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ADULT EDUCATION
REVIEW

1952

Vol. 10

No. 1, 2

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Adult Education Review

(Monthly)

196

Vol. IV]

NOVEMBER, 1952.

[No. 1

142535

Mass illiteracy can be wiped out Only by mobilising the whole Nation to the task, says Minister

Inaugurating the Third South Indian Adult Education Week on 8-11-52 the Hon'ble Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, Education Minister, Madras State, made a policy speech.

Mass illiteracy, the Minister said, can be wiped out only by mobilising the whole nation to the task, which is too big to be essayed and accomplished by any one agency, official or unofficial, however resourceful and well organised it be.

Addressing a public meeting held in Muthialpet High School, Madras, on the last day of the Week, Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance and Food, said he had been closely associated with Adult Education effort in Coimbatore District and knew the difficulties of the problem.

Students, said the Finance Minister, could do much to promote Adult Literacy, during the summer vacation. The adult was willing and eager to learn, only the educated classes should rise to the occasion.

20 MAR 1953



Published by:
Sri T. J. R. GOPAL,
Organising Secretary,
**The South Indian Adult
Education Association,
Madras-1.**

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A panoramic view of all the Social Service activities in Madras State was provided to Prime Minister Nehru on the occasion of his latest visit to Madras, by means of an Exhibition in "Raj Bhavan," Guindy. The Asoka Society, Madras, was given a stall where it conducted an Adult Literacy class. Picture above gives a view of the stall which was visited, besides the Prime Minister, by the Chief Minister of Madras State, Sri C. Rajagopalachari. A detailed report is published on the last page.

ADULT EDUCATION REVIEW

MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

The South Indian Adult Education Association, Madras.

(All Correspondence should be addressed to the Organising Secretary)

Vol. IV

NOVEMBER, 1952

No. I

EDITORIAL

The Deputy Inspector of Schools and Adult Education Centres

For want of proper training of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools the Adult Education movement in South India, as a State enterprise, has suffered. The Deputy Inspectors, both the Junior and Senior varieties, are a hard working lot and to have added visits and inspection of Adult institutions to their work was itself an unkindness. To have asked them to do the job without training was worse. We may not be correct if we said that the Deputy Inspectors had no training at all. At the beginning they were sent in batches of a few to observe the work at the Government Training Schools. That was only for ten days. When it was an observation of about a fourth of the course, it really meant nothing except a change of weather. We know they were expected to send some sort of a report. Later, there was a slight change. Junior Deputy Inspectors sometimes and very rarely School Assistants also were deputed to undergo the six weeks training. Then a scheme to draw students to the Adult Education endeavour was contemplated as also when training school pupil-teachers were proposed to be given Adult Education Training as they left the institutions at the end of the original two years course, a number of Graduate Teach-

ers and School Assistants were given what was called "intensive training" but most of these were not actually men engaged in field work as guardians over Adult Education Centres. It has happened therefore that though there is a section of the Inspectorate which has received some type of training, still an appreciably large number of the Inspectorate has had no training of any type. The Department has so far proceeded on the assumption that any man in the Inspectorate is sufficient to handle Adult Education Centres. The department did not at least make it a condition that every person in the Inspectorate should run at his headquarters under his inspiration Adult Education Centre or Centres as models to be copied elsewhere. This suggestion was made, we understand, in 1950 but was not taken. If, at least, this were done, we should have had today about 500 Model Centres in the State. But what is the position today? Even the Centres at the headquarters of Deputy Inspectors are badly off. The teacher, by himself, has been unable to create the social atmosphere required to keep an Adult Education Centre alive and progressive. The Deputy Inspector visits, inspects and writes remarks which lead nowhere. The

Deputy Inspector is in some places, not in contact with the local officials of other Departments, not to speak of leaders and public men of the place, nor of the people in general. If he has to guard and guide and govern Adult Education he should be all alive, at any rate in his own headquarters, and by constant contact with local talents, official, and non-official, he should contrive to get full encouragement and support in all possible ways to the Adult Education Centres at least at his headquarters. He may then be expected to do some little for the Adult Education Centres elsewhere in his charge. It is then that interest may be created in the officials of the other Depart-

ments, from the district level downwards, to work at the problem as envisaged by Government Orders. Until some bold step is taken and Deputy Inspectors are charged with the duty of acting as live wires communicating energy to the movement we are afraid Adult Education Centres will live at best a mechanical existence with a number on rolls and average attendance sufficient to draw grants, the same 20 or 30 names looking into your face for years now in the lowest grade and tomorrow distributed into two or three grades. We suggest that the Department should examine the question forthwith and do the needful.

