CHAPTER VII

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE NER OF INDIA

7.1 Introduction:

The efforts for proper development of North-Eastern Region of India were made only after India achieved her independence. The framers of the Indian Constitution knew that the radical changes in the British system would be required, if the people of the NER were to be drawn into fruitful partnership with their more fortunately placed fellow citizens in other parts of the country. The democratic features of the tribal life were to be reshaped for organic adjustment with the wider and sophisticated democracy of republic. The process of transformation was carefully regulated so as to lead-stage by stage-to the emergence of several tribal states. The creation of NEC is a remarkable contribution to the concept of unity in diversity and a complete negation of the British theory of government through fragmentation.

There were 3(three) states namely: (i) Assam (ii) Manipur and (iii) Tripura at the time of independent in the NER of India. The remaining 4(four) states viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya,
Wazarat and Nagaland were parts of Assam. There are 7 (seven) fullledged states in the NER of India from 1987. The present system of education or western education left an impression on the progress of people throughout the length and breadth of NER. It is a change towards modernism. Thus this type of education has always played an important, significant and positive role in the proper development process of NER. A comparative study of the development of primary education in the NER of India are discussed briefly in this chapter.

1.2 Growth and Development of Educational Institutions at the Primary Stages in the NER of India:

In order to assess the growth and development of primary education it will be interesting to note the numerical data and figure of primary schools, pupils and teachers in the NER since independence. There are only 9,786 primary schools in the NER of which 8,627 (88.52%) and 1,119 (11.48%) are for boys and girls respectively during 1948-69. Most of the educational institutions at the primary stages are concentrated in Assam. Assam has the highest number of primary schools 9,144, contributing 93.82% to the total number of NER followed by Tripura 368 (3.88%) and Manipur 234 (2.44%). Thus Manipur has the lowest number of primary schools in the NER, when Indian achieved her independence.

The total number of pupils at the primary schools in the NER are 6,08,652, comprising of 4,45,476 (73.19%) boys and 1,63,176 (26.81%) girls during 1948-69. Assam has the highest number of pupils
(18,67,043) contributing 93.26% followed by Manipur 21,858 (3.45%) and Tripura 19,751 (3.12%) at the primary schools. This proved that Manipur has more pupils at the primary schools than Tripura. The total number of teachers at the primary schools in the North-Eastern Region are 14,025 of which 12,528 (80.33%) are men and the remaining 1,497 (10.67%) are women. Assam has the highest number of teachers (12,781%) at the primary schools contributing 91.13% to the total number, followed by Tripura 699 (4.98%) and Manipur 545 (3.88%).

It is observed that Assam and Tripura have the maximum and minimum number of pupils at the primary stages of school education in the North-Eastern Region of India. The percentage of pupils to the total population of North-Eastern Region was 4.6%, of which 7.4% and 1.8% are male and female respectively, during 1948-49. The percentage of pupils to the total population of Assam, Manipur and Tripura are 6.7%, 4% and 3.4% respectively. The position of schools, pupils, teachers and percentage of pupils to the total population in the North-Eastern Region of India during 1948-49 is given in Table No. 7.1.

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TABLE NO. 7.1

POSITION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE NER OF INDIA DURING 1948-49

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Assam</th>
<th>Manipur</th>
<th>Tripura</th>
<th>NER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Schools</td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>8,046</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>8,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>1,098</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,144</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>9,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupils in Primary Schools</td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>4,07,621</td>
<td>20,907</td>
<td>16,948</td>
<td>4,45,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>1,59,422</td>
<td>951</td>
<td>2,803</td>
<td>1,63,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,67,043</td>
<td>21,858</td>
<td>19,751</td>
<td>6,08,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers in Primary Schools</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>11,377</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>12,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>1,404</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12,781</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>14,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of pupils to the total population</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.2.1 Educational Institutions at the Primary Stages:

The total number of primary and upper primary schools in the NER rose to 24,493 and 4,164 during 1970-71, contributing 5.99% and 4.59% to the total number of primary schools in India. Assam has the maximum number of primary (17,723) and upper primary schools (3,092), in the NER, contributing 72.36% and 74.26%. Manipur having only 2,472 primary and 384 upper primary schools contributed only 10.09% and 9.22%. The total number of primary and upper primary schools during 1980-81 in the NER rose to 32,788 and 6,109 respectively, of which Assam has the maximum numbers 21,723 and 4,194 contributing 66.25% and 68.65% respectively. Manipur having 2,860 and 425 contributed only 8.72% and 6.96% to the total number of primary and upper primary schools in the NER of India.

In 1990-91, Assam and Mizoram contributed the highest (68.97%) and lowest (2.69%) percentages to the total number of primary schools, in the NER, whereas Manipur contributed only 7.71% having 3,226 against the total number of 41,866 primary schools. The total number of upper primary schools rose to 8,664 of which Arunachal Pradesh having only 234 contributed 2.93% (lowest) and Assam 65.82% (highest). Manipur having only 693 upper primary schools contributed only 7.99% to total number of NER. Table No. 7.2 shows the growth of recognised educational institutions at the primary stages in the NER since 1970.
TABLE NO. 7.2

GROWTH OF RECOGNISED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AT THE PRIMARY STAGES IN THE NER OF INDIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Primary Schools</th>
<th>Upper Primary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>503 845 1,122 47 117</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>17,723 21,723 28,876 3,092 4,194</td>
<td>5,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>2,472 2,860 3,226 384 425</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>2,528 3,918 4,163 211 473</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>NA 655 1,109 NA 303</td>
<td>544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>883 1,144 1,287 210 303</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>1,384 1,643 2,083 220 294</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NER</td>
<td>24,493 32,788 41,866 4,164 6,109</td>
<td>8,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>4,08,378 4,90,503 5,98,392 90,621 1,18,555 1,46,636</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


7.2.2 Growth of Educational Institutions at the Primary Stages during 1992-93.

The total number of educational institutions at the primary stages are 50,530 of which 41,866 and 8,664 are primary and upper primary schools during 1990-91 in the NER as stated earlier. The total number of educational institutions at the primary stages rose to 50,587 of which 41,892 and 8,695 are primary and upper primary schools during 1991-92. But the total number of educational institutions at the primary stages in the NER reduced to 50,538 comprising of 41,833 primary and 8,705 upper primary schools during 1992-93.

Assam has the highest number of educational institutions (34,579) at the primary stages of which 28,876 and 5,703 are primary and upper primary schools during 1992-93 in the NER, followed by Meghalaya (4,875), Manipur (3,861), Tripura (2,497), Nagaland (1,662), Mizoram (1,619) and Arunachal Pradesh (1,445) respectively. Thus Assam has contributed maximum percentage (68.42%) to the total number of educational institutions in the NER, followed by Meghalaya (9.65%), Manipur (7.64%), Tripura (4.94%), Nagaland (3.28%), Mizoram (3.20%) and Arunachal Pradesh (2.86%) respectively. The growth of educational institutions at the primary stages in the NER during 1992-93 is given in the Table No. 7.3.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Upper Primary</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>1,171</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>1,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>28,876</td>
<td>3,703</td>
<td>32,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>3,180</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>3,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>4,170</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>4,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>1,066</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>1,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>1,305</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>1,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>2,065</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>2,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NER</td>
<td>41,833</td>
<td>8,705</td>
<td>50,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>5,72,541</td>
<td>1,53,921</td>
<td>7,26,462</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Above table reveals that there is a drawback at the growth of primary education in the NER during 1992-93, as compared with the previous years 1991-92. There are 50,587 educational institutions at the primary stages during 1991-92, but the number of institutions have been reduced to 50,538 during 1992-93. This proves that 49 educational institutions at the primary stages have been decreased. Naturally, the number of educational institutions should have been increased like the previous years, in commensurate with the increase in population, demands, needs and requirements.

