CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND
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Formal education was not known in Manipur till 1904. Indigenouos education consisting of literacy, physical education, health and hygiene, games, indigenous medicine etcetera was given by parents or Maichous. As learning was confined mainly to the traditional priest class and Brahmans, many people even among the high officials did not know how to read and write. Learning of Sanskrit was popular prior to 1885. Education on Sanskrit was given through the indigenous schools called as 'Chols'.

Manipur was slow, like other states of India, in accepting western education because of her own tradition and rich cultural heritage. However, the political agents made various efforts


2. Manipur Terminology of 'Pandit'.

for imparting Western education in Manipur. As such, Captain Gordon made the first effort for the establishment of one school during the period from 1835 to 1844. W.E. Nuthall made the second effort in 1872. The third effort was made by James Johnstone during the period from 1872 to 1883. The efforts made by these Political agents were fruitless because of the orthodoxy of the society and lack of encouragement from the Maharaja and his Burbar Members. These fruitless efforts reflected that the intellectual outlook of Western education had not yet taken roots even among the administrators in Manipur.

The fourth effort was also made by James Johnstone in 1885 in cooperation with the Burbar Members. It came out successful. As such one middle school was established and was named after Johnstone. This was the first school which introduced formal education in Manipur. This

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very school was developed after the Anglo-Manipuri war of 1891 with 113 students having 57 percent of attendance. 5

For the maintenance of the school, Chandra-kirti Singh, the Maharaj of Manipur, and his Durbar Members provided land 6 and finance 7 while the Political Agent took the responsibility for purchasing text books and stationery. The school got grant-in-aid from three Heads of Accounts, namely, State Government, Imperial Fund and Miscellaneous.

While the building was constructed by the State Government the school got a lump sum grant of rupees one hundred sixty from the Imperial Fund 8 and the recurring and lump sum grants were gradually increased according to the needs of the school in later years. Moreover, the State borne all the expenses whenever required by the school. For

6. Ibid. p. 5.
maintenance of the school the State Government of Assam and Bengal extended financial assistance under the Miscellaneous Head of Account. As such, there were 1082 primary schools which was inclusive of lower primary schools along with its classes starting from Class A, 19 junior basic schools, 138 middle English school and 42 high school in 1957.⁹

In the same year, 1957, one montessory school was established for the first time. It was the first pre-primary school which meant entirely for the pre-primary children of the age group of 3 – 6 years. Twenty students¹⁰ were enrolled and two teachers¹¹ were employed for the first time in the school. It was established on experimental basis by the Government of Manipur.

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It had been a co-educational school. Although the experiment was successful, but found expensive, no further scheme for opening of more pre-primary schools were made by the Government of Manipur till the period under study.

Thus, by 1985 there were 2080 pre-primary attached schools under the Government of Manipur and 395 Government aided pre-primary attached schools. In addition to a total of 2946 pre-primary attached schools and one montessori school under the Government of Manipur there were 470 pre-primary attached schools under the private management and 1829 pre-primary schools, having different names, under the Manipur State Social Welfare Advisory Board, the Directorate of Social Welfare Art and Culture, the Manipur State Council for Child Welfare and the Directorate of Women and Children's Programme. Clubbing together under the banner of pre-primary schools the total number was 4775 till the period under study.

12. Ditto.

13. List of Institution (General Education) 1985-86; Planning and Statistics Section, Directorate of Education, Government of Manipur.

14. Ditto
AGENCIES

The agencies for the establishment and encouragement of pre-primary schools in Manipur, in addition to the activities taken up by the State Governments were the Manipur State Social Welfare Advisory Board, the Directorate of Social Welfare Art and Culture, the Manipur State Council for Child Welfare, the Directorate of Women and Children's Programme and the Private Bodies.

