446
1960-61	3,07,001	87,96,869	1,614	4,691	2,11,33,426	3,02,43,601
1961-62	2,49,421	84,83,686	564	3,462	1,99,81,972	2,87,19,105
1962-63	2,48,579	90,46,659	2,980	5,580	1,88,62,576	2,81,66,374
1963-64	2,90,483	1,08,06,726	3,649	3,363	1,98,91,122	3,09,95,343

**TABLE 5-09**

**Direct expenditure (in rupees) according to sources, of Higher Secondary (including Multipurpose) Schools in some Years from 1950-51 to 1963-64**

Year.	Government fund		District Board	Municipal Board	Fees, endowments and other sources	Total	
	Central	State					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1950-51	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.	
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.	
1957-58	..	1,89,432	58,57,803	3,283	31,653	1,56,87,127	2,17,69,388
1958-59	..	2,70,573	82,01,355	3,151	6,073	2,08,49,610	2,93,30,762
1959-60	..	3,56,542	1,27,86,344	4,317	11,690	2,30,22,861	3,61,81,754
1960-61	..	3,60,702	1,56,17,577	4,437	9,812	2,94,89,886	4,54,82,414
1961-62	..	4,57,433	1,96,21,807	4,419	10,189	3,56,92,097	5,57,85,945
1962-63	..	5,07,163	2,54,71,769	4,173	14,515	4,27,75,949	6,87,73,569
1963-64	..	5,69,895	3,68,88,248	4,324	9,070	5,22,86,814	8,97,58,351

**TABLE 5-10**

**Per capita expenditure (in rupees) in different types of Secondary Institutions in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64**

Type of institution	1950-51	1955-56	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Junior High/Middle School .. ..	41.80	59.57	69.55	73.16	68.80	66.46	66.17	69.88	66.30
Senior Basic School .. ..	N.E.	131.28	64.67	79.80	97.69	73.27	75.70	78.19	99.25
High School .. ..	70.35	81.74	76.04	77.82	82.98	79.12	78.96	79.33	81.86
Higher Secondary (including Multipurpose) Schools .. ..	..	..	120.17	116.74	122.76	114.72	113.48	115.56	130.69

N. E.—Not in existence.

TABLE 5-11

Number and qualifications of Teachers in Junior High/Middle, Senior Basic, High and Higher Secondary Schools in some years during 1950-51 to 1963-64

		Number of Teachers									Grand Total
		Trained				Un-trained					
		Graduate	Passed Intermediate or Matriculate	Non-Matriculate	Total	Graduate	Passed Intermediate or Matriculate	Non-Matriculate	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1950-51	Men .. ..	1,890	1,323	1,169	4,382	5,233	7,016	1,759	14,008	18,390	
	Women .. ..	556	609	268	1,433	549	767	357	1,673	3,106	
1955-56	Men .. ..	3,567	1,176	518	5,261	8,761	8,548	909	18,213	23,479	
	Women .. ..	1,268	723	149	2,140	1,241	1,015	136	2,392	4,532	
1957-58	Men .. ..	4,404	1,368	506	6,278	10,139	8,721	1,416	20,276	26,554	
	Women .. ..	1,536	791	132	2,459	1,562	1,199	156	2,917	5,375	
1960-61	Men .. ..	6,788	1,587	330	8,705	13,117	9,327	1,467	23,911	32,616	
	Women .. ..	2,218	983	103	3,304	2,676	1,502	160	4,338	7,642	
1963-64	Men .. ..	10,061	1,784	270	12,115	19,950	8,794	1,679	30,323	42,438	
	Women .. ..	3,607	1,034	122	4,763	4,850	1,856	244	6,950	11,713	

TABLE 5-12

## Progressive revision of Pay Scales of (non-Government) Secondary School Teachers in some years

Qualification of teachers	1957-58	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Headmasters (Trained Honours Graduate or trained Class II M.A./M.Sc. with Teaching experience of five years)	200—10—370—15—400 plus the following special pay per month: Class X Schools—25 Class XI—Schools with (i) One course—50 (ii) Two courses—75 (iii) More than two courses—100	350—10—450—15—525 plus monthly special pay as noted below: For Class XI School with— (i) One stream—Rs. 25 (ii) Two streams—50 (iii) More than two streams—75
(2) Assistant Headmaster	Assistant Teachers' scale of pay according to qualifications plus Assistant Headmasters' allowance as follows:  (a) Class X High School — 35 per month. (b) Class XI High School with one course—40 per month; with two or more courses—50 per month.	Assistant Teachers' revised scale of pay according to qualifications plus Assistant Headmaster's allowance as follows:  (a) Class X High School—35 per month. (b) Class XI High School with one course—Rs. 40 per month; with two or more courses—50 per month.
(3) M.A./M.Sc./M.Com. with B.T.	130—5—150 .. ..	210—10—450 (Class II M.A./M.Sc. etc. starting pay 230)
(4) B.A.(Hons.)/B.Sc. (Hons) with B.T.	Ditto ..	Ditto
(5) B.A./B.Sc. with B.T. ..	100—5—215—10—225 ..	160—7—223—8—295
(6) Trained Under-graduate (I.A./I.Sc.)	70—3—118—4—150 ..	115—3—133—4—185
(7) Metric, V.M. ..	70—5/2—100 ..	115—3—133—4—185
(8) Classical Teachers ..	70—3—118—4—150 ..	Ditto.
Classical Teachers with two Government Sanskrit titles and with ten years' experience and Classical Teachers with F. M. and M.M. and ten years' experience get the scales of trained graduates (160—295).		
(9) M.A./M.Sc. (Untrained) ..	130 (fixed)	210 (fixed) until trained (Class II M.A./M.Sc. are given the starting pay of 230).
(10) B.A.(Hons.), B.Sc. (Hons.) untrained.	130 (fixed)	210 (fixed) until trained.
(11) B.A./B.Sc. ..	100 (fixed)	100 (fixed) until trained.
(12) Untrained under-graduates	70 (fixed)	115 (fixed) until trained.

Headmasters and Assistant Headmasters of Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools enjoy a special pay according to the number of courses in their schools. B.Com. teachers are given the pay scales of Honours graduates.

Teachers of non-Government Secondary Schools are appointed by the managing committee of the school concerned subject to the approval of the Board of Secondary Education. They retire on attaining the age of sixty but they may be granted extension of service up to the age of 65 years on the recommendations of the managing committee.



TABLE 5-13

Results of the School Final (Annual) Examination from 1958 to 1964

Year	Number appeared			Number passed.			Percentage of successful candidates
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1958	57,031	14,274	71,305	28,076	6,727	34,803	48.80
1959	71,908	20,967	92,875	25,080	6,773	31,853	34.29
1960	79,072	24,209	1,03,281	33,148	8,687	41,835	40.50
1961	77,530	25,746	1,03,276	39,691	10,142	49,833	39.53
1962	78,475	24,608	1,03,083	28,193	8,460	36,653	35.55
1963	76,465	25,162	1,01,627	29,752	9,536	39,288	38.65
1964	84,699	30,535	1,15,234	26,671	10,316	36,987	32.09

TABLE 5-14

Results of the Higher Secondary (Annual) Examination from 1958 to 1964

Year	Number appeared			Number passed			Percentage of Successful Candidates
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960	8,337	1,810	10,147	5,665	1,390	7,055	69.52
1961	14,005	2,924	16,929	8,573	2,166	10,739	63.43
1962	21,378	4,655	26,033	13,074	3,442	16,516	63.44
1963	26,854	6,047	32,901	16,993	4,499	21,492	65.32
1964	28,132	13,538	41,670	16,172	10,197	26,369	63.28

TABLE 5-15

## Expenditure on Secondary Education from Development Budget

(Figures are in lakhs of rupees).

Serial No.	Year						Expenditure from Development Budget
1	2						3
1	First Plan 1951-56 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	33.29
2	1956-57 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	88.30
3	1957-58 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,37.76
4	1958-59 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,31.85
5	1959-60 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,28.46
6	1960-61 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,82.93
7	Second Plan 1956-1961 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	10,69.30
8	1961-62 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	507.66
9	1962-63 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5,88.14
10	1963-64 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5,43.99
	1961-64 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	16,39.79

TABLE 6-01

Number of enrolment in and direct expenditure of Non-Basic Training Schools (including Primary Training Schools, Senior Training Schools, School Mother's Training Centres etc.) in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64.

Year				Number of institutions	Enrolment	Direct expenditure in rupees)	
						Government funds	Total
1				2	3	4	5
1950-51 .. .. .	..	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1955-56 .. .. .	..	..	..	41	1,138	2,57,575	3,39,370
1957-58 .. .. .	..	..	..	40	959	2,50,582	3,37,381
1958-59 .. .. .	..	..	..	38	1,003	2,47,465	3,30,041
1959-60 .. .. .	..	..	..	39	1,024	2,59,911	3,23,844
1960-61 .. .. .	..	..	..	38	1,040	2,66,289	3,34,598
1961-62 .. .. .	..	..	..	39	1,121	2,92,418	3,66,096
1962-63 .. .. .	..	..	..	39	1,158	3,12,462	3,95,513
1963-64 .. .. .	..	..	..	40	1,215	3,17,270	3,80,820

N. A.—Figures are not available.

TABLE 6-02

Number of, enrolment in and direct expenditure of Training Colleges for Secondary School Teachers (Non-Basic) in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64.

Year	Number of Institutions.	Enrolment			Direct expenditure (in rupees).	
		Men	Women	Total	Government funds	Total funds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	4	138	77	215	2,78,961	2,91,713
1955-56	4	351	114	465	2,72,903	2,87,350
1957-58	8	424	378	802	4,34,051	5,33,180
1958-59	12	583	468	1,051	6,63,601	7,68,468
1959-60	12	672	622	1,294	7,43,289	8,58,894
1960-61	15*	846	709	1,555	8,82,205	10,48,447
1961-62	13*	812	397	1,209	8,90,878	9,28,490
1962-63	12	830	386	1,216	10,40,331	11,04,428
1963-64	12	836	462	1,298	10,57,674	11,10,036

\*This includes (1) Vibharilal College of Home and Social Science which was shown as a teachers' training college in that year and was subsequently shown as a college for general education from 1961-62 onwards, and (2) Vinay Bhavan, attached to Visva-Bharati, which was shown as a separate training college in 1960-61 but subsequently shown as attached to Visva-Bharati from 1961-62 onwards.

\*\*This includes the Hindi Teachers' Training Institution under the Rastrabhasa Prachar Samity which ceased to function from 1962-63 session.

**TABLE 6-03**

**Percentage of trained and untrained Teachers of Secondary Schools (Including Senior Basic Schools)**

Year.	Number of Teachers			Number of Trained Teachers			Percentage of Trained Teachers					
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1950-51	..	..	..	18,300	3,106	21,406	4,382	1,433	5,815	23.82	46.13	27.35
1955-56	..	..	..	23,479	4,532	28,011	5,261	2,140	7,401	22.40	47.21	26.42
1957-58	..	..	..	26,554	5,376	31,930	6,278	2,459	8,737	23.64	45.74	27.36
1958-59	..	..	..	28,684	5,937	34,621	7,082	2,747	9,829	24.68	46.26	28.39
1959-60	..	..	..	30,424	6,857	37,281	7,848	3,046	10,894	25.79	44.42	29.22
1960-61	..	..	..	32,616	7,042	40,258	8,705	3,304	12,009	26.68	43.23	29.83
1961-62	..	..	..	34,727	8,710	43,437	9,592	3,793	13,385	27.62	43.54	30.81
1962-63	..	..	..	37,796	9,557	47,353	10,652	4,106	14,758	28.18	42.96	31.16
1963-64	..	..	..	42,438	11,713	54,151	12,115	4,763	16,878	28.54	40.66	31.16

**TABLE 6.04**

**Non-University Training Examination results during the septennium**

Session	Primary Training Schools			Junior Basic Training Colleges			Senior Basic Training Colleges			Post Graduate Basic Training Colleges		
	Number appeared	Number Passed	Percent- age of number passed	Number appeared	Number passed	Percent- age of number passed	Number appeared	Number passed	Percent- age of number passed	Number appeared	Number passed	Percent- age of number passed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14
1957-58 .. ..	1,126	936	83.12	936	886	94.65	85	85	100.00	97	95	97.93
1958-59 .. ..	1,269	1,059	83.45	1,001	974	97.30	207	207	100.00	93	91	97.84
1959-60 .. ..	1,187	1,038	87.44	1,428	1,408	98.59	228	227	99.56	100	100	100.00
1960-61 .. ..	1,066	942	88.36	1,782	1,738	97.53	245	245	100.00	134	101	97.11
1961-62 .. ..	1,183	1,017	87.44	2,008	1,976	98.40	266	241	90.60	163	158	96.93
1962-63 .. ..	715	595	82.31	1,940	1,897	97.78	271	270	99.63	205	205	100.00
1963-64 .. ..	956	801	83.78	2,573	2,436	94.67	290	280	96.55	198	198	100.00