7.3 Management of Educational Institutions at the Primary Stages in the NER of India:

7.3.1 Management of Primary Schools:

There are 78.18% of primary schools in the NER which are managed by the government and remaining 10.50% by local bodies, 6.54% by private aided and 4.76% by private unaided during 1986-87. Thus, most of the primary schools in the NER are managed by the government, except in Meghalaya where 0.16% of the total number of schools are under state government only. In Arunachal Pradesh 99.16% of primary schools are under the direct control of the state government, followed by Tripura (99.01%), Nagaland (98.10%) and Assam (92.83%) in the NER. In Manipur, 70.18% are under the management of state government. The percentage of primary schools under the management of government for India are 39% and 41.53% in the year
1978 and 1986, respectively. Percentage of primary schools run by local bodies in NER is 10.50% only. It is very interesting to note that in Meghalaya 67.20% of the institutions are under the local bodies. There is no primary school run by the local bodies in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. Nagaland and Meghalaya have negligible percentages of 0.09% and 0.15% under the management of local bodies.

The percentage of primary schools under the management of private aided in the NER is 6.54% only. Meghalaya has the highest percentage (17.71%) followed by Manipur (15.74%), Mizoram (8.76%) and Nagaland (1.59%) respectively. Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Assam have negligible percentages 0.99%, 0.84% and 0.14% of primary school under the management of private aided in the NER during 1986-87.

The percentage of private unaided institutions at the primary stage in the NER is 4.76%. Meghalaya has the highest percentage (14.92%) followed by Manipur (14.07%), Mizoram (2.99%), Assam (1.31%) and Nagaland (0.18%), respectively under the management private unaided. Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura have not a single primary school under the management of private unaided. In Manipur the percentage of primary schools under the management of government is 70.18% followed by private aided (15.74%) and private unaided (14.07%) and there is not a single school under the management of local bodies in 1986. Table No. 7.4 shows the percentage of primary schools in the NER under different managements in 1986.
### MANAGEMENT OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE NER OF INDIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Percentage of Primary Schools by Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>99.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>92.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>70.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>0.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>87.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>98.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>99.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NER</td>
<td>78.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>41.53%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3.2 Management of Upper Primary Schools:

The percentage of management of upper primary schools in India under the government, local bodies, private aided and private unaided are 40.4%, 38.1%, 16.9% and 4.6% respectively in the year 1978. The percentage under the management of government increased to 43.01%, private aided to 8.39% and 17.9% under the management of private aided, whereas the percentage decreased to 30.69% under the jurisdiction of local bodies in 1986. In NER, according to Fifth All India Educational Survey, there are 64.75% upper primary schools under government, 30.72% under private aided, 4% under private unaided and 0.53% under local bodies. This shows that most of the upper primary schools in the NER are under the direct control of the state governments. Tripura has the highest (98.57%) in the NER followed by Arunachal Pradesh (98.35%), Assam (92.11%), Nagaland (72.85%) and Mizoram (16.85%) under the management of the state government. Meghalaya has the lowest percentage (9.17%) of upper primary schools, under the management of state government in the NER.

Four states, namely Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya: and Tripura have not a single upper primary school under the management of local bodies, whereas Mizoram and Nagaland have 1.94% and 1.37% respectively and Assam has the lowest rate (0.38%) in the NER. Meghalaya has an interesting and peculiar type of management of schools at the primary stages in comparison with the rest of states in the NER. The percentage of upper primary schools under the management
of private aided is highest in Meghalaya (85.56%) and lowest in Tripura (1.19%). Arunachal Pradesh has not a single upper primary school run by primary unaided management. Table No. 7.5 shows the percentage of upper primary schools in the NER of India in 1986 under different managements.

**TABLE NO. 7.5**

**MANAGEMENT OF UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE NER OF INDIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Percentage of Upper Primary Schools by Management</th>
<th>Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government Local Bodies Private Aided Private Unaided</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>98.35% NA 1.65% NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>92.11% 0.38% 7.15% 0.36%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>65.37% NA 23.62% 11.01%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>9.17% NA 85.56% 5.26%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>16.85% 1.94% 72.14% 9.07%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>72.85% 1.37% 23.71% 2.06%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>98.57% NA 1.19% 0.24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NER</td>
<td>64.75% 0.53% 30.72% 4.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>43.01% 30.69% 17.90% 8.39%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table reveals that there are 64.75%, 30.72%, 4% and 0.53% of upper primary schools under the direct management of government, private aided, private unaided and local bodies in the NER against the national rates 43.01%, 17.90%, 8.39% and 30.69% respectively during 1986-87.

7.4 Enrolment at the Primary Stages of School Education in the NER of India:

In NER, 21.93% of the pupils only reached class VIII, out of the 100(one hundred) pupils enrolled in Class I. The enrolment in classes II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII as percentages of enrolment in class I in the NER are 56.31%, 49.58%, 41.13%, 37.10%, 30.85%, 26.85% and 21.93%, which are lower than that of the national rates 73.41%, 65.95%, 56.46%, 49.28%, 41.40%, 31.52% and 31.11% respectively during 1986-87. It is very interesting to note that Manipur has the highest rate (57%) of enrolment at the primary stage (Classes I-V) of education in the NER followed by Nagaland (39.95%), Tripura (39.16%), Assam (36.85%), Mizoram (34.49%) Arunachal Pradesh (30.18%) and Meghalaya (21.83%).

Again, Manipur also has the highest rate (42.26%) of enrolment at the upper primary stage (classes VI-VIII) of education in the NER, followed by Tripura (24.08%), Assam (21.35%), Nagaland (16.90%), Mizoram (16.81%) Arunachal Pradesh (16.09%) and Meghalaya (16.02%).
Thus in the NER, Manipur and Meghalaya have the highest and lowest rates of enrolment at the primary and upper primary stages of education. It will be very interesting to note that only Manipur state has the higher rates of enrolment at the primary stages of school education in the NER than that of the national rates in the classes II-VIII. The enrolment in the classes II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII as percentages of enrolment in class I in the NER of India during 1986-87 is given in the Table No. 7.6.

**TABLE NO. 7.6**

**PERCENTAGE OF ENROLMENT AT THE PRIMARY STAGES OF SCHOOL EDUCATION IN THE NER OF INDIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>IV</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>VI</th>
<th>VII</th>
<th>VIII</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>59.70</td>
<td>46.92</td>
<td>36.36</td>
<td>30.18</td>
<td>21.42</td>
<td>16.16</td>
<td>16.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>55.82</td>
<td>47.40</td>
<td>37.09</td>
<td>36.85</td>
<td>31.89</td>
<td>27.12</td>
<td>21.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>79.44</td>
<td>68.80</td>
<td>62.58</td>
<td>57.00</td>
<td>49.73</td>
<td>48.04</td>
<td>42.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>38.51</td>
<td>31.96</td>
<td>26.71</td>
<td>21.83</td>
<td>21.54</td>
<td>18.56</td>
<td>16.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>45.39</td>
<td>42.42</td>
<td>36.44</td>
<td>34.49</td>
<td>29.69</td>
<td>26.15</td>
<td>16.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>61.46</td>
<td>50.36</td>
<td>40.88</td>
<td>39.95</td>
<td>25.35</td>
<td>22.61</td>
<td>16.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>56.85</td>
<td>56.28</td>
<td>47.90</td>
<td>39.16</td>
<td>36.33</td>
<td>29.32</td>
<td>24.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NER</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>56.31</td>
<td>49.58</td>
<td>41.13</td>
<td>37.10</td>
<td>30.85</td>
<td>26.85</td>
<td>21.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>73.41</td>
<td>65.95</td>
<td>56.46</td>
<td>49.28</td>
<td>41.40</td>
<td>31.52</td>
<td>31.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: "Fifth All India Educational Survey: Selected Statistics" NCERT, New Delhi, 1989.
The above table indicates that, only 16.09%, 21.35%, 42.26%, 16.02%, 16.81%, 16.90% and 24.08% can reach class VIII, out of the 100 pupils enrolled in class I in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.