Conference on Continuation Literature

A Conference convened by the Director of Public Instruction to consider the new Tamil Primer published at the instance of Dr. Frank C. Laubach as also the question of follow up literature was held in Government Arts College, Madras, from 21st and 27th November 1962. Dr. Laubach himself was invited to preside. About thirty officials and a few non-officials were present. The Tamil Primer prepared did not receive the approval of the workers assembled. Very radical amendments were suggested, and they are being still worked at. The general consensus of opinion appeared to be that the old chart going in the name of Dr. Laubach and the old Primer going in the name of Sri T.J.R. Gopal should stand. On the general principles enunciated by Dr. Laubach about the teaching of reading and writing there was a decided difference of opinion, and most of the speakers did not want a mechanised method of teaching. They preferred to utilise the beautiful idiom of the South Indian languages enshrined in the folksongs, folk verse and folk sayings. Whereas Dr. Laubach thought that the protagonists of ancient tradition could not reach the absolute ease required in the case of the adult, the others

felt that what was natural to the adult could not be considered unfit for use in the name of ease. However, Dr. Laubach's slogan 'Make things easy, more easy and more easy' for the adult received general approval.

The question of follow up literature was also discussed. Dr. Laubach explained how experts in agriculture, medicine, health and other branches of knowledge were brought together at some place near Lucknow and requested to put into shape what they wanted to tell the adult in their own subjects. The matter so collected would be put into all the languages of India in the simplest way possible and distributed to the adult. While the development was appreciated to the extent it went, there was however a feeling expressed that centralised work of that type would not suffice. Local conditions differed widely in many of these matters and therefore adult literature is best produced in the individual States taking the principles of Dr. Laubach's attempts for guidance. So, the general opinion appeared to be that the production of literature in most part should be on the language basis in the original.

Basic Education and Spinning

SRI Y. VENKATA SUBBIAH, B.A., B.Ed.,
Deputy Inspector of Schools, Udayagiri, Nellore District.

Basic education has nearly a history of a decade and half behind it. Till recently it was entirely in the hands of non-official people. Year after year these workers in Basic Education meet at Annual Conferences, read glorious reports about the success of the scheme and try to discuss problems, such as Organisation of schools, Administration, Inspection, Training of teachers etc., taking it for granted that the scheme is psychologically sound. Now it is widely thought, at least by these workers, that the scheme has come to stay and the people at the helm of affairs, in due reverence to these workers, have directed the State Governments to implement the scheme with all speed. In spite of the directive, not many schools have been converted into Basic Schools for various reasons. The Minister of Education, Madras State, has recently made a statement in the Assembly that he is referring the question of Basic Education to an expert Committee. A very healthy step indeed. Educational systems cannot be changed overnight. They have to be built up slowly with the aid of ample experimentation and profuse research. Though the scheme has been there since the last 15 years, much has not been done and the system is just the same as it was in 1940 except that the self-sufficiency aspect was thrown into the background. The poor teacher is still without a guide book. The ambitious syllabus and the Technique of Basic Correlation continue to frighten him. The children have no suitable reading material.

The scheme with its stress on Crafts and the slogan 'Education through crafts' may appear to be in consonance with the latest educational principles of Learning by Doing, Play Way etc. Though it has been accepted in principle that any craft found suitable for a particular area, may be chosen, when it came to the matter of actual introduction of the scheme, only spinning has been selected as the fittest craft for each and every school and now Basic education means education through spinning.

Spinning might have won us Swaraj, and there may be something sacred about it and a great ideology behind it. But such things alone should not be our guide in choosing an activity for the education of our young children. If one can try to bring some psychological and biological truths to bear upon his selection he would throw away spinning as the most ill-suited activity for children, for the following reasons:

"The primary school period of children (7-12 years) is a period of growth. Neither the development of their senses nor the control and co-ordination of muscle is complete. The acuity of vision, the muscle sense and accuracy of movement are gradually improving. Their muscles cry out for exercise, their senses for experience. They need much of bodily doing" (Susan Isaacs.) But unfortunately spinning cannot provide the much needed ample bodily movement. All the various processes of spinning, cleaning of cotton, ginning, slivering and spinning are all to be done sitting and sitting alone like a grand old lady. There is of course movement in carding. But it is quite a vigorous activity far beyond the physical capacities of many a child. Moreover, as laid down in the syllabus, the children should be at one of these processes for at least 2 to 3 hours in the 5 hours school day. Instead of creating activities for the healthy growth of the children we are only killing the exuberent energies of the child and cramping his growth under the name of National Education. The real activity that can be provided under the scheme is the few minutes sanitation work before the school work begins and the few minutes garden work in the evenings and some games and this is very meagre.

