

A DREAM COLLEGE

Being a Report on the Origin and Working for
The first five years (1947-52)

Of the

MAHARAJA

BIR BIKRAM COLLEGE

AGARTALA (Tripura)

By-J.K.Choudhury

December, 1952



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Prepared and Published by

J. K. CHOUDHURY, B.A. (Oxon.), M.A., LL.B. (Cal.)

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FOREWORD

“Provision for higher education should be regarded not as expenditure, but as investment. The results would be visible in the material and moral progress and the professional standards of the nation . . . Higher education is an investment in free men; it is an investment in social welfare, in higher production, greater efficiency in agriculture, industry and Government; an investment in human talent and democracy

“Higher education is generally regarded as the end or apex of a pyramid. It is now recognized as also the base of the pyramid, the basis of the standards of teaching as well as the standards of the professions and other vital activities of societies and the State

“Any lag in the University development is bound to result in lower standards in the professions and the scientific and intellectual work of the nation. It tends inevitably to a lowering of the national life.”

—*Report on Higher Education in America.*

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The opinions expressed or quoted in this report do not bind the Government of Tripura or any other Authority in any way. Though the first person singular has not been used, I am alone responsible for them.

2-10-52

J. K. CHOUDHURY

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MAHARAJA BIR BIKRAM COLLEGE

it an area of over 234 acres of land consisting of hillocks, lakes and plain fields which now, like the building, belong to the College, and are waiting to be developed into a Rural University.

Vidyapattan was to have not only a College, but also a Technical School and a School of Agriculture, a Medical School, a School of Physical Culture, a School of Painting and one of Music, and other Schools with a Hospital and a Theatre Hall, and eleven Hostels for students of different races and denominations, as those races and denominations were sharply separated from each other in those days*. [See Appendix V.]

The College was to be the first and pivotal institution around which would grow and revolve the whole scheme. It was to be called the 'Maharaja College'. His Highness planned the building himself—an imposing two-storied structure of 19 halls, 16 small-rooms and three stairs, covering a plinth area of 25,524 sq.ft. on each floor, and estimated to cost, even in those days of depressed prices, a total amount of Rs. 1,80,275/- (Rs. 7-1-3 pies per sq.ft. of plinth area for two storeys). [See Appendix VIII.] Work was started in June 1937 by the then Chief Secretary who was also in charge of the P.W.D., the late Raja Rana Bodh Jung; and after Rs. 44,576-15-9 pies had been spent by the P.W.D. [see Accounts, page 48] a Committee, called the Vidyapattan Governing Committee, was formed by an order of His Highness dated 7.2.48 T.E. (May, 1938). [see Appendix VIa] and entrusted with the construction of the building as its immediate function and with the task of taking possession of all the lands acquired for Vidyapattan. The Committee was virtually a Trust and held its first meeting on the 23rd May, 1938, and gradually received, in subsequent years and in six unequal instalments, funds to the extent of Rs. 1,20,000/-, [see Accounts, p. 48] granted by His Highness out of the accumulated profits of the then running Tripura Charity Lottery which had been started in 1928. The War broke out in September 1939, and when the work of the building had reached the beam-level of the first floor, the Vidyapattan Governing Committee, by Resolution No. 2 of its 21st sitting in June, 1940, decided to go slow with the work because of the rising prices. Work was always intermittent; and now it was reduced to a snail's pace till, in about another year, it came to a dead stop. After spending a total of Rs. 1,20,732/4/- on the building proper and another Rs. 27,907-4-3 in jungle-clearing, earth-cutting, road-making and planting of trees etc., the Committee sang its swan-song in the 27th meeting in mid-February, 1942. The building thus,

* All Hindu, Buddhist or Animist students, including Hill Tribes, now live in the same hostels and mess together, without any distinction of caste or race.

except for some later improvisation and hand-to-mouth improvements, remained incomplete and without a permanent roof on its top-floor till the end of 1951.*

Years passed and the War ended—the War during which the ground floor of the College building was used as a Military Hospital. Then came the decision to divide India and Bengal; and with the passing of the greater part of Bengal and of the Sylhet district of Assam to Pakistan, a sudden transfer of the academic allegiance of the students of East Bengal and Sylhet from the Calcutta to the Dacca University became a political necessity. A state of suspense hung over the entire educational field and a crisis of culture was strongly scented in the air by the minorities. The student community, particularly of the College age, grew restive at the thought of the unknown future and looked around for a leap somewhere. Tripura in the Indian Union, contiguous on three sides to six districts of newly-created East Pakistan, loomed before them as the only possible place; but there was no College yet at its capital, Agartala. Only a huge, moss-covered, deserted building stood on a hill top, grimly silhouetted against the sky amidst its lonely surroundings, as the unfulfilled dream of a ceaseless worker for his people, now gone to eternal rest before his time. Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya Bahadur, the one man who could prove a veritable tower of strength in that hour of sore need as he actually did once before, had left the scene of his labours on the 17th May, 1947, at the age of 39, only a few weeks before the Partition. His subjects mourned deeply, but so did the youths of the neighbouring districts of Sylhet; Tripura, Noakhali, Chittagong, Mymensingh and Dacca in particular. Yet they rushed to Agartala, which stood out as the only bastion of the Calcutta University, though distant and now detached from West Bengal with East Pakistan sprawling between. They were cultural refugees fleeing from what they believed to be an impending crash of the educational edifice built by a century of labour and sacrifice of their forefathers.

And ever-hospitable Tripura responded splendidly. Forgetting her recent and supreme bereavement, ignoring completely the lean condition of her State coffers, and defying the political and economic instability threatening to undermine the very existence of her State at that weak moment, Her Highness Maharani Kanchan Prova Devi, then Regent, arose out of her veiled seclusion like a benign mother to all these distracted boys and girls—the 'Mata Maharani' that she

* The work of completing the building started in right earnest from January, 1952, under the First Five-Year Plan, thanks to the drive of Sri V. N. Nair, I.C.S., Chief Commissioner of Tripura.

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was then called—and commanded the College to be started immediately—now under the more befitting name of “Maharaja Bir Bikram College”. She promised a personal donation of Rs. 1 lakh, half of which was paid up at once, and her Ministers and Officers of the State and supporters of the idea in the Ruler’s family took up the work enthusiastically. Led by the then Chief Minister Shri Satyavrata Mukherjea, they almost forced-marched the College into existence as a full Government institution, though rather late in the session 1947-48.*

AT THE START

Thus was born the Maharaja Bir Bikram College of Agartala, the first dream-child of the founder of Vidyapattan—born before its time and so not fully formed. (The first student was admitted on the 9th September, 1947 by Prof. Indra Kumar Roy, the first to be appointed on the staff [Appendix IV]) and while the ground-floor of the College building was being hurriedly fitted up for its purpose, the office of the College was housed in the Administration Building and the Third Year B.A. Class met as the first College-Class on the 29th September, 1947, in the U. K. Academy (School), to be held in the mornings. Only four Professors had joined by then and the College closed for the Puja Vacation soon after, on 12th October.

With the re-opening on the 17th November, the College started its career in the ground-floor of its own building and Sri Aswini Kumar Mukherjee, M.A. (Oxon. & Cal.) took over as Principal the same day. Seven more Professors including the Vice-Principal, and one Lecturer and two Demonstrators joined on different dates within a short time, and lectures in the First Year Science and Arts Classes (with Commerce subjects as well) started on the 25th November, 1947, with 339 students on the rolls. As weeks went by, the total of the two (First and Third Year) Classes rose finally to 464, 444 boys and 20 girls in 1947-48.)

AFFILIATION AND STAFF

(The College was from the very beginning affiliated to the Calcutta University. (*vide* Registrar’s letter No. C/3291/Affl. dated

* Prominent among them were Kumar R. K. Deb Varma and Kumar N. L. Deb Varma, successive Secretaries to the Department of Education and Rai Sahib S. C. Datta, later Adviser to the Dewan, and Sri Hem Chandra Chakravarty, then D.P.I.

QUINQUENNIAL REPORT

1948 to the Chief Minister, Government of Tripura)—(a) for Intermediate Arts and Science in the following subjects: English, Bengali, Alternative Bengali, Sanskrit, History, Logic, Arabic, Persian, Civics, Commercial Geography, Commercial Arithmetic and Book-Keeping, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Biology; (b) for B.A. in English, Bengali, Alternative Bengali, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Economics, Philosophy, History and Mathematics. Biological Sciences and Commercial subjects being very much in demand in these days, (c) extension of affiliation in Intermediate Zoology was secured from the session 1949-50; and similarly (d) in B.Com., with two optional groups—(i) Advanced Accountancy and Auditing, and (ii) Banking and Currency. It was in 1951-52 that B.Sc. (Pass) Course in Mathematics, Chemistry and Physics was introduced as the first phase of advance under the Five-Year Plan,* and Honours Courses in English and Bengali in 1952-53 as the second phase.)

With the addition of subjects of study, additions to the staff and room-space became inevitable. Before the 2nd and 4th Year Classes came into being in 1948-49 out of the 1st and 3rd of the preceding year, three halls on the 1st floor were covered with bamboo roofing in the summer of 1948, and so were two more in the summer of 1949 in view of the B.Com. Classes. Other necessary equipments were also added to some extent. Two more Professors, four Lecturers in a newly-created grade, and two temporary Demonstrators were taken on the staff during 1948, but some posts yet remained vacant. Meanwhile, Principal A. K. Mukherjee having to leave the College in June, 1948 after only a few months' service, the writer of this report joined as Principal on the 12th August, 1948.

The vacancies of the preceding years were filled up in 1949-50 and new members added to the teaching staff because of B.Com. affiliation. The first-appointed Professor of Botany having left in August, 1949, another had to be taken in his place and six more in other subjects including a part-time Lecturer in Commercial Law. Three sanctioned posts of Professors remained vacant yet at the end of 1949-50 in English, Bengali and Botany,—and two of Demonstrators in Botany and Zoology. There being no student reading Arabic or Persian in the College, the Professor was discharged with effect from 1st April, 1950, and the post was converted to Commerce with effect from 1st April, 1952.

* This was made possible by a grant of Rs. 50,000/- secured from the Rehabilitation Department by Sri V. Nadjappa, the Chief Commissioner, immediately on taking over charge here, though rather late in the Session; and affiliation was provisionally granted by the Calcutta University after a second inspection in May 1952, the first in this connection being in August, 1951.

✓ The following table will show the growth of the teaching staff and extension of affiliation at a glance, and the position at the end of the session 1951-52:

TABLE 1. AFFILIATION AND STAFF

Session.	Affiliation.	Professors.	Lecturers.	Demonstrators.	Total number of teachers.	Total number of students.	Student-load per teacher.*
1947-48	I.A., I.Sc. & B.A.	11	1	2	14	464	33
1948-49	—	13	5	4	22	791	36
1949-50	B.Com. & Zoology in I.Sc.	24	Converted and added to Professors from this year.	4	28	781	28
1950-51	—	23	—	4	27	653	24
1951-52	B.Sc. in Mathematics, Physics & Chemistry	26	—	4	30	548	18
1952-53	Honours in English & Bengali	30	—	6	36	—	—

* The all-India average is 17 pupils per teacher. In the Eton College in England, it is 7 per teacher, and in Oxford and Cambridge, less than 7.

GRADES, SCALES OF PAY, HOUSING AND QUALITY OF THE STAFF

There was, when the College was first started in 1947, only one grade of Professors and one scale of pay, Rs. 150—10—250/-. In the second year, 1948-49, a new grade (of Lecturers) was introduced with a scale of Rs. 125—15/2—200/-. while the maximum of the Professors' scale was raised to Rs. 300/-. The Vice-Principal was given a separate scale at the start of the College, Rs. 250—10—300/-, but it was now merged into the revised scale for Professors. The Principal had a fixed pay of Rs. 525/- only with a house and a conveyance allowance, but a scale of Rs. 400—25—600/- was created from 14th April, 1949. ✓

With the introduction of the Lecturers' grade in 1948, four new incumbents were recruited in this grade while the old one was also

absorbed in the new scale. But difficulties soon appeared in finding men in certain subjects, so that they had not only to be taken in the Professors' grade but had to be given a higher starting pay as scarcity value. The resulting anomalies were sought to be rounded off to some extent by lump increments in certain cases, but it cannot be said that even-handed justice has been done to all by this means, particularly to some of those first recruits who, in the then panicky circumstances of the Partition, accepted whatever came handy in the Indian Union. After the panic subsided, it was discovered that even the so-called Professors' grade was not enough to attract the right type of men and our field of choice had become extremely limited. The distinction between Professors and Lecturers, in these circumstances and within so low a scale, appeared artificial and served only as an irritant to the new recruits and a deterrent to future ones. On top of this, the housing problem became a dissuading factor; and the cost of living at Agartala and its safest link with West Bengal by air and air alone acted as serious impediments. Recruitment of young men in Government Colleges being for a generation to come in most cases, and more and more highly qualified men proving an imperative necessity for higher and higher affiliations, the scale of pay and conditions of service had to be made as attractive for men of good calibre and experience as possible within the scanty financial resources of the State. A teacher may prove either a light and a guide, or a bore and a burden; and it was considered disastrous for a College to have a cheap staff of all mediocrities, or of discontented men held in duress by circumstances engendered by the Partition and always on the look out for a leap to elsewhere at the first chance. One such, Prof. P. C. Laskar of Botany, as already mentioned, took a leap in the dark in 1950; and another, the Vice-Principal Sri R. C. Roy, took a high jump into the I.A.S. in 1952.

The two grades of Professors and Lecturers were therefore amalgamated as the only means of saving the College from an indifferent staff for a generation, and a revised and unified grade of Professors including the Vice-Principal was introduced with effect from 14th April, 1949, with a scale of Rs. 150—10—200/-E.B.—10—

250/-E.B.—15—400/- It was also raised to the Gazetted rank ~~and~~

~~and the Tripura Educational Service [vide Order dated 3.5.49 in~~

~~Tripura Gazette, 2nd issue of Baisakh, 1359 T.E.] And seniority~~

was to be determined *ad hoc* (as, for instance, in the case of the special recruits to the I.A.S.) on the basis of (a) length of service in College; (b) pay; (c) qualification (academic and other). [vide

~~Tripura Gazette, 2nd issue of Baisakh, 1359 T.E., i.e. May, 1949]~~

Integration with the Indian Union brought in Dearness Allowance

on the West Bengal scale and gave some additional relief. Besides, the Vice-Principal was given an allowance of Rs. 50/- and Superintendents of Hostels Rs. 25/- p.m. in lieu of houses. Even so, the basic salary of no member on the staff reached the 300/- mark yet, and what little was gained in money was lost in the ever-increasing prices and the problem of recruitment remained the same. To cap it, the housing question assumed serious proportions. Professors had and still have to live in hovels mis-called houses, and a majority of them have not room-space enough to put in even a table and a chair to do some reading and writing at home. This cuts at the very roots of a teacher's profession and lowers the quality of his work at an alarming rate; and the habit of study, gradually lost, robs the very soul out of his profession in the end. Yet no Government, with the meagre resources of the then Govt. of Tripura and difficulties of transport at every step, could be expected to find in these days well-built houses for so many men in so short a time; and as such, as a way out of this impasse, it had been proposed to allot to men on the College Staff a plot of land each within the College campus, with house-building advances wherever possible, so that they could build houses for themselves as they liked. The proposal started to materialise in a half-way during 1951 and was expected to remove the greatest hurdle from the path of able men and efficient work. But it has since received a set-back and has now come to a standstill again, and remains one of the acutest problems for the College till today.

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The quality of the present teaching staff is, on an average, quite up to the standard as it obtains in the Colleges of this country; yet this is only the minimum for a Government College. With better facilities and atmosphere for work in the College and greater freedom from worries of keeping body and soul together at home, the present level of quality is sure to improve with added knowledge and mellowed experience. Coming from different Colleges mostly non-Government and beginning as an unco-ordinated assortment with different standards, traditions and habits of work, the staff has already been cast in the mould of a Government institution by this time. And inspite of all the disabilities incidental to an incomplete institution, one of the Professors of Sanskrit, Prof. Nilmadhab Sen, secured a Doctorate of Literature of the Calcutta University in 1951. But now, after integration with India, we should look for the highest possible qualification in the new recruits, and a re-organisation of the Collegiate Services on a par with West Bengal for men equally qualified is a pressing need, if we are to build up the staff in conformity with our ideal and worthy of the College and

its increasingly higher and wider courses of studies. Otherwise, with all the large grants (Rs. 20 lakhs) now allotted by the Govt. of India under the Five-Year Plan, it will be an institution where “wealth accumulates and ‘students’ decay”. Politically, Tripura is a Part C State; but there can be no A, B and C standards in education. And the ambition of this College is to impart the education of Class AI.

There is hardly any grade yet for the Demonstrators which begins at Rs. 100/- and ends with Rs. 125/- in five years. The Physical Instructor on Rs. 100—5—215—10—225/- is in conformity with West Bengal and the part-time Lecturer in Commercial Law at Rs. 135/- has only a fixed pay. The Librarian's scale of Rs. 55—3—118—4—130/- is not adequate for men with the requisite qualification, and so is the Mechanic's on Rs. 35/- to Rs. 50/- who has, in this College, to be something of an engineer. An attractive and uniform scale of pay for all of them is called for—say, from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 250/-, to hold before them something to look forward to. Otherwise, the Demonstrators at any rate will soon come to a dead end and may lose zest for work. The Office Assistants should have their pay equalised with that in other offices as their work is no less strenuous, having to deal with students and attend to their multifarious needs in addition to ordinary office work. The extra loss of time and energy caused by the distance of the place of work or of the places of daily necessities from their residences has been recognised by the authorities by the grant of a cycle allowance of Rs. 10/- per month each. But the pay of the Class IV personnel needs rationalisation. [See Appendix IV C.].

Proposals for re-organisation of the Collegiate Services, as in all other branches of administration in Tripura, are already before the Government of India, and on their implementation, much of the difficulties and anomalies described above are likely to be eliminated.

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// ENROLMENT

The following tables will show the total enrolment in the College from year to year and its classification from various angles :

// N.B.—The average area served by an Arts and Science College in India in 1947-48 was 2540 sq. miles with an average population of 7.62 lakhs. The area of Tripura is 4,116 sq. miles and population not less than 7.50 lakhs after the 1952 exodus from Pakistan.

TABLE 2. CLASSIFICATION BY COLLEGE CLASSES

Year.	1st Yr. Arts.	1st Yr. Science.	2nd Yr. Arts.	2nd Yr. Science.	3rd Yr. B.A.	4th Yr. B.A.	3rd Yr. B.Com.	4th Yr. B.Com.	3rd Yr. B.Sc.	Total.
1947-48	218	201	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	464
1948-49	148	207	198	179	14	45	—	—	—	791
1949-50	124	159	159	194 + 66 * Casual.	34	15	30	—	—	781
1950-51	94	143	109	135 + 76 ..	16	31	24	25	—	653†
1951-52	82	105	81	126 + 78 ..	13	16	11	24	12	548

TABLE 3. CLASSIFICATION BY CERTAIN GROUPS

Year.	Tripura State.	Displaced.	Others.	Total.	Women.	Moslems.	Tribals.
1947-48	92	364	8	464	20	12	28
1948-49	195	539	57	791	48	45	36
1949-50	251	418	112	781	47	36	27
1950-51	202	420	31	653†	46	12‡	36
1951-52	222	318	8	548	55	4	29

* Those who, as regular students of the College, fail in a University examination and can take the two subsequent examinations without attending lectures or formal admission to the College have been called "casual". Such Science students have to be admitted for doing Practical work only, and their number alone has been shown here. Arts students appearing in the University examination as "casual" have been shown under examination-results.