TABLE 7-01

## Expenditure on University and Collegiate Education out of Development Budget

Serial No.	Year			Development budget (in lakhs of rupees)
1	2			3
1st Plan.	1951-1956	..	..	24.77
1	1956-57	..	..	34.33
2	1957-58	..	..	52.29
3	1958-59	..	..	85.27
4	1959-60	..	..	1,99.25
5	1960-61	..	..	1,83.50
2nd Plan.	1956-61	..	..	5,54.64
1	1961-62	..	..	2,25.26
2	1962-63	..	..	2,73.33
3	1963-64	..	..	1,90.44
Total for 1961-64			..	6,89.03

TABLE 7-02

## University of Calcutta—Enrolment

Course	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Research .. ..	55	48	62	64	63	51	363	352	274	300
Post-Graduate (Arts) .. ..	1,366	1,576	1,708	1,818	2,012	2,166	2,282	2,406	2,708	2,770
Post-Graduate (Science) .. ..	398	839	790	788	844	854	891	892	815	919
Agriculture .. ..	6	13	17	12	20	27	28	29	28	28
Commerce .. ..	431	682	719	689	847	834	862	880	1,064	1,172
Education (Non-Basic) .. ..	191	335	360	304	324	321	363	498	500	385
Engineering .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	5	3
Law .. ..	1,666	2,023	2,381	2,897	3,106	3,520	3,050	3,104	3,331	3,331
Medicine .. ..	..	..	115	89	78	138	145	161	191	191
Technology .. ..	329	284	254	244	243	236	266	244	246	246
Applied Psychology .. ..	15	15	11	15	10	11	16	12	12	12
Journalism .. ..	62	90	84	123	122	105	114	140	96	96
Language .. ..	112	144	144	137	84	104	84	71	104	104
Librarianship .. ..	37	35	40	76	84	86	88	84	87	87
Museology .. ..	..	..	..	..	11	19	17	15	14	14
Others .. ..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Total .. ..	2,441	5,715	6,251	6,715	7,683	7,986	9,013	8,836	9,230	9,669

TABLE 7-03

Direct expenditure of the University of Calcutta in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64

Year.	Total direct expenditure.	Direct expenditure out of Government funds		
		Central	State	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1950-51	35,18,953	..	15,37,000	15,37,000
1955-56	58,42,962	2,30,000	22,02,000	24,32,000
1957-58	64,07,511	4,07,000	21,72,000	25,79,000
1958-59	65,15,617	4,69,721	23,16,499	27,86,220
1959-60	87,58,453	3,85,276	21,52,000	25,37,276
1960-61	89,38,524	3,23,730	21,83,028	25,06,758
1961-62	98,78,333	4,97,083	21,68,419	26,65,502
1962-63	1,01,11,055	4,72,188	21,52,000	26,24,188
1963-64	1,12,56,677	12,56,574	21,02,000	33,58,574



TABLE 7-04

## Visva Bharati University—Enrolment

Course	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Research .. ..		25	12	20	33	26	82	33	18	19
Post-Graduate (Arts) .. ..		36	42	62	97	90	75	82	103	107
Post-Graduate (Science) .. ..										19
Degree Arts .. ..		111	120	92	56	62	82	105	127	124
Degree Science .. ..								11	19	54
I. A. .. ..		78	66	61	70	72	72	20		
I. Sc. .. ..		56	50	55	54	48	26			
School classes .. ..		548	578	541	606	626	681	735	809	846
Agriculture .. ..										31
Education (Non-Basic) .. ..		53	51	52	64	65	58	74	74	92
Technology (College standard) .. ..			17	27	33	36	34	34	36	30
Technology (School standard) .. ..		219	148	168	135	166	121	169	206	229
Music and Dancing .. ..		56	57	52	53	51	54	52	41	37
Fine Arts .. ..		124	139	133	126	115	110	102	105	80
Language .. ..		26	105	20	18	16	22	13	10	15
Rural Service .. ..										43
B. S. Sc. (Social Science) .. ..										15
Basic Training (School standard) .. ..		57	60	58	60	60	59	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total .. ..		1,389	1,445	1,341	1,405	1,433	1,420(a)	1,430	1,548	1,741

(a) No enrolment is shown against the University as all the Bhavanas were regarded as separate units, under instruction of Government of India.

(b) The institution "Siksha Charcha" teaching the courses has been treated as a separate unit from the year 1961-62.

TABLE 7-05

Direct expenditure of the Visva-Bharati University in some years from 1955-56 to 1963-64

Year	Total direct expenditure	Expenditure out of Government funds (in rupees.)		
		Central	State	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1955-56 .. ..	13,31,589	5,50,000	1,27,751	6,77,751
1957-58 .. ..	20,59,625	15,46,225	1,04,176	16,50,401
1958-59 .. ..	23,96,622	16,33,961	1,57,682	17,91,643
1959-60 .. ..	23,58,771	14,47,495	1,60,018	16,07,513
1960-61* .. ..	13,50,717	9,41,525	1,20,764	10,62,289
1961-62 .. ..	28,72,488	22,03,203	1,44,338	23,47,541
1962-63 .. ..	32,25,802	16,40,939	1,54,082	17,95,021
1963-64 .. ..	39,84,520	31,81,797	1,47,703	33,29,500

\*The abrupt fall in expenditure is due to the fact that all the Bhavanas were shown as separate units during 1960-61 only.

**TABLE 7.06**

**Jadavpur University—Enrolment**

Course	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Research .. .. .							22	19	26	33
Post-Graduate (Arts) .. .. .			87	245	348	405	447	451	502	531
Post-Graduate (Science) .. .. .			34	76	98	119	146	149	168	202
Degree Arts .. .. .			5	27	66	116	132	165	171	202
Degree Science .. .. .			76	142	193	264	285	247	171	207
Preparatory Arts .. .. .			8	30	37	31	32	35	17	62
Preparatory Science .. .. .			54	84	109	85	80	76	80	87
Engineering .. .. .		660	726	875	1,025	1,304	1,595	1,839	2,134	2,270
Technology .. .. .		242	243	258	264	265	265	270	318	320
Medicine (Pharmacy) .. .. .										20
<b>Total .. .. .</b>		<b>902</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>1,737</b>	<b>2,140</b>	<b>2,589</b>	<b>3,004</b>	<b>3,251</b>	<b>3,587</b>	<b>3,984</b>

TABLE 7-07

Direct expenditure of the Jadavpur University in some years from 1955-56 to 1963-64

Year	Total direct expenditure	Direct expenditure out of Government funds		
		Central	State	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1955-56 .. ..	13,14,438	5,98,000	1,04,000	7,02,000
1957-58 .. ..	21,00,399	6,61,879	8,31,256	14,93,135
1958-59 .. ..	26,17,171	7,58,729	12,88,233	20,46,962
1959-60 .. ..	34,18,280	9,20,239	13,43,526	22,63,765
1960-61 .. ..	38,67,871	10,13,462	18,10,916	28,24,378
1961-62 .. ..	42,22,567	11,37,522	17,98,347	29,35,869
1962-63 .. ..	56,80,821	11,51,673	26,18,176	37,69,849
1963-64 .. ..	56,65,484	10,27,842	31,04,786	41,32,628

TABLE 7-08

University of Burdwan—Enrolment

Course	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5
Post-Graduate (Arts) .. ..	193	376	352	445
Post-Graduate (Science) .. ..	..	38	168	160
Post-Graduate (Commerce) .. ..	..	..	..	69
Total .. ..	193	414	520	674

TABLE 7-09

Direct expenditure of the University of Burdwan during the period from 1960-61 to 1963-64

Year	Total direct expenditure	Direct expenditure out of Government funds		
		Central	State	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1960-61 .. ..	1,81,786	..	1,78,065	1,78,065
1961-62 .. ..	8,45,127	10,000	3,00,000	3,10,000
1962-63 .. ..	12,90,976	73,180	8,07,100	8,80,280
1963-64 .. ..	15,50,615	30,000	5,19,000	5,49,000

TABLE 7-10

## University of Kalyani—Enrolment

Course	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
I	2	3	4	5
Research .. ..	..	..	..	8
Post-Graduate (Arts) .. ..	..	2	9	28
Post-Graduate (Science) .. ..	..	32	66	67
Degree (Arts) .. ..	..	3	5	7
Degree (Science) .. ..	..	..	19	33
Agriculture .. ..	..	225	291	384
Physical Education .. ..	..	..	..	19
Total .. ..	..	262	390	546

TABLE 7-11

## Direct expenditure of the Kalyani University during the period from 1960-61 to 1963-64

Year	Total direct expenditure	Direct expenditure out of Government funds		
		Central	State	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1960-61 .. ..	44,245	..	43,995	43,995
1961-62 .. ..	3,48,588	..	2,21,963	2,21,963
1962-63 .. ..	10,30,480	13,289	9,25,850	9,39,139
1963-64 .. ..	16,24,170	1,11,466	13,59,244	14,70,710

TABLE 7-12

## University of North Bengal—Enrolment

Course	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3
Research .. ..	..	2
Post-Graduate (Arts) .. ..	38	91
Post-Graduate (Science) .. ..	56	88
Total .. ..	94	181

TABLE 7-13

## Direct expenditure of the University of North Bengal in 1962-63 and 1963-64

Year	Total direct expenditure (in rupees)	Direct expenditure out of Government funds (in rupees)		
		Central	State	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1962-63	3,43,079	..	51,417	51,417
1963-64	6,85,499	..	4,00,000	4,00,000

TABLE 7-14

## Rabindra Bharati University—Enrolment

Course	1962-63		1963-64	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Research	..	..	..	11
Degree (Arts)	..	..	..	43
Fine Arts	..	107	..	101
Tagore Literature	..	18	..	20
Total	..	125	..	175

TABLE 7-15

## Direct expenditure of the Rabindra Bharati University in 1962-63 and 1963-64

Year	Total direct expenditure (in rupees)	Direct expenditure out of Government funds (in rupees)		
		Central	State	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1962-63	2,99,264	..	2,81,331	2,81,331
1963-64	5,37,216	..	5,17,831	5,17,831

TABLE 7-16

Total enrolment in University courses

Year	Total	Name of the courses									
		Research	Post-Graduate Arts	Post-Graduate Science	Degree (Arts)	Degree (Science)	I.A.	I Sc.	Preparatory/Arts	Preparatory/Science	School classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1950-51	2,441	55	1,306	398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	8,006	73	1,612	839	111	..	78	56	..	..	548
1956-57	8,929	74	1,837	824	125	76	66	50	8	54	578
1957-58	9,793	84	2,125	864	119	142	61	55	30	84	541
1958-59	11,228	96	2,457	942	122	193	70	54	37	109	606
1959-60	12,008	77	2,661	973	178	264	72	48	31	85	626
1960-61 (a)	13,636	417	2,997	1,037	214	285	72	26	32	80	631
1961-62	14,193	404	3,317	1,111	273	258	20	..	35	76	735
1962-63	15,494	318	3,712	1,273	303	209	..	..	17	80	809
1963-64	16,970	373	4,022	1,455	376	294	..	..	62	87	846
Total (a)	1,12,698	1,971	26,105	9,716	1,821	1,721	439	289	252	655	5,970

(a) Includes 1,426 students of different Bhavanas who were not the bona fide students of the Visva-Bharati University as the Bhavanas were regarded as separate units during 1960-61.

TABLE 7.16—*contd.*Total enrolment in University courses—*contd.*

Year	Total	Name of the Course											
		Commerco	Agri- culturo	Educa- tion (Non- Basic)	Basic Training (School standard)	Enginoo- ring	Techno- logy (Collego standard)	Techno- logy (School standard)	Law	Medicine	Other Fine Arts		
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
1950-51	..	2,441	431	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	..	8,006	632	6	388	57	660	571	219	1666	..	..	124
1956-57	..	8,029	719	13	411	60	726	544	148	2,023	..	..	139
1957-58	..	9,703	689	17	356	58	875	539	168	2,381	115	..	133
1958-59	..	11,228	847	12	388	60	1,025	541	135	2,897	89	..	126
1959-60	..	12,008	834	20	386	60	1,304	544	166	3,106	78	..	115
1960-61 (a)	..	13,636	862	27	421	59	1,602	535	121	3,520	138	..	110
1961-62	..	14,193	830	253	572	(b)	1,844	570	169	3,050	145	..	102
1962-63	..	15,494	1,064	320	574	(b)	2,139	598	206	3,104	161	..	105
1963-64	..	16,970	1,241	443	477	(b)	2,273	596	229	3,331	211	..	80
Total (a)	..	1,12,698	8,249	1,111	4,164	354	12,448	5,038	1,561	25,078	937	..	1,034

(a) Includes 1,426 students of different Bhavanas who were not the bona fide students of the Visva-Bharati University as the Bhavanas were regarded as separate units during 1960-61.