The Manipur State Social Welfare Advisory Board:

The Manipur State Social Welfare Advisory Board was constituted on 6th September, 1954. It was under the control of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi. The main objectives of the Board were to act as the agent of the Central Social Welfare Board in implementing the schemes in close co-ordination with the State Government departments like the Tribal Welfare Department and other

government departments dealing with welfare activities of the weaker sections of the society, and advise in such matters as conducive to the welfare and improvement of the economic, social and other conditions of the backward communities in Manipur. 16

In 1955 the Board had 15 Welfare Centres. 17 These Welfare Centres were managed by the Project Implementing Committees. In 1956 four projects 18 were also taken up by the Board in various parts of Manipur particularly in the hills and rural areas of Manipur. Under each project there were five centres. 19 As such there were 20 centres under these four projects in 1956. As one of the main activities taken up by each project was opening of balwadi schools there were twenty balwadi schools for twenty centres.

17. Manipur Annual Administration Report, Published by Manipur Administration, 1955; p. 6.
19. Ditto.
The Board had also assisted the balwadis and creche centres opened by voluntary organisations through grant-in-aids. The number of balwadi schools financed by the Board was twenty in 1966. It increased to 67 in 1985. The number included 15 balwadi schools under "Border Area Project" and 52 balwadi schools under "One Year General Grant". There were fluctuations in the total amount of fund provided balwadi schools. In 1966 the amount of fund sanctioned was rupees 500 which was lowest and the amount was highest in 1985 by sanctioning rupees 2000 per balwadi school.

The Board also financed six creche centres for the first time in 1977 at the rate of rupees 5454 per centre. In 1985 the number of creche centres financed by the Board was increased to 98. The amount of fund sanctioned per creche centre was rupees 7,757.00. Like the balwadi schools there were fluctuations in the amount of fund sanctioned by the Board in the creche centres.

22. Ditto.
23. Ditto.
The Directorate of Social Welfare Art and Culture:

The contributions made by the Directorate of Social Welfare Art and Culture regarding pre-primary education in Manipur could be traced back to the contributions made by the Imphal Municipality. The Imphal Municipality was an important implementing agency of the Urban Community Development Programme at the level of local government administration. On 18th February 1966, the Municipal Committee had launched the Urban Community Development Project sponsored by the Minister of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development of the Government of India. The project aimed at promoting physical, mental, emotional and social growth of children at their early childhood. Among other activities taken up by the Municipality through projects were the establishment of balwadi and kindergarten schools.

In 1970 the 'Social Welfare Unit' was placed under the Department of Education. On the 7th September, 1976 a separate full fledged Social Welfare Department was created by bifurcating the Unit from the Education Department. In 1980, the Department was converted to Directorate of Social Welfare adding 'Art and Culture'.

Under the Department of Social Welfare, 75 anganwadi centres were opened for the first time in 1975 by undertaking one project under the Integrated Child Development Service Scheme at Ukhrul, the East District of Manipur. The scheme was taken up under point No. 15 of the New 20 Point Programme of the Government of India. The number of anganwadi centres were increased to 1243 in 1985 as the number of projects were increased to twelve.


The honorarium paid for the undermatric anganwadi workers were increased from rupees 125.00 to rupees 175.00 per month in 1985. The honorarium for the matriculate anganwadi worker was increased from rupees 175.00 per month to rupees 250.00 per month. Regarding the helpers the revision was made from rupees fifty per month to rupees ninety per month in 1985. However, the quantity of milk provided to the anganwadi children for nutritive food remained constant at 25 kg.

Along with the undertaking of anganwadi centres under the Integrated Child Development Service Scheme, the Directorate of Social Welfare Art and Culture financed 176 baluadi schools in 1980. The number of baluadi schools under this Directorate were increased to 317 including 36 baluadi schools of the Family and Child Welfare Project in 1985.