† The sharp decline in the enrolment after 1950 may be attributed to the communal riots in our neighbouring districts that year which resulted in a large exodus to West Bengal of the Hindu families that supplied a large proportion of our students in the two opening years. The strictness of the University examinations also has reduced heavily the number of passed students who could enter Colleges, and has discouraged many students of indifferent quality from joining College even after passing. Lastly, the increasing deterioration of the economic condition of the middle classes has been a great handicap to the higher studies of their children.

‡ The sudden fall in the number of Moslem students after the riot-year is also noticeable. Most of them were Pakistanis. Those who were in the Second or Fourth Year Classes continued in 1950-51 as well, but new admissions have since been confined to the Tripura Moslems only whose number in the Matriculation pass-list has not reached half-a-dozen a year yet.

TABLE 4. CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS BY AGE GROUPS

Age Group	Year 1950-51.										Year 1951-52									
	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		4th Year		Total.	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		4th Year		Total.		
	Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.	Arts	Com.	Arts	Com.		Arts	Sc.	Arts	Sc.	Arts	Com.	Sc.	Arts		Com.	Sc.
Below 15	Boys	8	21	13	—	—	—	—	—	42	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
15-16	Boys	24	54	15	20	—	1	—	—	114	12	28	14	39	—	—	—	—	—	93
16-17	Boys	24	42	27	62	6	3	—	6	170	18	26	12	44	—	2	—	—	—	102
17-18	Boys	13	16	26	44	3	4	7	6	119	13	21	17	52	—	4	2	7	4	120
18-19	Boys	6	6	7	34	2	6	7	3	71	9	10	11	28	4	1	4	2	5	74
19-20	Boys	4	1	5	15	1	7	4	6	43	2	3	9	22	2	2	3	1	6	50
Above 20	Boys	1	2	2	30	1	3	5	4	48	1	2	6	15	—	2	1	3	9	39
Girls (without age record)		14	1	14	6	3	—	8	—	46	22	5	12	4	7	—	2	3	—	55
Total		94	143	109	211	16	24	31	25	653	82	105	81	204	13	11	12	16	24	548

TABLE 6. AVERAGE WEEKLY WORK PER TEACHER—SUBJECT BY SUBJECT—(IN FULL SEASON AND IN HALF SEASON).

N.B.—By Half-season is meant—Months of February, March and April when the 2nd and 4th Year Classes stand dissolved after the Test Examination to prepare for the Final. But these are also the months of the University examinations—Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com., when Professors have to do invigilation duty in addition to their teaching work in the First and Third Year Classes.

Year	English (4)		Bengali (3)		Sanskrit (2)		Arabic & Persian (Nil)		Logic & Philosophy (2)		History (2)		Civics & Economics (3)		Commercial subjects (4)		Mathematics, including Com. Arithmetic (2)		Physics (2+2)		Chemistry (2+2)		Biological Sciences																												
	Full		Half		Full		Half		Full		Half		Full		Half		Full		Half		Full		Half		Botany (2+1)		Zoology (2+1)																								
	Lec.	Tut.	Lec.	Tut.	Lec.	Tut.	Lec.	Tut.	Lec.	Tut.	Lec.	Tut.	Lec.	Tut.	Lec.	Tut.	Lec.	Tut.	Lec.	Prac.	Lec.	Prac.	Lec.	Prac.	Lec.	Prac.	Lec.	Prac.	Lec.	Prac.																					
1947-48	8	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	14	0	14	0	6	0	5	12	6	0	5	12	6	0	5	12	—	—	—	—															
1948-49	12	5	6	9	20	2	14	2	16	4	8	2	15	0	6	0	11	5	6	2	11	4	6	2	24	12	12	9	16	4	8	4	27	0	13	8	12	14	5	14	12	14	5	14	11	18	5	12	9	10	3
1949-50	12	6	6	10	20	2	14	2	12	2	3	2	5	0	—	—	11	4	6	2	12	4	6	2	20	7	10	5	20	2	18	2	27	0	4	7	12	14	5	14	12	14	5	14	11	18	5	12	10	10	6
1950-51	12	7	6	10	18	2	14	2	12	2	3	2	No student was left after 1949	—	—	—	11	3	6	2	12	3	6	2	21	7	10	5	24	0	14	2	12	6	4	7	12	14	5	14	12	14	5	12	9	12	5	12	10	8	6
1951-52	13	6	8	8	17	2	10	7	13	2	6	2	—	—	—	—	11	2	5	2	12	2	6	3	14	6	6	8	21	0	12	0	12	7	7	5	17	20	11	12	17	16	11	12	9	14	4	12	9	10	2

*No classes in 'Banking and Currency'.

Lectures per Professor and Practical classes per demonstrator.

One Professor of Zoology helped with Practical work in Botany.

*No class pure Zoology.

maintained the standard by standing 20th in the Arts list, and all the last three found places in the Scholarship list of West Bengal on merits. There being no affiliation in the Honours Course till 1952-53, we have nothing to show in B.A., except two "distinctions" in three years. We could not, for want of Honours affiliation, retain even our own best students for post-Intermediate studies here.

The following table will explain the examination results in detail; but, for a correct perspective, certain facts have to be pointed out: (a) all who came along were admitted to the College, without any restriction of quality, and most of them were "third divisioners"; (b) there was no detention before 1951 either at the Annual or the Test Examination, the whole class except those who dropped out having been sent up; (c) a large number of failed students from the neighbouring Colleges, suddenly transferred to the Dacca University, had to be accommodated in 1949 and 1950 to give them a last chance with the Calcutta University Syllabus which the Dacca University had gradually been discarding, and the 'hang-over' of casual students from year to year increased the number of failures all the more; and last but not least, (d) the stiff standard introduced by the University broke the marginal candidates' back completely.

TABLE 7. UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS
INTERMEDIATE ARTS:

Year.	No. in Class.	No. appeared.	No. expelled.†	Number passed.				Total.	P.C. of pass.	University P.C. of pass.
				1st Div.	2nd Div.	3rd Div.	Compartmental.			
1949	198	184	3	6	25	41	12	84	45.7	37.7
1950	159 + 18 (Casual)	177	2	5	22	9	1	37	20.9	29.3
1951	109 + 52C	158	2	1	13	2	11	27	17.1	27.6
1952	81 + 43C	108	1	5	25	3	7	40	37	30.37

INTERMEDIATE SCIENCE:

Year.	No. in Class.	No. appeared.†	No. expelled.	Number passed.				Total.	P.C. of pass.	University P.C. of pass.
				1st Div.	2nd Div.	3rd Div.	Compartmental.			
1949	179	165	6	14	26	15	9	64	38.8	37.7
1950	194 + 66C	228	1	15	35	14	6	70	30.7	36.8
1951	135 + 76C	176	3	16	16	4	7	43	24.4	31.4
1952	126 + 78C	141	2	9	29	5	11	54	38.3	32

Year.	No. in Class.	No. appeared.	Number passed.			P. C. of Pass.	University P. C. of Pass.
			Distinction.	Passes	Total.		
1949	45	44	—	15	15	34	46.8
1950	15 + 25C	40	1	21	22	55	29.5
1951	31 + 3C	34	1	6	7	20.5	25.5
1952	16 + 8C	22	—	6	6	27.2	31.65

Year.	No. in Class.	No. appeared.	Number passed.			P. C. of Pass.	University P. C. of Pass.
			1st Class	2nd Class	Total.		
1951	27	24	—	12	12	50	32.1
1952	24 + 8C	29	—	12	12	41.4	35.92

It is obvious that the percentage of success* is nothing to be proud of. The February riots, just before the Intermediate Examinations, affected the examinees of 1950 deeply as most candidates had their original or present homes in the riot-ridden districts; and the consequent and inevitable postponement of the dates and a special Examination in July, coupled with volunteer work by the students of this College in refugee camps, slackened efforts in many cases. The refugee situation thus created affected the economic and psychological conditions of a large number of candidates and its back-wash did not leave the results unaffected even in 1951. An upward trend in certain directions has been, however, visible in 1952 and is likely to persist. Anyway, though the results in many cases did not fall below the University standard, they certainly are not up to the mark for a Government College, and greater efforts, stiffer standards and more intensive drilling within the College itself have been called for from all concerned. The best remedy would be not to admit the weaker elements in the College at all. But improving examination-

* Percentage of success subject by subject could not be ascertained as no crossed lists were supplied by the University till 1951. A mark-sheet for each student is being supplied from 1952, and it has been a very helpful step in determining merits and analysing results.

† The number of students expelled from the University Examinations from year to year shows the strictness with which examinations are conducted in the College. But it is a matter of shame that such expulsions should at all be necessary. The only relieving feature is the fall in the number of such cases and their absence in B.A. and B.Com.

results by this means is at best a negative achievement. It leaves the question of paramount social importance unanswered—what will these rejected students do? Unless there are alternative openings, absence of occupation may lead them to worse evils than mere failure in the University examinations which also is an admitted national waste. We, therefore, find ourselves between the devil of the examination-failures and the deep sea of the frustrated unemployables. The real remedy lies in a radical change in the very system of our education, only a glimpse of which, as far as it lies with the present reporter, has been sought to be given in the Five-Year Plan drawn up for this College (see page 36).

In view of our aims of diversification according to aptitudes under this Plan and the unrestricted admission to the general line till then, and, lastly, in consideration of the incomplete character of the College during the years under review in every respect—room-space, equipments, library books, staff and what not—the examination-results of these years may be taken only as by-products in a period of construction, the full picture of which cannot be visible before 1956. It is only thenceforward that the best results and full benefits of this College are likely to come into view.

LIBRARY, LABORATORIES AND PLANTS

The College Library is yet in the making. There were hardly 1670 books in all, mostly those essential for class teaching, till the end of 1951. It is only by large purchases in 1952 that the number reached 4,237 in March, '52. It will perhaps be 10,000 within the year 1952. The hall where the Library is proposed to be housed has no roof over it yet and books have to be kept in small rooms stacked in almirahs which are themselves not very suitable for the purpose nor moth-proof.

Compared to the Library, all the 4 Science Laboratories were better equipped, fully completed for the Intermediate Standard and mostly for B.Sc. by March, 1952. They are all being quickly brought to a high standard of completion now, and many of the things will be useful even for B.Sc. Honours. There are 28 Microscopes, most of them of very good make and one at least of the research type; 2 Epidioscopes; one Microtome; one Polarimeter; Galvanometers of all kinds, 13; Spectrometre 1; Balances (Chemical and Physical) 19; Induction coils 3; one Celestial globe. Other necessary instruments also are there including a distillation plant. A small garden of Botanical specimens and a Herbarium

and a Zoological Museum are growing steadily. A Gasplant was erected by Messrs Mansfields Oil-Das Co. of Calcutta in 1950 and steps are being taken to have a workshop for Physics, and our own systems of electricity and water supply on the most up-to-date and elaborate scale. The object is to utilise the building for evening shifts for purposes of agricultural and other studies and save the cost of separate buildings for them, by having it lighted brightly for laboratory and class-work after dusk. Professors of science subjects are working ceaselessly to build up the best possible laboratories out of the large resources now placed at the disposal of the College by the Government of India and it will not be difficult to equip the Laboratories preliminarily up to the full B.Sc. Honours Standard in Chemistry, Physics, Botany and Zoology within the present year and the next, if only certain precision instruments are available in India. The difficulty of lifting certain dangerous chemicals from Calcutta to Agartala, contraband both by air and rail, has been immense. But the hurdles have been overcome with great efforts. Furniture in accordance with the character of the building and the needs of the growing Library, Laboratories and Class-rooms is also being made with great care and speed, and as the building nears completion, equipments will be found ready to fit it up in every possible way and according to the requisite standard of quality for the accepted Plan.

The work of both building and equipping would be much easier had not the problem of carrying materials from Calcutta been so acute—being confined only to the air-route. Even steel-beams, 27' long, for the roof of the building had to be air-borne, so that General Cariappa, during his visit to the College, humorously called it 'an air-borne College'.

TUITION FEES, FREE PLACES AND AIDS TO STUDENTS

Monthly tuition fees are realised from students as under:—

(a) Intermediate Arts with three optional subjects	Rs. 8/-
(b) Intermediate Arts with four optional subjects	Rs. 9/-
(c) Intermediate Science with three optional subjects	Rs. 10/-
(d) Intermediate Science with four optional subjects	Rs. 11/-
(e) B.A. (Pass)	Rs. 10/-
(f) B.Sc. (Pass)	Rs. 12/-
(g) B.Com.	Rs. 12/-
(h) All Honours subjects	Rs. 12/-

Admission and transfer fees are equal to one month's tuition fee. These are all classed as Government Revenue and regularly go to the Treasury. Besides, there is an annual charge of Rs. 15/- for extra-curricular activities of the students and distributed as follows: College Union (general) Re. 1/-; Sports and Physical Culture Rs. 3/-; Common Room Rs. 2/-; Social functions Rs. 2/-; College Magazine Rs. 2/-; College Examinations Rs. 2/-; Students' Welfare fund Re. 1/- and Miscellaneous (including any possible electrical and other charges) Rs. 2/-. Whatever is saved under the last head goes to make up any unavoidable deficit under any of the other heads, and most often to Sports for which there has been no Govt. contribution so far. There is a caution deposit of Rs. 5/- for each Science subject involving Laboratory work, but this is refundable after deduction for wear and tear, breakage and loss if any. No caution deposit is realised for the loan of Library books yet, as books were few so long, but it may become necessary soon. A session fee of Rs. 8/- was realised at one time from the Science students, but it was later abolished as rather an unusual charge for a Government College. So was a Fee-Book charge of Re. 1/- which clearly was the Government's liability.

See p. 1

Besides these, there are the various University fees for registration, migration, late admission, non-collegiate permission and the examinations. A Centre fee of Rs. 5/- is charged from every student taking a University Examination to cover all expenses, as nothing is paid either by the University or the Government. Fines are sometimes imposed for late payment, non-attendance in classes and other causes if necessary and they go to the Govt. Treasury. But whenever money on any account, however small, is realised from a student, he is given a receipt, printed and machine-numbered; and the student holds a Fee-Card in his hand as a sort of 'pass-book' for continuous accounting, signed by the College cash-clerk as authentication against every payment.

As against all these payments there is a large number of free or half-free places in the College under the following categories: (1) By order of the Government of Tripura with the very opening of the College (*vide Tripura State Gazette*, dated 31st Aswin, 1357 T.E.—September, 1947) the following classes of students are to receive free tuition in the College: Members of the Raj family 'Kumars', 'Thakurs', Tribals, Tripura Kshatriyas and Laskars, Manipuris etc.; (2) For the general students, 20 free studentships are awarded every year to the first and third year students alone, on grounds of poverty and merit, the total number running at a time thus being forty; (3) The Government of India are giving, since

TABLE 8. SPECIAL AND BACKWARD COMMUNITIES—CLASS BY CLASS.

Year	1st Year Arts.						1st Year Science.						2nd Year Arts.						2nd Year Science.						
	Kumars.	Thakurs.	Manipuris.	Laskars.	Tripura Hill Tribes.	Scheduled Castes.	Kumars.	Thakurs.	Manipuris.	Laskars.	Tripura Hill Tribes.	Scheduled Castes.	Kumars.	Thakurs.	Manipuris.	Laskars.	Tripura Hill Tribes.	Scheduled Castes.	Kumars.	Thakurs.	Manipuris.	Laskars.	Tripura Hill Tribes.	Scheduled Castes.	
1949-50	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	2	4	1	4	
1950-51	2	2	—	—	2	11	—	1	—	3	—	—	2	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	
1951-52	—	1	1	1	3	11	—	1	3	2	—	7	1	2	1	2	1	12	—	1	2	1	1	2	
																					2	Casual	1	Casual	
	3rd Year B.A.						4th Year B.A.						3rd Year B.Com.						4th Year B.Com.						
1949-50	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1950-51	2	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
1951-52	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	
	3rd Year B.Sc.						4th Year B.Sc.																		
1949-50													—	3	13	6	5	7	27 + 7 (Scheduled Castes)						34
1950-51													2	7	11	—	16	13	36 + 13 (.. ..)						49
1951-52													1	8	8	6	7	40	30 + 40 (.. ..)						70

1940-50, handsome grants according to individual needs to students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes, and the College had its share for the last three years and expects the same in the future years also; (4) The Govt. of Tripura offered a few stipends of Rs. 8/- and Rs. 10/- per month to certain students in the College. The only thing wanting, because there was no College in the State before, was a fixed quota of competitive College scholarships on the results of the University Examinations, but this has been provided for in the post-Matriculation stage since 1951, and the post-Intermediate stage since 1952. There are 2 scholarships of the value of Rs. 15/- and Rs. 10/- in the former, and 8 of the value of Rs. 20/- and Rs. 15/- in the latter—with free tuition in both. The latter 8 will be raised to 16 from 1953 onwards. There is also provision for lump assistance in deserving cases, and a sum of Rs. 3,000/- was granted in the College Budget for College scholarships and lump assistance in 1952-53. It is likely to be doubled next year.

No pains were spared to secure from outside sources as much help to students as was possible under given circumstances, and Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Ex-Premier of West Bengal, after a visit to this College, arranged 30 stipends of Rs. 10/- per month for one year in 1948-49 from the Bengal Central Relief Committee of Calcutta. Twelve of these stipends were continued in the succeeding year (1949-50) by the Rai Bahadur Bissessurmajumdar Trust Fund, also of Calcutta; and lump aids to three students of Rs. 20/-, Rs. 28/- and Rs. 20/- were also given by the Calcutta University Institute Students' Fund during the same year.

There is a Students' Welfare Fund in the College in which every student contributes Re. 1/- a year out of the annual charges of Rs. 15/- paid by him; and any odds and ends left out of moneys received from Non-Government sources not ear-marked, or received from unexpected contributions, are all pooled into this fund and used for students in distress. Four timber-merchants of Agartala who supplied timber through the Forest Department for College furniture made a donation of Rs. 200/- last year, and even individual students have at times made contributions according to their capacity. All savings from the Centre-fees mentioned above are also transferred in occasional lumps to this fund. And whether it is for College or University Examination fees, books, or medicines in disease, or whether in assisting a resourceless but meritorious student to stand on his own legs, this fund is proving a veritable boon to needy boys and girls in emergency situations when no other kind of help is available from anywhere else. Advances are granted to students out

of this Fund when there is delay in receiving any promised or probable assistance from any source so as to help them tide over a trying period which otherwise might compel them to give up studies.

Free boards are generously given to a few needy and good students by inmates of the Hostels; and there is a provision of free board, lodging and tuition to be found by the Government to not more than four at a time—such students having to be extremely poor and occupying a place not below the first ten in the previous University Examination. [*Vide* Governing Body Resolution No. 2, dated 19.2.49 and Govt. Order No. 370/C-10 (I-II) dated 23.1.59 T.E. (7.5.49).] But no student had to be given the benefit of this resolution so far.

Yet it has been made possible that no bright student had to drop out of this College merely for want of means during these years, nor did any one suffer for want of medical treatment if such as was available at Agartala could cure him or save his life. It is constantly borne in mind:

- (1) that a boy or girl is more important than anything else in an educational institution, and he or she is the measure of all things.
- (2) that higher education is no longer a class-privilege, but is a social necessity and the right of every boy or girl qualified to receive it, however humble his or her origin may be. And
- (3) that the humbler the origin or the circumstances, the greater must be the efforts and the responsibility of the authorities towards the boy or girl.

The following table shows the actual number of recipients of any kind of assistance in the period under report, and the amount of money spent year after year. [Table 9.]