(b) The institution was taken as a separate one from the year 1961-62.



TABLE 7.16—concl'd.

Total enrolment in Universities courses—concl'd.

Year	Total	Name of the Courses										
		Fine Arts (Dance, Drama and Music)	Applied Psycho- logy	Jour- nalism	Language	Libra- rianship	Museo- logy	Rural Service	B. S. Sc. (Social service)	Physical Education	Tagore Litera- ture	Oth ers
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1950-51	2,441	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	8,006	56	15	62	138	37	..	..	..	..	..	8
1956-57	8,929	57	15	90	249	35	..	..	..	..	..	8
1957-58	9,793	52	11	84	164	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958-59	11,228	53	15	123	155	76	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959-60	12,008	51	12	122	100	84	11	..	..	..	..	..
1960-61 (a)	13,636	54	10	105	126	86	19	..	..	..	..	..
1961-62	14,193	52	11	114	97	88	17	..	..	..	..	..
1962-63	15,494	148	16	140	81	84	15	..	..	..	18	..
1963-64	16,970	138	12	96	119	87	14	43	15	19	20	11
Total (a)	1,12,698	661	117	936	1,229	623	76	43	15	19	38	27

(a) Includes 1,426 students of different Bhabanas who were not the bona fide students of the Visva-Bharati University as the Bhabanas were regarded as separate units during 1960-61.

**TABLE 7-17**

**Number of Colleges for General Education (Management and Sex-wise) in some Years from 1950-51 to 1963-64**

Year	Number of institutions												
	Government			Aided (including sponsored)			Unaided			Total			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1950-51	..	9	2	11	56	12	68	10	1	11	75	15	90
1955-56	..	11	2	13	58	11	69	8	5	13	77	18	95
1957-58	..	11	2	13	60	16	82	11	3	14	88	21	109
1958-59	..	12	2	14	71	21	92	7	..	7	90	23	113
1959-60	..	12	2	14	72	23	95	8	..	8	92	25	117
1960-61	..	12	2	14	78	25	103	7	..	7	97	27	124
1961-62	..	11	2	13	81	31	112	8	1	9	100	34	134
1962-63	..	11	2	13	84	31	115	7	1	8	102	34	136
1963-64	..	11	2	13	88	31	119	11	2	13	110	35	145

TABLE 7-18

Enrolment number of teachers in and direct expenditure of Colleges for General Education in West Bengal in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64

Year	Enrolment			Number of Teachers (all persons)	Direct expenditure (in rupees)	
	Boys	Girls	Total		Out of Government funds	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	44,832	6,498	51,330	2,461	28,69,830	1,01,02,501
1955-56	72,988	14,386	87,374	2,872	38,41,731	1,40,96,164
1957-58	88,667	20,371	109,038	3,838	51,45,020	1,76,29,531
1958-59	93,610	25,205	118,815	4,080	66,56,450	2,10,43,242
1959-60	91,941	26,104	118,045	4,178	83,74,650	2,40,38,543
1960-61	86,940	26,578	113,518	4,900	1,24,40,801	2,85,80,692
1961-62	77,289	28,671	105,960	5,365	1,17,06,803	2,79,53,471
1962-63	86,663	32,983	119,646	5,658	1,37,61,956	3,22,94,015
1963-64	85,276	35,665	120,941	5,786	1,37,71,155	3,28,56,813

TABLE 7-19

Examination Results (Calcutta University)

Name of examination	1958			1964		
	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage of success	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage of success
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
M.A.	1,394	997	71.52	2,995	1,763	58.86
M.Com.	368	274	74.45	972	500	51.44
M.Sc.	393	268	68.19	614	468	76.22
M.E.	37	33	80.18	50	25	50.00
M.Tech.	80	77	96.25	83	80	96.38
B.A. (Pass)	11,822	5,677	48.02	13,968	8,582	61.44
B.Com. (Pass)	5,909	2,412	40.81	6,833	4,108	60.12
B.Sc. (Pass)	4,777	2,744	57.44	3,602	2,162	60.02
B.E.	181	162	89.50	535	464	86.72
B.Sc.Tech.	5	5	100.00	119	109	91.59
B.T.	1,024	..	..	1,539	1,309	85.05
I.A.	29,730	14,735	49.56	..	..	..
I.Sc.	15,318	7,178	46.84	..	..	..
P.U.A.	..	..	..	34,183	18,239	53.35
P.U.Sc.	..	..	..	10,909	4,622	42.36
B.A. (Hons.)	1,405	660	46.97	3,566	1,784	50.02
B.Com. (Hons.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Hons.)	884	386	43.66	1,693	926	48.91

TABLE 7-20

## Examination Results (Visva-Bharati)

Name of examination	1958			1964		
	Number appeared	Number passed	percentage of success	Number appeared	Number passed	percentage of success
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
M.A.	39	32	82.05	60	37	61.66
M.Com.	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.Sc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.Tech.	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.Ed.	38	37	97.36	10	8	80.00
B.A.	55	44	80.00	63	52	82.53
B.Com.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Tech.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.T.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Ed.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I.A.	30	25	83.33	..	..	..
I.Sc.	20	20	100.00	..	..	..
P.U.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..
P.U.(Sc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7 21

## Examination Results (Jadavpur University)

Name of examination	1958			1964		
	Number appeared	Number passed	percentage of success	Number appeared	Number passed	percentage of success
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
M.A.	65	61	93.84	233	196	84.12
M.Com.	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.Sc.	29	27	93.10	99	81	81.81
M.E.	..	..	..	5	5	100.00
M.Tech.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.A.	1	1	100.00	78	60	76.92
B.Com.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc.	..	..	..	40	29	72.50
B.E.	176	126	71.59	507	494	97.43
B.Tech.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.T.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..
I.Sc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
P.U.A.	..	..	..	56	21	37.50
P.U.(Sc.)	..	..	..	84	63	75.00

TABLE 7-22

## Examination Results (Burdwan University)

Name of examination	1964		
	Number appeared	Number passed	percentage of success
1	2	3	4
M.A.	256	166	64.84
M.Com.	..	..	..
M.Sc.	97	53	54.63
M.E.	..	..	..
M.Tech.	..	..	..
B.A.	2,416	1,463	60.55
B.Com.	779	365	46.85
B.Sc.	1,400	887	63.35
B.E.	..	..	..
B.Tech.	..	..	..
B.T.	124	108	87.09
B.Sc. (Tech.)	23	22	95.65
I.A.	..	..	..
I.Sc.	..	..	..
P.U.A./U.E. (Arts)	4,697	3,233	68.83
P.U.Sc./U.E. (So.)	2,775	1,725	62.13

TABLE 7-23

## Examination Results (Kalyani University)

Name of examination	1964		
	Number appeared	Number passed	percentage of success
1	2	3	4
M.A.	6	6	100.00
M.Com.	..	..	..
M.Sc.	29	29	100.00
M.E.	..	..	..
M.Tech.	..	..	..
B.A.	..	..	..
B.Com.	..	..	..
B.Sc.	..	..	..
B.E.	..	..	..
B.Tech.	..	..	..
B.T.	111	108	97.29
I.A.	..	..	..
I.Sc.	..	..	..
P.U.A.	..	..	..
P.U. (So.)	..	..	..

TABLE 7-24

## Examination Results (North Bengal University)

Name of examination	1964		
	Number appeared	Number passed	percentage of success
1	2	3	4
M.A. .. .. .	24	24	100-00
M.Com. .. .. .	..	..	..
M.Sc. .. .. .	41	39	95-12
M.E. .. .. .	..	..	..
M.Tech. .. .. .	..	..	..
B.A. .. .. .	1,581	994	62-87
B.Com. .. .. .	..	..	..
B.Sc. .. .. .	299	209	69-89
B.E. .. .. .	..	..	..
B.Tech. .. .. .	..	..	..
B.T. .. .. .	226	197	87-16
I.A. .. .. .	..	..	..
I.So. .. .. .	..	..	..
P.U.A. .. .. .	3,116	1,479	47-46
P.U. (Sc.) .. .. .	889	563	63-32

TABLE 7-25

## Examination Results (Rabindra Bharati University)

Name of examination	1964		
	Number appeared	Number passed	percentage of success
1	2	3	4
Senior Diploma in Dance .. .. .	8	8	100-00
Senior Diploma in Drama .. .. .	2	2	100-00
Senior Diploma in Vocal Music .. .. .	8	7	87-50
Senior Diploma in Instrumental Music .. .. .	2	2	100-00
Senior Diploma in percussion .. .. .	3	3	100-00
Diploma in Tagore Literature .. .. .	12	11	91-66

**TABLE 8-01**

**Type of Management of Enrolment in and direct expenditure of Engineering Colleges in 1957-58 and 1963-64**

Colleges for Engineering	Type of management				Enrolment		Direct expenditure (in rupees)			
	Government		Private		1957-58	1963-64	Out of Govt. funds		Total	
	Central	State	Aided	Unaided			1957-58	1963-64	1957-58	1963-64
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 The Air Technical Training Institute, Dum Dum.	..	..	..	Unaided	71	144	Nil	Nil	78,848	1,17,500
2 The Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur (Howrah).	..	State	..	..	991	2,103	11,00,663	19,15,401	14,07,553	21,11,169
3 The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.	..	..	Aided	..	1,457	1,909	29,92,061	61,85,551	34,88,474	71,41,173
4 The Jalpaiguri Engineering College	..	..	Aided	..	..	401	..	2,58,217	..	3,38,456
5 The Marine Engineering College, Calcutta.	Central	..	..	..	193	176	4,69,640	5,89,918	5,25,190	5,89,918
6 The Regional Engineering College,	..	..	Aided	..	..	493	..	8,54,957	..	9,68,781

*N.B.*—The College of Engineering and Technology which is shown under Jadavpur University in the Annual Returns is not included.

**TABLE 8-02**

**Type of Management of Enrolment in and direct Expenditure of the Colleges of Technology in 1957-58 and 1963-64**

Colleges for Technology	Type of Management				Enrolment		Direct expenditure (in Rupees)				
	Government		Private		1957-58	1963-64	Out of Govt. funds		Total		
	Central	State	Aided	Unaided			1957-58	1963-64	1957-58	1963-64	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 The College of Ceramic Technology, Calcutta(a)	..	State	..	..	..	96	..	3,33,283	..	..	3,49,879
2 The College of Leather Technology, Calcutta(b)	..	State	..	..	59	48	1,51,500	2,31,560	1,53,772	2,46,640	2,46,640
3 The College of Textile Technology, Murshidabad(c)	..	State	..	..	121	98	2,01,343	1,96,654	2,01,343	2,12,534	2,12,534
4 The College of Textile Technology, Serampore(d)	..	State	..	..	196	177	1,66,634	2,70,370	1,69,624	2,83,683	2,83,683
5 The Institute of Jute Technology, Calcutta	..	..	..	Unaided	43	61	..	..	1,76,867	2,19,487	2,19,487

(a) In 1957-58 the name of the institution was "The Bengal Ceramic Institute". It was not treated as a College-status institution in 1957-58,

(b) In 1957-58 the name of the college was "The Bengal Textile Institute".

(c) In 1957-58 the name of the College was "The Bengal Textile (Silk) Institute".

(d) In 1957-58 the name of the college was "The Bengal Textile Institute".

*N.B.*—The first four institutions are under the control of the Industries Directorate,



TABLE 8-03

Expenditure on Technical Education (including other schemes) in relation to total revenue of the State of West Bengal

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Serial No.	Year	Development Budget
1	2	3
1 1st Plan 1951-56	.. .. .	86.29
2 1956-57	.. .. .	48.54
3 1957-58	.. .. .	61.68
4 1958-59	.. .. .	98.30
5 1959-60	.. .. .	116.50
6 1960-61	.. .. .	140.91
		465.93
7 2nd Plan 1956-61	.. .. .	..
8 1961-62	.. .. .	164.52
9 1962-63	.. .. .	154.80
10 1963-64	.. .. .	218.40
	Total for 1961-64	537.72

TABLE 8-04

Number of enrolment in and direct expenditure of Medical Colleges and Schools (including Allopathic, Homeopathic and Ayurvedic Institutions) in 1957-58 and 1963-64

Type of institution	Total number of institutions according to management	Enrolment			Direct expenditure (in lakhs of rupees)	
		Boys	Girls	Total	From Government funds	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Colleges;						
1957-58	.. 14	3,963	581	4,544	39.78	56.05
1963-64	.. 18	3,724	765	4,489(b)	79.22	91.87
2 Schools (a)						
1957-58	.. 10	702	247	949	2.35	3.06
1963-64	.. 6	93	287	380	4.26	4.54

a) There was no Allopathic medical school in the State.