30. Ditto.
31. Ditto.
34. Ibid. 1984-85; p. 73.
35. Ditto.
The amount sanctioned by the Directorate for each balwadi school was rupees 1500.00\textsuperscript{36} on recurring basis. In addition to rupees 1,500.00 a sum of rupees forty and rupees twenty\textsuperscript{37} were sanctioned per centre as honorarium for one organiser and one assistant organiser respectively. The number of honorarium and the recurring amount sanctioned per balwadi school remained same upto 1985. Regarding the nutritious food the quantum of schemed milk remained constant at 25 kilogrammes per balwadi school, like the anganwadi centres, till the period under study.

The Manipur State Council for Child Welfare:

The Manipur State Council for Child Welfare was constituted on 27th September 1964\textsuperscript{38} with one President, two Vice-Presidents, one General Secretary, one Associate Treasurer. The main objectives among

\textsuperscript{36} Ditto.


\textsuperscript{38} Indian Council for Child Welfare, Manipur State Branch, pp. 1-3.
others were: (a) to coordinate activities and help in the development of the Child Welfare Movement in the State, (b) to link the official and non-official agencies and organizations located at the local, town, city, tahsil, division and territorial level working directly or indirectly for the welfare of the children and to persuade the said agencies to be the member of the Council, (c) to work as basis among the voluntary agencies and between the voluntary agencies and governmental agencies and departments with maximum co-operation eliminating duplication, processing more resources and ultimately securing continued improvement in child care, (d) to intimate action for promoting child welfare services in neglected areas and for meeting the needs by setting up essential pilot projects, (e) to be informed and to help institutional members to remain informed about the policies and programmes of the Indian Council for Child Welfare and to draw up and implement its programmes within the general framework of the policies and programmes of the Indian Council.
for Child Welfare; and (f) to conduct all works of inter-state, national and international significance through the Indian Council for Child Welfare.

The activities taken up by the Council among others, were Balwadi Nutrition Programme, Bal Sevika Training Programme, Anganwadi Programme and Creche Programme. The Council started aiding the Balwadi schools from 1970\(^39\) onwards. As a first step 25 balwadis were aided by the council at the rate of rupees 270.00 per month. The total number of schools aided by the Council was raised to 54\(^40\) by 1985. Thus, financial assistance was extended to 2160\(^41\) balwadi children of 54 balwadi schools by the Council.

The Council also took up Bal Sevika training programme in the month of August 1985, fifty trainees\(^42\) got training. The number was increased

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41. **Ditto.**

42. **Source:** Office of the Manipur State Council for Child Welfare, Imphal; Bal Sevika Training Institute, Moirangkhom.
to 51\textsuperscript{43} trainees with 50 employees by 26th June, 1985. It was the fifteenth training course which was started continuously from the first course in 1965.\textsuperscript{44}

The third programme undertaken by the Council was Anganwadi Training Programme. It was started from 10th January 1980 with 45\textsuperscript{45} anganwadi worker trainees. These programmes were taken up under the Integrated Child Development Service Scheme in Manipur. Thus by 1985 there were 50\textsuperscript{46} anganwadi worker trainees under the training institute of the Council.

The Council also conducted seven creche centres by 1985.\textsuperscript{47} All these centres were located in the schedule tribes and schedule caste areas of

\begin{itemize}
\item 43. Ditto.
\item 44. Ditto.
\item 46. Ditto.
\end{itemize}
Manipur. However, as no grant was sanctioned from the Indian Council for Child Welfare for running these seven creche centres the programme was discontinued.

The Directorate of Women and Children's Programme:

The Community Development Programme was first launched in Manipur on 2nd October, 1952\textsuperscript{48} with the opening of Thoubal Development Block. The main objectives of the programme was to bring all round development of the villagers where disease, ignorance and poverty were prevalent. As a step for enlightening ignorance education was imparted as one of the programmes of the Community Development Project. The programme for Women and Children was included as a pilot programme under the Community Development Project in 1959.\textsuperscript{49} In 1977,\textsuperscript{50} the programme for Women and Children's were placed under one Directorate.

\textsuperscript{48} Administration Report, Government of Manipur, 1973-74; p. 81.