N.B.—"The proportion of assisted students in British Universities had increased in 1946-47 to no less than 67.9% as a whole, while at Oxford and Cambridge over 82% of the students today receive financial help."—*Report of the University Education (Radhakrishnan) Commission*, p. 447.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS

Most of the students are day-scholars as said above, only 182 being accommodated in the three College Hostels. The biggest Hostel (No. 2) is nearest to the College, within the campus so to say, containing 102 boarders. The other two (No. 1 & No. 3) are in the

TABLE 9. ASSISTED STUDENTS AND KINDS OF ASSISTANCE—WITH AMOUNT OF MONEY

Year.	College Free or Half-free places. General 40			Special classes entitled to full free tuition.		Tripura Govt. Stipends.		Govt. of India Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes etc. Scholarships		Govt. of India Rehabilitation Stipends and other aids.		Non-official stipends including aids from Students' Welfare Funds.		Full or Half-free boards given by Hostels.		Total No. of aided students in the College with amounts.		P.C. of aided students in the total strength of the College.
	Full	Half	Amount	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount calculated @ Rs. 200/- in lump for each student.	No.	Amount	
1947-48	3	28	1,674/-	26	1,992/-	2	270/-	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1,000/-	64	4,936/-	13.8
1948-49	11	54	3,828/-	36	3,252/-	4	486/-	—	—	—	—	34	3,769/-	5	1,000/-	144	12,335/-	18.2
1949-50	14	52	4,902/-	27	4,860/-	12	1,275/9/9	6	*2,776/-	—	—	46	2,253/-	4	800/-	161	16,866/9/9	20.6
1950-51	16	48	4,740/-	36	3,972/-	13	1,932/-	10	4,267/-	70	11,747/-	47	1,146/-	5	1,000/-	245	28,804/-	37.5
1951-52	15	50	5,076/-	30	3,510/-	15	1,260/-	16	7,132/-	31	12,540/-	61	1,660/5/-	4	800/-	228	31,978/5/-	41.6

N.B.—But in spite of this fairly large scale of assistance, two things most essential to the health of the students could not yet be provided for. One is a periodical medical examination of each boy and girl, and the other is a free Canteen for the benefit of the students whose lack of means compels them to work for long hours at a stretch without food and nourishment. The College being two miles away from the town, and most of the students day-scholars, it is not possible for them to go home and have something to eat in the recess between two classes. Even the temporary Hostels, as at present situated, are too far away for the purpose. But efforts are being made to build up a cheap Canteen or College Kitchen with the help of the girl students as part of their practical training in Domestic Science, where they will, in their off hours, cook something for themselves and their brother-students and sell it at a cheap price on a co-operative basis. The profit, if any, will go to the welfare of the girls themselves.

* A sum of Rs. 2,390/- was refunded to the Treasury as the recipients had left College before the scholarships arrived and could not be traced.

town with room for 37 and 43 students respectively, at a distance of a mile or more from one another, with houses that are temporary, and usual amenities of Hostel life practically non-existent. But they are meant to be stop-gaps till permanent Hostels are built around the College within the College site. This will have to be done soon as the present houses are already tottering and any money spent on them by way of large-scale repairs is sheer waste. As the Executive Engineer said—"The Hostels were housed in the present places as an absolutely temporary measure with an idea to remove them to more permanent accommodation in course of time..... This much I can say that the Hostels cannot remain in their present accommodation for any length of time. The temporary structures built at the time of opening of the Hostels are not at all comfortable ; but, on the other hand, will gradually cost us more and more to maintain them these dilapidated Hostel structures can no longer be maintained by mere patch work". (Memo No. 831, dated 24.6.49, submitted to P.W.D.). If this was the state of things in June, 1949, it can only be imagined how they stand now after more than three years. [For expenditure on these temporary sheds, see Accounts].

Each Hostel has a resident Superintendent living in or adjacent to the Hostel. Superintendents are given an allowance of Rs. 25/- per month. There is also a part-time Medical Officer for these Hostels with a monthly allowance of Rs. 30/-. He is a Government servant looking after the Hostels in addition to his normal duties, and it is strenuous work to go the round of three scattered Hostels and keep an eye on the health of so many boys with any degree of thoroughness. Closer attention to the health of the students and periodical medical examinations of not only the boarders, but of every student in the College is a demand of the times which can be ignored only at the peril of national health. The Hostels are all governed by Rules framed by the Principal, like all other Rules and Forms in this College, in accordance with the University Regulations and the Education Code and printed copies are given to all boarders for guidance.

There are unattached Messes approved by the College and supervised by two non-resident Professors called Proctors who are vested with most of the powers of a Hostel Superintendent. The Proctors also have to look after all students residing neither in Hostels or Messes, nor with legal guardians, but as paying guests, resident tutors, or purely as charity boys. The population of the town of Agartala, though around 42,000 by the 1951 Census and perhaps over 50,000 after the 1952 exodus, is more or less fluid yet

and conditions of residence of the students outside of the Hostels have not been stabilised to any extent so far. It is evident that this College which is so much sought after, but has most of its feeder institutions outside of this town which is not so advanced in secondary education yet as to throw out 500 or more day-scholars every year, has to be mainly residential in type and rural in character. It has the lands and surroundings for that, and ten Hostels, with one for girls, each to contain 50 boarders, is the target to be reached gradually. ^{50/} ~~Four~~ of them, to contain ~~200~~ boarders including one of 50 reserved for girls, have been placed within the First Five-Year Plan.

In the existing Hostels, the College provides each student with furniture as below: one bedstead, one reading table, one book-shelf, one cloth-peg, one sitting stool. Utensils, including dining plates and glasses, are also found by the College, and all establishment charges including the salaries and dearness allowances of cooks, servants, sweepers, and a manager in the biggest of the Hostels, are paid by the Government. The students pay Rs. 4/- per month as seat-rent and Rs. 2/- as establishment charges, with an annual utensils fee of Re 1/8/- only. In one of the Hostels with electric lights, a monthly charge of Re. 1/8/- is payable. The students manage their own messing the cost of which goes by actuals, not below Rs. 30/- for two major meals only. The total educational expenses for a boy living in a Hostel is Rs. 600/- or so a session.

DISPLACED STUDENTS

It has already been stated that this College owes its rather premature start to the Partition of the country. That event, and the devastating disturbances in East Bengal in February-March of 1950 with their aftermath, have created a new species of students called "displaced" who are yet slightly different from those who are "settled", and they are of two kinds. Most of them are "displaced" in the formal sense of the term, i.e. "students who have either lost their parents/guardians in Pakistan or whose parents/guardians have migrated from Pakistan to India with the intention of settling down in this country permanently." (Govt. of India, Ministry of Rehabilitation letter No. G.6(18)-RHD/50 dated 4.7.50). There is also a proportion, whose parents or guardians may yet be in Pakistan, but who claim to have been refugees in their own right, i.e. who want to read here under the Calcutta University and pursue further and higher studies in Indian Colleges and find a career in India and settle down. Some of them are bright as students and young men of great promise and are likely to prove

TABLE 10. CLASSIFICATION OF DISPLACED STUDENTS BY ORIGINAL HOME DISTRICTS

Year.	Total No. on the Rolls.	No. of displaced girl students among the total displaced.	Number of displaced students including girls.							Total No. of displaced students.	P.C. of displaced students to total strength of the College.
			Sylhet.	Tipperah.	Noakhali.	Chittagong.	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Others.		
1947-48	464	16	48	167	53	22	38	28	8	364	78.4
1948-49	791	45	70	264	76	29	51	37	12	539	68.1
1949-50	781	42	51	210	74	23	33	25	2	418	53.6
1950-51	653	38	46	195	59	23	22	34	41	420	64.3
1951-52	548	41	55	172	40	9	16	24	2	318	58.02

solid assets to the Indian Union in various branches of national service. But they have still to draw their sustenance from Pakistan.

In the earlier period of the years under review, this second category formed the bulk of the College students here. But the 1950 disturbances made many of them fully "displaced", and the large exodus of the Hindu population since that year towards West Bengal reduced their number still more. The difficulties that such students face here are due mostly to the severance of monetary relations between the two countries, now accentuated by the introduction of the passport system. But all this does not seem to have stopped the flow, though from a torrent in the opening year it has become a trickle in the 5th. It is now the first category that form the majority. And the fact has to be accepted that as long as there are lakhs and lakhs of Hindus in the neighbouring districts of East Bengal, and as long as the facilities for higher education there do not come up to the level of the Calcutta University's both in quality and in content, so long will there be a section of ambitious youth eager to come away for post-Matric. studies to this College as a gateway to higher education in India—particularly in the Technical lines—and to ultimate Indian citizenship. To such youth the College will act like a magnet.

This peculiar "refugee"-composition of the majority of the students of the College, even though now completely displaced, raises a psychological problem bearing on discipline. Most of them have deep and tender ties with East Bengal—either of relations or of memories—and they cannot but be movingly affected by events as of 1950. So it has happened that in times of strain and stress between the two countries, or on the occasions of distressing incidents happening across the border which is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles away, feelings have run high, and constant vigilance and exertions by the authorities have been the only barriers against unpleasant repercussions. But it must be said to the credit of the students in general and of the "displaced" ones in particular that they have acquitted themselves honourably even during the most trying periods in the past and have shown a commendable appreciation of the secular spirit of the State of which they are now citizens or are aspiring to be so.

DISCIPLINE

This College has been markedly free from any serious manifestation of indiscipline so far, and even when there has been any cause of emotional tension, it never broke the bounds of restraint. It is gratifying to note that there has not been a single case of expulsion

(except from examinations for cheating) nor any case of reporting to the Governing Body or the University. Even fines for individual lapses in class-room decorum have been few, and defiance of authority, individual or collective, has yet been unknown. Not that there was no occasional lack of courtesy or fall from honour in any case ; nor that a very high standard of conduct or discipline in corporate activity has been reached by the generality of boys ; but, taken as a whole, good behaviour has been maintained on a scale commendable in these days of lost ideals and snapped moorings. The secret lies perhaps in the intimate understanding of the real difficulty in each case and the emotional awareness of the needs and aspirations of students. And the system of rule by influence rather than by authority, by the personal touch rather than by creating fear from a high distance, by services rendered in distress rather than by punishments inflicted, has worked wonderfully well. And the 'Black Book' of this College remains remarkably white.

Certain external aids to discipline which go such a long way in forming group-habits in education have been conspicuous by their absence in this College for so long : there has been no well-equipped Common Room because the building was not complete ; no playground for two years because it was occupied by refugee-huts ; not even a Library worth the name nor an Assembly Hall where students could meet comfortably. Yet, by sheer improvisation, corporate life was sought to be developed as best as possible in the circumstances and extra-mural institutions grew up one after another.

STUDENTS' ORGANISATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

All these institutions come under the general control of the College Union in which office-bearers are elected every year by ballot-voting in imitation of an Assembly election. It is in itself considered to be a pastime and a training in citizenship—to know how to conduct an election, stand and canvass as a candidate and vote in secret—all in a dignified and gentlemanly way. This, along with the running of the different institutions of the College Union, can be said to be the real training for life in the midst of an otherwise exclusively mechanical, bookish and examination-ridden system of education. To do things and get things done in a collective and organised way, to handle public money and keep accounts, to develop gradually the capacity for initiative, courage and leadership and acquire a concept of public good—these really are the objectives aimed at by the College Union. These allow opportunities for

self-expression and neutralize, to some extent at least, the sense of frustration so prevalent in these times—particularly among the displaced students who had seen better days and feel the contrast of their present circumstances deeply.

The College Union has a Council comprising all the elected office-bearers, representatives from all the classes and an elected student-Vice-President, with the Principal of the College as President. There are Professors-in-charge of every Department of activity as given below, who guide and advise the respective office-bearers as and when necessary. This also provides for contact between the teacher and the taught outside the class-room, and in a freer atmosphere where personality finds greater scope to influence character. All matters of policy and the annual Budget are discussed and decided upon in the Council, and each Departmental Secretary is responsible for the execution of his part of the programme. A written Constitution guides the Union and all its activities, and all members of the Council have to take the following oath of secrecy and allegiance immediately after the annual election and their initiation into office:

“I promise upon my honour that I shall not divulge to outsiders any secret topic that may be discussed in the Union Council and declared a secret by the President, and shall, in all matters of the Union, place the interest of the Maharaja Bir Bikram College before everything else and shall do nothing which may go against the interest of the College or the Union or any of its institutions or lower their prestige or good name in any way.”

The ‘secrecy’-portion remains a dead-letter in practice as hardly anything concerning students can be called a secret; but the portion of ‘allegiance’ adds some seriousness to the office.

All meetings are usually held on Saturdays, on which day classes terminate at 2-45 P.M. to leave time for such meetings. Special functions with special dates and occasions have their day fixed up by previous notice from year to year. The following are the major Departments and annual functions of the College Union:

- (a) The Common Room (separate for men and women students).
- (b) Games & Sports (with a separate Gymnasium to be built). Annual Sports are held in January every year.
- (c) College Magazine (Annual, but proposed to be Quarterly).
- (d) Social Gatherings, including—
 - (i) The Founder’s Day (the birth day of the late Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya Bahadur—the day after Janmastami—celebrated with a procession in the morning and a gathering in the afternoon).

N.B.—All 'freshmen' are normally welcomed to the College on this day as it is the first function of the year.

- (ii) The Saradotsav (a dramatic or musical performance before the Puja Vacation).
- (iii) The Saraswat Sammelan (a cultural gathering on the day after Saraswati Puja, with inter-school and intra-college competition in recitation, elocution, music and dance etc. and an exhibition of Fine Arts. It is non-communal in character).
- (iv) Farewell to outgoing 2nd and 4th Year students (in February or March).
- (v) Rabindra Jayanti and Re-Union with Old-boys.*
- (e) Weekly Debates, Meetings or General Knowledge Assembly.
- (f) Social Service and labour with the hands.
- (g) A Court of Honour. [B. Com. Students' excursions.]

The following are the chief office-bearers among students elected by ballot-voting:

1. Vice-President.
2. General Secretary.
3. Secretary, Common Room for Men Students.
4. Secretary, Common Room for Women Students.
5. Secretary, Games & Sports.
6. Editor, College Magazine.
7. Secretary, Literary Activities, Debates & Meetings. [There are also Asst. Secretaries for the various Departments and Sub-Editors for the College Magazine].

(a) *The Common Room*: All important newspapers and magazines are supplied to the Common Room, a few of them foreign, and some indoor minor games for students to pass their leisure hours usefully. A new building, 110' × 34' with a cycle-shed attached, and containing rooms for the various College Union and Welfare Offices, is to be constructed this year and will remove a long-felt want. It will be a real step to student-Government of their own affairs of which a beginning has already been made by the Court of Honour described later. The aim is to make students as self-helping as possible in all matters concerning them and their welfare.

(b) (i) *Games & Sports*: In organised games football is the most popular and the College team is one of the best in the town, and Hockey and Cricket are also coming in vogue. General Cariappa who visited the College on 23.4.52 has donated a Championship Cup for Hockey competition to be run under the auspices of the College, and it has given great fillip to this game. Tennis has lagged behind, being costly and for want of a made court—hard or soft.

* This is to be introduced from next year as this College being new, 'old boys' did not grow sufficiently old nor sufficiently large for a Re-Union as yet.

Badminton and Volley-ball have been spread out to the Hostels and the quarters of the town. Aquatic sports including swimming are also practised sometimes in the vast College Lakes which are a great boon to the institution. Two boats for rowing are in the making. The annual athletic sports had to be suspended for two years (1951 and 52) as the play-ground was occupied by refugees.

(b) (ii) A Senior Division (Independent Company) of the National Cadet Corps has just been opened in the College and is expected to be a good success, as was the recruitment to the Tripura Special Constabulary Reserve in the year 1951.*

(c) *The College Magazine*: It is called "Prachi", a bi-lingual Annual with contributions from the teachers and students. The high cost of printing does not make it possible to issue more numbers in a year yet, but the one that is published is improving from year to year both in contents and get-up. Four annuals have so far been published, the first year going blank. The number of issues within a year will be increased as soon as possible, the target being one every quarter.

(d) *Social Functions*: They are all organised by the students with guidance from Professors, and afford wide scope for stimulating good behaviour and acquiring a sense of responsibility and gathering happy experiences. While cultivating the fine arts of music, recitation, elocution, painting etc. a collective recreational opportunity is found in the midst of the drab routine of College work. A College Song, a College Crest† and a College Orchestra are now in preparation to give an individuality to these social and collective functions and to instil a healthy College-pride in the students. Such aids inspire an institution to develop a tradition and a personality of its own, and the motto selected for the purpose is 'क्लैव्यं मास्य गमः पार्थ' or "Fallen cherub, to be weak is miserable—doing or suffering" (Milton). Both of these have a particular aptness for the kind of students that make up this College.

(e) *Meetings*: Of the meetings of students, the General Knowledge Assembly has proved to be the most popular. Either there is asking of questions of all kinds of general interest to which replies are given by the Principal or a Professor who takes the platform on a particular day, or there is a set speech by a teacher or student or an outsider on a subject of general interest after which questions are invited and answered. It has proved highly interesting

* The following Professors are undergoing training as Officers of the N.C.C. 1. Prof. S. K. Choudhury ; 2. Prof. B. L. Majumdar ; 3. Prof. R. S. Khan ; 4. Prof. A. K. Roy and 5. Sri S. N. Saha.

† A prize of Rs. 50/- each, for the best song written and the best crest designed, has already been announced and samples are coming in.

and instructive alike and always draws a full house of students and Professors. The need of an Assembly Hall is now being most keenly felt, as no hall in the College, built for large classes only, can contain more than a third of the entire body of students.

(f) *Social Service*: (i) This is as yet the weakest link in the chain of extra-class activities; but labouring with the spade or the hand, and earning the College fees by such labour, are gradually being resorted to by organised batches of students under the leadership of some Professors. If this habit can be developed a little more, it will be of great help to the students themselves and to the Development-Block type of work now being undertaken by the Government not far away from the College.

(ii) But once when it came to the pinch, the students proved their mettle to the admiration of all concerned. It was in March-April-May, 1950, immediately following the great exodus of Hindus from East Bengal—a rush of thousands daily taking an unprepared town like Agartala by surprise. At a moment's call, literally within 24 hours, the College students—boys and girls—organised themselves into a volunteer corps of 400 strong and with nearly a dozen Professors working as Honorary Camp Officers managed 8 camps out of 12 in Agartala under the auspices of the Govt. of Tripura. 12000 men were served for 3 months (March, April, May), with all College work suspended.

(g) *The Court of Honour*: This non-legal Court, where Professors sit with representative students to judge cases of indiscipline referred to them by the Principal, has been found to be a very healthy institution. Recommendations for punishment with which student-judges are also associated have a better psychological effect in rousing the collective conscience than the mere authoritative judgment of the powers that be, and throw the generality of students more on their honour than anything else could do. It is definitely encouraging as a first-step to student-government in the College, but, fortunately, the occasions are very rare.

✓ WOMEN STUDENTS

Women students entered this College with its very start, as the figures produced before have shown, and have now become an integral part of this institution, as in many other colleges nowadays. They hold their classes with the men-students, sitting in a separate block, and have separate tables for their work in the science laboratories. A Common Room for them is now only an apology for it; but a real one, with all possible amenities and utilities as a

sewing room, a radio room, a music room, a painting room, a type-writing room for learning the job and a College kitchen with an up-to-date laundry is likely to be completed next year (1953-54) under the College Five-Year Plan. Till then, their corporate life in the College consists merely in taking whatever share they can of the general College functions, without any particular feminine touch except a little of song, music and decoration on special occasions. In these they very often excel, as in studies also at times, which they take much more seriously than the average man-student. But how far the present courses of studies are suitable as a preparation for the life most of them will have to live afterwards is another question. Yet if they have to be kept healthily engaged after School Final and before being settled in life, there is no other way except admission to Colleges, and to men's Colleges in most mufasil towns where separate women's institutions to teach the same things to a limited number of girls are only an unnecessary duplication of expenditure. If our whole system of education is crying for radical re-orientation, the women's portion is crying perhaps the loudest, and till that is accomplished, girls have to be taken into this type of Colleges more from a spirit of social service, which education at bottom is, than on pure academic merits. The presence of girls also appears to put the boys on their good behaviour to some extent and it speaks volumes for their good breeding and the general atmosphere in the College that not a single unhappy incident has happened here in all these years.