(b) This does not include the 476 students who received instruction in medicine in the Universities of Calcutta and Jadavpur and four other Colleges of general education teaching pre-Medical course.

**TABLE 8.05**

**Number for enrolment in aid direct expenditure of Agricultural Colleges and Schools in 1957-58 and 1963-64**

Type of institution	Number of institutions			Enrolment			Total direct expenditure (in lakhs of rupees)	
	Government	Private	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Out of Government funds	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Colleges</b>								
1957-58	..	..	1(a)	110	4	114(o)	2.25	2.56
1963-64	..	..	1(b)	2	..	2(o)	..	.05
<b>Schools</b>								
1957-58	..	..	2	153	..	153	.77	.77
1963-64	..	..	2	159	..	159	1.31	1.31

(a) This was the State Agricultural College, Calcutta (under the Department of Agriculture and Food Production), which subsequently merged in Kalyani University.

(b) This is the State-managed Revenue Carey Institute of Horticulture which started functioning in 1963-64.

(c) Besides this 469 boys and one girl (total 470) received instruction in agricultural courses provided in colleges, universities and research institution having agriculture departments in 1963-64 as against 100 boys and nil girl in 1957-58.

**TABLE 8.06**

**Number of enrolment in and direct expenditure of Commerce Colleges and Schools in 1957-58 and 1963-64**

Type of institution	Number of institutions			Enrolment			Total direct expenditure (in lakhs of rupees)	
	Government	Private	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Out of Government funds	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Colleges</b>								
1957-58 .. ..	1	..	1	245	7	252	1.14	1.44
1963-64 .. ..	1	8	9	11,050	76	11,126(a)	2.33	16.52
<b>Schools</b>								
1957-58 .. ..	..	58	58	12,378	1,245	13,623	.13	7.72
1963-64 .. ..	..	66	66	8,631	1,752	10,383	.07	5.88

(a) Besides this 12,121 boys plus 188 girls (total 12,309) received instruction in commerce courses provided in other institutions, both of college and school standards, in 1963-64 as against 9,790 boys and four girls (total 9,794) in 1957-58.

**TABLE 8-07**

**Number of Technical and Professional Colleges and Schools, their enrolment and direct expenditure in 1957-58 and 1963-64**

Type of institution	Number of institutions				Number of scholars		Direct expenditure (in rupees)			
	Government		Total				Out of Government funds		Total	
	1957-58	1963-64	1957-58	1963-64	1957-58	1963-64	1957-58	1963-64	1957-58	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Colleges</i>										
<b>A. Colleges for Technical Education (i)</b>										
1 Engineering ..	2	2	4	6	2,712	5,226	45,62,364	96,04,044	55,00,065	1,12,67,007
2 Technology ..	3	4	4	6	419	495	5,19,477	10,81,177	7,01,606	13,70,494
Total—A ..	5	6	8	12	3,131	5,721	50,81,841	1,06,85,221	62,01,671	1,26,37,501
<b>B. Colleges for Professional Education(ii)</b>										
1 Agriculture ..	1	..	1	1	114	2	2,25,359	..	2,56,393	4,706
2 Commerce ..	1	1	1	9	252	11,126	1,14,158	2,33,333	1,43,813	16,52,543
3 Law ..	..	..	1	1	630	630	..	..	61,010	67,245
4 Medicine ..	5	7	14	18	4,544	4,489	39,78,439	79,22,398	56,05,072	91,67,404
5 Physical Education.	1	1	1	1	27	60	25,141	45,524	25,141	45,524
6 Veterinary Science.	1	1	1	1	438	161	6,45,848	8,17,911	7,14,142	10,02,940
7 Others ..	..	1	..	2(a)	..	40	..	87,938	..	93,632
Total—B ..	9	11	19	33	6,005	16,508	49,88,945	91,07,104	68,05,571	1,20,33,994
Total—A and B	14	17	27	45	9,136	22,229	1,00,70,786	1,97,92,325	1,30,07,242	2,46,71,495

*Schools*

**A. Schools for Technical Education**

1 Engineering ..	5	13	18	35	9,807	19,165	19,56,253	69,59,791	26,45,278	89,21,548
2 Technology—										
(a) Polytechnic	2	..	4	..	887	..	2,34,412	..	3,08,353	..
(b) High ..	..	..	1	..	254	..	1,39,277	..	1,62,702	..
(c) Others ..	3	..	8	..	704	..	5,04,171	..	6,05,775	..
<b>Total—A ..</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>10,652</b>	<b>19,165</b>	<b>28,34,113</b>	<b>69,59,791</b>	<b>37,22,108</b>	<b>89,21,548</b>

**B. Schools for professional Education**

1 Agriculture ..	2	2	2	2	153	159	77,138	1,30,959	77,138	1,30,959
2 Commerce ..	..	..	58	66	13,623	10,383	12,660	7,096	7,71,836	5,87,511
<i>Technical</i>										
3 Industrial Arts and Crafts(b).	30	28	134	175	7,556	9,741	9,78,155	16,59,465	14,40,435	22,99,307
4 Medicine ..	4	3	10	6	949	380	2,35,356	4,26,780	3,06,754	4,54,384
5 Physical Education.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Veterinary Science.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Others ..	1	1	1	1	598	367	3,24,530	3,05,100	3,24,530	3,05,100
<b>Total—B ..</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>22,879</b>	<b>21,030</b>	<b>16,27,839</b>	<b>25,29,400</b>	<b>29,20,693</b>	<b>37,77,261</b>
<b>Total—A and B</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>33,531</b>	<b>40,195</b>	<b>44,61,952</b>	<b>94,89,191</b>	<b>66,42,801</b>	<b>1,26,98,809</b>

(i) Professional education includes technical education, but to highlight the subject of technical education which is receiving increasing attention present the same has been separately shown.

(i) Professional education includes teachers' training, but this subject has been omitted in chapter VIII as the same has been dealt with separately in Chapter VI.

(a) 1. Co-operative Training Centre, Kalyani—Government.

2.) Academy of Photography, India—non-Government.

(i) In the year 1957-58 the figure represents the two side-heads viz. Art and Craft and Industry together.

TABLE 8-08

Number of scholars in and total direct expenditure of all-India institutions in 1957-58 and 1963-64.

Serial No.	Name of institution	Direct expenditure (in rupees)					
		Number of scholars		Out of Government funds		Total expenditure	
		1957-58	1963-64	1957-58	1963-64	1957-58	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Indian Statistical Institute.	388	371	7,06,439	21,68,964	8,03,303	28,75,339
2	Indian Institute of Technology.	1,457	1,909	29,92,061	61,85,551	34,88,474	71,41,173
3	All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health.	359	251	14,58,998	24,09,621	16,64,400	24,46,991
4	Marine Engineering College.	193	176	4,69,640	5,89,918	5,25,190	5,89,918

TABLE 9-01

Adult Education Centres, their enrolment, number of persons made literate in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64.

Year.	Number of centres.					Enrolment.	Number of adults made literate.	
	Government.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1950-51	..	514	5	72	241	832	35,944	16,395
1955-56	..	1,772	21	853	722	3,368	177,194	55,800
1956-57	..	1,814	21	1,188	715	3,738	193,522	67,428
1957-58	..	1,631	7	864	752	3,254	168,105*	53,840
1958-59	..	2,231	10	813	847	3,901	196,993	50,347
1959-60	..	11	11	3,371	848	4,241	211,209	72,406
1960-61	..	12	18	3,599	894	4,523	218,948	75,706
1961-62	..	12	9	3,651	829	4,501	205,769	69,537
1962-63	..	13	9	3,984	584	4,590	199,181	66,648
1963-64	..	13	9	3,844	585	4,451	188,421	63,647

\*For a part of the year a number of institutions remained closed in some areas which were hard hit by flood and cyclone.

TABLE 9-02

## Progress of the State Central Library in some years during the septennium

	Year			Number of books in stock	Number of books issued	Number of persons benefited	Amount of expenditure (in rupees)
	1	2	3				
1960-61	..	..	..	19,922	6,378	5,313*	1,48,577.00
1961-62	..	..	..				
1962-63	..	..	..				
1963-64	..	..	..	21,242	18,228	12,229**	1,41,804.31

\*Represents average daily attendance (23) x number of working days (231).

\*\*Represents average daily attendance (45.8) x number of working days (267).

TABLE 9-03

## Progress of the District Libraries during the septennium

Year	Number of District Libraries	Total number of books in stock	Number of books issued	Number of persons benefited	Amount of expenditure (in rupees)		
					Out of Government funds	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1957-58	..	17	89,061	202,272	151,718	467,744	590,350
1958-59	..	17	110,221	292,657	226,942	426,965	489,788
1959-60	..	18	124,544	390,659	248,214	407,061	454,988
1960-61	..	18	143,247	452,753	244,245	457,764	460,431
1961-62	..	18	178,757	503,997	318,871	492,659	542,778
1962-63	..	18	207,213	556,840	358,155	342,469	414,246
1963-64	..	18	227,392	574,548	355,796	325,193	390,928

TABLE 9-04

Progress of the aided Public Libraries during the septennium

Year	Number of aided libraries	Number of books in stock	Number of books issued	Number of person benefited	Amount of expenditure (in rupees)		
					Out of Government funds	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1957-58*	..	875	634,093	1,624,676	189,867	140,408	372,985
1958-59	..	1,084	1,401,311	1,366,579	224,066	203,226	666,204
1959-60	..	1,287	1,576,108	1,669,948	260,831	185,038	845,867
1960-61	..	1,478	1,599,703	3,133,219	271,489	208,971	874,137
1961-62	..	1,637	2,386,797	3,224,254	308,479	190,107	862,430
1962-63	..	1,878	2,712,018	4,113,704	362,516	209,477	863,425
1963-64	..	1,920	2,922,439	4,162,278	367,267	197,057	922,586

\*Excludes the figures for Howrah which are not available.

TABLE 9-05

Overall outturn of Training Courses etc. in Librarianship Training

Year	Number of trainees admitted	Number of successful trainees	Government grant (in rupees)
1	2	3	4
1957-58	206	126	2,000.00
1958-59	248	135	14,000.00
1959-60	258	168	2,000.00
1960-61	278	162	3,000.00
1961-62	286	164	22,486.12
1962-63	332	173	25,445.00
1963-64	340	238	25,978.45



TABLE 9-06

## Amounts of grants for promotion of Recreational and Cultural Activities

Year	Amount of grant-in-aid (in lakhs of rupees)
1	2
1957-58	11.26
1958-59	9.50
1959-60	11.66
1960-61	15.32
1961-62	19.81
1962-63	32.10
1963-64	20.14

TABLE 9-07

## Expenditure on Social (Adult) Education out of Development Budget in different Plan periods

Serial No.	Year	Expenditure out of Development budget (in lakhs of rupees)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	1st Plan 1951-56	99.91
2	1956-57	17.13
3	1957-58	23.11
4	1958-59	11.42
5	1959-60	21.87
6	1960-61	25.87
7	2nd Plan 1956-61	99.40
8	1961-62	28—Education 8.28    103—Capital Outlay. 0.23
9	1962-63	Do. 9.09    Do. 0.47
10	1963-64	Do. 4.14    Do. 0.14
	Total for 1961-64	28—Education ..    .. 21.51 103—Capital ..    .. 0.84 Loans ..    .. 0.50 Total ..    .. 22.85

TABLE 10-1

Number of institutions for girls by types and standards in some years from 1950-51 to 1983-84

Type of institution	1950-51	1955-56	1967-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1863-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Colleges for General Education .. ..	15	18	21	23	25	27	34	34	35
Colleges for Professional Education .. ..	1	1	4	5	5	5	5	6	5
Colleges for Special Education .. ..	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	10
Higher Secondary Schools (including Multipurpose) .. ..	..	..	95	134	146	155	185	204	254
High Schools .. ..	160	283	229	208	232	268	273	301	323
Junior High Schools (Middle Schools included) .. ..	177	232	256	292	351	383	394	390	369
Senior Basic Schools .. ..	..	..	2	7	21	35	45	46	58
Junior Basic Schools .. ..	..	5	14	21	21	32	39	48	52
Primary Schools .. ..	750	869	920	918	946	931	932	944	948
Nursery Schools (including Pro-Basic) .. ..	8	2	12	7	8	9	15	15	16
Schools for Professional Education .. ..	25	72	80	87	88	91	92	121	119
Schools for Special Education .. ..	75	420	440	653	811	909	957	1,032	982
Total .. ..	1,204	1,905	2,077	2,350	2,659	2,849	2,975	3,145	3,171