Again in all the various processes of spinning we are putting too much strain on the eyes of the young child, especially in asking him to spin fine yarn on a delicate takli or spindle. Spinning is but a co-ordination of the hand and the eye. The child out of fear for the teacher or out of

the competitive spirit, to produce more, may spin well. But we must not forget that all the while we are damaging his sight and straining his temper. Otherwise the child would have to pay a huge price later.

It is often said that the aim of Basic Education is not to train craftsmen but to turn out scientists who would try to know the why and the wherefore of each process. But such an attitude can be cultivated in the children only when they have sufficient interest in the work. When it is a dull and lifeless activity, it is futile to expect that the children would pry into each and every detail. "Left to themselves children of these years (7-12) are well-nigh tireless in physical activity—running, jumping, climbing, skipping, chasing, etc. Their natural impulses drive them to be doing so and this is their natural means of growth." When children's disposition is towards such energetic activities it is too much to expect that this dull activity of spinning would be attractive or interesting for children. The child would only do it most mechanically and consider the work as a drudgery and hard labour. Professor Gokhale has correctly said in his book 'Practical Education' that charka is not enough manual training because it is too mild and monotonous to suit the boy bursting with activity, who would rather break stones with greater relish.

For another reason also children cannot have any interest in spinning. Our interests draw nourishment from the environment. Naturally one has interest in things of his immediate surroundings and things that he comes into contact with in his daily experiences. But spinning as an industry has become almost extinct in many of the villages and the Indian child has become as foreign to spinning as an English or American child.

The Basic educationists say that the activity should be productive and purposeful lest it may be done carelessly. They believe, correctly too, that careless work can be never educative. But the question is, for whom shall the activity be purposeful or productive? Is it for the children or for their elders? Though the present scheme of education is criticised as not being child-centred, Basic Education is also committing the same mistake in the selection of the activity. The activity

should be purposeful for the children and it is they that should find it productive and not the educationists outside. If the child makes a paper toy or a marble of clay or a card board case or a mat of leaves he is doing it with a purpose and a definite end. The paper toys and marbles, he makes, for use in his play, the card board case for keeping his pencils, and the mat to sit on. Money value alone should not be the criterion in assessing an activity (for education) as productive or otherwise. Any activity which results in the production of a useful object is productive. The product should not be necessarily saleable to fetch us some money. It is sufficient if it is useful for the child and if it satisfies the child's desire to make something. After spinning for half an hour on the takli or charka the child is able to produce some yarn of little immediate use for him. We may consider that he has produced something useful, but the child considers it just the other way. In our eagerness to make education self-supporting we should not be forcing activities of our choice on the children. Forced activities are performed with little interest and can never be educative and all attempts of imparting education through activities will fail. Only mere crafts-men can be produced in the end, though the scheme claims not to do so.

Any activity done with interest and with a motive is purposeful. For a child with some special aptitude for spinning (rare they are) spinning may be a purposeful activity. For others who are not for it, spinning is an activity forced on them, a purposeless activity. Work to be educative should have first a plan, then consideration of the means, selection of material, execution of work and lastly appraisal of the finished product. Can we notice all these stages when the child takes up spinning? No. We prescribe that he should produce yarn, and he does it in all obedience. The activity has become a routine affair and he does it most mechanically. When every thing is prescribed what is the plan that the child can have every time he spins? What are the various materials out of which he has to choose, none but cotton and takli? When we make provision for a number of activities, the child chooses one that interests him and then alone would the necessity arise for the child to go through all the stages of educative work.

Lastly, in spinning the joy of work is conspicuous by its absence. "Motor activities bring pleasure only when they are finished and their result is visible." Completeness only gives the joy of creative activity. The joy that the child feels on completing a paper toy or a clay model after a few minutes work, cannot be derived even if he works for hours at spinning. He may spin for hours and see only his winder getting stouter with yarn, and after a few days make a hank of yarn.