The greatest difficulty is being faced regarding conveyance. Most girls live in the town, 2 to 3 miles away from College. There is no Hostel for them yet though one is expected next year, and most of them cannot afford to pay much for conveyance. A cheap ride by a College 'bus appears to be the only solution for which no pains are being spared by the authorities.

COLLEGE LANDS

The College has been extremely fortunate in having for its founder a man of vision who knew that right education could no longer be imparted to young minds without the right natural surroundings anywhere in the world—and far less in India where education can only be soil-based for a long time yet. He left for the College 234 acres of land consisting of flat-topped hillocks, natural lakes, plane paddy fields and a river flowing by. It is this location that has made the Five-Year Plan possible for the College as a Rural University Scheme, on a multi-purpose basis that is being advocated by all educationists as the greatest need of India today.

But unfortunately vast tracts of this land, worth nearly a lakh of rupees at the present rate, are yet under the unauthorised possession of outsiders, and all efforts by the present writer to oust them have only partially succeeded so far. Even so it led to litigation in certain cases—both criminal and civil—and to unpleasant situations not very enviable for an educationist. But once it has become a necessity and a point of duty, there can be no flinching, and the music has to be faced and every inch of the Maharaja's gift recovered in the interest of the College and of public good. To this end no amount of time and trouble are being grudged. The portions so far recovered have added to the income of the Government, and, since we are going in for Agricultural education as well, as a part of our Plan, not a plot of land can be allowed to go out of hand by default or to be permanently damaged by usurpers. Rather, more and more lands will have to be acquired for Demonstration Farms as the Agricultural Institute expands from I.Sc. to B.Sc. The latest authoritative document on the College lands showing the present position is a report by the late D. L. R. and Secretary, Revenue Department, Sri Chanchala Charan Guha Thakurta, thanks to whom the matter has been clarified to a large extent for further action. [*Vide* Report endorsed by Revenue Secretary's No. 1160 R/25-12 dated 11-2-52 to the Principal, M. B. B. College.]

VANA MAHOTSAVA

The land is being made more and more useful year after year by planting of trees of all kinds—both decorative and fruitful—and the annual Vana Mahotsava comes as an additional incentive to it. The following table will show our account of planting and the proportion of survival:—

TABLE II. TREES PLANTED ON COLLEGE GROUNDS

Year.	Total No. planted.	No. survived.	Percentage of survival.	Fruit trees.	Flowering, ornamental, timber, trees.	Miscellaneous.
1949-50	244	195	80%	45	125	25
1950-51	447	380	85%	137	139	104
	+ 530*	+ 411*	77.4			
1951-52	403	No death yet.		349	54	Planting going on still.

* Planted by the Department of Agriculture on College grounds and since made over to the College.

MAHARAJA BIR BIKRAM COLLEGE
THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The Plan has been based on a compromise. While it is admitted on all hands that our present system of education does not any longer work and is breaking down by the dead-weight of its own barrenness, the fact could not be forgotten that it was not in the power of a mere College to strike out an entirely new path in complete disregard of the frame-work of the University under which it worked. Yet a beginning has to be made somewhere by somebody; and the rare opportunity afforded by the ideal site of this College, combined with the conditions created by the Partition, became an inspiration and a compelling force at the same time. - Tripura was placed geographically in an isolated pocket without any outlet except by air, and cut off from all first-class educational institutions except in Calcutta which was no longer easy of access. But the urge for higher education, even in the so-called backward communities, released by the impact of the War that did not leave these regions untouched, and the need for a new pattern of it to avoid frustration and waste of human material, pointed to the Rural University type advocated by the University Education Commission as the only acceptable goal, though not immediately obtainable. And an attempt has been made to prepare a closely integrated and realistically phased multi-purpose plan for which the Government of India has been generous enough to stretch out its helping hand with an allotment of Rs. 20 lakhs in the Five-Year Plan. The Plan has begun to work well in the College and its expansion is being simultaneously justified by the flocking of an increasingly better type of students who are likely to be great assets to the India of the coming generation. The spade-work done behind the curtain for four years has at last begun to show its results in the superstructure and catch the people's eye.

The Plan will fan out into a Rural University through its branches of Arts, Science, Commerce, Agriculture, Technology & Fine Arts and will, till that is accomplished, work as a College by adjustment and co-ordination between the demands of the University Examinations and the technical or agricultural activities of the students. Lecturers will be cut down to the minimum requirements of the University; and learning by visual aids and dramatisation in concrete subjects, and by group-discussions and individual tutorial coaching in abstract subjects, will be encouraged. Spoken English has to be given more importance than now as a measure of practical utility, and General Knowledge made a compulsory subject for all College examinations to widen the mental horizon and make the

students better fitted for the Service-Examinations in which this subject is an invariable 'obligatory'. Every student of the general line will have to work with his hand at least for an hour every day either in the Agricultural Farms or in the Polytechnicum workshop according to taste; and students of Agriculture and Technology will similarly have to attend some of the cultural lectures and take the General Knowledge examinations of the College. And if, at the end of the First Year, a student does not show any promise in the general line, he will have to change over as a whole-timer to one or other of the vocational courses according to his aptitude.

The whole programme is formed on the assumption that every young boy or girl has some kind of ability and is fit for something, though not for the stereotyped Arts or Science courses of the University. Further, that it is no longer enough to take the negative attitude of refusing admission to all but 'first divisioners' in order to improve 'results', but it is the responsibility of the elders and educationists to indicate to every boy or girl what he or she is probably fit to do and to give him or her a chance to make good in the end and become a national asset. And so instead of either refusing admission or sending him down as a 'failure' after one or two years at College during which the syllabus has been rammed into him for the examinations only, so that he has learnt nothing of a subject except "probable questions and their answers", and that too rather indifferently, it is better to create wider opportunities for him to use his talents in a line in which he may have any. Our examinations, with mechanical counting of marks on essay-type papers for 'passes' and 'failures', have ceased to be a test for anything real in life—not, at any rate, for knowledge, intelligence, general ability, character or personality. And the large 'failures' in the University Examinations are only a symptom of the fundamental maladjustment of the artificial system with free India's social conditions and the hard realities of our lives today. No amount of tinkering can cure it of the inward rot nor improve the so-called standard. Yet these examinations are the only doors through which one must 'pass' in order to have a recognition and a footing anywhere and in any profession. A system so unnatural and so divorced from the needs of our daily existence, which has attached to a means the importance worthy of an end, can no longer be blindly repeated in a new institution which has the opportunity of working on virgin soil uninfested by the weeds of the dead past.

In this view of things, and to bring this system closer to our life as far as possible within the present set-up, the needs of Tripura and the possible lines of her development in the near future are being

taken into consideration in the scheme of expansion. For instance, Botany and Zoology, though late-comers in the field of Sciences, are given as much importance for agriculture, forestry and fishery, as the Polytechnicum for the cottage and small-scale industries possible in Tripura. Tripura is rich in agricultural lands (including horticulture and sericulture), forest produce, fisheries and even in minerals; and teaching in the College must contribute to the production of a class of men capable of helping in the development of the immense resources of the place and training others in the interior while making a living for themselves. Most of the students being poor and always seeking assistance, a kind of "earn as you learn" method has to be provided for by making the students work in the unused College lands, and it may be widened by bringing within its scope the produce of the Agricultural College farms and fisheries and of the Polytechnicum as well. But to change the "white-collar" propensity and "soft-jobbing" habits to which many of our students become inured during their years in 'English' schools, equality of status and opportunity of living and moving together in the same Hostels and social surroundings will have to be strictly enforced between the vocational and the general students, and between the self-supporters and the ready-cash receivers, while Govt. assistance in scholarships should be confined only to the really brilliant set in every line. Some refinement of feelings will be accomplished through the Library, and the social and cultural activities of the College Union; and the College of Music and Fine Arts for which enough promising materials lie scattered about in Tripura will come in as the saving grace. Education through 'living', as much as through 'reading', cannot remain in the realm of speculation any more, and the present Plan must be implemented as the pivot of the future culture and economic progress of Tripura. Decentralisation and democratisation of higher education can no longer wait in the geographical and economic circumstances of this region; and instead of the pupils going to the few urban centres of higher education, the centres must be multiplied to come nearer the home of the rural pupils. The old system and methods must change thoroughly in order to be able to create the new type of men and women, as we cannot expect to produce steel beams by textile machinery any longer. We have expected it long enough.

TABLE 12(1). THE MAHARAJA HIR BIKRAM COLLEGE (RURAL UNIVERSITY) SCHEME

FIRST ALLOTMENT, RS. 20 LAKHS UNDER THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN

[The Scheme is based on the following fundamental considerations—(1) that our existing educational system needs a complete re-orientation to come close to life in India and provide openings for all kinds of talents so as to avoid the present waste of human material by failure and frustration; (2) that the geographical location of Tripura and its neighbourhood, cut off from their former source of higher education and culture in Calcutta by Pakistan sprawling between, needs a more or less self-sufficient centre of education of varied kinds, within the limits set by our resources, including Refreshers' Courses and Research; (3) that this scheme must provide for the supply of teachers and trainers to the interior of the hills for the growing needs of a co-ordinated practical education—Basic Education, Scientific Agriculture and Small-scale and Cottage Industries with better technique; (4) that such a scheme, besides being in complete accord with the First Five-Year Plan and the Community Project and the modern ideas on Education, must lead to the system of 'earn as you learn', so helpful to a people who are generally poor; and, lastly, (5) that we have the lands necessary for introducing such a system in our 234 acres which are capable of forming an ideal campus, and of making every student learn something by doing it with his own hands, and by social contact between the teacher and the taught.]

YEAR.	CAPITAL GRANT WITH ACADEMIC & OTHER PROJECTS.	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE WITH TARGETS TO BE REACHED.	ADDITIONAL RECURRING EXPENDITURE INVOLVED YEAR AFTER YEAR.		REMARKS.
			SALARY.	CONTINGENCY.	
First Year 1951-52	1. Equipment Nil. 2. Capital Civil Works Rs. 29,000/- N.B. Out of a total grant of Rs. 1,30,000/- under this head, Rs. 55,000/- were surrendered by W. & B. Dept. and Rs. 46,000/- lapsed. 3. Academic projects: (a) B.Sc. (Pass) in Chemistry, Physics & Mathematics. Net Planning grant Rs. 29,000/-	1. Rs. 29,000/- spent towards part-completion of the half-finished portion of the College Building. 2. B.Sc. (Pass) in Chemistry, Physics, and Mathematics was opened with the help of a lump grant of Rs. 50,000/- from the Rehabilitation Department, Government of India.	Nothing in addition to (Part I) allotments.	the sanctioned Budget	It will be noticed that hardly any work towards the execution of the Plan was done during the First Year—except partly for the College Building. The Plan really started working from January, 1952.

YEAR.	CAPITAL GRANT WITH ACADEMIC & OTHER PROJECTS.	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE WITH TARGETS TO BE REACHED.	ADDITIONAL RECURRING EXPENDITURE INVOLVED YEAR AFTER YEAR.		REMARKS.
			SALARY.	CONTINGENCY.	
Second Year 1952-53	<p>1. Equipment Rs. 2,00,000/-</p> <p>2. Capital Civil Works Rs. 1,90,000/-</p> <p>Rs. 3,90,000/-</p> <p>3. Academic projects: (a) B.A. Honours in English & Bengali. (b) I.Sc. in Agriculture (Preliminaries).</p> <p>Progressive total of Planing grant Rs. 4,19,000/-</p>	<p>1. (a) Equipping the (i) Library with books ; (ii) Laboratories for I.Sc. & B.Sc. in all subjects with instruments, chemicals and apparatus ; and (iii) making furniture for Library, Laboratories and the newly roofed rooms and halls Rs. 1,00,000/- (b) Electricity & Water-works for the College (First Instalment) Rs. 60,000/- (c) I.Sc. in Agriculture (Preparatory equipments) Rs. 40,000/- (d) Honours Course in Eng. & Beng. (from Rev. Budget) Total Rs. 2,00,000/-</p> <p>2. (a) Men Students' Common Room as per plan submitted to the W. & B. Dept. Rs. 40,000/- (b) Five-sheds for Chowkidars (1), Gardeners (2), Sweepers (1), and College Canteen (1) etc. Rs. 30,000/- (c) Towards completion of the Building as finally planned Rs. 1,20,000/- Rs. 1,90,000/-</p>	<p>1. One Professor of Chemistry Rs. 400/- x 10 = Rs. 4,000/-</p> <p>2. One Professor of Commerce Rs. 400/- x 6 = Rs. 2,400/-</p> <p>3. One Professor of Economics Rs. 250/- x 6 = Rs. 1,500/-</p> <p>4. One Mechanic Rs. 35/- x 7 = Rs. 245/-</p> <p>5. One Additional Office Assistant Rs. 55/- x 7 = Rs. 385/-</p> <p>6. Four bearers for Laboratories @ Rs. 20/- x 7 x 4 = Rs. 560/-</p> <p>Rs. 9,090/-</p>	<p>(a) For Laboratories etc. Rs. 1,000/-</p> <p>(b) Additional Office Contingency & Misc. Rs. 1,000/-</p> <p>Rs. 2,000/-</p>	<p>The Calcutta University, by its Circular No. C/1599/Δfl. dated 26.6.52, directs that "all applications for new and extended affiliation from the session 1953-1954 must reach this Office on or before 15th September, 1952. In addition to the usual details such applications must contain a statement from the authorities of the College if requisite arrangements regarding accommodation, equipment, teaching staff etc. are complete and ready for inspection." This means that all preparations must be completed one year ahead.</p>

YEAR.	CAPITAL GRANT WITH ACADEMIC & OTHER PROJECTS.	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE WITH TARGETS TO BE REACHED.	ADDITIONAL RECURRING EXPENDITURE INVOLVED YEAR AFTER YEAR.		REMARKS.
			SALARY.	CONTINGENCY.	
Third Year 1953-54	<p>I. Equipment Rs. 2,50,000/-</p> <p>2. Capital Civil Works Rs. 7,31,000/-</p> <p>Rs. 9,81,000/-</p> <p>3. Academic Projects:</p> <p>(a) B.Sc. (Pass) in Botany & Zoology.</p> <p>(b) Honours in Economics & Mathematics etc.</p> <p>(c) I.Sc. in Agriculture and Geography.</p> <p>(d) Domestic Science for Girls (Preparation).</p> <p>(e) Basic Teachers' Training College and Basic Practising School (in co-operation with the Dept. of Education) or 'Education' as a subject for B.A. (Preparations).</p> <p>(f) Polytechnic (in co-operation with the Dept. of Industries).</p> <p>Progressive total of Planning grant Rs. 14,00,000/-</p>	<p>I. (a) Instruments for Laboratories, Library Books, furniture and other equipments Rs. 1,00,000/-</p> <p>(b) Equipment for Agricultural Institute and Domestic Science Rs. 25,000/-</p> <p>(c) Electrical Installations and Water-arrangements (completion as per estimate and plan submitted) Rs. 1,25,000/-</p> <p>Rs. 2,50,000/-</p> <p>2. (a) Final completion of the Building (as per Plan submitted) *Rs. 3,50,000/-</p> <p>(b) Permanent Bldg. for Girls' Hostel with adjuncts, Supdt's qrs., bath rooms & compound walls (as per specification and plan submitted to W. & B. Dept.) †Rs. 2,80,000/-</p> <p>(c) Gymnasium and Pavilion (as per plan submitted to W. & B. Dept.) Rs. 60,000/-</p> <p>(d) Store-room etc. for Agricultural Institute and shed for Chowkidars Rs. 41,000/-</p> <p>Rs. 7,31,000/-</p>	<p>1. Eleven Professors, one each in English, Bengali, Chemistry, Physics, Economics, Sanskrit, Philosophy, History, Geography and two in Mathematics @ Rs. 200/- x 11 x 8 = Rs. 17,600/-</p> <p>2. One Professor of Farm Technology Rs. 250/- x 8 = Rs. 2,000/-</p> <p>3. One Farm Superintendent Rs. 150/- x 8 = Rs. 1,200/-</p> <p>4. One Field Assistant for Agriculture Rs. 55/- x 8 = Rs. 440/-</p> <p>5. One Estate Manager and Store Keeper Rs. 55/- x 8 = Rs. 440/-</p> <p>6. Seven more gardeners for College grounds and one additional Chowkidar Rs. 20/- x 8 x 8 = Rs. 1,280/-</p> <p>Rs. 22,960/-</p>	<p>(a) Laboratories: (i) For increased number in Physics & Chemistry Rs. 500/-</p> <p>(ii) For B.Sc. in Botany & Zoology Rs. 500/-</p> <p>(iii) For I.Sc. in Geography Rs. 200/-</p> <p>(b) Farm Contingency Rs. 7,000/-</p> <p>(c) For College Grounds Rs. 1,000/-</p> <p>Rs. 9,200/-</p>	<p>*Letter No. 4313 WBP 85/51-52 dated 27.11.51 from the Chief Commissioner, Tripura, to the Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of States, estimates the cost of completion of the College Building to be Rs. 4,10,000/- out of which Rs. 29,000/- in 1951-52 and Rs. 1,20,000/- in 1952-53 leave a carry-over of Rs. 2,60,000/- for 1953-54. The addition of Rs. 90,000/- is to cover extra cost of materials due to air-transport etc.</p> <p>†All buildings, except the existing one under completion, will be of the lighter type with corrugated or asbestos roofing. This will reduce expenditure to some extent and do away with the necessity of transporting iron-beams by air from Calcutta.</p>

YEAR.	CAPITAL GRANT WITH ACADEMIC & OTHER PROJECTS.	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE WITH TARGETS TO BE REACHED.	ADDITIONAL RECURRING EXPENDITURE INVOLVED YEAR AFTER YEAR.		REMARKS.
			SALARY.	CONTINGENCY.	
Fourth Year 1954-55	<p>1. Equipment Rs. 1,00,000/-</p> <p>2. Capital Civil Works Rs. 3,00,000/-</p> <p>Rs. 4,00,000/-</p> <p>3. Academic Projects: (a) Honours in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, History, Sanskrit and Philosophy. (b) B.Sc. in Agriculture (Preparations). (c) Domestic Science for Girls (opening of Classes).</p> <p>Progressive total of Planning grant Rs. 18,00,000/-</p>	<p>1. (a) Equipment for I.Sc. in Geography & B.Sc. in Agriculture Rs. 50,000/-</p> <p>(b) Library books, Laboratory instruments and furniture Rs. 50,000/-</p> <p>Rs. 1,00,000/-</p> <p>2. (a) Permanent Building for second Hostel for Boys with adjuncts and Superintendent's quarters (as per plan submitted) * Rs. 2,00,000/-</p> <p>(b) Additional sheds for Agriculture Rs. 20,000/-</p> <p>(c) Principal's quarters with furniture & sanitary fittings Rs. 55,000/-</p> <p>(d) Vice-Principal's quarters with furniture & sanitary fittings Rs. 25,000/-</p> <p>Rs. 3,00,000/-</p>	<p>1. Five Professors—one each in Bengali, Economics, Chemistry, Physics & Agriculture @ Rs. 200/- × 5 × 8 = Rs. 8,000/-</p> <p>2. One Lady Professor for Domestic Science Rs. 250/- × 8 = Rs. 2,000/-</p> <p>3. One Demonstrator of Geography Rs. 100/- × 8 = Rs. 800/-</p> <p>4. One Librarian (M.A. and trained) Rs. 200/- × 8 = Rs. 1,600/-</p> <p>5. One Bearer for Geography and two for Agriculture @ Rs. 20/- × 3 × 8 = Rs. 480/-</p> <p>6. One Office Assistant Rs. 55/- × 8 = Rs. 440/-</p> <p>7. Six Class-IV Women & Men servants for the Women's Hostel† Rs. 200/- × 8 = Rs. 1,600/-</p> <p>Rs. 14,920/-</p>	<p>(a) Laboratories: For Honours Rs. 1,000/-</p> <p>(b) Domestic Science Rs. 300/-</p> <p>Rs. 1,300/-</p>	<p>*With the opening of road communication between Karimganj and Agartala, the cost of importing building materials is likely to go down and the total may be less by 1 lakh. (See Abstract B).</p> <p>†Staff for three Hostels for boys already exists.</p>