\textsuperscript{49} Ibid. 1959-60; p. 68

\textsuperscript{50} Ibid. 1987-88; p. 68.
by bifurcating from the Development Department. The Directorate was re-organised in 1979. 51 The system continued up to the period under study with 50 52 baluadi schools.

The Directorate of Women and Children's Programme took up programme on education by strengthening the baluadi schools run by the Mahila Mandals. The programme was in addition to other programmes taken up by the Directorate.

As such 20 53 baluadi schools were established for the first time in 1959 with 1042 children. After 1959 there were ups and downs in the number of baluadi schools under this Directorate. For instance there were 48 54 baluadi schools in Manipur under the Directorate of Women and Children in 1961, 41 in 1962 and 50 55 in 1965.

51. Ditto.
55. Ibid, 1985-86; p. 25.
The Private Bodies:

The activities undertaken by the Private Bodies in the field of education included the service rendered by the missionaries and the local bodies. The missionaries included the American Baptist, the North East India General Mission, the International Society for Krishna Consciousness etcetera. The local bodies included the committees and governing bodies formed and organised by the individuals for the establishment of the local schools. The contribution made by these two voluntary private bodies in the field of pre-primary education in Manipur were dealt here separately.

(a) The Missionaries:

The missionaries, like in other parts of the country, made various contributions in the field of education. Out of the various group of missionaries the American Baptist Missionaries and the North East India General Missionaries made valuable contributions in the field of education in Manipur.
Among the missionaries William Pettigrew was the first missionary who came to Manipur with a zeal for spreading Christianity. As such, he sought permission for the establishment of one mission school at Imphal area in 1894. His request was rejected on religious ground by the King and his Durbar Members.

In the same year, the head master of the school got retirement from his service and no teacher was available to take his responsibility. Not aware of the situation fully well he volunteered to render his service without any honorarium up to June 1895. Consequent on his contributions in the field of education the attitude of the people of Manipur were slightly changed. In the meantime his efforts for the establishment of one school went further. As such he again sought, at his individual capacity, permission for the establishment of one lower primary school at Imphal in the same year in 1894. Considering the services rendered by him for the development of

education without preaching Christianity in Imphal area permission for the establishment of the lower primary school was granted. As such the lower primary school was established at Imphal and was named after William Pettigrew.

William Pettigrew again tried for the establishment of one lower primary school at Ukhrul, the East District of Manipur in 1896. However, he could not get any favourable response at his first effort from the hill people too. The hill tribes did not like to send their children to school. However, after various persuasion and efforts made by him in convincing the hill tribes the value of education they had agreed to send their children to school. As such the lower primary school was established at Ukhrul with twenty-one students in 1896.

Taking into consideration of the contributions made by the American Baptist Missionary and the North East India General Missionary in the field

57. Ibid. p. 75.
of education in Manipur there were eighty-two schools in 1932. Of these eighty-two schools, fifty-eight were run under the American Baptist Missionary while twenty-four were under the North East India General Missionary. Of the total of fifty-eight schools under the American Baptist Missionary, fifty-one were lower primary, six upper primary and one middle English school. And, of the total of twenty-four schools under the North East India General Mission twenty-three were lower primary and one was middle English school.

Before 1952, most of the English schools particularly the mission schools did not follow the same curriculum. Accordingly the Government of Manipur had not given recognition to these schools. Thus after 1952 all the schools existed in Manipur had followed the State curriculum. However, after 1952 no separate record of the schools established by the missionaries were maintained, as the recognised missionary schools were included

in the list of the government recognised schools. Moreover, with the establishment of the Board of Secondary Education in Manipur in 1972\textsuperscript{60} all the students of the unrecognised schools were not allowed to appear at the Board's examination. Hence, records were available for the schools as Government aided and private schools till the period under study.

In 1982\textsuperscript{61} the Vakti Vedanta Institute was established at Sangaiyumphou, Airport Road by the International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKON). The school had classes from Bal Krishna (B.K.) I upto Class VIII. Education in this school was imparted through English medium. The syllabus prescribed in these schools for the different classes remained almost same as in other English medium schools.