7.4.1 Growth of Enrolment at the Primary Stages:

The total number of enrolment at the primary stages in the NER of India rose to 53,35,476 of which 38,74,033 and 14,61,443 are at the primary and upper primary schools, contributing 72.61% and 27.39%, comprising of 17,12,593 (44.19%) and 6,54,241 (44.76%) girls respectively during 1986-87. Assam has the highest number of enrolment 39,41,746 at the primary stages, contributing 73.87% to the total number, followed by Tripura 3,89,944 (7.29%), Manipur 3,17,900 (5.94%), Meghalaya 2,71,828 (5%), Nagaland, 1,76,532 (3.29%), Mizoram 1,24,805 (2.32%) and Arunachal Pradesh 1,12,821 (2%).

There are 12,37,187 and 5,21,868 girls at the primary and upper primary schools in Assam, contributing 44.33% and 45.26% to the total number of enrolment. In Manipur, there are 1,06,470 and 32,650 girls out of the total enrolment 2,39,150 and 78,750 at the primary and upper primary schools, contributing 44.52% and 41.46%. This proves that the rate of enrolment of girls at the primary
schools is higher than that of the upper primary schools in Manipur. Tripura has 1,15,175 and 33,669 girls at the primary and upper primary schools, out of the total enrolment of 3,08,260 and 81,684, contributing 37.36% and 41.21% respectively. This shows that Assam has higher rate of girls at the upper primary schools than that of Manipur and Tripura.

Arunachal Pradesh has the highest disparity of sexwise enrolment at the primary stages in the North-Eastern Region of India, whereas Mizoram has the lowest. In the North-Eastern Region of India, Assam has the highest rate of enrolment of girls at the primary and upper primary schools during 1986-87, followed by Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh respectively. The total number of enrolment at the primary stages rose to 57,44,883 of which 44,52,752 and 12,92,131 are at the primary and upper primary schools, comprising of 20,23,192 and 5,37,452 girls contributing 45.44% and 41.56% respectively during 1987-88. It is very interesting to note that the total number of enrolment at the primary education remarkably increased to 62,69,766, comprising of 46,75,829 and 15,93,937 students at the primary and upper primary schools, including 17,28,368 and 6,07,608 girls contributing 36.96% and 38.10% respectively during 1988-89. The growth of enrolment at the primary stages in the North-Eastern Region of India during 1986-87 is given in the Table No. 7.7.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Classes (I-V)</th>
<th>Classes (VI-VIII)</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>55,050</td>
<td>36,432</td>
<td>91,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>15,52,815</td>
<td>12,37,187</td>
<td>27,90,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>1,32,680</td>
<td>1,06,470</td>
<td>2,39,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>1,50,316</td>
<td>1,02,607</td>
<td>2,07,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>50,862</td>
<td>46,222</td>
<td>97,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>71,732</td>
<td>68,500</td>
<td>1,40,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>1,93,085</td>
<td>1,15,175</td>
<td>3,08,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NER</td>
<td>21,61,540</td>
<td>17,12,593</td>
<td>38,74,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>5,38,50,028</td>
<td>3,61,43,018</td>
<td>8,99,93,046</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.4.2 Trend of Enrolment at the Primary Stages:

There are 63,32,695 students at the primary stages in the NER, contributing 4.89% to the total number of India, during 1989-90, including 47,25,178 and 16,07,517 students at the primary and upper primary schools comprising of 17,47,001 and 6,13,447 girls and thus contributing 36.97% and 38.15%. The total number of enrolment at the primary stages in the NER decreased to 63,03,865 during 1990-91. That year NER contributed only 4.76% to the total number enrolment at the primary stages of India. Again the total number of enrolment at the primary stages in the NER increased to 63,84,112, contributing 4.69% to the total number of India during 1991-92. There are 48,18,644 and 15,63,468 students at the primary and upper primary schools, comprising of 22,44,528 and 6,76,540 girls. Assam always maintains the highest number of enrolment at the primary stages in the NER. There are 3,43,289 students comprising of 2,64,589 (76.97%) and 78,700 (23.03%) at the primary and upper primary schools.

The total number of enrolment at the primary stages rose to 64,18,289 in the NER, contributing 4.45% to the total enrolment of the primary stages of India during 1992-93. There are 48,59,780 (75.71%) and 15,58,509 (24.29%) students at the primary and upper primary schools, including 22,64,102 and 6,72,791 girls, contributing 46.59% and 43.13%. All the states in the NER increased in their enrolment at the primary stages according to the increases of population.
Assam has the highest number of enrolment 47,78,999 at the primary stages, contributing 74.44% to the total number of enrolment (64,18,289) in the NER during 1992-93, followed by Tripura 5,40,426 (8.41%), Manipur 3,48,720 (5.42%), Meghalaya 2,27,949 (3.54%), Nagaland 2,15,825 (3.35%), Arunachal Pradesh 1,54,262 (2.39%) and Mizoram 1,52,108 (2.36%) respectively. It is observed on the basis of the present study that the trend of enrolment at the primary stages in the NER is in the positive direction. Assam has the highest number of enrolment, contributing more than 70% to the total enrolment of this region since independence whereas Arunachal Pradesh or Mizoram always maintained the lowest rate.

There are 3,48,720 enrolment at the primary stages in Manipur of which 2,68,460 and 80,260 are at the primary and upper primary schools, comprising of 1,23,350 and 37,070 girls, contributing 45.89% and 46.23%. This shows that the percentage of girls at the upper primary schools is higher than that of the primary schools in Manipur. In NER, Assam has the highest number of girl students at the primary schools followed by Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, whereas again Assam has the highest enrolment of girl students at the upper primary schools followed by Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh respectively. Table No. 7.8 shows the growth of scholars at the primary stages in NER in 1992.
TABLE NO. 7.8


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Classes (I-V)</th>
<th></th>
<th>Classes (VI-VIII)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>71,876</td>
<td>52,217</td>
<td>1,24,093</td>
<td>18,201</td>
<td>11,968</td>
<td>30,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>19,26,407</td>
<td>16,97,356</td>
<td>36,23,763</td>
<td>6,64,236</td>
<td>4,91,000</td>
<td>11,55,236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>1,44,910</td>
<td>1,23,550</td>
<td>2,68,460</td>
<td>43,190</td>
<td>37,070</td>
<td>80,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>90,889</td>
<td>83,708</td>
<td>1,74,597</td>
<td>28,096</td>
<td>25,256</td>
<td>53,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>59,839</td>
<td>54,422</td>
<td>1,14,261</td>
<td>19,880</td>
<td>17,967</td>
<td>37,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>82,016</td>
<td>73,159</td>
<td>1,55,175</td>
<td>31,123</td>
<td>29,527</td>
<td>60,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>2,19,741</td>
<td>1,79,690</td>
<td>3,99,431</td>
<td>80,992</td>
<td>60,003</td>
<td>1,40,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NER</td>
<td>25,95,678</td>
<td>22,64,102</td>
<td>48,59,780</td>
<td>8,85,718</td>
<td>6,72,791</td>
<td>15,58,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>6,04,54,320</td>
<td>4,49,15,896</td>
<td>10537216</td>
<td>2,36,93,267</td>
<td>1,50,15,314</td>
<td>3,87,08,581</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that there are tremendous growth of enrolment at the primary stages in the NER of India since independence. The disparity of sex-wise enrolment gradually reduce remarkably.

7.5 Growth of Scheduled Caste Students at the Primary Stages in the NER of India:

It is necessary to pay special attention to the education of children from the backward classes which include the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes, denotified communities and a few nomadic and semi-nomadic groups. It was the christian missionaries who brought new light and new life among the tribals. They went to various tribal areas and some of them spent practically all their lives there. Both christian missionaries and Hindu social reformers have in their different ways desired to see the primitive people courtseid, their inferior social customs and ideas of elimination. However, it was with the entry of the missionaries into these areas that the officers of the administration started paying some attention to them. They had all their important institutions located in the towns. The hill people, therefore, did not get much benefit out of their institutions.