TABLE 10-02

Enrolment of girl students in some years from 1955-56 to 1963-64

Type of institution	1955-56		1957-58		1960-61		1963-64		Total number of girl students under instruction			
	Number of girl students in girls' institutions	Number of girl students in co-educational institutions	Number of girl students in girls' institutions	Number of girl students in co-educational institutions	Number of girl students in girls' institutions	Number of girl students in co-educational institutions	Number of girl students in girls' institutions	Number of girl students in co-educational institutions	1955-56	1957-58	1960-61	1963-64
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 University/Research.	..	1,687	..	1,984	..	2,193	..	4,168	1,687	1,984	2,193	4,168
2 Colleges for General Education.	5,512	8,874	7,851	12,520	14,878	11,700	22,323	13,342	14,386	20,371	26,578	35,665
3 Colleges for Professional Education.	98	541	340	742	555	1,023	373	1,237	639	1,082	1,578	1,610
4 Colleges for Special Education.	1,059	218	1,610	293	1,911	437	1,673	2,121	1,277	1,903	2,348	3,794
5 High/Higher Secondary Schools.	102,790	5,333	117,487	6,664	166,405	24,867	242,989	57,447	108,123	124,151	191,272	300,436
6 Senior Basic/Junior High Schools.	19,434	8,256	22,072	10,663	39,074	24,357	48,390	45,478	27,670	32,735	63,431	93,868
7 Primary/Junior Basic Schools.	107,727	596,876	114,118	687,684	120,030	838,359	133,114	1,088,312	704,603	801,802	956,389	1,221,426
8 Nursery/Pre-Primary Schools.	271	498	642	928	602	1,426	404	3,247	769	1,570	2,028	3,651
9 Schools for Professional Education.	5,910	1,664	5,776	1,902	6,806	2,540	6,581	2,980	7,574	7,678	9,346	9,561
10 Schools for Special Education.	25,479	2,933	21,820	2,760	35,486	4,516	34,808	4,482	26,393	24,580	40,002	39,290
Total ..	268,280	626,880	291,716	726,140	385,747	909,418	490,655	1,222,814	893,141	1,017,856	1,295,165	1,713,469

TABLE 10-03

Enrolment of girls and percentage of girl students in different institutions in 1957-58 and 1963-64

Type of institution	Enrolment					
	1957-58			1963-64		
	Girls	Total	Percentage of girl students to the total enrolment	Girls	Total	Percentage of girl students to the total enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 University/ Research institutions.	1,984	10,357	19.15	4,168	17,526	23.77
2 Colleges for General Education.	20,371	109,038	18.68	35,665	120,941	29.48
3 Colleges for Professional Education.	1,082	10,129	10.68	1,610	24,047	6.69
4 Colleges for Special Education.	1,903	2,918	65.21	3,794	5,277	71.89
5 High/Higher Secondary Schools.	124,151	604,470	20.53	300,436	1,065,392	28.19
6 Junior High/Middle/Senior Basic Schools.	32,735	161,645	20.25	93,868	277,993	33.76
7 Primary/Junior Basic Schools.	801,802	2,365,639	33.89	1,221,426	3,287,076	37.15
8 Nursery/Pre-Primary Schools.	1,570	3,083	50.92	3,651	7,564	48.26
9 Schools for Professional Education.	7,678	35,374	21.70	9,561	44,270	21.59
10 Schools for Special Education.	24,580	196,121	12.53	39,294	213,979	18.36

TABLE 10-04

Number of women Teachers in various types of institutions in some years from 1950-1951 to 1963-64

Number of women Teachers in	1950-51			1955-56			1956-57			1957-58			1958-59		
	T	U	Total	T	U	Total	T	U	Total	T	U	Total	T	U	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
University and Research.*	..	..	4	..	..	38	..	..	54	..	..	48	..	..	52
Colleges for General Education.*	..	..	263	..	..	298	..	..	379	..	..	454	..	..	514
Colleges for Professional Education.*	..	..	11	..	..	57	..	..	41	..	..	75	..	..	90
Colleges for Special Education.*	..	..	33	..	..	26	..	..	32	..	..	42	..	..	42
High/Higher Schools.	1,071	1,095	2,166	1,899	1,867	3,766	2,172	2,151	4,323	2,177	2,189	4,366	2,429	2,323	4,752
Senior Basic Schools	..	..	..	3	1	4	9	3	12	14	13	27	19	31	50
Junior High Schools	362	578	940	238	524	762	232	632	864	268	715	983	299	836	1,135
Junior Basic Schools	26	2	28	131	37	168	178	31	209	207	39	246	250	114	364
Primary Schools	855	1,172	2,027	1,875	3,138	5,013	2,082	3,616	5,698	2,162	3,909	6,071	2,823	4,101	6,424
Nursery Schools including Pre-Basic	51	27	78	40	33	73	64	51	115	75	54	129	97	48	145
Schools for Professional Education.*	..	..	113	..	..	357	..	..	360	..	..	373	..	..	406
Schools for Special Education.*	..	..	125	..	..	324	..	..	329	..	..	418	..	..	538

T = Trained. U = Untrained.

\*The term trained or untrained is not applicable to the teachers of this type of institution.

TABLE 10-04—*concl'd.*

Number of Teachers in	1959-60			1960-61			1961-62			1962-63			1963-64		
	T	U	Total	T	U	Total	T	U	Total	T	U	Total	T	U	Total
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
University and Research.* ..	..	..	54	..	..	28	..	..	64	..	..	87	..	..	99
Colleges for General Education.* ..	..	..	617	..	..	726	..	..	897	..	..	918	..	..	999
Colleges for Professional Education.* ..	..	..	102	..	..	114	..	..	109	..	..	122	..	..	160
Colleges for Special Education.* ..	..	..	46	..	..	52	..	..	55	..	..	45	..	..	85
High/Higher Schools. Secondary	2,717	2,668	5,385	2,957	2,993	5,950	3,306	3,421	6,727	3,589	3,938	7,527	4,277	5,025	9,302
Senior Basic Schools.	47	72	119	77	96	173	117	130	247	131	141	272	170	156	326
Junior High Schools.	282	1,071	1,363	270	1,249	1,519	370	1,366	1,736	386	1,372	1,758	316	1,780	2,096
Junior Basic Schools.	370	133	503	460	194	654	554	244	798	647	427	1,074	724	525	1,249
Primary Schools.	2,458	4,614	7,072	2,608	4,759	7,367	2,946	5,239	8,185	3,219	5,658	8,877	3,780	6,082	9,862
Nursery Schools including Pre-Basic.	108	52	160	135	60	195	233	62	295	273	63	336	268	68	336
Schools for Professional Education.* ..	..	..	396	..	..	435	..	..	419	..	..	455	..	..	444
Schools for Special Education.* ..	..	..	635	..	..	718	..	..	817	..	..	776	..	..	539

T=Trained. U=Untrained.

he e ained or untrained is not applicable to the teachers of this type of institution.

TABLE 10.05

Number of girl students appearing at and passing different examinations in some years during 1955-58 to 1963-64

Name of Examination	1955-56			1956-57			1958-59		
	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage of pass	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage of pass	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage of pass
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
M.A. .. ..	391	270	69.05	379	287	75.72	454	363	79.95
M.Sc. .. ..	58	38	67.85	57	44	77.19	60	52	86.66
M.Com. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
B.A. .. ..	2,466	1,116	45.25	2,163	1,366	63.15	4,664	2,386	51.15
B.Sc. .. ..	227	142	62.55	308	211	68.5	369	260	70.46
B.Com. .. ..	7	4	57.14	5	..	..	9	5	55.55
I.A. .. ..	3,738	1,851	49.51	5,912	2,943	49.78	7,687	2,992	38.92
I.Sc. .. ..	637	437	68.60	852	583	68.00	628	360	57.32
P.U. (Arts)/U.E. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P.U. (Sc.)/U.E. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Secondary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School Final .. ..	12,930	7,048	54.50	25,164	11,487	45.66	14,274	6,727	47.12

TABLE 10-05—*contd.*

Name of Examination	1958-59			1959-60			1960-61		
	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage of pass	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage of pass	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage of pass
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
M.A. ... ..	525	411	78.28	594	469	78.95	722	557	77.14
M.Sc. ... ..	81	66	81.48	93	76	81.72	104	76	73.07
M.Com. ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..
B.A. ... ..	4,513	1,820	40.32	5,713	1,914	33.05	6,305	3,265	51.78
B.Sc. ... ..	367	283	71.66	342	224	65.49	508	292	57.48
B.Com. ... ..	19	6	26.31	29	15	51.72	32	10	31.25
I.A. ... ..	8,291	4,901	51.87	13,994	5,576	39.84	10,732	5,110	47.39
I.Sc. ... ..	899	617	70.19	1,021	671	65.71	894	563	62.97
P.U. (Arts)/U.E. ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,249	3,608	57.79
P.U. (Sc.)/U.E. ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(Arts and Sc. combined)		
Higher Secondary ... ..	..	..	..	1,810	1,390	76.79	2,924	2,166	74.07
School Final ... ..	20,967	8,230	39.25	24,209	8,687	35.88	25,746	10,142	42.78



TABLE 10-05—concl'd.

Name of Examination	1961-62			1962-63			1963-64		
	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage of pass	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage of pass	Number appeared	Number passed	Percentage of pass
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
M.A. .. ..	804	630	78·24	1,039	816	78·53	1,108	849	78·64
M.Sc. .. ..	100	62	62·00	128	91	71·09	138	103	74·63
M.Com. .. ..	..	..	..	3	3	100·00	8	3	37·50
B.A. .. ..	7,974	4,130	51·79	9,852	4,866	49·39	7,507	4,222	56·24
B.Sc. .. ..	687	401	57·53	929	676	72·76	814	613	75·30
B.Com. .. ..	50	22	44·00	72	30	41·66	40	29	72·50
I.A. .. ..	6,395	2,441	38·17	2,451	1,326	54·10	.. } .. }	abolished	
I.Sc. .. ..	387	158	43·05	84	64	76·19	.. }		
P.U. (Arts)/U.E.	8,022	4,895	61·01	11,211	6,105	54·45	13,049	7,728	59·22
P.U. (So.)/U.E. .. ..	1,244	686	55·14	2,118	1,418	66·94	1,573	1,011	64·27
Higher Secondary	4,679	3,464	74·03	6,047	4,499	74·40	115,234	36,987	32·09
School Final .. ..	24,608	8,460	34·37	25,162	9,536	37·89	41,595	26,322	63·28

TABLE 10-06

Number of girls enjoying scholarships, stipends, other financial assistance and free-studentship in 1957-58 and 1963-64

Type of institution	Scholarships, stipends, award				Total		Other financial assistance		Free studentship		
	Government including other States		Others		Number of girls	Total value per annum	Number of girls	Amount spent	Number of girls	Amount foregone	
	Number of girls	Total value per annum	Number of girls	Total value per annum							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1 University and Research—											
1957-58	.. ..	82	56,935	13	9,153	95	66,093	18	13,305	134	14,547
1963-64	.. ..	242	1,73,293	66	63,739	308	2,37,032	50	2,677	490	62,440
2 Colleges for General Education—											
1957-58	.. ..	634	1,88,905	148	12,231	782	2,01,135	282	49,983	1,340	1,32,019
1963-64	.. ..	1,166	4,02,859	75	8,514	1,241	4,11,373	1,041	43,398	2,251	2,61,675
3 Colleges for Professional and Special Education—											
1957-58	.. ..	335	1,59,862	46	1,17,841	381	2,77,703	110	17,052	118	10,615
1963-64	.. ..	531	2,28,444	73	1,06,885	604	3,35,329	39	18,249	172	17,060
4 High/Higher Secondary Schools—											
1957-58	.. ..	1,273	83,021	406	29,349	1,679	1,12,370	17,422	13,67,055	9,099	4,59,654
1963-64	.. ..	3,218	1,73,827	411	72,902	3,629	2,46,729	75,728	33,77,779	25,467	12,50,037

5 Junior High/Senior Basic Schools

1957-58	..	..	..	735	44,431	271	15,170	1,006	59,601	3,623	2,45,901	2,819	1,02,096
1963-64	..	..	..	759	42,534	171	14,238	930	56,772	39,795	16,36,346	1,681	77,290

6 Primary/Junior Basic Schools—

1957-58	..	..	..	607	15,236	121	7,322	728	22,558	13,454	1,94,769	1,328	29,135
1963-64	..	..	..	2,090	23,791	124	10,213	2,214	34,004	3,688	70,065	4,994	1,77,714

7 Nursery Schools—

1957-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	516	31	1,290
1963-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1,218

8 Schools for Professional and Special Education—

1957-58	..	..	..	827	1,65,653	160	10,528	987	1,76,181	73	24,253	282	20,313
1963-64	..	..	..	1,392	3,23,348	54	8,604	1,446	3,31,952	167	15,800	335	48,601