YEAR.	CAPITAL GRANT WITH ACADEMIC & OTHER PROJECTS.	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE WITH TARGETS TO BE REACHED.	ADDITIONAL RECURRING EXPENDITURE INVOLVED YEAR AFTER YEAR.		REMARKS.
			SALARY.	CONTINGENCY.	
Fifth Year 1955-56	<p>1. Equipment Rs. 50,000/-</p> <p>2. Capital Civil Works Rs. 2,50,000/-</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rs. 3,00,000/-</p> <p>3. Academic Projects: (a) B.Sc. in Agriculture (Classes). (b) B.Sc. in Geography (Classes). (c) 'Education' in B.A. 4. Amenities: (a) Hospital. (b) Recreation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Progressive total of Planning grant Rs. 21,00,000/-</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Less—Probable savings on building expenditure Rs. 1,00,000/-</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rs. 20,00,000/-</p>	<p>1. (a) For B.Sc. in Geography & Agriculture—Library Books, Laboratory instruments, furniture and other equipments Rs. 40,000/- (b) Hospital equipments including furniture Rs. 10,000/-</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rs. 50,000/-</p> <p>2. (a) Permanent Buildings for the 3rd Hostel with adjuncts and Superintendent's quarters (as per plan submitted) Rs. 2,00,000/- (b) Hospital Building with Doctor's and Compounder's quarters Rs. 50,000/-</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rs. 2,50,000/-</p>	<p>1. Ten Professors—one each in Eng., Beng., Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Geography and three in Agriculture: @ Rs. 200/- x 10 x 8 = Rs. 16,000/-</p> <p>2. One Lady Professor for Domestic Science @ Rs. 200 x 8 = Rs. 1,600</p> <p>3. One Demonstrator in Agriculture Rs. 100/- x 8 = Rs. 800/-</p> <p>4. One whole-time Doctor Rs. 250 x 8 = Rs. 2,000</p> <p>5. One Compounder for Dispensary Rs. 55/- x 8 = Rs. 440/-</p> <p>6. One Nurse, one Bearer and one sweeper for Hospital @ Rs. 20 x 3 x 8 = Rs. 480</p> <p>7. One outer-gate keeper and two additional Gardeners Rs. 20/- x 3 x 8 = Rs. 480/-</p> <p>8. Two additional inferior Service men for Agriculture Rs. 20 x 2 x 8 = Rs. 320</p> <p>9. One additional Office Assistant Rs. 55/- x 8 = Rs. 440/-</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rs. 22,560/-</p>	<p>(a) Agriculture (B.Sc.): Additional Farm Contingency* Rs. 3,000/- (b) Geography (B.Sc.): Rs. 300/- (c) For College Grounds & Gardens Rs. 1,000/- (d) Hospital: Medicine & nursing Rs. 1,200/- (e) Recreational activities Rs. 2,000/-</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rs. 7,500/-</p>	<p>*From this year Agricultural and Fishery produce out of College lands and waters will bring in enough return to offset this increased expenditure in contingency.</p>

TABLE 12(2) ABSTRACT 'A'
RECURRING EXPENDITURE

Year.	S A L A R Y				C O N T I N G E N C Y				
	Existing, for twelve months.	Additional, for part of the year.	Additional from next whole year, with incre- ments.	Total for next year Col. (1) + (3)	Existing	Additional	Total	Cumulative Part I Budget for the year— Total of Cols. (2) + (6)	Total of Cols. (1) + (2) + (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1951-52	—	Nil	—			Nil		Net increase over last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1952-53	1,10,000/-	9,000/-	15,000/-	1,25,000/-	10,000/-	2,000/-	12,000/-	11,000/-	1,31,000/-
1953-54	1,25,000/-	23,000/-	40,000/-	1,65,000/-	12,000/-	9,200/-	21,200/-	32,200/-	1,69,200/-
1954-55	1,65,000/-	15,000/-	30,000/-	1,95,000/-	21,200/-	1,300/-	22,500/-	16,300/-	2,02,500/-
1955-56	1,95,000/-	22,000/-	40,000/-	2,35,000/-	22,500/-	7,500/-	30,000/-	29,500/-	2,47,000/-
				(1956-57)				89,000/-	2,65,000/-
					+ Recurring equipments and library grants ...				Rs. 35,000/-
									Rs. 3,00,000/-

At the end of the First Five-Year Plan, the recurring expenditure, including annual grants for books, laboratory equipments etc., will be about as follows, without counting D.A.

(1) Salary	...	Rs. 2,35,000/-
(2) Contingency	...	" 30,000/-
(3) Equipments including books	...	" 35,000/-
Annual recurring expenditure	...	Rs. 3,00,000/-

This is not more than what is spent for a first class College in neighbouring Part A States. The Cotton College at Gauhati (Assam), for instance, has a Budget of over Rs. 4 lakhs; and this College, even when developed into a Rural University, is not likely to cost more than Rs. 5 lakhs for annual recurring expenditure.

TABLE 12(3)
ABSTRACT 'B'
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Total.
1. Equipments ...	Nil	Rs. 2,00,000/-	Rs. 2,50,000/-	Rs. 1,00,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-	Rs. 6,00,000/-
2. Capital Civil Works	Rs. 29,000/-	.. 1,90,000/-	.. 7,31,000/-	.. 3,00,000/-	.. 2,50,000/-	.. 15,00,000/-
					Less, probable savings ..	1,00,000/-
Total ...	Rs. 29,000/-	Rs. 3,90,000/-	Rs. 9,81,000/-	Rs. 4,00,000/-	Rs. 3,00,000/-	Rs. 20,00,000/-

MAHARAJA BIR BIKRAM COLLEGE

TABLE 12(4) ABSTRACT 'C'

Carried over for the Second Five-Year Plan.

- (1) Additional Hostels and Government quarters for Professors and others.
- (2) Expansion of B.Sc. (Agriculture) to various branches suited to Tripura.
- (3) Development of Basic Training College into a Post-Graduate Training College.
- (4) College of Music and Fine Arts and the Tripura Museum.
- (5) Development of Polytechnicum into a Technical College.
- (6) Other connected Institutions, including a Research Institute.
- (7) Separate Science Buildings.

J. K. CHOUDHURY,
Principal,
Maharaja Bir Bikram College,
Agartala (Tripura).

TABLE 12(5)
ABSTRACT 'D'
LIST OF EMPLOYEES NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE M. B. B. COLLEGE
(RURAL UNIVERSITY) SCHEME

Subject and kind of service.	Sanctioned before the Plan.	PROPOSED					Total.	Senior Service.	Junior Service.
		1st Year 1951-52	2nd Year 1952-53	3rd Year 1953-54	4th Year 1954-55	5th Year 1955-56			
(A) PROFESSORS:									
1. English	4	—	—	1	—	1	6	2	4
2. Bengali	3	—	—	1	1	1	6	2	4
3. Sanskrit	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	2
4. Logic & Philosophy	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	2
5. History	2	—	—	1	1	—	5	2	3
6. Civics & Economics	2	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	3
7. Commerce	2+1 (Part-time)	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	3
8. Mathematics	2	—	—	1	1	1	5	2	3
9. Physics	2	—	1	1	1	1	5	2	3
10. Chemistry	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	2
11. Botany	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	2
12. Zoology	2	—	—	2	1	3	6	2	4
13. Agriculture	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	1
14. Geography	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2
15. Domestic Science	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	27	—	3	13	6	11	60	20	40

TABLE 12(5)—Continued

MAHARAJA BIR BIKRAM COLLEGE

Subject and kind of service.	Sanctioned before the Plan.	PROPOSED					Total.	Remarks.
		1st. Year 1951-52	2nd Year 1952-53	3rd Year 1953-54	4th Year 1954-55	5th Year 1955-56		
(B) DEMONSTRATORS & OTHERS:								
1. Physics	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	
2. Chemistry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Botany	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
4. Zoology	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	
5. Agriculture	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
6. Geography	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
7. Physical Instructor	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	
8. Librarian	1 (Assistant)	—	—	1	—	—	1	
9. Doctor	1 (Part-time)	—	—	—	—	1	1	
10. Technical Instructors (for Polytechnicum)	—	—	—	—	(in place of Part-time)	—	12	To be appointed in co-ordination with the Dept. of Industries.
							25	
(C) OFFICE STAFF & OTHERS:								
1. Clerks	4	—	1	—	1	1	7	
2. Store Keeper & Estate Manager	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
3. Mechanic	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
4. Compounder	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
(D) INFERIOR SERVICE MEN:								
	46	—	4	7+1	3+6	8	75	
Grand total of Employees							170	

TABLE 13(a) ACCOUNTS—GOVERNMENT (INCOME)*

Year.	COLLEGE							HOSTELS								Grand Total.						
	Tuition fee.		Admission & Transfer fee.		Fines & other.		Total.	Seat rent.		Admission fee.		Establishment charge.		Light charge.			Utensils fee.		Total.			
	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.		
1947-48	35,667	0 0	3,719	0 0	Fines 305 14 0 Session fee 1,333 0 0 (since abolished)	41,024	14 0	2,751	0 0	48	0 0	696	8 0	191	0 0	64	8 0	4,183	0 0	45,207	14 0	
1948-49	64,920	0 0	4,120	0 0	120	10 0	69,160	10 0	7,212	0 0	29	0 0	2,960	0 0	591	0 0	141	0 0	11,196	0 0	80,356	10 0
1949-50	67,454	0 0	3,547	8 0	268	9 0	71,270	1 0	5,905	0 0	52	0 0	2,902	0 0	345	0 0	286	8 0	9,958	8 0	81,228	9 0
1950-51	61,807	8 0	2,760	0 0	53	11 0	64,621	3 0	5,676	0 0	44	0 0	2,838	0 0	483	0 0	232	8 0	9,673	8 0	74,294	11 0
1951-52	48,403	0 0	2,128	0 0	1,672	7 0	52,203	7 0	4,683	0 0	33	0 0	2,280	0 0	441	0 0	186	0 0	7,922	0 0	60,125	7 0
Total	2,78,251	8 0	16,274	8 0	3,754	3 0	2,98,280	3 0	26,227	0 0	2,06	0 0	11,676	8 0	2,051	0 0	911	8 0	42,933	0 0	3,41,213	3 0

*By Circular No. 2, under Memo. No. 603-4/7-7 dated 10.2.58 T.E. the following items of collection were declared to be Government Revenue: (i) Admission fees; (ii) Tuition fees, fines and transfer fees; (iii) Laboratory Sessions fee (now abolished); (iv) Hostel Admission fees; (v) Seat-rents; (vi) Establishment charges; (vii) Light charge; (viii) Utensils fee.

TABLE 14. ACCOUNTS—STUDENTS' CLUB FUNDS—INCOME & EXPENDITURE

Year.	I N C O M E						E X P E N D I T U R E						Balance for the year.	Cumulative Balance.
	Social function Rs. 2/-	Games & Physical culture Rs. 3/-	Common Room Rs. 2/-	College Magazine Rs. 2/-	Union General Re. 1/-	Total Rs. 10/-	Social function	Games & Physical culture	Common Room	College Magazine	Ur. on General	Total.		
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1947-48	†	1,365 0 0	910 0 0	910 0 0	†	3,185 0 0	—	776 14 6	566 8 0	52 8 0	—	1,395 14 6	1,789 1 6	—
1948-49.	†	2,334 0 0	1,606 0 0	834 0 0	†	4,774 0 0	—	2,397 5 6	1,788 13 0	730 13 0	—	4,916 15 6	-142 15 6	1,646 2 0
1949-50	1,520 0 0 + 150 0 0 From E. & Misc. Fund.	2,283 0 0 1,400 0 0 From E. & Misc. Fund.	1,522 0 0	1,522 0 0	760 0 0	9,157 0 0	1,243 5 0	3,688 4 0	1,123 4 0	1,235 0 0	112 8 0	7,402 5 0	1,754 11 0	3,400 13 0 Less 3,050 8 0* 350 5 0
1950-51	1,286 0 0	1,929 0 0	1,286 0 0	1,286 0 0 + 344 0 0 From E. & Misc. Fund.	643 0 0	6,774 0 0	985 15 6	1,666 11 6	764 8 6	346 8 0	336 4 0	4,599 15 6	2,174 0 6	2,524 5 6
1951-52	1,062 0 0	1,593 0 0 + 1,000 0 0 From E. & Misc. Fund.	1,062 0 0	1,062 0 0 + 1,000 0 0 From E. & Misc. Fund.	531 0 0	7,310 0 0	714 15 6	1,070 10 0	767 1 6	1,331 15 6	512 8 0	1,697 2 6	2,612 13 6	5,137 3 0 + 305 0 0* 5,442 3 0
5 Years' Total	4,018 0 0	11,904 0 0	6,386 0 0	6,958 0 0	1,934 0 0	31,200 0 0	2,944 4 0	9,599 13 6	5,010 3 0	4,96 12 6	961 4 0	30,12 5 0		Rs. 5,442 3 0

*A sum of Rs. 3,050/8/- of this Fund deposited in 1947 with the Tripura Modern Bank Ltd., Agartala Branch, before the present incumbent ok over, had virtually been frozen with the closing of the Bank in 1948 and was separated from this account; subsequently a sum of Rs. 305/-'s first instalment was received on 21.11.51 from the Bank.

†These Heads did not exist in the first two years. The whole system of accounts had to be organised anew.

ACCOUNTS

It was a kind of research work to collect all these accounts, as also the history of the College, spreading over a period of 15 years. The first known entry of expenditure on the M.B.B. College structure, then known as the Vidyapattan Building, was made on 12.3.47 T.E. (June 1937) and books and records of those ancient days lay scattered in the Palace, the Secretariat, the Old Lottery Office and in individual hands. It proved quite a job and took an immense deal of time and patience to hunt them up, piece them together, and make out a sensible picture in correct sequence. What has been done by way of a connected history has been set forth in the very beginning of this Report and some relevant documents in the Appendix, and what could be gathered and sifted into accounts is given below. Moneys—thousands of rupees on account—have been discovered which otherwise would remain untraced. It has required collation of figures from the different Departments of the Pre-Integration Govt. of Tripura like Education, Finance, P.W.D., Revenue etc. supplemented by old books and papers of the Vidyapattan Committee drawn from varied sources. The real accounting in the College began only from 1948-49, and is now embodied in printed and bound books as will last half-a-century, in complete accordance with Audit rules.

Accounts of the College have now been simplified into three divisions—(i) The Government Accounts; (ii) The Students' Funds—consisting of those items of non-Government collections which pertain to the extra-curricular Club activities of the students and can, if and when the time comes, be made over to the College Union Council for administration; (iii) The College Funds—consisting of all other non-Government collection from students as have to be administered by the Principal, for instance, the Students' Welfare Fund or fees for the College and University Examinations, caution deposits, etc.; collections on behalf of the University to be transmitted to them in lump; moneys received by cheque from the Government of India from time to time for scholarships to be disbursed to the students concerned—and all such temporary collections for transmission or disbursement in which the College acts as a mere temporary custodian. There is a head of account in the College Fund called 'Miscellaneous' (General) the origin of which was a sum of money found unaccounted for by the present incumbent when he took over in pre-Integration days, but evidently paid by the students for some non-Government items as described above. The money was immediately placed in account under this head for safety and to be used for College purposes.

The old accounts are shown in Table 13.

TABLE 15. ACCOUNTS OF

I. INCOME (by Capital grants):

The foundation stone was laid by H.H. on 24th Baisakh, 1347 T.E.
(7th May, 1937).

A. 1937-1947 (Before opening of the College)

Grants by His Highness the Late Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya Bahadur from the "Tripura Charity Lottery Fund" (started in August, 1928).

				Rs.	As.	P.
First instalment	(25.8.1347 T.E.)	Dec. 1937	...	25,000	0	0
Second	..	(3.8.1348 T.E.)	Nov. 1938	50,000	0	0
Third	..	(5.10.1349 T.E.)	Jan. 1940	15,000	0	0
Fourth	..	(31.1.1350 T.E.)	May, 1940	10,000	0	0
Fifth	..	(20.12.1350 T.E.)	April, 1941	10,000	0	0
Sixth	..	(25.1.1351 T.E.)	May, 1941	10,000	0	0
			Total	Rs. 1,20,000	0	0

B. From 1947 to 1949 (from opening to Integration with India)

Govt. of Tripura	...	...	...	2,61,000	0	0
			Total	Rs. 3,81,000	0	0

C. (i) Balance carried over from the (old) "Tripura Charity Lottery" Fund (started 1928)

(i)	Balance carried over from the (old) "Tripura Charity Lottery" Fund (started 1928)	...	...	...	40,000	0	0
(ii)	Endowment by Her Highness the Maharani Regent (1947)	...	...	...	50,000	0	0
(iii)	Grant from the (new) "Grand Charity Lottery" Fund (started 1949)	...	...	...	50,000	0	0
(iv)	Balance of profit of the ((new) "Grand Charity Lottery" to be donated to the College by the terms of its permission for renewal (Vide Governing Body Resolution No. 11, dated 17.1.1358 T.E.)	...	...	...	75,000	0	0
			Grand total	Rs. *2,15,000	0	0	

N.B. (1) Building work was begun earlier by a loan of Rs. 30,000/- from the State Bank at 7% interest issued in the name of the then Chief Secretary (also in charge of P.W.D.) Raja Rana Bodh Jung Bahadur by an order of H.H. dated 8.3.47 T.E. (June 1937). The loan was repaid out of 2nd instalment.

(2) The Vidyapattan Committee which came into existence by an order of H.H. dated 7.2.48 T.E. (May, 1938) took over on the 23rd May, 1938 when a sum of Rs. 44,576/15/9 pies had already been spent by the Chief Secretary.

(3) First entry of expenditure for the "Vidyapattan Building" was made in the cash book on 12.3.47 T.E. (June, 1937) and the last on 5.8.52 (Nov., 1942).

†The actual amount on 6th June, 1949 was Rs. 40,561/4/6 pies as below:
(a) A/C. No. 32 Rs. 20,561/4/6 (6th June, 1949); (b) A/C. No. 184 Rs. 20,000/- (Fixed Deposit Receipt No. 726/5 13th January, 1948).

*Now lying deposited with the Tripura State Bank Ltd.

Vide Ex-Chief Commissioner Mr. Hazara's Memo. No. 2004-(1-4)/12 Misc./Col. dated 12/14th Feb., '51 on this subject and on all items under C.

PRE-INTEGRATION GRANTS ETC.

II. EXPENDITURE (Capital):

	Rs.	As.	P.
A. Through Chief Secretary Raja Rana Bodh Jung Bahadur and Engineer B. K. Das (between June, 1937 and May, 1938) before formation of Vidyapattan Committee	44,576	15	9
B. The Vidyapattan Committee (between June 1938 and Nov. 1942) ...	1,04,062	8	6
	Rs. 1,48,639	8	3
C. Through P.W.D. in 1947-48 (at the start of the College):—			
(a) College Building	1,02,791	2	0
(b) Works on Hostels I & III	15,595	12	0
(c) Roads, tube-wells etc. for Hostels	2,789	0	0
(d) Furniture for College	23,887	0	0
(e) .. for Hostels	16,567	0	0
	Rs. 1,61,629	14	0
D. Through Sri Rakhal Ch. Bhattacharjee, contractor:—			
(a) Construction of Hostel No. 2	32,926	0	0
(b) Furniture & equipment	6,119	2	0
	Rs. 39,045	2	0
E. Through Department of Education:—			
(a) Furniture for College	8,523	0	0
(b) Equipment for Laboratories	33,764	0	0
(c) Library Books	9,250	10	3
(d) Advance for Electrical goods	500	0	0
	Rs. 52,037	10	3
Grand Total	Rs. 4,01,352	2	6

N.B. It appears that between laying of the foundation in 1937 and starting of the College in 1947 (or, rather from June, 1937 to November, 1942 when work was stopped), the then Chief Secretary and the Vidyapattan Committee had received Rs. 1,20,000/- and spent Rs. 1,48,639-8-3 pies, thereby leaving a debt of Rs. 28,639-8-3 pies only. Vide A under Income and A & B under Expenditure.