Prior to 1944, the Govt. of India had to direct programmes for the education of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backwards classes. It was from that year scheme of post
Matriculation Scholarship was instituted for the scheduled castes for a period of five years. Immediately after independence and integration of the princely states the national government lost no time to realise the importance of devoting special attention towards its vast backward population including NER of India.

7.5.1 Enrolment of Scheduled Caste Students:

The total number of scheduled caste students at the primary stages rose to 4,80,043 of which 3,59,422 and 1,20,621 are at the primary and upper primary schools, comprising of 1,67,458 and 56,816 girls. Assam has the maximum number of scheduled caste students (4,03,556) contributing 84.06% to the total number of primary stages in the NER during 1986-87, followed by Tripura 73,011 (15.21%), Meghalaya 2,326 (0.48%) and Manipur 1,150 (0.23%) respectively. The separate data and figures of scheduled caste students at the primary stages are not available in the three states namely Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland. In Manipur also separate data for primary schools is not available. The total numbers of scheduled caste students at the primary stages rose to 5,27,995 of which 3,97,262 and 1,30,733 are at the primary and upper primary schools comprising of 1,68,759 and 55,572 girls contributing 42.48% and 42.50%, in the NER during 1987-88.
It is very interesting to note that data of scheduled caste students are available in Arunachal Pradesh with effect from 1988-89 only, at the primary stages. But data and figures of scheduled caste students in Mizoram and Nagaland are not available upto 1992-93. The enrolment of scheduled caste students at the primary stages in NER rose to 5,31,825 of which 3,98,422 and 1,33,403 are at the primary and upper primary schools comprising of 1,87,935 and 56,473 girls contributing 47.17% and 42.33% respectively during 1989-90. There are 5,81,244 scheduled caste students at the primary stages during 1990-91, in NER. The total number of scheduled caste students increased to 6,23,285 of which 4,89,526 and 1,33,759 are at the primary and upper primary schools, comprising of 2,32,051 and 55,009 girls contributing 47.40% and 41.13% respectively in the NER during 1991-92.

The total strength of scheduled caste students at the primary stages remarkably increased to 7,09,116 during 1992-93, of which 5,29,594 and 1,79,522 are at the primary and upper primary schools, comprising of 2,36,525 and 80,220 girls respectively. In Arunachal Pradesh there are only 102 scheduled caste students, at the primary stages of which 99 and 3 are at the primary and upper primary schools comprising of 32 and 1 (one) girls. The numerical data of scheduled caste students at the primary stages are available only 5 (five) states out of 7 (seven) states in the NER. Assam has the highest number of scheduled caste students at the primary stages
(6,05,000) contributing 85.32% to the total number of NER, followed by Tripura 95,175 (12.42%), Manipur 5,648 (0.79%), Meghalaya 3,191 (0.45%) and Arunachal Pradesh provided the negligible 0.02%.

There are 5,648 scheduled caste students in Manipur of which 4,373 and 1,275 are at the primary and upper primary schools comprising of 2,194 and 611 girls during 1992-93, whereas Assam has 2,70,000 girls of which 2,00,000 and 70,000 are at the primary and upper primary schools. Next to Assam, Tripura has the highest number of scheduled caste girls at the primary stages (42,522) in the NER of which 33,295 and 9,227 girls are at the primary and upper primary schools. Meghalaya has 1,383 girls of which 1,004 & 381 are at the primary and upper primary schools.

It is observed that the growth of scheduled caste students at the primary stages of school education in the North-Eastern Region of India are gradually increases since independence. The growth of scheduled caste students in Arunachal Pradesh at the primary stages of school education is not upto expected mark. Mizoram and Nagaland have no scheduled caste students at the primary stages of school education in the North-Eastern Region of India during 1992-93. Table No. 7.9 shows the growth of scheduled caste students at the primary stages in the North-Eastern Region of India during 1992-93.
### TABLE NO. 7.9


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Classes(I-V)</th>
<th></th>
<th>Classes(VI-VIII)</th>
<th></th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>2,50,000</td>
<td>2,00,000</td>
<td>4,50,000</td>
<td>85,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>2,179</td>
<td>2,194</td>
<td>4,373</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>1,243</td>
<td>1,004</td>
<td>2,247</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>381</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>39,580</td>
<td>33,295</td>
<td>72,875</td>
<td>13,073</td>
<td>9,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NER</td>
<td>2,93,069</td>
<td>2,36,525</td>
<td>5,29,594</td>
<td>99,302</td>
<td>80,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1,03,16,746</td>
<td>70,34,377</td>
<td>1,73,51,123</td>
<td>34,78,171</td>
<td>19,33,038</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.6 Growth of Scheduled Tribes Students at the Primary Stages in the NER of India:

There were 13,71,962 scheduled tribe students at the primary stages in NER of which 10,67,429 and 3,04,533 were at the primary and upper primary schools including 4,77,968 and 1,31,678 girls during 1986-87. The total number of scheduled tribe students at the primary stages rose to 16,74,880 of which 11,38,706 and 5,36,174 are at the primary and upper primary schools comprising of 5,22,037 and 1,47,052 girls, contributing 45.87% and 27.43% during 1987-88. The total number of enrolment of scheduled tribe students are 16,21,259 during 1988-89. The total number of enrolment of scheduled tribe students at the primary stages increased to 16,15,437 during 1989-90 of which 13,01,221 and 3,14,216 are at the primary and upper primary stages including 5,92,006 and 1,38,337 girls.

The growth of scheduled tribe students at the primary stages in the NER increased to 16,92,268 contributing 17.67% to the total number of scheduled tribe students at the primary stages in India, of which 13,71,233 and 3,21,035 are at the primary and upper primary schools comprising of 6,29,196 and 1,39,553 girls during 1990-91. The enrolment of scheduled tribe students at the primary stages in the NER remarkably increased to 17,06,227 of which 13,55,177 and 3,51,050 are at the primary and upper primary schools comprising of 6,16,604 and 1,52,342 girls contributing 45.30% and 43.40%
respectively during 1991-92. It is also very interesting to note that all the seven states in the NER have more than one lakh scheduled tribe students at the primary education from this year.

There is a drawback on the enrolment of scheduled tribes students at the primary stages during 1992-93 in the NER. The total number of enrolment reduced to 16,45,160 in this year. This is the result of a sudden set-back on the enrolment of scheduled tribe students at the primary stages in Assam. The total number of scheduled tribe students at the primary stages in Assam was 8,26,763 during 1991-92 and total strength during 1992-93 reduced to 7,40,000. Thus there is a gap of nearly 1(one) lakh in between the previous and current year on the enrolment of scheduled tribe students at the primary stages in Assam only. The total number of scheduled tribe students at the primary stages in the NER, contributed 15.83% to the total number of scheduled tribe students at the primary stages of India during 1992-93.

Assam has the highest number of scheduled tribe students at the primary stages in the NER, even though there exist a sharp decrease at the total number of enrolment, contributing 44.98% to the total number, followed by Meghalaya 1,91,919 (11.61%), Nagaland 1,76,917 (10.70%), Tripura 1,68,291 (10.21%), Mizoram 1,51,538 (9.18%), Manipur 1,11,408 (6.75%) and Arunachal Pradesh 1,05,087
(6.38%) respectively. In Manipur there are 93,802 and 17,588
scheduled tribe students at the primary and upper primary schools,
including 42,590 and 17,588 girls, contributing 43.16% and 41.18%
respectively, whereas Assam has 5,80,000 and 1,60,000 scheduled tribe
students, comprising of 2,60,000 and 70,000 girls, contributing 44.83%
and 43.75% respectively. Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest number
of scheduled tribe students at the primary stages in the NER including
36,181 and 6,927 girls at the primary and upper primary schools.