9 Total—

1957-58	..	..	..	4,493	7,14,043	1,165	2,01,599	5,658	9,15,642	35,000	19,12,834	15,151	7,69,669
1963-64	..	..	..	9,398	13,68,096	974	2,85,095	10,372	16,53,191	1,20,508	51,64,314	35,415	18,98,044

TABLE 10-07

Total direct expenditure for girls' institutions during 1957-58 to 1963-64

Type of institution	1957-58			1958-59			1959-60		
	Total direct expenditure			Total direct expenditure			Total direct expenditure		
	Government funds	Other funds	Total	Government funds	Other funds	Total	Government funds	Other funds	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts and Science Colleges ..	9,72,504	10,74,143	20,46,647	12,86,377	15,17,165	28,03,542	16,20,505	17,41,161	33,61,666
Colleges for Professional Education.	1,37,787	83,894	2,21,681	2,90,385	90,118	3,80,503	2,39,773	98,878	3,38,651
Colleges for Special Education ..	10,230	1,06,119	1,16,349	7,384	1,16,226	1,23,610	25,289	1,36,466	1,61,755
High/Higher Secondary Schools ..	24,52,468	90,02,706	1,14,55,174	27,54,967	98,84,013	1,23,38,980	39,07,377	1,04,76,391	1,43,83,768
Junior High/Senior Basic Schools.	5,36,691	11,66,506	17,03,197	8,00,919	13,12,832	21,13,751	7,97,946	15,78,859	23,76,805
Primary/Junior Basic Schools ..	16,46,425	30,07,604	46,54,029	16,91,778	33,83,507	50,75,285	17,69,856	35,49,135	53,18,991
Nursery .. ..	49,651	1,01,987	1,51,638	41,089	90,968	1,32,057	41,271	95,543	1,36,814
Schools for Professional Education.	5,21,682	2,70,755	9,02,437	5,64,499	4,76,882	10,41,381	6,71,673	2,88,909	10,60,582
Schools for Special Education ..	4,75,886	2,40,725	7,16,611	5,12,981	2,95,453	8,14,434	5,89,984	3,28,389	9,18,373
Total .. ..	68,18,324	1,51,54,439	2,19,67,763	79,56,379	1,68,67,164	248,23,543	96,63,674	1,83,93,731	2,80,57,405
Total—Indirect Expenditure for institutions for girls.	66,58,262	21,13,851	87,72,113	74,70,874	28,36,145	1,03,07,019	87,55,226	31,97,833	1,19,53,059
Grand Total of Expenditure for institutions for girls.	1,34,71,586	1,72,68,290	3,07,39,876	1,54,27,253	1,97,03,309	3,51,30,562	1,84,18,900	2,15,91,564	4,00,10,464

TABLE 10.07—contd.

institution	1960-61			1961-62			1962-63		
	Total direct expenditure			Total direct expenditure			Total direct expenditure		
	Government funds	Other funds	Total	Government funds	Other funds	Total	Government funds	Other funds	Total
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts and Science Colleges ..	21,31,836	21,25,772	42,57,608	24,22,528	29,11,818	53,34,346	27,68,412	35,42,287	63,10,699
Colleges for Professional Education.	2,59,098	1,29,839	3,88,937	2,82,595	10,575	2,93,170	3,73,896	21,384	3,95,280
Colleges for Special Education ..	43,142	1,40,681	1,83,823	24,892	1,55,386	1,80,278	24,165	1,77,469	2,01,634
High/Higher Secondary Schools ..	43,52,285	1,19,50,832	1,63,03,117	51,65,624	1,38,65,497	1,90,31,121	63,19,452	1,49,81,449	2,13,00,901
Junior High/Senior Basic Schools.	9,21,862	18,44,807	27,66,669	10,44,268	20,87,096	31,31,364	12,93,902	22,40,143	35,34,045
Primary/Junior Basic Schools ..	18,17,603	35,41,977	53,59,580	19,13,402	35,40,360	54,53,822	22,77,540	39,91,854	62,69,394
Nursery .. ..	42,129	92,190	1,34,319	36,490	1,10,052	1,46,542	48,651	76,374	1,25,025
Schools for Professional Education.	8,01,133	3,37,530	11,38,663	7,95,673	3,42,242	11,37,915	8,11,691	3,94,855	12,06,546
Schools for Special Education ..	5,87,210	2,78,043	8,65,253	6,11,798	22,95,722	9,07,520	7,00,716	2,75,369	9,76,085
Total .. ..	1,09,56,298	2,04,41,671	3,13,97,969	1,22,97,330	2,33,18,748	3,56,16,078	1,16,18,425	2,57,01,184	4,03,19,609
Total—Indirect Expenditure for institutions for girls.	70,90,894	34,31,443	1,05,22,337	71,43,723	32,30,505	1,03,74,228	80,01,275	33,05,391	1,13,06,666
Grand Total of Expenditure for institutions for girls.	1,80,47,192	2,38,73,114	4,19,20,306	1,94,41,053	2,65,49,253	4,59,90,306	2,26,19,700	2,90,06,575	5,16,26,275

TABLE 10-07—concl'd.

Type of institution	1963-64		
	Total direct expenditure		
	Government funds	Other funds	Total
	20	21	22
1	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts and Science Colleges .. ..	27,61,039	37,79,279	65,40,318
Colleges for Professional Education .. ..	3,23,795	6,269	3,30,064
Colleges for Special Education .. ..	14,879	1,65,009	1,79,888
High/Higher Secondary Schools .. ..	88,44,428	1,82,55,350	2,70,99,778
Junior High/Senior Basic Schools .. ..	12,62,456	22,53,179	35,15,635
Primary/Junior Basic Schools .. ..	26,20,830	45,09,715	71,30,545
Nursery .. ..	52,050	18,532	70,582
Schools for Professional Education .. ..	7,73,393	3,59,772	11,63,165
Schools for Special Education .. ..	1,99,904	1,37,064	3,36,968
Total .. ..	1,68,52,774	2,95,14,169	4,63,66,943
Total—Indirect Expenditure for institutions for girls.	65,10,192	34,48,196	99,58,388
Grand Total of Expenditure for institutions for girls.	2,33,62,966	3,29,62,365	5,63,25,331

TABLE 10-08

Percentages of girls, boys and total population of different age-groups attending schools in 1960-61, 1962-63 and 1963-64

Age-group	Year								
	1960-61			1962-63			1963-64		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6-11 ..	49.30	86.38	68.31	56.02	95.85	76.41	58.93	97.23	78.55
11-14 ..	12.27	33.50	23.15	15.32	37.69	26.77	17.82	39.87	29.12
14-17 ..	4.44	15.70	10.27	5.50	17.44	11.67	6.93	18.61	12.98

TABLE 11-01

Number of enrolment in and direct expenditure of Anglo-Indian schools in some years from 1950-51 to 1963-64

Year	Number of institutions			Scholars			Direct expenditure (in rupees)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Total	Out of Government funds	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
							Rs.	Rs.	
1950-51	..	22	30	52	7,144	5,876	13,020	28,42,171	9,32,585
1955-56	..	23	32	55	10,143	7,847	17,990	48,50,493	9,27,051
1957-58	..	24	34	58	11,646	9,847	21,493	61,24,259	9,60,150
1958-59	..	24	35	59	12,442	10,439	22,881	63,51,282	9,91,414
1959-60	..	25	35	60	13,460	11,279	24,739	66,60,512	9,79,846
1960-61	..	26	35	61	14,839	11,288	26,127	76,21,421	11,09,455
1961-62	..	26	35	61	15,103	12,071	27,174	87,94,535	11,12,224
1962-63	..	26	36	62	16,013	12,224	28,237	92,88,745	11,05,943
1963-64	..	28	37	65	17,422	13,116	30,538	93,20,838	11,78,030

N.B.—Columns 3 and 4 include one commercial school for girls at Y.M.C.A., Calcutta.

TABLE 11-02

Number of enrolment in and direct expenditure of institutions of Music and/or Dancing in 1957-58 and 1963-64

Type of institution	Number of institutions	Enrolment			Direct expenditure (in rupees)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Total	Out of State funds	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
					Rs.	Rs.	
Schools—							
1957-58	..	27	521	1,818	2,339	1,82,836	28,119
1963-64	..	26	427	1,217	1,644	1,30,241	25,401
Colleges—							
1957-58	..	8	462	1,605	2,067	2,95,948	1,57,529
1963-64	..	20	459	3,758	4,217	3,93,989	35,967

TABLE 11-03

Enrolment of students (scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes including tribal people) in some years from 1955-56 to 1963-64

Year	Primary (including Junior Basic) schools			Secondary (including Senior Basic) schools		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1955-56	375,378	129,262	504,640	67,874	5,656	73,530
1957-58	418,271	150,001	568,272	82,691	8,354	91,045
1958-59	438,148	159,604	597,752	86,460	9,126	95,586
1959-60	445,980	164,009	609,989	88,937	9,122	98,059
1960-61	463,776	179,658	643,434	107,692	13,396	121,088
1961-62	501,499	191,840	693,339	114,697	15,909	130,606
1962-63	533,895	208,953	742,848	122,643	18,154	140,797
1963-64	557,644	222,326	779,970	131,102	20,634	151,736

Year	University and Research			Colleges		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
1955-56	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3,546	285	3,831
1957-58	208	16	224	5,083	323	5,406
1958-59	322	25	347	5,466	419	5,885
1959-60	317	26	343	5,589	513	6,102
1960-61	343	19	362	5,786	548	6,334
1961-62	407	35	442	5,857	512	6,369
1962-63	471	33	504	6,329	651	7,480
1963-64	452	89	541	7,685	758	8,443

Year	Professional and Special Education		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1	14	15	16
1955-56	86,251	6,631	92,882
1957-58	103,751	9,353	113,104
1958-59	120,774	13,448	134,222
1959-60	126,358	15,257	141,615
1960-61	133,618	15,614	149,232
1961-62	112,967	16,306	129,273
1962-63	96,874	13,359	110,233
1963-64	95,593	14,411	110,009

N.A. = Figures are not available.



TABLE 11-04

Extent of financial help given to scheduled caste etc. students

Type of institution	Number of scholars			Number getting stipends and other financial concessions			Value of stipend/concession per annum (in rupees)					
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
<b>(a) Primary (including Junior Basic) schools—</b>												
1957-58	..	..	..	418,271	150,001	568,272	2,784	1,219	4,003	44,241	18,511	62,852
1963-64	..	..	..	507,644	222,326	779,970	5,540	2,207	7,747	42,572	27,514	70,086
<b>(b) Secondary (including Senior Basic) schools—</b>												
1957-58	..	..	..	82,691	8,354	91,045	17,232	1,952	19,184	9,71,536	1,19,069	10,90,605
1963-64	..	..	..	131,102	20,634	151,736	34,588	7,232	41,820	22,22,522	4,07,041	26,29,563
<b>(c) University and Research—</b>												
1957-58	..	..	..	208	16	224	169	13	182	95,514	5,198	1,00,712
1963-64	..	..	..	452	89	541	277	49	326	1,64,381	16,567	1,80,948
<b>(d) Collegiate education—</b>												
1957-58	..	..	..	5,083	323	5,406	4,263	283	4,546	20,32,314	1,14,202	21,46,516
1963-64	..	..	..	7,685	758	8,443	6,287	503	6,790	29,33,301	2,35,727	31,69,028
<b>(e) Professional and Technical education—</b>												
1957-58	..	..	..	103,751	9,353	113,104	1,013	134	1,147	5,00,389	46,090	5,46,479
1963-64	..	..	..	95,598	14,411	110,009	2,226	402	2,628	8,27,210	91,863	9,19,073

TABLE 11.05

Distribution of Government grant sanctioned for the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes on some items mainly connected with students

Item	Year	Schedule Castes—Amount of help	Number of students receiving benefits	Schedule Tribes—Amount of help	Number of students benefited	Other Backward Classes—Amount of help	Number of students benefited	Total amount of help	Total number of students benefited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
(i) Students—Primary stage (mainly in non-District School Board areas).	1957-58	11,518	384	1,302	45	1,356	45	14,170	474
	1963-64	7,401	362	2,152	94	904	33	10,457	489
(ii) Stipends—Secondary stage	1957-58	1,27,152	2,610	..	..	24,733	458	1,51,885	3,068
	1963-64	9,69,548	16,928	10,68,748	20,874	2,44,863	2,214	22,83,159	40,010
(iii) Boarding Charges—Secondary stage	1957-58	37,413	355	17,370	161	7,900	69	62,883	585
	1963-64	6,31,309	3,311	10,16,372	4,669	8,090	94	16,55,771	8,074
(iv) Stipends—Collegiate stage	1957-58	16,620	106	1,800	12	23,820	160	42,240	278
	1963-64	40,00,000	8,008	2,00,000	370	1,22,000	155	43,22,000	8,533
(v) Boarding charges—Collegiate stage	1957-58	1,500	10	300	2	3,000	20	4,800	32
	1963-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Stipends—Professional and Technical Education.	1957-58	8,340	18	3,960	11	3,840	8	16,140	37
	1963-64	2,95,876	1,046	95,830	590	40,631	116	4,32,337	1,752
(vii) Books and Examination Fees—Secondary stage.	1957-58	2,900	149	..	..	380	16	3,280	168
	1963-64	3,51,513	12,431	7,60,074	18,354	4,250	194	11,15,837	30,979
Total	1957-58	2,05,443	3,632	24,732	231	65,029	779	2,95,204	4,642
	1963-64	62,55,647	42,086	31,43,176	44,951	4,20,738	2,806	98,19,561	89,843