CONCLUSION

The story now draws to its close. Read together, the Plan described above in words and in map will show that what has been contemplated and worked for is more or less a residential College and University (with day-scholars from the town) where the students and the teachers will live together within the campus and imbibe from the very atmosphere that spirit of enquiry, adventure and reverence which is the basis of true knowledge and sound character. The teachers will function more as *guides* to knowledge than *givers* of it; and the initiation of a student into a fuller and higher life than at school must take place automatically as soon as he enters the precincts of the institution. The natural scenery, the buildings, the decorations, the furniture and the equipments should all be such that they instinctively put a student on his sense of honour to behave better, learn more and think higher and go back to the world with knowledge, skill and a character that will count. This is the real 'initiation'—the natural one instead of the ceremonial, and if truly received, will never fail. The Maharaja's gift is such that, in the slightly adapted words of an American, "Heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for man's education". And because in education the personality-factor is paramount, "requiring more natural talent than training", and because the delicate strategy of handling youth requires deep understanding of young minds through emotional adultism and wide sympathy with their needs and aspirations, it will be for the educationists in charge whether to make of this College merely an institution, or a way of life—a life that does not come from lectures and formal study, but can only be *absorbed* until a young man or woman knows what is true and good and beautiful.

It is realised that the new pattern set forth and attempted, though accepted in theory, will not go down easily with the hardened habits of thinking in old grooves; that the task is uphill, and is more easily planned on paper than done; that it will require very hard work, and cool courage, quiet strength, limitless patience, unflinching determination and an indomitable faith in the ultimate purpose; that the aim has been placed pretty high: to co-ordinate intellectual pursuits with physical labour; develop technical skill without sacrificing taste and idealism; build character and leadership with a spirit of service and sense of equality; reconcile self-confidence with humility, freedom with discipline, self-respect with a feeling of reverence. In a word, to re-create by the enthronement of reason, spirit of tolerance and vision of greatness those eternal values of life

on which Indian civilization and culture marched through the ages, but which, because of the Philistinism of our latter days, have been lost in the encircling gloom of vulgarism.

And so, whatever little has been attempted has been an act of faith, faith in the rebuilding of an educational paradise that has been lost elsewhere, though, admittedly, achievements have lagged far behind thoughts and aspirations. But the flag cannot be lowered—the dream-flag of a Maharaja left behind and picked up by a humble educationist and his fellow-workers, now with the assured support of a great Government. No fulfilment is claimed yet, except for laying of the foundation and just the beginning of the superstructure. But if, in the course of future achievements, it is discovered that the foundations were well and truly laid on the right lines, the present reporter will have considered all the ceaseless endeavour of these four years to be more than amply rewarded.

J. K. CHOUDHURY

2.10.52

APPENDICES

- I. Distinguished Visitors to the College.
- II. Winners of Gold Medals
- III. Members of the College Governing Bodies.
- IV. Members of the Teaching Staff, Office & Others.
- V. The Vidyapattan Scheme of the Founder.
- VI. (a) Formation of the Vidyapattan Committee by His Highness.
(b) The new Vidyapattan Committee.
- VII. Meetings held by the Vidyapattan Committee.
- VIII. Original Estimates for the College Building as sanctioned by the Founder.

Appendix I.

LIST OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

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Serial No.	Name of visitor.	Date.	Occasion.	Remarks.
1.	Her Highness Maharani Kanchan Prova Devi, Regent of Tripura.	Sept. 30, 1948.	H.H's first visit to College.	An address was presented by the Principal's speech, to which Her Highness made a written reply (preserved in the College).
2.	His Highness Maharaja Kirit Bikram Kishore Manikya Bahadur of Tripura.	Jan. 3, 1949.	Do.	
3.	Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh, Ex-Chief Minister of West Bengal.	Aug. 26, 1948.	Visit to Town for Con- gress work.	
4.	The Hon'ble Mohanlal Saxena, Minister, Relief & Rehabilitation, Government of India.	April 6, 1949.	Official visit to town for R. & R. work.	Addressed the students.
5.	His Excellency Shri Shriprakash, Governor of Assam.	April 26, 1949.	Official visit to the State.	
6.	Professor Dr. Meghnad Saha.	April 19, 1952.	Visit to preside over a Teachers' Conference.	
7.	General K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army.	April 23, 1952.	Official visit to the State.	Addressed the students.
8.	Nicholas T. Thacher, Esq., Consul of U.S.A., Calcutta.	May 3, 1952.	Visit to town for Official purpose.	

Appendix II.

WINNERS OF GOLD MEDALS

Donated by Her Highness the Maharani Regent on the occasion of her first visit to the College, September 30, 1948.

(Awarded to the boy and to the girl standing first respectively among boys and girls of this College in the Intermediate Examinations of Arts and Science combined for the year).

MAHARAJA BIR BIKRAM GOLD MEDAL
(for boys)

MAHARANI KANCHAN PROVA GOLD
MEDAL (for girls)

1949 Partha Mohan Chakrabarty¹
(3rd in the University's
I.A. list)

1949 Gouri Chattopadhyay²

1950 Subimal Bhattacharjee³

1950 (None passed in the First
Div.)

1951 Haripada Roy⁴
(14th in the I.Sc. list)

1951 Do.

1952 Ashesh Dev Barma⁵

1952 Ratna Choudhury⁶
(20th in the I.A. list)

¹ Passed B.A. in 1951 with 1st Class Honours in Mathematics.

² Passed B.A. with distinction in 1951 from M. B. B. College.

³ Now reading Engineering at Banaras Hindu University.

⁴ Reading with Honours in Physics in the Presidency College, Calcutta.

⁵ Reading Engineering in the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

⁶ Reading in M. B. B. College with Honours in English.

Appendix III.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING BODY

FIRST GOVERNING BODY

1947-50

- | <i>President (ex-officio)</i> | <i>Other Members :</i> |
|--|---|
| 1. Chief Minister,
Shri S. V. Mukherjee, Rajya-
ratna—up to Nov. 1947. | 7. Rai Sahib S. C. Datta,
Ex-Finance Minister,
Adviser to the Dewan—
<i>Member</i> |
| Dewan Shri A. B. Chatterjee,
I.C.S. (1947-48) | 8. Shri K. C. Nag, Chief Justice
1947-48 |
| “ “ B. K. Acharyya,
I.C.S. (Nov. 1948) | Shri Narendranath Sengupta
Judicial Commissioner,
— <i>Member</i>
1948-50 |
| Chief Commissioner,
Shri R. K. Ray, I.C.S.
(July, 1949) | 9. Kumar Ramendra Kishore Dev
Varma,
Secretary, Education Dept. &
Secretary, Governing Body. |
| Chief Commissioner,
Shri K. K. Hazara, I.C.S.
(July, 1950) | 10. Principal A. K. Mookerjee,
<i>Member</i> (up to June 1948) |
| 3 <i>Representatives—Raja-Sabha</i> | Principal J. K. Choudhury,
<i>Jt. Secretary</i>
(from August, 1948) |
| 2. Mahamanyabara Maharajkumar
Brajendra Kishore Dev
Barman Bahadur | 11-12. <i>Representatives of Teaching
Staff:</i> |
| 3. Kumar Bankim Behari Dev
Barman | (1) Prof. Rasikranjan De 1947-49 |
| 4. Mahamahopadhyay P a n d i t
Rama Krishna Tarkatirtha | (2) “ Indrakumar Roy “ |
| 2 <i>Nominees of Her Highness the
Regent</i> | (3) “ Susantakumar Choudhuri
1949-50 |
| 5. Shri J. K. Bhattacharjee | (4) “ Anilkumar Bhattacharjee
1949-50 |
| 6. Naib Dewan Dwijendra Chandra
Datta | |

SECOND GOVERNING BODY

1950-52

President (ex-officio).
1. Chief Commissioner, Tripura,
Shri K. K. Hazara, I.C.S.
1950-51

Major A. B. Chatterjee, 1951

Shri V. Nanjappa, I.C.S.
1951-52

2. Mahamanyabara Maharajkumar
Brajendra Kishore Dev
Barman.

3. Shri N. N. Sengupta,
Judicial Commissioner.

4. Kumar R. K. Dev Varma,
Secretary, Education Dept.

Kumar N. K. Dev Varma,
Secretary, Education Dept.
(*Ex-officio*).

5. Shri J. K. Bhattacharjee,
Nominee of the Founder's
family.

6. Thakur Dhirendrakishore Dev
Barman,
Director, Champaknagar
Basic School.

7. Shri Bidhubhusan Choudhury,
Superintending Engineer,
Central P.W.D.

Guardian Members:

8. Shri Ramesh Ch. Bhattacharjee,
President, Bar Association,
Agartala.

9. Dr. Nandalal Chakraborti, M.B.

10. Shri Charu Bhusan
Debchoudhuri

11. Head Mistress, M. T. B. Girls'
H. E. School (*Ex-officio*)

12. Principal J. K. Choudhury,
Secretary, Governing Body,
(*Ex-officio*).

13-14. *Representatives of the Teaching Staff:*

(1) Prof. Narendranath
Bhattacharjee 1950-51

(2) „ Subodh Chandra
Chakraborti 1950-51

(3) „ Kunjalal Datta 1951-52

(4) „ Hiralal Chatterjee 1951-52

THIRD GOVERNING BODY

1952-53

Appendix IV.
A. LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE TEACHING STAFF:
(arranged according to date of joining)

Serial No.	Name and date of birth.	Designation and emoluments on the date of appointment and on Integration on 14.10.49	Qualification.	Length & description of previous service.	Date of joining.	Date of leaving.	REMARKS.
1.	Indrakumar Roy, Dec. 31, 1914	Prof. of Logic & Philosophy 170/- 190/-	M.A. (Cal.) I, 1937 B.A. (Cal.) II, 1935	K. C. College, Birbhum, 1941-43. Vidyasagar College, Suri, 1943-46. Burdwan Raj College, 1946-47.	6.9.47.		
2.	Nilmadhab Sen, Jan. 1, 1919	Prof. of Sanskrit 150/- + 20/- 190/- + 20/-	M.A. (Cal.) I, i, 1941 B.A. (Cal.) I, iv, 1938 D.Litt. (Cal.) 1951	Ballygunj Girls' College, 1941-42. Srikail College, 1942-43. Sylhet M. M. College, 1943-45. Kishoreganj G. D. College, 1945-46. Chowmuhani College, 1946-47.	11.9.47.		
3.	Rasikranjan De, Feb. 1, 1902	Prof. of Mathematics 180/- 250/- Vice-Principal 295/- + 50/-	M.A. (Cal.) I, i, 1928 B.A. (Cal.) I, iv, 1925	Habiganj College, 1931-33. Feni College, 1933-38. Sylhet M. C. College, 1938-39. Feni College, 1939-45. Sylhet M. C. College, 1945-47.	18.9.47.		Vice-Principal from 13.1.52.
4.	Sudhirkumar Sinha Ray	Prof. of English 150/-	M.A. (Cal.) II B.A. (Cal.) II B.T. (Dac.) I	Srikail College, 1943-46. Chaumuhani College, 1946-47.	20.9.47.	17.11.47.	
5.	Moulana A. Sattar, May 1, 1908	Lecturer in Arabic & Persian 125/- Professor of Arabic & Persian 150/- 170/-	M.A. (Dac.) II, 1931 B.A. (Dac.) II, 1930	Srikail College, 1941-47.	30.9.47.		Post abolished for want of students.
6.	Upendra Kumar Roy, May 1, 1899	Librarian & Tutor in English 150/- Lecturer in English 155/- Prof. of English 180/-	M.A. (Cal.) II, i, 1921 B.A. (Cal.) II, 1919	Headmaster for 25 years.	17.11.47.		
7.	Susanta Kumar Choudhury, Jan. 1, 1913	Professor of Economics & Civics 160/- 240/-	M.A. (Cal.) II, i, 1937 B.A. (Cal.) II, 1935	Sylhet M. C. College, 1938-40. Sylhet M. M. College, 1940-47.	18.11.47.		N.C.C. trained.
8.	Ramesh Chandra Roy, April 1, 1908	Vice-Principal, & Prof. of English 250/- 265/- + 50/-	M.A. (Cal.) I, ii, 1932 B.A. (Cal.) II, 1930	Comilla Victoria College, 1933-34. Feni College, 1935-38. Comilla Victoria College, 1938-47.	20.11.47.	12.1.52.	Joined I.A.S.
9.	Anil Kumar Bhattacharjee, March 1, 1919	Prof. of Chemistry 170/- + 30/- 190/- + 30/-	M.Sc. (Dac.) I, 1946 B.Sc. (Dac.) II, 1939	Comilla Victoria College, 1941-47.	20.11.47.		

Serial No.	Name and date of birth.	Designation and emoluments on the date of appointment and on Integration on 14.10.49	Qualification.	Length & description of previous service.	Date of joining.	Date of leaving.	REMARKS.
10.	Probodh Chandra Laskar, Nov. 1, 1908	Prof. of Botany 160/- 240/-	M.Sc. (Cal.) II, 1932 B.Sc. (Cal.) II, 1930	Haraganga College, Munshiganj, 1939-47.	21.11.47.	21.8.49.	Shri B. K. Dhar Choudhury, B.Ag. officiated from 9.4.49. to 31.11.50.
11.	Hira Lal Chatterjee Dec. 1, 1922	Prof. of History 150/- 180/-	M.A. (Dac.) I, 1914 B.A. (Dac.) II, 1913 B.L. (Dac.) II	Feni College, 1946. Duaba College, Jullunder, 1947.	9.12.47.		
12.	Subodh Chandra Chakraborti, Jan. 1, 1916	Prof. of Physics 150/- 180/-	M.Sc. (Dac.) II, 1937 B.Sc. (Dac.) D, 1935 B.T. (Cal.) II, 1944	J. I. College, Dacca, 1939-41. College of Engineering & Technology, Bengal, 1943-45. Sunamganj College, 1945-47.	15.12.47.		
13.	Amulya Chandra Roy, Dec. 17, 1903	Prof. of Commerce 170/- 190/-	M.A. (Cal.) II, 1928 B.Com. (Cal.) II, 1926	M. M. College, Jessore, 1941. Karatia Saadat College, 1942-45. Kishoreganj G. D. College, 1945-47	18.12.47.		
14.	Amalkumar Bhattacharjee	Demonstrator in Physics 80/-	B.Sc. (Cal.) 1947	—	26.2.48	4.1.49.	Joined Tripura Civil Service.
					18.2.49.	29.5.49.	
					5.9.49.	26.1.50.	*Officiated.
					1.2.50	31.5.50.	
15.	Paresh Chandra Choudhury, June 30, 1925	Demonstrator in Chemistry 80/- 100/-	B.Sc. (Cal.) D, 1947		23.3.48.		
16.	Bijoylal Majumder, March 1, 1918	Lecturer in Logic & Philosophy 125/- Prof. of Logic & Philosophy 150/-	M.A. (Cal.) II, 1941 B.A. (Cal.) II, 1939	Brindaban College, Habiganj, 1941-43. Sylhet Govt. Women's College, 1943-47.	9.7.48.		N.C.C. trained.
17.	Haridas Basak, Dec. 16, 1915	Demonstrator in Physics 80/- 100/-	B.Sc. (Dac.)	Science Teacher, B. J. H. E. School, 1947-48.	10.7.48.		
18.	Bhupesh Chandra Bhattacharjee, Feb. 1, 1909	Lecturer in English 125/- Prof. of English 150/-	M.A. (Cal.) II, 1932 B.A. (Cal.) P, 1929 B.L. (Cal.) II, 1933	Brindaban College, Habiganj, 1934-47.	11.7.48.	14.4.49.	
19.	Kunj Lal Datta, March 15, 1900	Prof. of Sanskrit 200/- 220/-	M.A. (Cal.) I, Sans., 1925 M.A. (Cal.) I, Beng., 1926 B.A. (Cal.) I, Sans., 1923 Kavyatirtha, 1922, Vedantasastri, 1927	Assam Educational Service, Class II 1931-44. Class I, 1944-48.	16.7.48.		

Serial No.	Name and date of birth.	Designation and emoluments on the date of appointment and on Integration on 14.10.49	Qualification.	Length & description of previous service.	Date of joining	Date of leaving.	REMARKS.
20.	Sukumar Guha, Sept. 1, 1911	Demonstrator in Chemistry 80/- 100/-	B.Sc. (Cal.)	Demonstrator in Chemistry, Daulatpur Hindu Academy, 1915-17.	22.7.48.		
21.	Amalendu Prasanna Datta, March 1, 1911	Lecturer in History 125/- Prof. of History 150/-	M.A. (Dac.) II, 1923 B.A. (Cal.) II, 1931	Presidency Girls' College, Calcutta, 1938-42. Srikail College, 1943-46. Chaumuhani College, 1947-48.	25.7.48. 14.10.49.		
22.	Mohit Kumar Purkayastha, Feb. 1, 1920	Lecturer in Bengali 125/- Prof. of Bengali 150/-	M.A. (Cal.) II, 1944 B.A. (Cal.) II, Econ., 1939 B.L. (Cal.) II, 1943	Brindaban College, Habiganj, 1944-45. Sylhet M. M. College 1945-48.	16.8.48. 14.4.49.		
23.	Suryya Kanta Das, Dec. 20, 1910	Prof. of Zoology 250/- 265/-	M.Sc. (Cal.) II, 1933 B.Sc. (Cal.) II, 1931	Assam Educational Service, Class II, 1938-44. (Temporary, in two spells).	6.9.48.		
24.	Narendranath Bhattacharjee, Feb. 1, 1903	Prof. of Bengali 250/-	M.A. (Dac.) I, Sans., 1925 M.A. (Cal.) I, Beng., 1926 B.A. (Cal.) I, Sans., 1923	Dacca University, 1927. Assam Educational Service Class II, 1927-43. Class I, 1943-48. Sylhet M. M. College, 1948-49.	15.9.49.		
25.	Subodh Kumar Bhattacharjee, 1927	Demonstrator in Botany 100/-	B.Ag. (Dac) appeared 1949		31.10.49.	31.12.49.	
26.	Adhir Kumar Mukherjee, Nov. 1923	Prof. of Economics & Civics 200/-	M.A. (Cal.) I B.A. (Cal.) I	Subhas Institute, 1948. Ripon College, 1948-49. St. Anthony's College 1949.	7.11.49.	26.12.49.	Left on being asked to produce Diploma and was then dismissed.
27.	Promoderanjan Sarker, May, 1922	Prof. of Botany 150/-	M.Sc. (Cal.) III, 1948 B.Sc. (Dac.)	City College, Calcutta, 1948-49.	9.11.49.		
28.	Ramendu Sundar Khan, Feb. 15, 1919	Prof. of Zoology 250/-	M.Sc. (Cal.) II B.Sc. (Cal.) II	Jalpaiguri A. C. College, 1945-49.	3.12.49.		N.C.C. trained.
29.	Sushil Kumar Bhattacharjee, Feb. 1, 1910	Prof. of Mathematics 250/-	M.Sc. (Cal.) I, iii, 1934 B.Sc. (Cal.) II, 1931	Barpeta M. C. College, 1941-42. Silchar G. C. College, 1942-45. Sunamganj College, 1945-47. Karimganj College, 1947-49.	9.12.49.		