It reveals that there is a tremendous growth of scheduled
tribe students at the primary stages of school education in the North-
Eastern Region of India since independence. The total number of
scheduled tribe girls at the primary stages also remarkably increased
throughout the length and breadth of this region. There are 5,81,357
and 1,58,647 scheduled tribe girl scholars at the primary and upper
primary stages of school education in the North-Eastern Region of
India during 1992-93. Assam has the highest number of scheduled
tribe students 2,60,000 and 70,000 at the primary and upper
primary schools in the North-Eastern Region of India, followed by
Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh
respectively in the North-Eastern Region of India. Table No. 7.10
shows the growth of scheduled tribe students at the primary stages
of school education in the North-Eastern Region of India during 1992-
93.
TABLE NO. 7.16

GROWTH OF SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS AT THE PRIMARY STAGES IN THE NER OF INDIA
DURING 1992-93

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Classes (I-V)</th>
<th></th>
<th>Classes (VI-VIII)</th>
<th></th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>50,544</td>
<td>36,181</td>
<td>86,725</td>
<td>11,435</td>
<td>6,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>3,20,000</td>
<td>2,60,000</td>
<td>5,80,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>51,230</td>
<td>42,590</td>
<td>93,820</td>
<td>9,802</td>
<td>7,786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>78,613</td>
<td>73,320</td>
<td>1,51,933</td>
<td>20,792</td>
<td>19,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>59,698</td>
<td>54,212</td>
<td>1,13,910</td>
<td>19,792</td>
<td>17,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>66,736</td>
<td>59,545</td>
<td>1,26,281</td>
<td>25,983</td>
<td>24,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>76,083</td>
<td>55,509</td>
<td>1,31,592</td>
<td>24,448</td>
<td>12,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>12,84,261</td>
<td>2,02,252</td>
<td>1,58,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>33,32,660</td>
<td>83,64,603</td>
<td>13,36,293</td>
<td>6,92,903</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.7 Development of Teacher Education in the NER of India:

Teacher education in the NER began to develop in the 20th century. In Assam a department of education was created in 1905. Those type of institutions were primary, Anglo-vernacular and high school. There were a few Normal Schools for the training of teachers in the NER. The number of teachers gradually increased at every stages of school education but there are a few trained teachers in NER at the primary stages before independent. The government could not properly extend and provide the facilities for training of teachers at the primary stages. But the government of Assam sanctioned opening of six training centres, three in Assam valley, two in Sylhet District (now in Bangladesh) and one in Khasi-Jaintia Hills District.

Training for lower grade teachers was given in government Normal Schools at Silchar, Jorhat and the training classes at Nagaon, Tezpur, Guwahati, North Sylhet and Lunglei. The teachers serving in the High Schools (Secondary Schools) were providing Bachelor of Teaching (B.T.), throughout the region. The Department of Teacher Training was started by the University of Guwahati in 1949. The state government of Assam started Post Graduate Training (P.G.T.) college at Jorhat, with the provision for B.T. course as well as teacher's Diploma Course for the undergraduate teachers serving at the secondary schools in 1957. In 1964 one P.G.T.
college was also started at Shillong for training of secondary school teachers. Teacher education programme at the primary stages in Manipur was started during 1952-53, with the setting up of one Normal Training Institute, where sixty undergraduate and matriculate teachers were given training. Later three more Basic Training Institutes (B.T.I.) were established at (i) Canchipur (1959) (ii) Ukhrul (1961) and (iii) Kakching (1961) respectively.

7.7.1 Growth of Teachers at the Primary Stages:

There are 1,42,055 teachers at the primary stages in the NER, of which 93,097 and 48,958 are at the primary and upper primary schools comprising of 21,047 and 9,126 women, contributing 22.58% and 18.75% to the total number during 1986-87. Assam has the highest number of teachers (91,600) at the primary stages, contributing 64.48% to the total number followed by Manipur 12,990 (9.14%), Nagaland 9,842 (6.92%), Meghalaya 9,449 (6.63%), Tripura 8,965 (5.63%), Mizoram 5,993 (3.52%) and Arunachal Pradesh 3,216 (2.11%). The total strength of teachers at the primary stages rose to 1,63,163 during 1988-89. Assam has the highest number of teachers (1,08,200) at the primary stages, contributing 65.94% to the total number of teachers (1,64,095) in the NER followed by Manipur 13,136 (8%), Tripura 12,345 (7.52%), Nagaland 9,768 (5.95%), Meghalaya 9,722 (5.2%), Mizoram 6,911 (4.21%) and Arunachal Pradesh 4,007 (2.44%) respectively during 1989-90.
The total number of teachers at the primary stages in the NER rose to 1,69,645 of which 1,10,578 and 59,067 are at the primary and upper primary schools, comprising of 25,084 and 11,169 women contributing 22.68% and 18.91% during 1990-91. Assam has the highest number of teachers (1,10,364) in the NER contributing 65.05% followed by Manipur 15,939 (9.39%), Tripura 12,728 (7.50%), Nagaland 9,830 (5.79%), Meghalaya 9,738 (5.74%), Mizoram 7,009 (4.13%) and Arunachal Pradesh 4,037 (2.38%). It is very interesting to note that the total number of teachers at the primary stages rose to 1,75,263 of which 1,15,168 and 60,095 are at the primary and upper primary schools including 28,066 and 11,584 women, during 1991-92. This year Assam contributed 64.95% followed by Manipur (9.09%), Tripura (8.26%), Nagaland (5.74%), Meghalaya (5.56%), Mizoram (3.94%) and Arunachal Pradesh (2.43%) respectively.

The growth of teachers at the primary stages in the NER rose to 1,78,147, against the national figure of 27,64,315 and thus contribute 6.44% to the total number of teachers at the primary stages of India during 1992-93. There are 1,16,475 and 61,672 teachers at the primary and upper primary schools including 28,333 and 12,190 women contributing 24.32% and 19.77%. In NER, Assam has always highest number of teachers at the primary stages. This year also Assam has the highest number of teachers (1,13,833) at the primary stages contributing 63.89% to the total number of teachers at the primary stages, followed by Manipur 17,750 (9.96%),
Tripura 15,360 (8.62%), Nagaland 10,094 (5.67%), Meghalaya 9,778 (5.49%), Mizoram 7,103 (3.99%) and Arunachal Pradesh 4,229 (2.37%) respectively.

There are 28,333 and 12,190 women teachers at the primary and upper primary schools in the NER during 1992-93 as stated above. The number of women teachers at the primary and upper primary schools in Assam are 17,055 and 6,554. Assam has the highest percentages (60.19% and 53%) of women teachers at the primary and upper primary schools in the NER, whereas Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest percentage (1.65% and 3.11%). There are 2,580 and 1,750 women teachers at the primary and upper primary schools in Manipur and thus women teachers of Manipur contributed 9.11% and 14.36% to the total number of women teachers at the primary and upper primary stages in the NER.

It is observed that there is tremendous growth in the number of teachers at the primary stages of school education in the NER of India since independence. The total number of women teachers serving at the primary stages also emarkably increased during 1992-93. Assam and Arunachal Pradesh have the maximum and minimum number of teacher at the primary stages in the NER of India. Table No. 7.11 shows the growth of teachers at the primary stages in the NER of India during 1992-93.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Primary Schools</th>
<th>Upper Primary Schools</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>1,974</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>2,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>58,232</td>
<td>17,055</td>
<td>75,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>8,440</td>
<td>2,580</td>
<td>11,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>4,248</td>
<td>2,492</td>
<td>6,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>2,039</td>
<td>1,802</td>
<td>3,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>4,673</td>
<td>1,770</td>
<td>6,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>8,536</td>
<td>2,167</td>
<td>10,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NER</td>
<td>88,142</td>
<td>28,333</td>
<td>1,16,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>11,89,004</td>
<td>4,92,966</td>
<td>16,81,970</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.7.2 Percentage of Trained Teachers at the Primary Schools in the NER:

The percentage of trained teachers at the primary schools of India is always higher than that of the NER from 1986 to 1992. The percentage of trained teachers at the primary schools in 1986 is 57.24%, which is lower than that of the national rate (87.26%). Nagaland has the highest rate of trained teachers (86.26%) and Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest (39.96%) in the NER, whereas Manipur has only 67% during 1986-87. The rate of India rises to 88.41% in the year 1987, but the percentage of trained teachers in the NER is reduced to 55.49% only. Nagaland and Tripura have the highest (88%) and lowest (38.96%) trained teachers at the primary schools in the NER, whereas the Manipur has only 60%. The all India percentage of trained teachers at the primary schools is increased to 89.44% in the year 1988, whereas the rate of NER gradually decreased to only 52.97%. But Nagaland (88.30%) and Arunachal Pradesh (33.48%) have the highest and lowest percentage of trained teachers at the primary schools.