That some sort of manual training is needed for the child for his healthy mental and physical growth is an undisputed fact. But it should not be forgotten that it is impossible to choose any one form of handicraft as providing the ideal training. Spinning alone, though it may be said to be involving a variety of processes, cannot give complete sense training. The Kher Committee formed in 1938, has clearly stated in its findings about Basic Education, that the activity should be of many kinds in the lower classes and later should lead to a Basic craft. But in the present scheme, as is in vogue now, no such provision has been made for the teaching of handicrafts other than spinning.

Having thus seen how ill-suited the Basic craft spinning is for the education of young children, we have to turn our attention to the subsidiary craft of gardening. It is decidedly far better an activity in all respects and many of the drawbacks that are to be noticed in spinning are not here. But before considering the utility of this activity we should see how far this

can be worked out in practice. One that has a little knowledge of the present day schools, will find that not one school in a 1000 has adequate facilities for gardening. Water facilities are very rare and many have no sufficient space. Before talking of gardening as a school activity steps should be taken to provide every school with a well and sufficient open space. Until this is done all talk of gardening is a waste of breath.

Leaving aside the craft part of the scheme, the other principles involved such as the community life, self-government of the school, sanitation work, nature strolls, excursions are really great ones that go a long way to develop civic sense, and to make the child an ideal citizen. So by substituting a variety of interesting activities, such as paper work, clay modelling, leaf plaiting, card board work in the lower classes and fret work, wood work, smithy, etc. in the higher classes, in the place of spinning, by making provision for ample bodily movement in the form of games, dances, mimicry and garden work where there is provision at least for an hour in the day by giving a definite shape to the Technique of Correlation, instead of vague exhortations that correlation should be done in the most natural way, by permitting formal Teaching of Language for developing literacy tastes, formal teaching of arithmetic for the necessary drill, and formal teaching of certain facts in History and Geography which cannot be done through correlation alone, the scheme may be made a success.

Await Early Release:
"WOES OF AN ILLITERATE"
[புதுதலை படுமலை]

Adult Education effort should be a National Movement

Minister's call to the educated classes.

The Third South Indian Adult Education Week, organised by the South Indian Adult Education Association with the co-operation of a number of sponsoring bodies and the Government of Madras State, was celebrated throughout the State from 8th to 12th November 1952 generally in accordance with the programme laid down by the Central Committee.

In the metropolis, the Week was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, Minister for Education, in a pandal specially erected for the occasion in Swatantranagar, in Krishnampet Division, a colony of the Madras Municipal Corporation employees doing sanitary work, where the Association has been developing a Model Community Centre.

An Adult Education Exhibition was also held during the Week and made a success by the various Departments of Government and unofficial bodies participating in it. The many hand-made articles exhibited by the Women's Welfare Department elicited due appreciation from the members of the public who visited the Exhibition. As usual, the Arundale Adult Education Centre, Adyar, made its valuable contribution to the Exhibition, and the songs sung and short drama enacted by the girls of the Centre, depicting the woes of an illiterate, were found very interesting.

The importance of taking education to the masses was stressed by Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, Minister for Education, when he inaugurated the Third South Indian Adult Education Week on November 8 at "Swatantra Nagar", Lloyds Road, Krishnampet, under the auspices of the South Indian Adult Education Association.

Mr. J. L. P. Roche-Victoria, Secretary of the Celebration Committee, welcoming the Minister, said that the aim of the South Indian Adult Education Association, started 12 years ago, was to spread literacy among the people. The object of the celebration was to draw up a programme of work which would enable them to achieve permanent results. He thanked the officers of the Education Department and the Collector of Madras for their co-operation in the celebration.

Mr. G. Harisarvathama Rao said that with the help and encouragement from the State, the Adult Education movement would achieve success.

Education Minister's Speech

The Minister, speaking first in Telugu and later in English, said that it should be made a national movement and its success depended on the activity of the whole community, particularly of those who were educated and patriotic. The role of Government was to co-operate with them and

create facilities. Till recently the Madras Government, he said, had very little organised activity in the sphere of Adult Education. It was only since 1948 that some activity was seen. The Government of India, the Minister said, wanted the Madras Government to submit to them certain proposals and came forward with assistance in 1949. Since then the conditions improved a little. In May 1951 there were about 1200 Adult Literacy Centres. He was glad that at the present day the number was 2,400, of which 1,727 were run by private agencies. A limited number were run by Panchayats and District Boards and Municipalities and the Madras Corporation.