Considering the system of schools established by the American Baptist Missionary, the North East India General Missionary and the International Society


\textsuperscript{61} School Information Blank.
for Krishna Consciousness not a single pre-primary school entirely meant for the pre-school children of the age group of 3 to 6 years were established till now. Of course at this first step of establishing the school classes were started from nursery or kindergarten or bal-krishna I. However, expansion was made by adding more classes on year wise basis till they reach class X.

LOCAL BODIES

In the development of education in any society the contribution made by the local bodies played a very important role. As in other parts of the country, many individuals had rendered their service in the development of education in Manipur at the committee level and also at the individual capacity. As such Dr. Ningthoujam Leiren Singh, Nongmaithem Gopal Mohri, Chourjit Paul, Damudor Paul and Rajkumar Tolchou Singh had contributed in terms of cash and kind for the establishment of schools in Manipur during the period from 1931 to 1941. 62

In 1934 the two brothers Chourjit Paul and Damudor Paul established Ram Lal Paul High School in the name of their deceased father. Rajkumar Thambalsana Singh established in the name of his father and Maharaja Nara Singh in 1934 but it was closed in 1939 due to poor attendance of the student. Rajkumar Tolchou Singh established the Politechnique School at Canchipur in 1937.

Similarly, various voluntary organisations contributed to the development of education. In 1935 the Manipur Muslims at Minuthong area jointly established the Faiza Middle English Madrasa School for the Muslim children of that locality.

Voluntary organisations were made to the establishment of schools at Nambol, Kakching and Ukhrul in 1937. The Nambol Bazar Board member established the Nambol Middle School for children.

63. Ditto.
64. Ditto.
of Nambol and her neighbouring children. In the same area, the Basic Training Institute at Kakching and Ukhrul had come into existence. The local people of these areas had constructed school building, hostel and also supplied other equipments or craft work to the institute freely.

Thus, in 1985 the number of pre-primary schools were 4775 including 2577 pre-primary and primary schools, 263 middle schools and 106 high and higher secondary schools; 488 balwadi schools; 1243 anganwadi schools and 98 creche schools.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

Education in Manipur was under the direct administration of the Political Agents. However, a school committee, consisting of three members, was constituted as a consultative body. In the school committee the Political Agent was the Secretary and two members of the committee were nominated from among the members of the Manipur
State Durbar. This system of administration continued until 15th May 1967 and from the day onwards the Maharaja had undertaken the school administration.

Before the merger of Manipur into the Indian Union on October 15, 1949 all the schools in Manipur were under the instruction of the Director of Public Instruction of Assam. With the merger, the administrative system of education was changed. In 1948 under the Manipur Constitution Act, 1947, the State Legislative Assembly was constituted and one Education Minister was elected by the State Legislative Assembly. Administration of Education was placed under two heads - one for valley and other for the hills. Education of the valley areas were under the Minister of Education while that of the hills were under the Hills Minister.


From 1950 onwards the Chief Commissioner of Manipur had taken over all charge of the Director of Public Instruction of Assam. 68 With the abolition of the Legislative Assembly the Minister of Education and the Hills Minister were replaced by the Assistants to the Chief Commissioner Nos. II and IV respectively. Education for both the valley and the hills were under one Assistant Secretary to the Government of Manipur. 69

With the formation of Territorial Council in 1957, 70 school administration was taken over by the Council on 4th January, 1958. With the enactment of the Union Territories Act 1963, the Territorial Council was converted into the Territorial Assembly and education was placed under the control of the Popular Ministry since 1969.