In 1990, the national average is 89.81% whereas NER is reduced to 46.14%. But Assam (64%) and Tripura (29.50%) have the highest and lowest rate of trained teachers at the primary schools, whereas Manipur has only 53%. The national rate of trained teachers at the primary schools increased remarkably to 90.11% in the year 1991, whereas NER also increased to 51.50% of which Mizoram (81.48%) and
Tripura (30.45%) have the highest and the lowest rate of trained teachers at the primary schools. Table No. 7.12 shows the percentage of trained teachers at the primary schools in the NER from 1986-87 to 1992-93.

**TABLE NO. 7.12**

PERCENTAGE OF TRAINED TEACHERS AT THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE NER OF INDIA DURING 1986-1992

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>39.96%</td>
<td>41.03%</td>
<td>33.28%</td>
<td>33.48%</td>
<td>35.12%</td>
<td>39.57%</td>
<td>40.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>65.00%</td>
<td>61.00%</td>
<td>63.00%</td>
<td>63.00%</td>
<td>64.00%</td>
<td>66.00%</td>
<td>66.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>67.00%</td>
<td>67.00%</td>
<td>60.00%</td>
<td>60.00%</td>
<td>53.00%</td>
<td>53.00%</td>
<td>56.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>42.00%</td>
<td>42.00%</td>
<td>42.00%</td>
<td>42.00%</td>
<td>42.00%</td>
<td>42.00%</td>
<td>42.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>51.00%</td>
<td>50.85%</td>
<td>50.85%</td>
<td>61.07%</td>
<td>49.31%</td>
<td>81.48%</td>
<td>84.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>86.20%</td>
<td>88.00%</td>
<td>88.30%</td>
<td>88.30%</td>
<td>50.07%</td>
<td>48.00%</td>
<td>48.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>49.48%</td>
<td>38.56%</td>
<td>33.36%</td>
<td>40.95%</td>
<td>29.50%</td>
<td>30.45%</td>
<td>33.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NER</td>
<td>57.24%</td>
<td>55.49%</td>
<td>52.97%</td>
<td>53.55%</td>
<td>46.14%</td>
<td>51.50%</td>
<td>52.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>87.26%</td>
<td>88.41%</td>
<td>89.44%</td>
<td>89.84%</td>
<td>89.81%</td>
<td>90.11%</td>
<td>89.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: "Selected Educational Statistics", (various volume), MHRD, Dep't. of Education, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
7.7.3 Percentage of Trained Teachers at the Upper Primary Schools in the NER:

The percentage of trained teachers at the upper primary schools in the NER was 44.04% during 1986-87. Tripura has the highest percentage (55.80%) of trained teachers at the upper primary schools in the NER followed by Mizoram (51.10%), Manipur (51%), Nagaland (48.70%), Arunachal Pradesh (42.66%), Meghalaya (31%) and Assam (28%) respectively. The national rate of trained teachers at the upper primary schools is 89.64% during this year. The percentage of trained teachers at the upper primary schools in the NER is reduced to 41.95% only during 1987-88 whereas national rate increased to 90.10%. This year Mizoram (53.87%) and Assam (25%) have the highest and lowest rates of trained teachers at the upper primary schools in the NER. The total rate of trained teachers at the upper primary schools in the NER again reduced 39.42% during 1988-89. This year also Mizoram (53.87%) and Assam (29%) have the highest and lowest rates of trained teachers at the upper primary schools in the NER.

The rate of trained teachers at the upper primary schools in the NER became 41.78% during 1989-90. Mizoram (63.33%) and Assam (29%) have the highest and lowest rates of trained teachers. In 1990-91, the rate of trained teachers at the upper primary schools rose to 37.08% and this rate again rose to 38.72% during 1991-92. The total
The percentage of trained teachers at the upper primary schools in the NER increased to 39.28% during 1992-93. The Table No. 7.13 shows the percentage of trained teachers at the upper primary schools in the NER from 1986-87 to 1992-93.

**TABLE NO. 7.13**

**PERCENTAGE OF TRAINED TEACHERS AT THE UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE NER OF INDIA DURING 1986-1992**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>42.66%</td>
<td>38.66%</td>
<td>34.42%</td>
<td>33.63%</td>
<td>35.90%</td>
<td>38.27%</td>
<td>40.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>28.00%</td>
<td>25.00%</td>
<td>29.00%</td>
<td>29.00%</td>
<td>27.00%</td>
<td>28.00%</td>
<td>28.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>51.00%</td>
<td>51.00%</td>
<td>38.00%</td>
<td>38.00%</td>
<td>31.00%</td>
<td>31.00%</td>
<td>29.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>31.00%</td>
<td>33.00%</td>
<td>53.87%</td>
<td>63.33%</td>
<td>68.27%</td>
<td>75.38%</td>
<td>35.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>51.10%</td>
<td>53.87%</td>
<td>53.87%</td>
<td>63.33%</td>
<td>68.27%</td>
<td>75.38%</td>
<td>80.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>48.70%</td>
<td>51.30%</td>
<td>51.40%</td>
<td>51.40%</td>
<td>29.02%</td>
<td>29.00%</td>
<td>29.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>55.80%</td>
<td>40.78%</td>
<td>35.23%</td>
<td>43.05%</td>
<td>33.37%</td>
<td>34.36%</td>
<td>34.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NER</td>
<td>44.04%</td>
<td>41.95%</td>
<td>39.42%</td>
<td>41.78%</td>
<td>37.08%</td>
<td>38.72%</td>
<td>39.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>89.64%</td>
<td>90.10%</td>
<td>91.23%</td>
<td>91.74%</td>
<td>91.04%</td>
<td>91.09%</td>
<td>91.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: "Selected Educational Statistics" (various volumes), MHRD, Deptt. of Education, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
The above table reveals that the percentage of trained teachers serving at the upper primary schools in the NER are very low in comparison with that of the all India rate. The trend of trained teachers at the upper primary education is not satisfactory and not upto the expected mark.

7.8 Trend of Literacy Rates in the NER of India:

The literacy rate of NER was 48.65% comprising of males (57.55%) and females (38.81%) according to 1981 census, which is higher than that of the national rate of literacy 43.67% of which males and females contributing 56.50% and 29.83%. This year Mizoram has the highest rate of literacy (74.26%) in NER followed by Nagaland (50.28%), Tripura (50.11%), Manipur (49.66%), Meghalaya (42.05%) and Arunachal Pradesh (25.55%). Census of 1981 was not conducted in Assam and data is not available. The literacy rate of NER remarkably increased to 58.26% comprising of males (65.98%) and females (49.74%) in 1991 census, which is higher than that of the national rate of literacy 52.19% including males (64.20%) and females (39.19%).

In NER, Mizoram has the highest rate of literacy 82.27%, followed by Nagaland (61.65%), Tripura (60.44%), Manipur (59.89%), Assam (52.89%), Meghalaya (49.10%) and Arunachal Pradesh (41.59%)
respective in 1991 census. Table No. 7.14 shows the trends of literacy in the North-Eastern Region of India according to 1981 and 1991 censuses.