TABLE 11-06

Distribution of Government grant on some items of Education for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes

Item	Amount of grant (in rupees)	
	1957-58	1963-64
1	2	3
1 Maintenance of two Calcutta hostels for scheduled castes, etc. ..	18,000	22,042
2 Grant-in-aid to schools catering mainly for scheduled castes, etc, ..	4,03,370	7,88,262
3 Building grant to two hostels .. .. .	12,276	1,57,790
4 Miscellaneous expenditure on various items .. .. .	34,520	1,56,718
5 Capitation grant to hostels for scheduled castes, etc. .. .. .	..	31,806

TABLE 11-07

Expenditure under the budget of the Tribal Welfare Department for the Scheduled castes Scheduled Tribes, etc. students

Item	Number of students benefited		Amount spent (in rupees)	
	1957-58	1963-64	1957-58	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A. Welfare of scheduled castes</b>				
(i) Stipends to poor and meritorious students.	233	10,291	59,500	4,69,000
(ii) Hostels charges to scheduled caste students.	278	2,331	31,440	5,18,000
(iii) Expansion of hostel facilities .. .. .	..	..	40,000	..
<b>B. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes</b>				
(i) Free tuition to scheduled tribe students	7,469	16,642	3,73,351	7,96,000
(ii) Book grant to scheduled tribe students and examination fees for S.F./H.S. examinations to scheduled tribe students.	1,016	16,024	21,240	7,09,000
(iii) Expansion of existing school hostels and construction of new hostels.	..	..	64,375	30,000
(iv) Grants under other items renovating of primary school buildings, boarding charges to tribal students, etc.	..	..	1,46,600	7,35,000

TABLE 11-08

**Expenditure (in rupees) from the budget of the Tribal Welfare Department through the Education Directorate for scheduled castes, etc., students**

Item	Scheduled castes		Scheduled tribes		Other Backward classes	
	1957-58	1963-64	1957-58	1963-64	1957-58	1963-64
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Stipends to students in schools and colleges.	9,264	44,89,000	48,600	9,96,000	63,388	1,98,000
2 Hostel charges and deficit grants.	39,090	5,18,000	8,309	6,29,000	..	..
3 Grants to Adimjati Sevamandal.	..	..	..	..	20,200	N.A.
Total	48,354	50,07,000	56,909	16,25,000	83,588	..

N.A.—Figure is not available.

TABLE 11.09

Number of teachers in enrolment in and amount of direct expenditure of primary schools for displaced students during the septennium

Year	Number of schools				Number of teachers			
	G.S.F. primary schools	Primary schools in P. L. camps	Primary schools in Homes	Total	G.S.F. primary schools	Primary schools in P. L. camps	Primary schools in Homes	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1957-58	1,280	17	14	1,311	6,016	318	280	6,614
1958-59	1,280	17	14	1,311	6,102	307	234	6,643
1959-60	1,280	17	14	1,311	6,277	299	203	6,779
1960-61	1,280	17	13	1,310	6,408	295	164	6,867
1961-62	1,385	17	13	1,415	7,308	44	109	7,661
1962-63	1,385	17	13	1,415	7,349	198	117	7,664
1963-64	1,385	17	12	1,414	7,565	182	78	7,825

TABLE 11.09—Contd.

Year	Number of pupils				Amount of expenditure (in rupees)		
	G. S. F. primary schools	Primary schools in P. L. camps	Primary schools in Homes	Total	G. S. F. primary schools	Primary schools in P. L. camps	Primary schools in Homes
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1957-58	240,640	10,705	8,400	259,745	47,06,708.00	12,49,352.00	*
1958-59	244,080	10,275	7,020	261,385	48,18,146.96	182,33,083.00	*
1959-60	251,086	9,112	6,125	266,323	54,09,100.00	12,45,911.84	*
1960-61	254,320	9,118	4,927	268,365	57,98,645.00	2,53,511.06	*
1961-62	292,320	7,638	3,274	303,232	60,68,018.50	2,37,998.60	*
1962-63	293,960	6,172	3,525	303,657	65,00,000.00	1,88,239.72	*
1963-64	302,600	5,812	2,353	310,765	68,50,000.00	1,84,696.81	*

\*As the primary schools inside the women's homes are integral parts of the homes, separate accounts in this regard are not maintained. The expenditure on the primary schools is met out of the per capita sanctioned limit of Rs. 28 per head per month.

<sup>1</sup>Excluding the amounts spent on Chandmari Home No. 2.

**TABLE 11-10**

**Pecuniary facilities for education of displaced students from East Pakistan during the septennium**

Type of help	Number of students helped						
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(i) Stipends awarded to Professional, Technical and Vocational College students.	.. 5,740	7,425	6,603	3,374	2,152	392	242
(ii) Stipends in the shape of tuition fees, book grants, etc., awarded to displaced students of recognised secondary schools including the institutions for physically handicapped children.	.. 73,517	72,841	58,017	33,600	27,054	10,945	10,114
(iii) Stipends in the shape of tuition fees and book grants awarded to displaced students of fee-paying primary schools.	.. 11,116	10,258	8,123	6,061	2,361	524	..

TABLE 11.10—*concl'd.*

Type of help  1	Amount of help (in rupees)						
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	9	10	11	12	14	14	15
(i) Stipends awarded to Professional, Technical and Vocational College students.	.. 19,43,519.00	25,55,938.53	14,35,500.00	10,43,958.00	3,26,961.75	91,846.00	62,369.00
(ii) Stipends in the shape of tuition fees, book grants, etc., awarded to displaced students of recognised secondary schools including the institutions for physically handicapped children.	.. 57,10,144.11	61,10,840.53	38,86,080.99	21,09,410.68	13,50,205.11	9,28,953.21	6,27,404.12
(iii) Stipends in the shape of tuition fees and book grants awarded to displaced students of fee-paying primary schools.	.. 4,59,087.00	3,18,699.76	2,78,164.00	1,36,559.22	65,523.37	15,068.00	..



TABLE 11-11

Extent of grants and loans to Secondary Schools during the septennium

Type of grant	Number of institutions						
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(i) Grants for improved teaching accommodation in secondary schools.	16	14	N.A.	N.A.	147	109	99
* (ii) Number of secondary schools helped with loan for extension of school buildings.	14	23	20	14	4	..	..

Type of grant	Amount of help (in rupees)						
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
(i) Grants for improved teaching accommodation in secondary schools.	5,84,911.00	5,43,140.00	N.A.	N.A.	34,24,101.00	22,56,550.00	28,07,090.00
* (ii) Number of secondary schools helped with loan for extension of school buildings.	52,474.00	53,155.00	44,087.00	31,080.00	7,590.00	..	..

N.A.—Figures are not available.

\*No. loan for construction of school buildings has been sanctioned after 1961-62.

TABLE 11-12

Grants released during the period from 1957-58 to 1960-61 and 1961-62 to 1963-64

Type of grant	Amount of grant (in rupees)	
	1957-58 to 1960-61	1961-62 to 1963-64
1	2	3
Grants to Educational Institutions .. ..	80,200	1,18,700
Grants to Clubs, Y. W. Councils and Associations ..	1,32,454	1,00,500
Centrally-sponsored Scheme—Grants to Bayamhala ..	24,147	..
Grants to Gymnasium .. ..	40,700	30,000
District School Sports Association .. ..	44,000	33,000
Scouts and Guides .. ..	83,050	1,01,390
Bratachari Society .. ..	77,180	40,824
National Physical Efficiency Drive .. ..	12,000	17,200
Stadium .. ..	97,081	2,23,700
National School Games .. ..	36,571	70,812
Sport Training Camp .. ..	44,000	33,000
Coaching Camp .. ..	11,200	14,330
Subrata Mukherjee Cup Tournament .. ..	..	4,960
Youth Hostels .. ..	..	43,295
Purchase of Playfield .. ..	3,48,500	..
Swimming Pool .. ..	..	..
Sports Festival .. ..	20,250	..

**TABLE 11-13**

**Development of N.C.C., Senior and Junior Wings and A.C.C. strength of Senior and Junior Divisions and A.C.C. Officers and Cadets**

Type of Cadet/Corps	1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		1961-62		1962-63		1963-64	
	Officers	Cadets	Officers	Cadets	Officers	Cadets	Officers	Cadets	Officers	Cadets	Officers	Cadets	Officers	Cadets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Senior Division N.C.C.— all wings (Boys and Girls).	151	8,223	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	379	38,735	394	39,516	691	98,046	794	1,20,150
Junior Division N.C.C.— all wings (Boys and Girls).	257	11,822	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	401	18,045	443	19,935	472	21,240	624	31,200
A.C.C. .. ..	179	8,950	N.A.	N.A.	248	14,880	660	39,600	1,000	60,000	1,000	60,000	1,000	60,000

N.A.—Figures are not available.

TABLE 11.14

Development expenditure (in rupees) on N.C.C. and A.C.C. from 1957-58 to 1963-64 (budgeted)

Year	Normal	2nd Plan	3rd Plan up to 1963-64	Total (columns 2+3+4)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1957-58	16,63,604	....	..	16,63,604	N. C. C. only.
1958-59	14,12,271	....	..	14,12,271	N. C. C. only.
1959-60	15,30,628	{ N. C. C. .. 11,70,244 A. C. C. .. 1,80,715 }	..	28,81,587	N. C. C. and A. C. C. only.
1960-61	13,45,462	{ N. C. C. .. 13,96,764 A. C. C. .. 3,29,965 }	..	30,72,191	Ditto.
1961-62	13,60,484	{ N. C. C. .. 17,83,731 A. C. C. .. 4,76,351 }	.. 2,02,877	38,32,443	Ditto.
1962-63	13,36,630	{ N. C. C. .. 16,00,125 A. C. C. .. 3,08,065 }	.. 5,07,152	37,51,972	Ditto.
1963-64	14,10,560	{ N. C. C. .. 17,92,976 A. C. C. .. 3,35,381 }	.. 33,01,000*	68,39,907	Ditto.

\*Combined figure for N.C.C. and A.C.C.

**TABLE 11-15**

**Tols and Madrasahs in West Bengal**

**TOLS**

Year	Number of institutions			Enrolment			Direct expenditure (in rupees)	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Total	Out of Government fund
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950-51 <sup>1</sup>	763	4	767	18,996	1,261	20,257	6,77,325	3,05,930
1955-56	771	2	773	9,707	593	10,300	5,89,562	3,67,296
1957-58	821	3	824	9,967	842	10,809	6,28,081	3,89,261
1960-61	905	3	908	11,379	1,121	12,500	7,53,028	4,56,298
1963-64	916	3	919	10,947	1,654	12,601	8,10,791	4,16,332

<sup>1</sup>As separate figures for tols and madrasahs for this year are not available, the figures indicate the combined position of tols and madrasahs in this year.

**MADRASAHS**

Year	Number of institutions			Enrolment			Direct expenditure (in rupees)	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Total	Out of Government fund
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950-51 <sup>2</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	111	2	113	6,882	811	7,693	5,96,991	2,47,855
1957-58	104	2	106	6,595	659	7,254	6,32,097	2,70,307
1960-61	98	2	100	6,849	760	7,609	6,49,912	2,74,333
1963-64	90	2	92	7,931	1,204	9,135	7,64,328	3,40,739

<sup>2</sup>Please see note against (1) above.