The Minister proceeding, said that the Adult Education scheme of the State provided for the formation of District Councils and local Social Education Committees. He was glad to find that some of the Colleges were coming forward to run Summer Camps for Social Service in which Adult Education work figured prominently. To achieve the objective of Adult Literacy on a mass scale, he said, the entire educated section of the community, official or non-official, should mobilise themselves to the task. In that sense they had to think not of one Education Week but of such a celebration throughout the year. The services of Elementary School Teachers could be utilised in every village

but over and above that he felt that every school, college and University institution and teachers and senior students should try to develop an Extension Department and an annexe to their activities which would take up this work. In that attempt, the Minister said that the Government would give encouragement and facilities. He also referred to the great interest evinced by the Chief Minister in the subject. As a practical man, he said, Rajaji had turned his great gifts of knowledge to this subject and produced some books in Tamil, considered suitable to promote Adult Literacy and Adult Education.

Mr. S. Airavatham, Publicity Secretary of the South Indian Adult Education Association and Assistant Editor of the "Adult Education Review," read messages wishing the celebration, success, received among others from the Union Education Minister, the Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Amarnath Jha, President of the Indian Adult Education Society, Delhi, and from H. E. the Governor of Madras. (H. E. the Governor's message was published in full in the "Adult Education Review".)

Dr. R. K. S. Chetty's Message

The following letter dated 10th November 1952 and addressed to Sri T. J. R. Gopal, Organising Secretary, Third South Indian Adult Education Week, was received from Dr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University:—

Dear friend,

I am in receipt of your kind letter dated the 5th November 1952 and also the Brochure of the Third South Indian Adult Education Week. The programme that you have chalked out for the celebration is an interesting one. The Adult Education Movement is making rapid progress in our country, and I must congratulate you on the useful work that you are doing in this field. I wish your efforts all success.

The following telegram was received by the Organising Secretary, South Indian Adult Education Week, from Professor Humayun Kabir, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education: "Wish you all success in your celebrations of the Adult Education Week".

Before the function terminated, Mr. G. Harisarvathama Rao referred to the death of Mr. K. Sanjiva Kamath, a well-wisher of the cause of Adult Education.

The gathering observed silence for a minute.

Mr. T. J. R. Gopal proposed a vote of thanks. He said arrangements had been made to celebrate the Week in a colony of poor people, Swatantranagar, because Adult Education aimed at improving the lot of the poor and infusing into them a sense of self-confidence and self-respect. The Adult Education worker should be able, when he was amidst Thottis, to identify himself with them in spirit. Otherwise, Adult Education could not make headway.

Earlier, the Minister went round the Exhibition organised in connection with the celebration of the Week.

Women's Conference

The celebration, on 9th November '52, of the Week in Swatantranagar, Krishnampet Division, Madras, consisted of two functions: a conference of ladies devoted to the Adult Education, Mrs. T. N. Ramamurthy presiding; and a rally of students of the city organised by the Students Council, Sri T. Chengalvarayan, the new Mayor presiding.

Mrs. R. Radha, lecturer in Queen Mary's College, Madras, and one of the three Joint Secretaries of the Third South Indian Adult Education Week Central Committee, requesting Mrs. T. N. Ramamurthy to take the chair and guide the celebrations, said that her devotion to the cause was a source of inspiration and encouragement to students of the Queen Mary's College, in maintaining an Adult Education Centre with unabated enthusiasm.

Mrs. T. N. Ramamurthy speaking in Tamil, said she was happy to take part in the Week celebration and preside over a meeting of lady workers. The celebration of the Week, so well arranged for in a colony of workers, was something like a festival. A more appropriate place could not have been chosen. The significance of the choice was that the low economic condition of the people of India was the greatest impediment to the progress of Adult Education as to every other nation-building endeavour. Poverty could be overcome only by self-effort on the part of the people themselves aided by the State in a suitable manner. A literate and educated adult could fight his battle of life better than his illiterate compeer. That was especially so with women. Adult Education was meant to find a way out of

misery. Lady students and teachers who took to Adult Education should do their work not as a hobby but as essential social service. Before the meeting commenced she saw a number of lady students of the Queen Mary's College visiting hut after hut with a view firstly to learning how the poor folk were living and secondly to persuading the poor women to come to the Women's Conference and seat themselves beside the educated women evincing a sense of equality. The poor women were found to be shy and afraid of mixing freely with women of the comparatively well-to-do classes. In course of time they would shed their fear and shyness, provided the lady students and teachers conducted themselves as genuine public servants and endeared themselves and made themselves welcome to the poor women folk. She recalled what Sri T. J. R. Gopal had said on the opening day of the Week and was particularly struck by his statement that when he worked for the *Tottis* (scavengers) and mixed with them freely he felt he was himself a *Totti* for a good and great public cause. Such should be the spirit animating the women workers in the cause of Adult Education, said Mrs. Ramamurthy, in conclusion.