In 1972 Manipur got statehood and education was placed under the Cabinet Minister of Education. The Cabinet Minister of Education was assisted by

68. Ibid. op. cit; p. 13.
69. Ibid. p. 7.
one State Minister of Education at the Ministerial level. At the Secretariat level one Secretary assisted by one Joint Secretary, and one Under Secretary took the responsibility for educational administration. School education was placed under the responsibility of the Under Secretary for University education. The system continued till the period under study. Since 1st March, 1974, all the primary schools which were under the Inspectorate of Schools of the Imphal District, were transferred to autonomous district committees which had been functioning in the hill districts of Manipur East, Manipur Central, Manipur South, Manipur North, Tengnoupal and Sadar hills. This was done for the official purpose of control and management of primary schools in Manipur. However, the Education Department at Imphal retained the power of supervision and inspection, framing of curriculum and syllabi and selection of text books.  

71. Educational Administration in Manipur; A Survey Report: National Planning and Administration, New Delhi - 110016; p.44. 
With the expansion of more districts in 1983 all the eight districts of Manipur had their own education office. Each of these District Education Officers controlled primary education in their own district while the Directorate of Education at Central District retained the power of Supervision, framing of curriculum and syllabi and structure of text books. The system had been followed till the period under study. Table No. I-A had shown the educational administrative ladder at the Secretariat Level.

**TABLE NO. I - A**

**EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE LADDER DURING THE PERIOD UNDER STUDY**

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**AT THE SECRETARIAT LEVEL**

CABINET MINISTER

STATE MINISTER

SECRETARY/COMMISSIONER

JOINT SECRETARY

UNDER SECRETARY
DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION

At the directorate level the Director of Education was in overall supervision and control of the directorate and administration of special institutions directly under his control. In 1910 the Department was established as a small Education Cell in the style of Education Office. In 1912 the office was under one Honorary Inspector of Schools, one Deputy Inspector and two Inspecting Pandits. These two Inspecting Pandits were later on known as Sub-Inspectors. The name of the office was changed into the Inspectorate of Schools in 1950 and its staff strength was also increased. For school administration in valley areas the staff strength was one Inspector of schools, one Deputy Inspector and three Sub-Inspectors. For school administration in hill areas there were one Sub-Inspector, three Assistant Sub-Inspectors, one Inspecting Maulavi for Madrassas and one O.D.K. for primary and middle school. One Deputy Inspector of Schools for hills
was appointed in 1951. As such, the total number of Deputy Inspectors were two, that is, one for the valley and the other for the hills.

The Inspectorate of schools was graded upto the Directorate of Education only on 12th April, 1958. The Directorate consisted of one Director-cum-Secretary, one Deputy Director, one Inspector of Schools, one Special Officer for Planning and Statistics, four Deputy Inspectors - one each for Valley, Tribal, Administration and Hindi, one Audio-Visual Officer, one Director of Youth Welfare, one Field Assistant and Assistant Inspectors. In 1960 one post of Under Secretary, Education, was created by abolishing the post of Deputy Inspector.

The staff strength of the Education Directorate and Inspectorate of Schools (Physical) was increased in 1962. There were one Director, two Deputy Directors, one Principal Education Officer, four Inspectors, one Deputy Inspector for Audio-Visual and O.D.K.  

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The system of school administration was changed in Manipur in 1974 by appointing four District Education Officers in all the districts of Manipur. All the District Education Officers were assisted by the Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of the respective districts. For Imphal district four zones were divided. Each zone was headed by an Inspector of Schools. The Head Office at Thangmeiband was zone - I, the Inspectorate of Schools at Porompat was zone - II, the Inspectorate of Schools at Thoubal was zone - III and the Inspectorate of Schools at Bishenpur was zone - IV. These zonal Inspectors were assisted by the Deputy Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors.

In 1979 the Directorate of Education was divided into two - one for the University and the other for schools. All matters relating with schools were under the Director of Education.

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(School) and all matters relating with college and university were under the Director of Education (University). The two Directorates were again combined into one in 1981. He was assisted by two joined Directors, seven Deputy Directors, five District Education Officers and Deputy Inspectors in respect of general and academic administration. Regarding the financial matter he was assisted by one senior Accounts Officer and one Internal Auditor. Regarding construction and improvement of school and college building he was assisted by one Executive Engineer.