TABLE NO. 7.14


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>1981 Literacy Rate</th>
<th>1991 Literacy Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>25.55%</td>
<td>35.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>49.66%</td>
<td>64.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>42.00%</td>
<td>46.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>74.26%</td>
<td>79.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>50.28%</td>
<td>58.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>50.11%</td>
<td>61.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NER</td>
<td>48.63%</td>
<td>57.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>43.67%</td>
<td>56.50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


7.8.1 Trend of Scheduled Caste Literacy rate in the NER of India:

The literacy rate of scheduled caste in the NER remarkably increases from 21.4% to 57.75% during 1961 to 1991. Literacy rates of scheduled caste are 21.4%, 25.84%, 42.97% and 57.75% in the census years 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 in the NER, which is higher than that of the national scheduled caste literacy rates 10.27%, 14.67%, 21.38% and 37.41%. The data are not available for Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Mizoram in 1961 census. Nagaland has the highest scheduled caste literacy rate 25.40% in the NER followed by Assam (24.41%) Manipur (22.37%) and Tripura (13.42%). It is very interesting to note that Arunachal Pradesh has the highest scheduled caste literacy rate 36.28% and Tripura has the lowest 20.51% in the NER in 1971 census.

Mizoram has the highest scheduled caste literacy rate (84.44%) in the NER in 1981 census followed by Arunachal Pradesh (37.14%), Tripura (33.89%), Manipur (33.63%) and Meghalaya (25.78%). In 1991 census also Mizoram has the highest scheduled caste literacy rate (77.92%) in the NER followed by Arunachal Pradesh (57.27%), Tripura (56.66%), Manipur (56.44%), Assam (53.94%) and Meghalaya (44.27%). The literacy rate of scheduled caste in the NER rose to 57.75% in 1991 as stated above. This proved that literacy rate of scheduled caste increases tremendously in the NER in 1991. Table No.7.15 shows the trend of scheduled caste literacy rates in the NER from 1961 to 1991.
TABLE NO. 7.15

TREND OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE LITERACY RATES
IN THE NER OF INDIA DURING 1961-1991

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Scheduled Caste</th>
<th>Scheduled Tribe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>36.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>24.41%</td>
<td>25.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>22.37%</td>
<td>26.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>20.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>25.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>25.40%</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>13.42%</td>
<td>20.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NER</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
<td>25.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>10.27%</td>
<td>14.67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


7.8.2 Trend of Scheduled Tribe Literacy rate in the NER of India:

The population of scheduled tribe are scattered throughout the length and breadth of NER. The literacy rate of scheduled tribes in the NER was only 23.91% in 1961 census. Mizoram has the highest scheduled tribe literacy rate (43.34%) in the NER followed by Manipur (27.25%), Meghalaya (21.85%), Assam (21.10%), Nagaland (14.76%), Tripura (10.01%) and Arunachal Pradesh (2.90%) respectively in 1961. The literacy of scheduled tribe in the NER rose to 24.80% in 1971 of which Mizoram has the highest literacy rate (53.59%) followed by Manipur (28.71%), Meghalaya (26.45%), Nagaland (24.01%), Assam (20.67%), Tripura (15.03%) and Arunachal Pradesh (5.20%).

The literacy rate of scheduled tribe in the NER increased to 34.73% in 1981 of which Mizoram has the highest literacy rate (59.63%) followed by Nagaland (40.32%), Manipur (39.74%), Meghalaya (32.55%), Tripura (23.07%) and Arunachal Pradesh (14.04%). It is very interesting to note that trend of scheduled tribe literacy rate remarkably rose to positive direction in the NER in 1991 census. The literacy rate of scheduled tribe in the NER increased to 52.52% in 1991, whereas the literacy rate of scheduled tribe of India is only 29.60%. Mizoram has the highest scheduled tribe literacy rate (82.71%) in this region followed by Nagaland (60.59%), Manipur (53.63%), Assam (49.16%), Meghalaya (46.71%), Tripura (40.37%) and Arunachal Pradesh (34.45%) respectively. Table No. 7.15 also shows the trend of scheduled tribe literacy rates in the NER from 1961 to 1991.
7.9 Expenditure on Primary Education in the NER of India:

It will be very interesting to begin with an examination of the manner in which the total educational expenditure has increased in the post independence period. In 1946-47 the total educational expenditure in "British India" was worked out at Rs.1.8 per head of the population only. The total expenditure on education are Rs. 18,798,000 of which the amount ear-marked for Assam, Tripura and Manipur are Rs. 16,975,000, Rs. 1,176,000 and Rs. 6,47,000 respectively. Total expenditure on primary education of NER are Rs. 8,439 (in thousand) of which Assam provided Rs. 7,609 followed by Tripura (Rs. 428) and Manipur (Rs. 402) during 1951-52.

Total average educational expenditure per thousand people in the NER are Rs. 1,595 but Assam, Tripura and Manipur spent Rs. 1.86, Rs. 1.81 and Rs. 1.11 respectively against the national average Rs. 1.80 per pupils. Percentage of educational budget to the total states budget of NER are 14.36% against the national budget 14.8%, whereas Assam provided 16% followed by Manipur (14.7%) and Tripura (12.4%) respectively. The percentage of the educational budget for primary education in the NER are 47.76% against the national average (50.2%) whereas Manipur has 62.1% followed by Assam (44.8%) and Tripura (36.4%) respectively.\(^2\) Table No.7.16 shows the expenditure incurred by the state governments on primary education in the NER during 1951-52.

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2. ibid. p. 176.
**TABLE NO. 7.16**

**EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY STATE GOVERNMENTS ON PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE NER OF INDIA DURING 1951-52**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position on 1951 Census</th>
<th>Assam</th>
<th>Manipur</th>
<th>Tripura</th>
<th>NER</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (in thousand)</td>
<td>9,129</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>10,358</td>
<td>3,61,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total State Expenditure (in thousand)</td>
<td>1,060</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1,199</td>
<td>43,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure Education (in thousand)</td>
<td>16,975</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>1,176</td>
<td>18,798</td>
<td>6,50,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure on Primary (in thousand)</td>
<td>7,609</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>8,439</td>
<td>3,26,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Expenditure per 1,000 people (Rs.)</td>
<td>1,860</td>
<td>1,117</td>
<td>1,809</td>
<td>1,595</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of the Educational budget to total State budget</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>14.36%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of the Educational budget for Primary Education</td>
<td>44.8%</td>
<td>62.1%</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
<td>47.76%</td>
<td>50.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.9.1 Percentage of Budget Expenditure on Education to the Total Budget in the NER of India:

The development of education in the NER is very slow and not up to the expected mark, as the plan for proper development of this region was taken place only India achieved her independence. The main cause of the slow progress and development of education in the NER after independence is the less percentage budgetary allocation provided by the respective state governments for the purpose to be served. It is very disappointing for NER that the percentage of budgetary expenditure on education to total budget always remained far behind the national average of budgetary expenditure on education.

The percentage of budgetary expenditure on education to the total budget in the NER was 15.71% which is less than that of the national average of 22.7% during 1976-77. Assam has provided the highest percentage (24%) of budget expenditure on education to the total budget in the NER during 1976-77, followed by Tripura (22.3%), Manipur (17.2%), Meghalaya (15.2%), Nagaland (12.5%), Mizoram (10.6%) and Arunachal Pradesh (8.2%). The percentage of budget expenditure of NER gradually increased to 16.64%, 17.16% and 20.41% during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 against the national averages 24.5%, 25.6% and 26.7%. Arunachal Pradesh always provided the lowest rate of budgeted expenditure on education to the total budget in the NER.
The percentage of budgeted expenditure on education to the total budget of NER is reduced to 18.40% during 1983-84. This year national rate of budgeted expenditure on education to the total budget also reduced to 24%. Assam has provided the highest rate (25.7%) of budgeted expenditure on education to the total budget in the NER followed by Tripura (25.6%), Manipur (24.7%), Meghalaya (15.3%), Mizoram (14.3%), Nagaland (12.3%) and Arunachal Pradesh (10.9%). Thus this year three states Assam, Tripura and Manipur have provided more percentages of budgeted expenditure on education than that of the India and NER.