Srimati Susila, B.A., L.T., teacher in the Gopalapuram High School for Girls, said: The Adult Education cause demanded more and more of work and less and less of talk. Tiruvalluvar Day, Kambar Day and such other celebrations were meant to remind the present generation of the priceless work done by the great men for the benefit of mankind and for all time. Similarly the Adult Education Week was meant to make the people alive to their social duties and responsibilities. Mass illiteracy, as Prime Minister Nehru had stressed, was one of the most formidable enemies of India. Those who took to nation-building work like Adult Education should shed their superiority complex. Spreading literacy among women was real investment in terms of fruitful national welfare, because in effect one woman made literate meant a whole family made literate. Mahatma Gandhi had attached much importance to Adult Education which, according to him, was Swaraj in terms of the masses. The Each-one-teach-one way, she said, was no slogan; it was the easiest and quickest way of spreading literacy among the adults.

Srimati K. Bhuvaneswari, teacher, Besant Memorial High School, Adyar, said: It was an encouraging sign that the number of lady students and lady teachers finding time to do Adult Education work was increasing, and also there was more steadiness to be seen. Social Service was its own reward. Those who worked for others also worked for their own betterment. One should do his duty regardless of fruit. God alone could order the extent and quality of the result. The very name Swatantranagar delighted her (the speaker); it reminded them of the fact that they were a free people now. Could it be said that the poor people living in Swatantranagar were conscious of their strength as a free people? Adult Education was meant to make them realise their infinite strength as a nation.

Sri Tiruvenkatachari, speaking in Telugu, said: What had been done in the field of Adult Education hitherto was very little when compared to what remained yet to be done. The task was colossal and called for all-community effort.

Mrs. Saraswati Srinivasan made a humorous speech in Tamil recalling instances where the literate had been worsted by the cunning illiterate. A certain person who wanted to go to Tanjore got into a train at Egmore, with a ticket for Tambaram. He endeared himself to an illiterate passenger bound for and possessing a ticket for Tanjore. On the pretext of getting to know the distance and fare, the educated cheat gave his Tambaram ticket to the illiterate passenger, taking in exchange the ticket for Tanjore, and then went to another carriage and made himself safe in a corner. When ticket-checking took place at Chingleput, the illiterate passenger discovered how he had been cheated. The first General Election held in India under her Republican constitution revealed the extent as well as the danger of mass illiteracy. It should be the aim of one and all engaged in Adult Education work to very much minimise the use of symbols, if not altogether eliminate it, at the second General Election.

Srimati Jayalakshmi and Srimati Kalyani, students of the Queen Mary's College, said that the work of spreading literacy among poor women living in concentrations of huts was interesting; it was educative as much to the teachers as it was to the learners; it called for unflinching earnestness and sustained enthusiasm.

Saraswati, teacher in Queen Mary's College, recalled what poet Bharati had said and observed that there was no charity which was superior to that of imparting education. The Government had fixed the age limits of 14 to 40 for adults for the purpose of grant-in-aid calculations; but workers in the field could tackle also adults over 40 years of age without fear of any serious opposition from the Government. The value of making women literate could not be over-estimated: they would play a vital part in character-building of children, brothers and husbands.

Srimati Lakshmi of the Lady Willingdon College described the working of the Adult Literacy Centre attached to the College, from 1 to 2 P.M.