**TABLE 11.16**

**Progress of School Health Services in West Bengal (urban and rural) (State-managed service)**

Year				Number of School Health Clinics	Number of students examined medically at school	Percentage defective	Total attendance of school children at school clinic	Percentage of school population covered by medical examina- tion
1				2	3	4	5	6
1957 ..	..	..	..	297	122,678	21.9	16,726	4.0
1958	..	..	..	350	220,213	22.9	22,752	7.0
1959 ..	..	..	..	460	198,585	24.0	43,560	6.0
1960 ..	..	..	..	472	243,008	25.5	50,478	7.0
1961 ..	..	..	..	526	255,645	27.5	69,697	7.0
1962 ..	..	..	..	529	293,367	31.8	93,323	7.6
1963 ..	..	..	..	564	382,781	30.0	93,138	10.0
1964 ..	..	..	..	601	347,799	27.6	95,820	9.0

**TABLE 11-17**

**Research Institutions**

Name of institution	Management	Number of scholars in 1963-64	Direct expenditure (in rupees)			
			Government funds		Total	
			1957-58	1963-64	1957-58	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Bose Institute, Calcutta .. ..	Private ..	56	4,16,488	8,47,539	4,67,630	
2 Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science	Central Government	71	6,02,980	10,55,512	6,02,980	10,55,512
3 Indian Statistical Institute .. ..	Private ..	371	7,06,439	68,964	8,03,303	339
4 Central Inland Fisheries Research Institutions	Private ..	27	5,621	13,381	18,021	26,141
5 Bengal Immunity Research Institute ..	Private ..	10	..	11,825	..	3,34,349
6 Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics ..	Private ..	20	..	17,39,711	..	17,39,711
7 The Indian Academy of Philosophy ..	Private ..	4	..	18,314	..	19,916

**TABLE 11-18**

**Number of research scholars in universities and colleges**

Name of institution	Number of scholars in Arts subjects		Number of scholars in Science subjects	
	1957-58	1963-64	1957-58	1963-64
	2	3	4	5
1 Calcutta University .. .. .	29	117	35	183
2 Visva-Bharati .. .. .	20	19	..	..
3 Rabindra Bharati .. .. .	..	11	..	..
4 Jadavpur University .. .. .	..	11	..	22
5 North Bengal University .. .. .	..	..	..	2
6 Kalyani University .. .. .	..	..	..	8
7 Burdwan University .. .. .	..	..	..	..
8 Sanskrit College, Calcutta .. .. .	15	23	..	..
9 Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur .. .. .	..	..	14	23
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>238</b>



TABLE 11.19

Scholarships and stipends granted during the septennium to students of Colleges, Universities and Research Institutions

year.	Universities and Research Institutions				Colleges for general education				Colleges for professional education			
	Number		Amount (in rupees)		Number		Amount (in rupees)		Number		Amount (in rupees)	
	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
1957-58	895	95	833,650	66,098	7,668	782	2,771,729	201,136	3,158	374	20,26,362	266,881
1958-59	968	126	7,61,254	76,868	8,599	1,112	27,50,454	2,78,877	8,282	417	21,42,693	2,74,691
1959-60	1,049	124	7,25,729	78,598	8,099	1,166	26,52,263	2,97,042	3,398	482	20,71,652	2,88,107
1960-61	1,065	76	8,85,508	52,742	8,035	1,236	32,04,838	3,37,445	3,172	465	20,87,770	2,57,652
1961-62	1,568	182	14,58,740	1,17,218	8,061	1,138	27,48,868	2,85,265	3,608	541	23,31,302	2,44,592
1962-63	1,671	270	12,71,214	1,71,696	8,036	1,209	30,32,192	3,34,084	4,206	520	30,09,063	3,13,438
1963-64	2,138	308	16,80,095	2,37,032	9,115	1,241	37,33,460	4,11,373	4,728	584	32,05,313	3,32,510
Total	9,354	1,181	75,66,275	8,00,237	57,658	7,884	2,08,93,804	21,40,222	25,547	3,888	1,68,74,155	19,27,871

Year	Colleges for special education				Total of all scholarships and stipends			
	Number		Amount (in rupees)		Number		Amount (in rupees)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1957-58	188	33	42,324	10,822	11,899	1,284	56,74,065	5,44,932
1958-59	201	46	47,216	13,991	13,050	1,701	57,01,617	6,39,427
1959-60	264	53	62,338	13,906	12,805	1,825	55,11,982	6,27,648
1960-61	260	80	78,222	24,416	12,592	1,857	62,06,423	6,72,255
1961-62	276	52	88,521	14,244	13,513	1,913	66,27,431	6,61,314
1962-63	242	37	63,577	6,409	14,155	2,036	73,76,046	8,25,627
1963-64	182	20	20,401	2,319	16,113	2,153	86,39,269	9,38,734
Total	1,558	321	4,02,599	86,607	94,117	12,769	4,57,36,833	40,54,937

**TABLE 11-20**

Scholarships and stipends granted during the septennium to students of school standard institutions

Year	School for general education				Schools for professional education			
	Number		Amount (in rupees)		Number		Amount (in rupees)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1957-58	12,292	3,413	8,59,237	1,94,529	5,711	900	17,52,562	1,68,371
1958-59	13,951	4,890	6,10,609	3,80,948	6,525	1,136	21,60,459	5,36,592
1959-60	13,019	5,025	8,85,091	2,51,722	7,189	850	20,97,483	1,72,381
1960-61	13,024	4,995	8,69,754	2,62,838	7,030	985	18,20,571	1,84,367
1961-62	15,716	6,386	9,63,685	3,55,594	6,579	992	17,54,383	2,14,278
1962-63	16,238	8,263	11,46,645	3,91,931	6,950	1,290	19,25,836	2,46,283
1963-64	17,986	6,775	14,23,793	3,37,505	6,502	1,164	19,53,476	2,92,684
Total	1,02,286	39,745	70,53,814	21,54,867	46,486	7,217	1,34,64,770	16,14,956

TABLE 11-20—*concl.*

Year	Schools for special education				Total of all scholarships and stipends			
	Number		Amount (in rupees)		Number		Amount (in rupees)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1957-58 .. .. .	597	81	71,147	7,810	18,600	4,394	26,82,946	3,70,710
1958-59 .. .. .	383	106	50,712	13,495	20,859	6,132	31,21,780	7,31,055
1959-60 .. .. .	493	117	72,807	14,507	20,701	5,992	30,55,381	4,38,610
1960-61 .. .. .	542	114	73,876	21,787	20,596	6,094	27,64,201	4,68,992
1961-62 .. .. .	587	139	79,484	23,745	22,882	7,417	27,97,552	5,73,417
1962-63 .. .. .	726	260	97,805	41,706	23,914	9,813	31,70,384	6,79,922
1963-64 .. .. .	715	282	95,384	39,288	25,183	8,219	34,72,653	6,89,457
Total ..	4,043	1,099	5,41,313	1,62,320	1,52,755	48,061	2,10,64,897	39,32,143

TABLE 11-21

Total indirect expenditure during 1957-58 to 1963-64 from endowments

Year	Total indirect expenditure on education out of endowments during 1957-58 to 1963-64 (in rupees)					
1	2					
1957-58	..	..	..	..	..	23,23,990
1958-59	..	..	..	..	..	23,75,626
1959-60	..	..	..	..	..	29,65,680
1960-61	..	..	..	..	..	28,21,495
1961-62	..	..	..	..	..	32,77,827
1962-63	..	..	..	..	..	27,77,804
1963-64	..	..	..	..	..	24,29,792
				Total	..	1,89,72,214

TABLE 11-22

Grants (in rupees) to hostels attached to schools and colleges, etc.

Year	For building construction and for purchase of hostel furniture and equipment for secondary schools (out of Development budget)*		(i) Cost of superintendence, (ii) Maintenance of students' homes, etc. (iii) Stipends to student** boarders in rural areas
1	2		3
1957-58	..	..	....
1958-59	..	..	....
1959-60	..	..	....
1960-61	..	..	9,50,657
1961-62	..	..	1,08,445
1962-63	..	..	6,98,478
1963-64	..	..	15,43,010
			1,10,797
			8,59,133
			1,06,108

\*Non-recurring expenditure (capital grant).

\*\*Recurring expenditure.

TABLE 12-00

Number of students going abroad from West Bengal

Year	Number of men			Number of women			Grand Total	
	Stipendiary	Non-stipendiary	Total	Stipendiary	Non-stipendiary	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1957-58	..	204	476	680	2	33	35	715
1958-59	..	208	506	714	14	26	40	754
1959-60	..	726	781	1,507	28	42	70	1,577
1960-61	..	470	1,252	1,722	36	61	97	1,819
1961-62	..	475	1,744	2,219	27	66	93	2,312
1962-63	..	217	774	991	7	36	43	1,034
1963-64	..	163	669	832	10	19	29	861

TABLE A-01

## Appendix A

Number of enrolment in, number of teachers in and total direct expenditure of different educational institutions in West Bengal including Purulia and Purnea in 1950-51 and 1955-56

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions						Enrolment					
	1950-51			1955-56			1950-51			1955-56		
	W.B. excluding Purulia and Purnea	Purulia and Purnea	W.B. including Purulia and Purnea	W.B. excluding Purulia and Purnea	Purulia and Purnea	W.B. including Purulia and Purnea	W.B. excluding Purulia and Purnea	Purulia and Purnea	W.B. including Purulia and Purnea	W.B. excluding Purulia and Purnea	Purulia and Purnea	W.B. including Purulia and Purnea
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Universities .. ..	..	..	1	3	..	3	2,441	..	2,441	8,006	..	8,006
Boards .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Institutions ..	3	..	3	4	..	4	101	..	101	376	..	376
Colleges for Arts and Science	90	..	90	95	..	95	51,330	..	51,330	87,374	..	87,374
Colleges for Professional Education.	19	..	19	30	..	30	8,335	..	8,335	8,687	..	8,687
Colleges for Special Education	24	..	24	9	..	9	1,419	..	1,419	2,130	..	2,130
High/Higher Secondary Education.	1,107	15	1,122	1,550	23	1,579	393,251	6,488	399,739	553,302	7,797	561,099
Middle/Senior Basic Schools	1,261	75	1,336	1,625	129	1,743	139,276	10,095	149,371	140,898	13,390	154,588
Primary/Junior Basic Schools	14,783	646	15,429	23,081	1,554	24,635	1,416,526	58,891	1,475,417	2,179,037	75,752	2,254,789
Pre-Primary Schools ..	12	..	12	18	..	18	1,673	..	1,673	1,813	..	1,813
All Schools for General Education.	17,163	736	17,899	23,269	1,706	27,975	1,950,726	75,474	2,026,200	2,874,850	97,439	2,972,239
Vocational Schools ..	181	10	191	279	12	291	14,006	315	14,321	30,583	617	31,200
Special Schools ..	1,732	252	1,984	4,378	401	4,779	65,989	14,709	79,798	206,014	22,979	228,993
All Institutions ..	19,213	998	20,211	31,068	2,119	33,187	2,093,447	90,498	2,183,948	3,218,020	121,035	3,339,055

Note.—W.B. stands for West Bengal and P. & P. stands for Purulia and Purnea.

TABLE A-01—concl'd.

Type of Institution	Number of Teachers						Total direct expenditure (in rupees)					
	1950-51			1955-56			1950-51			1955-56		
	W.B. excluding Purulia and Purnea	Purulia and Purnea	W.B. including Purulia and Purnea	W.B. excluding Purulia and Purnea	Purulia and Purnea	W.B. including Purulia and Purnea	W.B. excluding Purulia and Purnea	Purulia and Purnea	W.B. including Purulia and Purnea	W.B. excluding Purulia and Purnea	Purulia and Purnea	W.B. including Purulia and Purnea
1	14	15	16	17	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Universities .. ..	378	..	378	70	..	790	8,518,958	..	8,518,958	8,488,989	..	8,488,989
Boards .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,116,081	..	1,116,081
Research Institutions ..	65	..	65	112	..	112	2,241,957	..	2,241,957	1,614,031	..	1,614,031
Colleges for Arts and Science	2,461	..	2,461	2,892	..	2,892	10,102,501	..	10,102,501	14,096,164	..	14,096,164
Colleges for Professional Education.	748	..	748	1,524	..	1,524	6,489,829	..	6,489,829	11,854,045	..	11,854,045
Colleges for Special Education	125	..	125	191	..	191	292,398	..	292,398	471,775	..	471,775
High/Higher Secondary Education.	15,228	275	15,503	20,684	384	21,048	27,665,688	377,221	28,042,859	45,280,514	567,685	45,708,199
Middle/Senior Basic Schools	6,268	405	6,673	7,327	630	7,957	5,821,956	287,547	6,109,503	8,410,547	501,814	8,912,361
Primary/Junior Basic Schools	43,192	2,148	45,340	69,174	2,572	71,746	18,517,431	835,196	19,352,627	49,157,816	1,137,863	50,295,679
Pre-Primary Schools ..	82	..	82	79	..	79	109,510	..	109,510	175,362	..	175,362
All Schools for General Education.	64,770	2,828	67,598	97,264	3,566	100,830	52,114,535	1,499,964	53,614,499	102,974,239	2,207,362	105,118,601
Vocational Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,226,607	43,725	3,270,332	6,437,140	61,412	6,498,552
Special Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,030,136	32,924	3,063,060	4,793,864	49,685	4,843,549
All Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,996,916	1,576,618	82,573,529	151,847,228	2,318,459	154,165,637

Note.—W.B. stands for West Bengal and P. & P. stands for Purulia and Purnea.