It is very interesting and remarkable to note that Manipur occupy the first place in the NER to provide percentage of budgeted expenditure on education to the total budget by superseding Assam during 1984-85 and 1985-86. Manipur provided the highest rate (26.8%) of budgeted expenditure on education during 1984-85, followed Assam (23.5%), Tripura (23.3%), Meghalaya (15.1%), Mizoram (14.4%), Nagaland (14.3%) and Arunachal Pradesh (10.1%) respectively. Again Manipur has provided the highest percentage of budgeted expenditure on education (26.9%) in the NER followed by Assam (24.3%), Tripura (22.5%), Meghalaya (15.9%), Mizoram (15.8%), Nagaland (14.4%) and Arunachal Pradesh (11%) respectively. Whereas NER and India provided 18.69% and 23.4% during 185-86. The percentage of budgeted expenditure on education to the total budget of NER from 1976-77 to 1985-86 is given in the Table No. 7.17.
### Table No. 7.17

Percentage of Budgeted Expenditure on Education to the Total Budget in the NER of India (1976-1985)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>76-78</th>
<th>77-78</th>
<th>78-79</th>
<th>79-80</th>
<th>83-84</th>
<th>84-85</th>
<th>85-86</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
<td>39.7%</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NER</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources:


The above table also indicates that Assam spent more per capita budgetary expenditure on education than that of the all India rate from 1976-77 to 1985-86 except there is a little variation in 1984-85. Manipur also spent higher percentage of budgeted expenditure on education than that of the national rate from 1983-84 to 1985-86. All the remaining states in the NER have provided lower percentage of budgeted expenditure on education than that of the national rate. The percentages of budgeted expenditure on education to the total budget in the NER are 18.4%, 18.21% and 18.69% against the national rates 24%, 23.7% and 23.4% in 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively.

The percentages of budgeted expenditure on education to the total budget in the NER are 18.47%, 19.17% and 17.96% against the national rates 23.8%, 23.3% and 19.94% in the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1990-91. Tripura has spent the highest percentage (22.12%) of budgeted expenditure on education in the NER during 1990-91 followed by Manipur (21.41%), Assam (20.36%), Meghalaya (19.35%), Arunachal Pradesh (15.34%), Mizoram (13.75%) and Nagaland (13.39%). Thus this year Tripura, Manipur and Assam have spent more on education than that of the national rate (19.94%). It is also very unsatisfactory to note that per capita budgeted expenditure of NER is Rs. 412.57 only whereas the national rate is Rs. 2008.40 during 1990-91. Mizoram has the highest per capita budgeted expenditure
(Rs. 649.36) in the NER followed by Tripura (Rs. 435.04), Manipur (Rs. 422.67), Nagaland (Rs. 412.88), Arunachal Pradesh (Rs. 397.43), Meghalaya (Rs. 363.88) and Assam (Rs. 206.75).


The budgeted expenditure on education in the NER is Rs. 996.91 crore of which Rs. 247.10 crore (24.79%) and Rs. 749.81 crore (75.21%) are plan and non-plan. Assam contributed the highest percentage (55.32%) to the total budgeted expenditure on education in the NER by providing Rs. 551.28 crore, followed by Tripura 12.45% (Rs. 124.28 crore), Manipur 8.23% (Rs. 82.76 crore), Mizoram 4.84% (Rs. 48.24 crore) and Arunachal Pradesh 4.42% (Rs. 44.08 crore). Per capita budgeted expenditure of NER (Rs.475.82) is higher than that of the national average (Rs. 243.92). Mizoram has the highest per capita budgeted expenditure (Rs. 670.75) in the NER, followed by Nagaland (Rs. 605.55), Arunachal Pradesh (Rs. 512.50), Tripura (Rs. 453.83%), Meghalaya (Rs. 436.81), Manipur (433.93) and Assam (217.41).

It is very interesting to note that the percentage of budgeted expenditure on education to the total budget in the NER (19.94%) is higher than that of the national rate (13.33%) during 1991-92. But the percentage of budgeted expenditure on education to the total budget of NER are always lower than that of the national average.
the previous years. Table No. 7.18 shows the budgeted expenditure on education in the NER during 1991-92.

**TABLE NO. 7.18**

**BUDGETED EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN THE NER OF INDIA DURING 1991-92.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Budgeted Exp. (Rs. in crore)</th>
<th>Per Capita budgeted in Rs.</th>
<th>% of Budgeted Exp. on Edn.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>Non-Plan</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>18.68</td>
<td>25.40</td>
<td>44.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>124.22</td>
<td>427.06</td>
<td>551.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>13.21</td>
<td>69.22</td>
<td>82.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>23.88</td>
<td>53.96</td>
<td>77.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>11.28</td>
<td>36.96</td>
<td>48.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>22.93</td>
<td>45.83</td>
<td>68.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>32.90</td>
<td>91.38</td>
<td>124.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NER</td>
<td>247.10</td>
<td>749.81</td>
<td>996.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>3481.37</td>
<td>17488.58</td>
<td>20969.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.9.3 Annual Plan 1992-93 Approved Out-lay of NER:

In NER, general education give more emphasis than other types of education such as technical education, sports and youth affairs and arts and culture, according to annual plan 1992-93 approved out-lay. The total earmarked expenditure on education in the NER is Rs. 27,860 lakh, comprising of general education (Rs. 4,289 lakh), technical education (Rs. 1,129 lakh), sports and youth affairs (Rs. 1,403 lakh) and arts and culture (Rs. 1,039 lakh). In this approved annual plan out-lay, Assam has provided the highest expenditure on general education Rs. 13,150 lakh (54.14%), followed by Arunachal Pradesh Rs. 3,225 lakh (13.28%), Tripura Rs. 2,573 (10.60%), Meghalaya Rs. 2,122 lakh (8.74%), Manipur Rs. 1,450 lakh (5.97%), Mizoram Rs. 907 lakh (3.73%) and Nagaland Rs. 860 lakh (3.55%) respectively in the NER.

Assam spent the highest expenditure on education (Rs. 14,650 lakh) in the NER of India contributing 52.58% followed by Arunachal Pradesh Rs. 3,474 lakh (12.47%), Tripura Rs. 2,800 lakh (10.05%), Meghalaya Rs. 2,534 lakh (9.09%), Manipur 1,960 lakh (7.04%), Nagaland Rs. 1,315 lakh (4.72%) and Mizoram Rs. 1,127 lakh (4.04%) respectively during 1992-93. Assam and Meghalaya have provided the highest and lowest expenditure on technical education in the NER by providing Rs. 800 lakh and Rs. 32 lakh. Table No. 7.19 shows the annual plan 1992-93 approved out-lay in the NER.
TABLE NO. 7.19

ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 APPROVED OUT-LAY OF NER OF INDIA

(Rs. in lakh)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>General Edn.</th>
<th>Technical Edn.</th>
<th>Sports &amp; Youth Affairs</th>
<th>Arts and Culture</th>
<th>Total Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>3,225</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>3,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>13,150</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>14,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>1,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>2,122</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>2,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>1,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>2,575</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| NER         | 24,289       | 1,129          | 1,403                  | 1,039            | 27,860          |

| INDIA       | 2,36,945     | 57,672         | 16,646                 | 13,155           | 3,28,345        |

The above table indicates that Assam has provided more expenditure than that of the remaining 6(six) states in all sectors of education except Sports and Youth Affairs. Manipur and Meghalaya have provided more expenditure on Sports and Youth Affairs in the North-Eastern Region of India. Nagaland has also provided lowest expenditure (Rs. 860 lakh) on general education in this region. It is very interesting to note that Arunachal Pradesh has provided the highest expenditure on general education next to Assam in the North-Eastern Region of India according to annual plan 1992-93 approved out-lay. Assam and Tripura have provided the highest and lowest expenditure on Arts and Culture in the North-Eastern Region of India.