It was felt that the womenfolk of Swatantranagar who formed a good part of the audience had not followed most of the speeches which were in Tamil, and that it would be desirable to have some one speak to them in Telugu, their mother-tongue, and give them a gist of the speeches made. Sri Hari Adisesuvu, M.Sc., Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College, Madras, was requested to address them. He said: I must thank my friends Sri T. J. R. Gopal and Sri P. S. Krishnaswamy for having given me the opportunity to address this gathering of ladies. Real improvement in your lot can be achieved only by your own efforts. The effort to improve you by any Social Service organisation or Department of Government cannot succeed unless you are yourselves bent upon improvement. I believe you have such determination. All of you must make a common effort if literacy is to be achieved, and you must realise that without becoming literate you cannot live a full and fruitful life. Knowledge is power. The process of becoming a literate may appear to be rather slow. That should not dishearten you. Make a beginning with confidence in yourself. If you do not have any writing materials, start in the old traditional way of writing with a finger on ash laid ground. Make a beginning, and a beginning well made is work half done. Aged women, though illiterate, have knowledge gathered from life, and know many traditional songs long committed to memory. You have a number of songs, each suited to an occasion, viz., marriage, sending a girl away with her

husband, and rocking the cradle to lull a baby to sleep. All of those songs give you a mental picture and teach you all that is good and to avoid what all is bad. That is what we require. Knowledge can be acquired in many ways, reading, writing, thinking, hearing, seeing, touching, smelling, etc. Hearing is one of the accepted forms in our country, and it is the easiest way of acquiring knowledge. You can straightaway begin acquiring knowledge by singing and hearing folk songs, and thereby create an atmosphere for Social Education. Then, with the help of the South Indian Adult Education Association and the lady social workers assembled here, you can take to the other ways of acquiring knowledge.

The President, Mrs. Ramamurthy, in her closing speech in English, expressed her satisfaction at the earnestness evinced by the lady workers for Social Service. Adult Education called for patient and sustained endeavour by persons devoted to the cause. There was immense scope for Social Service and need for any number of workers. She hoped that Adult Literacy would have made considerable headway by the time the second General Election came to be held.

Mrs. Ramamurthy's speech was translated into Telugu by Sri Obulu Reddy, Law College student, and Secretary of the Madras City Students Council.

Mrs. R. Radha proposed a vote of thanks.

Madras Students Rally.

A rally of College students was held in Swatantranagar under the auspices of the Madras City Students Council, in connection with the Third South Indian Adult Education Week. Sri T. Chengalvarayan, the new Mayor of Madras, presiding, Sri B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu, former Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University and now a member of the Tariff Commission, addressed the gathering on the 'Role of Students in Adult Education.'

Sri P. V. Veeraragavan, Student President of the City Students' Council, welcoming the Mayor and Sri B. V. N. Naidu, said, that the Council had been brought into being only a few days since, and its object was to work for Adult Education and render other forms of Social Service. It was their hope that they could make considerable headway under the guidance of the new Mayor for whom students in general entertained great regard.

Sri P. Obulu Reddy, Secretary, City Students Council said: The Council was formed only on 29-10-52 and so within the brief spell of its existence, all the Colleges could not be visited and the students mobilised. We are hoping to be able, and determined, to secure a good number of student workers. There is much enthusiasm among the students for Social Service in general. It would be the aim of the Council to canalise such enthusiasm for the Adult Education cause. There was a feeling in the public mind that Social Service organisations were all on paper, and did not mean much in terms of work. The Students Council would strive to prove that that feeling was not justified at any rate where students were concerned. I appeal to my fellow students to realise that adult literacy work is a social duty, not charity. I have heard people complain that sufficient co-operation is not forthcoming from the adult illiterates. If students approached the adult illiterates in a comradely and endearing spirit the latter would respond most enthusiastically. You cannot win over the adults by giving them tea or chocolates. Students should take to Adult Literacy work in a spirit of sacrifice.

Addressing the gathering first in Tamil and then in English, Sri T. Chengalvarayan said the secret of success in Adult Education as in every other sphere of Social Service lay in the educated workers getting down to the level of the illiterate adults and impressing the latter with the earnestness of purpose behind the endeavour. It should be the aim of the Adult Educationist to establish and maintain contact with every individual adult learner. The role of Adult Education in a developing democratic order was patent and needed no emphasis before an audience of Social Service enthusiasts. It was gratifying to find students taking to Adult Education work. They could indeed work out a Revolution if they organised themselves. He would have at least 5,000 of them volunteer to serve the cause of literacy. Substantial results in terms of permanent literacy could be achieved even within one year.

As the Mayor had to go away to fulfil another engagement he requested Sri K. S. Ramaswamy Sastri to take the Chair and conduct the rest of the proceedings.