Serial No.	Name and date of birth.	Designation and emoluments on the date of appointment and on integration on 14.10.49	Qualification.	Length & description of previous service.	Date of joining.	Date of leaving.	REMARKS.
30.	Achintya Kumar Roy. Aug. 16, 1925	Prof. of Economics & Civics 150/-	M.A. (Nag.) II		12.1.50		N.C.C. trained.
31.	Mahim Chandra Das	Lecturer in Commercial Law 100/- (fixed)	B.L. (Cal.)		18.2.50.	31.12.50.	Part-time.
32.	Suresh Chandra Paul. June, 1920	Prof. of Commerce 180/-	M.A. (Cal.) II, 1943 B.A. (Cal.) P. 1941	F. H. College, Chakhar, 1944-46. Dhubri B. N. College, 1946-50.	25.2.50.		
33.	Shambhu Nath Saha, Nov. 1, 1923	Demonstrator in Physics 100/-	B.Sc. (Dac.)		19.6.50.		N.C.C. trained.
34.	Prafulla Kumar Bhattacharjee, July 9, 1903	Lecturer in Commercial Law 135/- (fixed)	B.L. (Cal.), 1929		12.1.51.		Part-time.
35.	Ranendranath Dev, May 10, 1926	Prof. of Bengali 180/-	M.A. (Cal.) II, 1947 B.A. (Cal.) II, 1945	Karimganj College, Aug. 1948 to April 1952.	1.5.52.		
36.	Himangsunath Ganguli, Jan. 10, 1910	Prof. of English 250/-	M.A. (Cal.) II, 1932 B.A. (Cal.) II 1929	Vidyasagar College, 6 months. Rangpur Carmichael College, 12 years. Berhampur Girls' College, 3 years.	1.5.52.		
37.	Narendra Chandra Dev, April 4, 1899	Prof. of Chemistry 400/-	M.Sc. (Cal.) I B.Sc. (Cal.) I	M. C. College, Sylhet, A. E. S. Class II 1926-42. Class I, 1942-1948. Karimganj College, 1948-52.	1.5.52.		
38.	Promode Kumar Raha, July 3, 1908	Prof. of Physics 400/-	M.Sc. (Cal.) I, 1931 B.Sc. (Cal.) II, 1929	M. C. College, Sylhet, A. E. S. Class, II, 1934-46. Class I, 1946-1948. Karimganj College, 1948-49. G. F. College, Sahajahanpur (U.P.), 1949-52.	5.5.52.		

Appendix IV.—B. LIST OF THE OFFICE ASSISTANTS

Serial No.	Name and date of birth.	Designation and emolument on the date of appointment in the College and on integration on 14.10.49.	Length & Description of previous service.	Date of joining the College.	Date of leaving, if any.	Remarks.
1.	Dinendra Chandra Deb Barman April 10, 1916.	Scale of Pay: Rs. 100-5-125/- Head Clerk	Clerk, Education Department, Govt. of Tripura (from 14th April, 1936 to 11th Sept., 1947).	12.9.47.	—	Discharged with effect from 9th Falgoun, 1358 T.E. (Feb., '49).
2.	Manoranjan Dev Barman	Scale of Pay: Rs. 80/- Rs. 100/- Rs. 50-3-80/- EB-4-100/- Cash Clerk				
3.	Jalindra Chandra Banik Nov. 1, 1923.	Rs. 50/- Typist-Clerk Rs. 50/- Rs. 68/-	1. Civilian Clerk (Office & Stores) in various Military & Semi-military organisations during last Great War (1942-45). 2. Clerk, Education Dept., Govt. of Tripura (from 3.11.46 to 28.11.47).	29.11.47.	—	
4.	Anil Chandra Ghosh Sept. 29, 1920.	Cash Clerk Rs. 50/- Rs. 65/-	Asst. Accountant, The Associated Bank of Tripura Ltd., for six years.	4.12.48.	—	
5.	Satipada Choudhury May 1, 1920.	Accounts-Clerk Rs. 65/-	1. Accountant in four different institutions (including Tripura Modern Bank Ltd.) for 11 years, 1938-49.	27.10.49.	—	

A fifth clerk, Sri Bhupendra Ch. Talapatra was appointed on probation in August, 1952, on the revised scale of Rs. 55-3-118/- E.B.-4-130/-.

Appendix V.

SCHEME FOR THE PROPOSED "VIDYAPATTAN" AT AGARTALA

[By courtesy of Sri Dwijendra Chandra Datta, then Personal Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, now to the Chief Commissioner, Tripura].

With a view to establish, at Agartala, an Educational seat of the more important branches of learning in various Faculties (some of which, though already in existence, need development and re-organisation) suiting the needs of the day, and to set up the relative institutions, the undermentioned preliminary scheme, subject, of course, to further scrutiny, is drawn up as commanded by His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur. Each of the following items has to be examined in detail separately in respect of probable initial expenditure and recurring expenses and also the probable income, by a Committee of Members to be appointed by His Highness for the purpose.

2. The proposed Corporation of Educational Institutions at Agartala is to be called the "VIDYAPATTAN".

3. The "Vidyapattan" should consist of—

- (a) A College up to I.A. and I.Sc. standard with necessary laboratories etc.,
- (b) A High English School,
- (c) A Technical School of Carpentry, Weaving, Smithy etc., etc.,
- (d) A Fine Art College of Painting and Sculpture,
- (e) A College of Music and Dancing,
- (f) A Middle English Girls' School,
- (g) A School of Physical Culture,
- (h) A School of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Poultry etc.,
- (i) A Medical School,
- (j) A Public Library.

4. Besides these Educational Institutions, the following Institutions will also be necessary:—

- (a) A Hostel for the College Students.
- (b) A Hostel for the Thakur Boys.
- (c) A Hostel for the Tripura Boys.
- (d) A Hostel for the Bengali Hindu Boys.
- (e) A Hostel for the Manipuri Boys.
- (f) A Hostel for the Laskar Boys.
- (g) A Hostel for the Mahomedan Boys.
- (h) A Hostel for the other Pahari Boys.
- (i) A Hostel for the College of Music & Dancing and Painting & Sculpture.

- (j) A Hostel for the Agriculture School.
- (k) A Hostel for the Medical School.
- (l) A Students' Hospital.
- (m) A Theatrical Hall.

5. The adjoining Map will show the place suggested for the "VIDYA-PATTAN". If this place be approved and finally decided upon, the following changes in this connexion are suggested:—

- (a) The present Minister's Office Building to be converted into the College.
- (b) The present H. E. School to remain in the same Building with necessary additions and alterations.
- (c) The present Library Building is to be demolished and it should be accommodated in the Khas Adalat Building.
- (d) The Building between the H. E. School and Minister's Office may be used as the office of the Education Department.
- (e) The "Amar-Dham" Building to be converted into the Girls' M. E. School after necessary additions and alterations.
- (f) The Khas Adalat to be transferred to the present Guest House Building with necessary additions and alterations.
- (g) The Minister's Office may have to be transferred elsewhere and a suitable Building made to accommodate it.

6. As regards other Institutions, new Buildings will have to be constructed, and the following sites are suggested for the same:—

- (a) The School of Music & Dancing and that of Painting & Sculpture may be constructed on the land between the "Amar-Dham" on the east and the tank on the west of Sukdeo Wasti's house.
- (b) The School of Physical Culture may be built between the Minister's Office and the High Court.
- (c) The Technical School may be constructed on the site of the Old Mission House extending thence eastward.
- (d) The College Hostel may be built on the Mela Ground.
- (e) The Thakur Boarding House may be built on the site of Late Gakul Karta's house. One big Building to accommodate other Boarding Houses may be built on the three sides of the tank to the west of Late Gakul Karta's house.
- (f) The Medical School and the students' Hospital to be built within the Hospital Compound which is to be enlarged. The Medical School Hostel also should be constructed within the Hospital Compound.
- (g) The School of Agriculture etc. may be built on the north of Akhaura Khal opposite to the Police Barracks.
- (h) The Agriculture School Boarding to be constructed within the Compound of that School.
- (i) The Hostels of the Colleges of Music & Dancing and that of Painting & Sculpture may be made within the compounds of the respective Institution.
- (j) As regards the Theatrical Hall, the site will have to be selected afterwards.

(k) In case School playground be given to the College students, another big playground for the School boys will have to be made. This question may be considered later on.

7. The following names are suggested for the different institutions:—

- (a) The College to be named "The Maharaja College".
- (b) The H. E. School to retain the present name (U. K. Academy).
- (c) The Technical School may be named as "Maharani Prabhathi Silpasram".
- (d) The College of Painting & Sculpture may be named "Maharaja Birendra Kishore Sukumar-Kala-Vidyalyaya".
- (e) The College of Music & Dancing may be named "Maharaja Bir Chandra Sangita-Kala-Vidyalyaya".
- (f) The Girls' M. E. School may retain the present name (Maharani Tulsibati Balika Vidyalyaya).
- (g) The Medical School may be named as "Maharaja Radha Kishore Medical School".
- (h) The College Hostel may be named "Maharani Arundhati Chhatrabas".
- (i) The School of Physical Culture may be named "Maharaja Vir Vikram Kishore Saririk Anusilan Asram".
- (j) The Students' Hospital may be named "Maharani Kirtimony Chhatra Chikitsalyaya".
- (k) The School of Agriculture etc. may be named as "Maharani Kanchanprabha Garhasthya Vidyalyaya".
- (l) Other Boardings, if separate buildings are to be made, will take their names from their boardings. If one big Building is to be made, it may be named afterwards.

8. With the establishment of the "VIDYAPATTAN", some movement on the lines of the Boys Scouts' Organisation will be essential, and the following is suggested in this connexion:—

- (a) The name of the organisation to be "Taruna Bratee Sangha" or "Bratee Balak".
- (b) Forms of the training of the "Taruna Bratee Sangha" are outlined as follows:—

i. Drill.	iv. Sports.
ii. Exercise.	v. Lectures (Sat Sanga).
iii. Camping.	vi. Hobbies.

(c) The principles of "Taruna Bratee Sangha" will be:—

The outstanding point in the guiding principle of the boys should be Morality (Charitra).

The following nine principles of a good citizen should be observed by the "Taruna Bratee":—

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| i. Loyalty. | v. Humility. |
| ii. Valour. | vi. Morality. |
| iii. Patriotism | vii. Honour. |
| iv. Obedience | viii. Frugality. |
| | ix. Simplicity. |

(d) To facilitate training, the following organisation is suggested:—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Strength.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>	<i>English Counterpart.</i>
Dafa	10	Dafa-Nayek	Section.
Sangha	40	Sangha-Nayek	Platoon.
Joutha	160	Joutha-Pati	Company.
Senadal	640	Dala-Pati	Battalion.
Sena-Bhibhaga	2360	Sena-Bhibhaga-Pati	Brigade.
Sena	10240	Senapati	Division.
Bahini	40960	Bahinipati	Army Corps.

(e) Insignia:—The Sun and the Moon meaning “We shall follow our principles as long as the Sun and the Moon last”.

(f) Uniforms:—For ordinary parades: Khaki Pants, Khaki Shirts, Scout Cap and Stockings.

(g) For full Dress:—White Drill Jodhpurs, white short jackets with Red Facings and Pipings and Red Fatigue Caps with yellow tops.

Additions or modifications to work out the above scheme of “Taruna Bratee Sangha” may be made later on after further consideration to our requirements.

9. If His Highness so pleases, detailed estimates for the establishment of each of the above mentioned institutions and also the boys’ organisation may be gathered by asking the departments concerned to prepare and submit such for His Highness’s gracious consideration. Some idea of the working scheme may be had from the attached rough estimates and notes which, as I have submitted before, need careful scrutiny and practical judgment to avoid risks and unnecessary expenses.

Most respectfully submitted to His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur for favour of gracious orders.

Sd/- RANA BODH JUNG,
Chief Secretary.

MAHARAJA BIR BIKRAM COLLEGE

A ROUGH ESTIMATE OF INITIAL EXPENDITURE IN CONNEXION WITH THE INAUGURATION OF THE PROPOSED "VIDYAPATTAN"

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. As the College and the Public Library will have to be accommodated in the Minister's Office and High Court buildings respectively, cost of construction of a new building for the Minister's Office ... (The High Court may be accommodated in the present Guest House building with necessary alteration).	1,50,000	0	0
2. College Hostel with out-houses and furniture complete	70,000	0	0
3. Other boarding houses	80,000	0	0
4. For addition and alteration of the Girls' School at "Amar-Dham"	5,000	0	0
5. The Technical School with equipment etc.	6,000	0	0
6. The School of Physical Culture	5,000	0	0
7. The College of Music & Dancing	7,000	0	0
8. The College of Painting & Sculpture	5,000	0	0
9. The School of Agriculture etc.	5,000	0	0
10. The Medical School with Hostel	15,000	0	0
11. College Laboratory (for initially necessary appliances only)	20,000	0	0
Total	Rs. 3,68,000	0	0
Say	Rs. 4,00,000	0	0

"THE MAHARAJA COLLEGE"

(Abstract of Probable Income & Expenditure)

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Initial Expenses				23,800	0	0
2. Annual Running Expenses				29,352	8	0
3. Annual approximate Income from the College	19,175	0	0	29,352	8	0
State Grant-in-aid	10,177	8	0			

"THE MAHARAJA COLLEGE"

Scheme and Estimate of probable Expenditure and Income
of the proposed Intermediate College

Subjects to be taught :

- I. Arts ... English, Bengali, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindusthani, History, Logic, Mathematics, Elements of Civics, Commercial Arithmetic, Elements of Book-Keeping.
- II. Science ... Physics, Chemistry, Geography and Botany.

INITIAL EXPENDITURE

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Initially necessary science instruments and appliances for the College Laboratory	20,000	0	0
2. Library equipments (provision for a Reference Library only for the College as the Public Library will be generally utilised)	2,500	0	0
3. Common Room equipments	300	0	0
4. Furniture	1,000	0	0
	Rs. 23,800	0	0

N.B.—The cost of the construction of the College building is excluded because the College will be accommodated in the Minister's Office building.

Separate estimate will be made for the Hostel. Gymnasium will be merged into the estimate of the School of Physical Culture. The Private Secretary's present quarters will be used as the Principal's quarters.

MONTHLY RECURRING EXPENDITURE

Staff:—

Principal	250	0	0
2 Professors of English @ Rs. 100/- each p.m.	200	0	0
1 Professor of Mathematics	100	0	0
1 Professor of Physics	100	0	0
1 Professor of Chemistry	100	0	0
1 Professor of Botany	100	0	0
1 Professor of History	100	0	0
1 Professor of Logic	100	0	0
1 Professor of Civics	100	0	0
1 Professor of Sanskrit	100	0	0
1 Professor of Geography	100	0	0
1 Professor of Book-keeping	100	0	0
1 Professor of Persian	75	0	0
1 Professor of Hindusthani	75	0	0
2 Demonstrators @ Rs. 75/- each	150	0	0
2 Laboratory bearers @ Rs. 10/- each	20	0	0
1 Darwan	12	0	0

Office:—

1 Head Clerk	60	0	0
1 Typist & Clerk	40	0	0
2 Bearers @ Rs. 10/- each	20	0	0
1 Water supplier	8	0	0

Rs. 1,910 0 0 per month.

"THE MAHARAJA COLLEGE"

Scheme and Estimate of probable Expenditure and Income
of the proposed Intermediate College

Subjects to be taught :

- Arts ... English, Bengali, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindusthani, History, Logic, Mathematics, Elements of Civics, Commercial Arithmetic, Elements of Book-Keeping.
- Science ... Physics, Chemistry, Geography and Botany.

INITIAL EXPENDITURE

			Rs.	As.	P.
Initially necessary science instruments and appliances for the College Laboratory	...	...	20,000	0	0
Library equipments	...	...	2,500	0	0
(provision for a Reference Library only for the College as the Public Library will be generally utilised)					
Common Room equipments	...	...	300	0	0
Furniture	...	...	1,000	0	0
			<hr/>		
			Rs. 23,800	0	0

N.B.—The cost of the construction of the College building is excluded because the College will be accommodated in the Minister's Office building.

Separate estimate will be made for the Hostel. Gymnasium will be merged into the estimate of the School of Physical Culture. The Private Secretary's present quarters will be used as the Principal's quarters.

MONTHLY RECURRING EXPENDITURE

Staff:—

Principal	...	...	250	0	0
2 Professors of English @ Rs. 100/- each p.m.	...	...	200	0	0
1 Professor of Mathematics	...	...	100	0	0
1 Professor of Physics	...	...	100	0	0
1 Professor of Chemistry	...	...	100	0	0
1 Professor of Botany	...	...	100	0	0
1 Professor of History	...	...	100	0	0
1 Professor of Logic	...	...	100	0	0
1 Professor of Civics	...	...	100	0	0
1 Professor of Sanskrit	...	...	100	0	0
1 Professor of Geography	...	...	100	0	0
1 Professor of Book-keeping	...	...	100	0	0
1 Professor of Persian	...	...	75	0	0
1 Professor of Hindusthani	...	...	75	0	0
2 Demonstrators @ Rs. 75/- each	...	...	150	0	0
2 Laboratory bearers @ Rs. 10/- each	...	...	20	0	0
1 Darwan	...	...	12	0	0

Office:—

1 Head Clerk	...	...	60	0	0
1 Typist & Clerk	...	...	40	0	0
2 Bearers @ Rs. 10/- each	...	...	20	0	0
1 Water supplier	...	...	8	0	0

Rs. 1,910 0 0 per month.

ANNUAL RECURRING EXPENDITURE

	Rs.	As.	P.
Pay of College Staff Rs. 1,910 × 12	22,920	0	0
Provident Fund Contributions @ 6½%	1,432	8	0
Laboratory expenses including equipments and demonstration costs	2,200	0	0
Office Contingencies	500	0	0
Library	300	0	0
Games	500	0	0
Miscellaneous, including pankha, light, repairs etc.	1,500	0	0
	Rs. 29,352	8	0

ANNUAL APPROXIMATE INCOME

	Rs.	As.	P.
<i>1st Year Admission</i>			
100 I.A. students @ Rs. 6/-	600	0	0
75 I.Sc. students @ Rs. 7/-	525	0	0
<i>Tuition Fees (on average attendance)</i>			
90 I.A. students @ Rs. 6/- p.m.	6,480	0	0
65 I.Sc. students @ Rs. 7/- p.m.	5,460	0	0
<i>2nd Year Admission</i>			
50 I.A. students @ Rs. 6/-	300	0	0
30 I.Sc. students @ Rs. 7/-	210	0	0
<i>Tuition Fees (on average attendance)</i>			
40 I.A. students @ Rs. 6/- p.m.	2,880	0	0
30 I.Sc. students @ Rs. 7/- p.m.	2,520	0	0
Income from other sources such as fines, transfers etc.	200	0	0
	Per annum Rs. 19,175	0	0
Grant-in-aid from the State (annually)			

“MAHARANI ARUNDHATI CHHATRABAS”
(College Hostel)

Estimate of probable Expenditure & Income

INITIAL EXPENSES

	Rs.	As.	P.
Construction of College Hostel buildings and Out-houses with furniture complete ...	70,000	0	0

ANNUAL RECURRING EXPENDITURE

	Rs.	As.	P.
1 Superintendent @ Rs. 40/- × 12 ...	480	0	0
1 Asst. Supdt., @ Rs. 25/- × 12 ...	300	0	0
1 Durwan @ Rs. 12/- × 12 ...	144	0	0
2 Cooks @ Rs. 15 × 12 × 2 ...	360	0	0
4 Servants including mate for the kitchen @ Rs. 10/- × 12 = 4 ...	480	0	0
2 Malis @ Rs. 10/- × 12 × 2 ...	240	0	0
1 Sweeper @ Rs. 10/- × 12 ...	120	0	0
	<u>Rs. 2,124</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		2,124	0 0

APPROXIMATE ANNUAL INCOME

Hostel Admission Fees for 100 students @ Rs. 3/- each ...	300	0	0
Seat rent including Light charge etc. @ Rs. 3/- per month ...	3,600	0	0
	<u>Rs. 3,900</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		3,900	0 0

Appendix VI(a).