In 1982 the Directorate was again divided into two—one for the Schools and the other for the University and Higher Education. The Director of Education for Schools were assisted by one Additional Director, one Deputy Director and other Subordinate staff. The Director of Education for University and Higher Education was assisted by one Additional

Director (a) two college Development Officers, one Deputy Director for University, one Deputy Director for Social Welfare and one Occupational Information Officer. He was further assisted by one Additional Director for Planning and one Senior Account Officer regarding Statistics and Accounts. The system continued till the period under study.

All the primary schools in Manipur were under the direct supervision of the Deputy Inspectors. The normal duty and function of a Deputy Inspector was to: (i) calculate school grants, (ii) make enquiry, (iii) submit confidential reports on the works of teacher, (iv) audit accounts of aided and government schools, (v) check up the dead stock register maintained in schools, (vi) submit a large act of periodical return, statistical or otherwise and (vii) make proposal to higher authorities on problems like transfers, posting of teachers and establishment of school. 76

All the Montessori and pre-primary education in Manipur were under the Deputy Director of Women's Programme. The Deputy Director also dealt with Museum and Archives, Special Programme for girls, grant-in-aid to special institution, Plan exhibition, Implementation of plan schemes and State Council for Women Education. 77

**Inspection and Supervision**

No regular inspection for the school were made during the pre-war period in Manipur. William Pettigrew at the capacity of an Honorary Inspector inspected all the schools in the State for three times in a year and at least one round for every school in the valley. There were only two Inspecting Pandits for the Lower Primary schools in the valley. In 1900 the Director of Public Instruction of Assam inspected the schools and the Inspector of Schools,

77. Educational Administration in Manipur: A Survey Report, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, 110016; p. 19.
Assam inspected all the schools in 1909 and 1926. The Education members of the Manipur State Durbar, the Deputy Inspectors and the Inspectors inspected the schools.

Inspection of schools in the hill areas were done by the Political Agent, the President of the Durbar and the Sub-divisional Officer. It was also done by utilizing one Head-Master of Churachandpur, Upper primary school as Sub-Inspector of Schools. He inspected the schools in the hills. The Government of Manipur instructed the Deputy Inspectors to tour the schools in the hills for at least 144 days for every year and stay there for at least thirty-six days.

With the attainment of Statehood in 1972 the system of administration was changed. Even the system of school inspection both in the valley and the hills were changed. It was done at the zonal level by the Assistant Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors for the schools located in Imphal District.
and at the District level it was done under the District Education Officers by the Assistant Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors. Figure I at page 38 had shown the districtwise position during the period under study.

The general norm for inspection was to inspect each school under his jurisdiction at least once in a year. The number of inspection to be made for an Assistant Inspector was 240 days in a year, 150 days in a year for Deputy Inspector and 60 days in a year for a District Education Officer or Inspector of Schools.78

The Inspecting Officers were to record the normal distribution of time at their disposal for different kinds of duties. The inspection reports were to be recorded in a prescribed form which was prescribed for all types of schools. Apart from academic performance, statistical and administrative aspects, co-curricular activities were also the item for inspection by the Inspecting Officers.

78. Ibid; p. 44.
DISTRICTWISE MAP OF MANIPUR

- = INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
- = STATE
- = DISTRICT
O = DISTRICT HEADQUARTER
The anganwadis, balwadis, creche, kindergartens and montessoris were inspected and supervised by the concerned Officers and bodies of the aiding agencies like the Manipur State Social Welfare Advisory Board, the Directorate of Social Welfare Art and Culture, the Manipur State Council for Child Welfare and the Directorate of Women and Children’s Programme.

The un-aided pre-primary schools were supervised and inspected by the concerned managing committees. However, deviation took place in case of the unaided John’s English School at Keishamthong wherein inspection was done in addition to self evaluation work done by the teachers.