English translation of the original order of formation of the Vidyapattan Governing Committee by His Highness the Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya Bahadur

Sd/- B. B. K. Manikya.
7.2.48.

Whereas it has become necessary to form a Committee and vest it with necessary powers to ensure that the building of Vidyapattan and execution of all work for its development may be expedited and future management etc. considered (from time to time):

It is commanded that a Committee, to be named "The Vidyapattan Governing Committee", be hereby formed with the ten members:—

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

1. The Minister—*President*.
2. Chief Secretary.
3. Dewan *Sangsar* and Officer-in-Charge of P.W.D.
4. Chief Justice.
5. Officer-in-Charge, Revenue Department.
6. Officer-in-Charge, Audit & Accounts Department.
7. Officer-in-Charge, Education Department.
8. Chief Medical Officer.
9. Military Secretary.
10. Secretary of the Tripura Charity Lottery—
Secretary of the Committee.

A sum of Rs. 50,000/- will be placed at the disposal of the Committee to facilitate the building at an early date, of the structures planned for Vidyapattan. And all operations connected with the building of Vidyapattan shall be conducted with this money and other moneys hereafter to be granted—all the moneys being kept in local Banks or in the State Bank according to the discretion of the Committee. Suitable rules for the deposit and expenditure of money will be framed by the Committee, and it shall be the special responsibility of the Committee to watch if the building operations of Vidyapattan are being carried on satisfactorily.

The Committee is authorised to sanction bills up to Rs. 3,000/-, but all works exceeding Rs. 3,000/- in a single item shall be submitted as proposals, with the Committee's recommendations, to the Ruler for approval or sanction.

The Hon'ble Minister shall be the President of the Vidyapattan Governing Committee and the Secretary of the Tripura Charity Lottery shall act as its Secretary. Four of the members present shall form the quorum for any meeting of the Committee.

7th Jaistha, 1348 T.E.

Sd/- SRI DWIJENDRA CHANDRA DATTA.

Copy forwarded to the Hon'ble President of the State Council for information.

Sd/- SRI SUBODH CHANDRA MUKHOPADHYAYA,
Secretary,

Vidyapattan Governing Committee.

6.5.49. T.E.

(Signature in original)

SRI INDU BHUSAN CHOWDHURY,

6.5.49 T.E.

Translated by
PRINCIPAL J. K. CHOUDHURY.

মেমো নং ১৩৪
TRIPURA STATE

UJJAYANTA PALACE
Private Secretary's Office,
AGARTALA.

Sd/- B. B. K. MANIKYA.
7.2.48.

Dated the.....193 .

বিদ্যাপত্তন নির্মাণ, উহার উন্নতিজনক কার্যাদি সম্পাদন ও ভবিষ্যতে পরিচালন ইত্যাদি সম্বন্ধে বিবেচনা ও দ্বারার সহিত অগ্রসর হওয়ার প্রয়োজনে একটি কমিটি গঠন এবং তৎপ্রতি ক্ষমতা অর্পণ করিবার আবশ্যিকতা দৃষ্ট হইতেছে। অতএব, এতদুদ্দেশ্যে দশজন মেম্বার দ্বারা "বিদ্যাপত্তন গভর্নিং কমিটি" নামক একটি কমিটি গঠন করা যায় :

কমিটির মেম্বারগণ

- ১। রাজমন্ত্রী—প্রেসিডেন্ট।
- ২। চিফ্ সেক্রেটারী।
- ৩। দেওয়ান সংসার ও পূর্ত-বিভাগের ভারপ্রাপ্ত কার্যকারক।
- ৪। চিফ্ জাস্টিস্, খাস আদালত।
- ৫। রাজস্ব বিভাগের ভারপ্রাপ্ত কার্যকারক।
- ৬। হিসাব বিভাগের ভারপ্রাপ্ত কার্যকারক।
- ৭। শিক্ষা বিভাগের ভারপ্রাপ্ত কার্যকারক।
- ৮। চিফ্ মেডিকেল অফিসার।
- ৯। মিলিটারী সেক্রেটারী।
- ১০। ত্রিপুরা চ্যারিটি লটারীর সেক্রেটারী—কমিটির সেক্রেটারী।

বিদ্যাপত্তনের জন্য পরিকল্পিত গৃহাদি সত্ত্বর নির্মাণ কার্যের সুবিধার্থে এই কমিটির জিম্মায় আপাততঃ মং ৫০০০০, পঞ্চাশ হাজার টাকা দেওয়া যাইবে। এই টাকা এবং পরবর্তী প্রদত্ত টাকা কমিটির বিবেচনা মত স্থানীয় ব্যাঙ্কসমূহে অথবা স্টেট্ ব্যাঙ্কে আমানত স্বরূপে রাখিত হইয়া বিদ্যাপত্তন নির্মাণ সম্পর্কিত কার্যাদি পরিচালিত হইবে। টাকা আমানত রাখা এবং তাহা ব্যয়াদি সম্বন্ধে, কমিটি উপযুক্তরূপ নিয়মাদি প্রবর্তন করিবেন। বিদ্যাপত্তন নির্মাণ কার্যাদি সন্তোষজনকভাবে পরিচালিত হইতেছে কি না তাৎক্ষণিক লক্ষ্য রাখা কমিটির বিশেষ কর্তব্য হইবে।

কমিটির মং ৩০০০, তিন হাজার টাকা পর্যন্ত ব্যয়ের বিন মঞ্জুর করিতে পারিবেন কিন্তু কেনও একটি আইটেমে মং ৩০০০, তিন হাজার টাকার অতিরিক্ত ব্যয় সম্বন্ধে, অনুমোদন অথবা মঞ্জুরীর জন্য কমিটি স্বীয় মন্তব্যসহ প্রস্তাব এ-পক্ষ দমনে প্রেরণ করিবেন।

শ্রীমত মন্ত্রী বাহাদুর বিদ্যাপত্তন গভর্নিং কমিটির প্রেসিডেন্ট এবং ত্রিপুরা চ্যারিটি লটারীর সেক্রেটারী এই কমিটির সেক্রেটারীর কার্য করিবেন। মেম্বারগণের মধ্যে অন্ততঃ গারিজন উপস্থিত থাকিলেই কমিটির অধিবেশনের কার্য পরিচালিত হইতে পারিবে।

ইতি সন ১৩৪৮ খ্রিঃ, তারিখ ৭ই জ্যৈষ্ঠ।

স্বঃ শ্রীমন্মোহনচন্দ্র দত্ত।

TRIPURA STATE

STATE COUNCIL
UJJAYANTA PALACE
KHASH SERESTA
AGARTALA.

Dated the.....193 .

মহামান্য স্টেট কাউন্সিলের ৮।৫।১৩৪৯ ত্রিৎ তারিখের সপ্তম অধিবেশনের ৬নং নির্ধারণ

বিদ্যাপত্তনের কার্য সুষ্ঠুভাবে পরিচালন নিমিত্ত শ্রীশ্রীযুত মহারাজ মাণিক্য বাহাদুরের ৭।২।১৩৪৮ ত্রিৎ তারিখের আদেশে বিদ্যাপত্তন গভর্নিং কমিটি গঠিত হইয়াছে। শাসন সংস্কার প্রবর্তনের সহিত কমিটির মেম্বারগণের পদের পরিবর্তন হেতু নিম্নলিখিত এগারজন মেম্বার দ্বারা নতুন কমিটি গঠন করা যায়।

প্রধান মন্ত্রী বাহাদুর বিদ্যাপত্তন কমিটির প্রেসিডেন্ট এবং ত্রিপুরা চ্যারিটি লটারীর সেক্রেটারী এই কমিটির সেক্রেটারীর কার্য করিবেন।

- ১। প্রধানমন্ত্রী—প্রেসিডেন্ট।
- ২। স্বায়ত্তশাসন ও পদুর্ত বিভাগের ভারপ্রাপ্ত মন্ত্রী।
- ৩। ফাইন্যান্স মন্ত্রী।
- ৪। কৃষি বিভাগের ভারপ্রাপ্ত মন্ত্রী।
- ৫। সাধারণ স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগের ভারপ্রাপ্ত মন্ত্রী।
- ৬। চিফ সেক্রেটারী।
- ৭। চিফ জাস্টিস্—খাস আদালত।
- ৮। মিলিটারী সেক্রেটারী।
- ৯। ফাইন্যান্স সেক্রেটারী।
- ১০। রাজস্ব বিভাগের নায়েব দেওয়ান।
- ১১। ত্রিপুরা চ্যারিটি লটারীর সেক্রেটারী
কমিটির সেক্রেটারী।

Sd/- T. K. GUPTA,
সেক্রেটারী

704/C

Returned to the Secretary,
Vidyapattan Committee, with
the Order of the State Council.

Sd/- RANA BODH JUNG,
প্রেসিডেন্ট
স্টেট কাউন্সিল

Sd/- K. DUTT,
Chief Secretary.
19.5.1349 T.E.

Appendix VI(b).

TRIPURA STATE GAZETTE

Special Notification dated 12th Poush, 1358 T.E.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

No. 2687-P

The Vidyapattan Committee, which is now almost defunct, is reconstituted with the following members:

1. Rai Sahib S. C. Dutt,
Adviser to the Dewan,
President.
2. Kumar R. K. Deb Barman
Bahadur,
Secretary,
Education Dept.
3. Sri J. K. Choudhury,
Principal, Maharaja Bir
Bikram College.
4. Sri Satish Chandra Chakraborti,
Headmaster,
U. K. Academy,
Secretary.

Sd/- B. K. ACHARYA,
Dewan, Tripura State.
27.12.48.

Appendix VII.

VIDYAPATTAN GOVERNING COMMITTEE—MEETINGS & MEMBERS

[This Committee, and the Lottery Fund Committee of the first Tripura Charity Lottery, were dissolved by a resolution of the 65th (General) meeting of the Tripura Charity Lottery Committee held on 21.9.49.]

Total number of meetings for which proceedings are available—27 as follows:

Meeting.	Date.	No. present in the meeting.	President.	Secretary.
1st	23.5.38 A.D. (Monday)	9	Hon'ble J. C. Sen, Minister	Subodh Ch. Mukherjee
2nd	13.2.48 T.E. 27.5.38	6	Jatish Ch. Sen	"
3rd	30.2.48 T.E.	8	"	"
4th	27.6.38 12.3.48 T.E.	6	"	"
5th	25.3.48 T.E.	5	Dewan Bahadur Kamala Prasad Datta	"
6th	10.4.48 T.E.	6	J. C. Sen	Dewan Bahadur K. P. Datta
7th	12.5.48 T.E.	7	"	Subodh Ch. Mukherjee
8th	15.5.48 T.E.	7	"	"
9th	9.6.48 T.E.	8	"	"
10th	2.9.48 T.E.	4	"	"
11th	29.10.48 T.E.	7	Raja Rana Bodh Jung Bahadur	"
12th	28.12.48 T.E.	5	J. C. Sen	"
13th	19.2.49 T.E.	7	"	"
14th	5.6.49 T.E.	7	"	"
15th	23.6.49 T.E.	6	"	"
16th	29.6.49 T.E.	6	"	"
17th	5.10.49 T.E.	6	"	"
18th	13.11.49 T.E.	4	"	"
19th	31.1.50 T.E.	6	"	"
20th	12.2.50 T.E.	6	"	"
21st	13.3.50 T.E.	6	Raja Rana Bodh Jung Bahadur	"
22nd	13.4.50 T.E.	6	J. C. Sen	"
23rd	20.5.50 T.E.	6	"	"
24th	25.1.51 T.E.	5	"	"
25th	1.3.51 T.E.	4	Raja Rana Bodh Jung Bahadur	"
26th	11.5.51 T.E.	5	"	"
27th	29.10.51	6	"	"

After this, no further proceedings are recorded.

Appendix VIII.

মং ১,৮০,২৭৪, টাকার
এস্টিমেট মঞ্জুর করা যায়। ইতি

Sd/- B. B. K. MANIKYA
10.7.48 T.E.

College Construction Office,
Agartala.
No. 317 Dated the 19th Vadra,
1348 T.E.

To

The Manyabar President Bahadur,
Vidyapattan Governing Committee.

Sir,

With reference to Vidyapattan Governing Committee's resolution of 15.5.48 T.E. I beg to submit herewith two copies of abstract Estimate for the Vidyapattan Building under construction amounting to Rs. 1,80,275/- (Rupees one lakh eighty thousand two hundred and seventy-five only) as per reduction made in the rates by the Committee, for His Highness's sanction.

Submitted most respectfully,

Sd/- B. K. DAS,
Engineer.

Most humbly and respectfully submitted to His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur for favour of his kind approval.

Sd/- SUBODH MUKHERJI,
Secretary.
20.5.48.

Sd/- J. SEN,
President.
22.5.48.

No. 434/P

Returned to the Secretary, College Construction Committee with His Highness's order above.

Sd/- K. DATTA,
Private Secretary.
10.7.1348.

Appendix VIII.

ABSTRACT COST OF "BIDYAPATTAN BUILDING"

Item No.	Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.	
				Rs.	As. P.
1.	Earthwork in excavation of foundation ...	25,393 cft.	5/-%	127	0 0
2.	Earthwork in filling plinth including ramming and excluding lead ...	1,00,168 cft.	6/-%	600	0 0
3.	Sand filling in floor	12,526 cft.	5/-%	626	0 0
4.	3" Brick soling in foundation including packing with mortar	9,882 sft.	4/8/-%	444	11 0
5.	Lime concrete in foundation ...	9,682 cft.	28/-%	2,766	15 0
6.	Lime brick work in foundation ...	28,119 cft.	29/-%	8,154	8 0
7.	Lime brick work in superstructure ...	1,56,135 cft.	32/-%	49,963	3 0
8.	Cement brick work in superstructure ...	15,024 cft.	46/-%	6,911	1 0
9.	R. C. Lintels over openings:				
	(A) Steel works ...	668.18 cwt.	12/- per cwt.	8,018	0 0
	(B) Cement concrete	1,780 cft.	55/-%	980	0 0
10.	6" Beaten terraced floor over brick flat	25,092 sft.	27/-%	6,774	14 0
11.	Patent Stone on floor complete ...	25,092 sft.	15/-%	3,763	13 0
12.	R. C. Roofs (including cost of steel joists & rods, centring, carriage of materials, 1" plastering the top & profit etc. ...)	42,706 sft. (two floors)	85/-%	36,300	0 0
13.	Steel joists for connecting the pillars of central Hall ...	21.39 cwt.	12/- per cwt.	257	0 0
14.	Bed plates ...	322 nos.	2/- each	644	0 0
15.	Hoisting joists:				
	(A) Big size ...	108 nos.	2/8/- each	270	0 0
	(B) Small size ...	140 nos.	1/8/- "	210	0 0
16.	3/4" Cement plaster to plinth ...	5,592 sft.	6/-%	335	8 0
<i>Carried over ...</i>				1,27,146	9 0

Item No.	Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.	
				Rs.	As. P.
			<i>Brought forward</i> ...	1,27,146	9 0
17.	½" Sand plaster to ceilings ...	46,344 sft.	3/-%	1,390	5 0
18.	½" Sand plaster to walls, Domes etc. ...	2,13,162 sft.	2/8/-%	5,325	0 0
19.	C.I. Sheet roofing including frames etc. fitted & fixed complete ...	6,300 sft.	30/-%	1,890	0 0
20.	Red oxide oil painting to C.I. roofing 2 coats ...	6,300 sft.	3/-%	189	0 0
21.	Lime punnings to walls ...	1,95,030 sft.	2/-%	3,900	9 0
22.	Lime punnings to ceilings ...	63,468 sft.	3/-%	1,904	0 0
23.	Local wood Teak door and window frames including fitted and fixed ...	796 cft.	2/8/- per cft.	1,990	0 0
24.	Teak door and window leaves (1½") including fitted and fixed ...	7,944 sft.	1/8/- " "	11,916	0 0
25.	Glazed doors and windows including frames fitted & fixed with brass fittings etc.	7,944 sft.	Omitted by His Highness.		
26.	Oil painting to doors and window leaves, chaukathas etc. 2 coats complete ...	19,680 sft.	3/-%	590	7 0
27.	Ornamental R.C. Brackets including fittings, complete ...	40 nos.	3/8/- each	140	0 0
28.	R.C. round pillars ornamented ...	20 nos.	10/- each	200	0 0
29.	3" Thick R.C. cornice to Domes (4' projected) complete ...	978 rft.	5/- per rft.	4,890	0 0
30.	1' Parapet to balcony	84 rft.	-/8/- " "	42	0 0
31.	Cap moulding to balcony roof ...	80 rft.	-/4/- " "	20	0 0
32.	6" R.C. Brackets complete ...	792 sft.	1/4/- " sft.	990	0 0
			<i>Carried over</i> ...	1,62,523	14 0

Item No.	Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.		
				Rs.	As.	P.
			<i>Brought forward</i> ...	1,62,523	14	0
33.	Moulding round the top of the roof inside	1,398 rft.	-/3/- ,, rft.	262	2	0
34.	Moulding to Domes complete ...	460 rft.	-/8/- ,, ,,	230	0	0
35.	Moulding to arch openings ...	185 rft.	-/2/- ,, ,,	23	2	0
36.	Ornamented moulding to the head and base of the pillars ...	132 no.	3/8/- each	462	0	0
37.	Cement concrete over the Domes ...	3,492 sft.	30/- average	1,047	10	0
38.	6" Thick arch to the openings complete ...	224 sft.	1/- per sft.	224	0	0
39.	Jali works with iron rods complete ...	641 sft.	1/- ,, ,,	641	0	0
40.	4" Rain water G.I. pipes with bends including fitted and fixed ...	2,112 rft.	1/8/- ,, rft.	3,168	0	0
41.	R.C. Stairs 1 item ...		lump sum	1,000	0	0
42.	R.B. band to the base of the pillars of Domes ...	144 rft.	-/12/- per rft.	108	0	0
43.	Pucca concrete drains all round the building	1,600 rft.	1/4/- ,, ,,	2,000	0	0
Total				Rs. 1,71,689	12	0
Contingency @ Rs. 5/-%				8,585	4	0
Grand Total				Rs. 1,80,275	0	0

The plinth area of the building is 25,524 sft.

Therefore the cost per sft. of the plinth area comes to Rs. 7/1/3.

Sd/- B. K. DAS,
Engineer.
15.5.48 T.E.

AFTERWORD

Since the foregoing pages had been in the press the final report of the First Five-Year Plan has formally allotted Rs. 20 lakhs for the College (Rural University) Scheme.* The Re-organisation of the Collegiate services also has come a step nearer and the College building, as originally planned, has been completed except for the Library Hall in the middle. The College Post Office has received permission to accept Savings Bank Accounts and a telephone line is connecting the College to the town.

Next year's Budget has provision for extension of the building as shown in the drawing with its electric fittings and for the first permanent Hostel (for girls), with a gymnasium and a pavilion thrown in. The separate building for the Men Students' Common Room is due to be completed this year, and the N.C.C. has become a settled fact. The College playgrounds have been reclaimed to a large extent and the Annual Sports resumed.

In internal organisation, B.Sc. is being consolidated fast and more extension of affiliation with added Honours Courses according to the phased programme of the Five-Year Plan has been assured by the provision of four more Professors at present, increasing the total number of the teaching staff to 40. But I.Sc. in Agriculture, the first academic step towards ruralisation, is still awaiting sanction.

Discipline has remained unimpaired inspite of the Passport exodus of mid-October and the many disabilities in the College incidental to a period of construction, and *esprit de corps* is growing.

↑
31st December, 1952.

J. K. CHOUDHURY

~~POSTSCRIPT~~

~~Word of the best, it appears, was reserved for the last
The Re-organization Scheme has now been sanctioned by
the Govt. of India, Minister of Education~~

* Vide Government of India—Planning Commission, *Development Schemes in the First Five-Year Plan* (December, 1952), page 118, item No. 6.

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56/6/52