In the course of his lecture on the "Role of Students in Adult Education" Sri B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu said that students

were specially fitted for the work, with their fresh minds and natural enthusiasm. Poverty was the root cause of every kind of backwardness, degradation and stagnation in India, as elsewhere. Adult or mass illiteracy was only one aspect of the general backwardness of the Indian people. Such mass illiteracy and ignorance was incompatible with a growing democracy. In India, the process of democratic development had been made especially dynamic by the introduction of adult franchise. Where more than 80 per cent of the adults were illiterate, adult franchise was fraught with serious consequences. Hence it was wrong for the educated classes to keep quiet and take complacent view and allow drift; they should start "educating the masters" and make them fit for democracy. Students of Madras City had an excellent opportunity for doing fruitful national service. Adult Education was the most effective nation-building process; it was urgently needed and must be quickly carried out.

Then the gathering was addressed by Sri K. S. Ramaswamy Sastri, Mr. J. L. P. Roche-Victoria, M.L.A., Mrs. Radha, Sri M. R. Perumal, Adult Education Officer, Tamil Nad, Sri T. J. R. Gopal, Kavisekhara Viswanatha Narasimham Pantulu Garu and Sri Gopala Krishnamurthy.

Finance Minister's Appeal to Students

Mr. C. Subramaniam, Finance Minister, stressed the great part that students could play in promoting adult literacy. He was speaking at a public meeting held to observe the South Indian Adult Education Week under the auspices of the City Central Committee in the Muthialpet High School compound, Thambu Chetty Street. Mr. J. L. P. Roche-Victoria presided.

Mr. C. Vivekanandamurti, Collector and President of the Madras District Adult Education Committee, extended a welcome to the Minister. He said that the various organisations engaged in Adult Education work should co-ordinate their activities.

Mr. Roche-Victoria requested that necessary finance might be made available by the Government for this important work.

Mr. Subramaniam recalled that he was himself associated with Adult Education work in the Coimbatore District and knew how stupendous the task was. Mr.

A Central Committee Formed for Malabar

A Central Committee was formed under the auspices of the All-Malabar Adult Education Workers Association, Kozhikode, for celebrating the Third South Indian Adult Education Week with Sri P. Govinda Menon, B.A., B.L., as President, Srimati A. V. Kuttimalu Amma and Sri A. Karunkara Menon, B.A., B.L., as Vice-Presidents, Sri K. C. Madhava Kurup and Sri M. Krishnan Kutty Nair as Joint Secretaries, and with the following persons as members: Sri K. Kutty Krishnan Nair, Mr. C. M. Imbichi Mammoo, Mr. C. H. Mohamed Koya, Sri P. Narayanan Nair, Sri K. N. Kurup, Mrs. Chandran, B.A., L.T., Miss V. Parukutty, B.A., B.L., Sri K. V. Gopala Menon, B.A., B.L., Srimati V. V. Lakshmi, B.A., L.T., Sri Kunchu Kaimal, D. E. O., Central Malabar, Sri Govinda Menon, B.A., L.T., Miss Frank, B.A., L.T., Miss P. C. Dalal, Sri R. V. Kamath, Commissioner, Kozhikode Municipal Council and Mr. Assan Koya.

The Week was inaugurated by Rao Bahadur K. V. Suryanarayana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., at a public meeting held in the B. E. M. Girls High School, Kozhikode, at 8-30 a.m. on 8-11-52, Sri K. Madhava Menon, former Minister of Education, Madras State, presiding. Sri M. Krishnan Kutty Nair (Secretary) welcomed the audience on behalf of the All-Malabar Adult Education Workers Association. Kumari V. Parukutty, B.A., B.L., delivered a lecture on the importance of Adult Education. Adult Education trained women teachers sang a number of Adult Education propaganda songs. Processions were taken out from various schools with placards and slogans.

Government help would not yield the necessary results. Unless they generated the necessary interest and enthusiasm in the people and got their support in a full measure they could not hope to achieve success in the movement. Celebration of these Weeks, he said, would draw the attention of the public to the importance of such movements and the need for their co-operation.

The Finance Minister suggested that students, besides engaging themselves in

social service, might concentrate their attention on spreading literacy in their villages during the vacation. He also mentioned that it was desirable to make it compulsory that students aspiring for a University Degree should have done work in the field of liquidation of illiteracy.

Mr. Suryanarayana Aiyar explained the significance of the Week and spoke about the work being done in a sustained way by the S. I. A. E. A. and the A.M.A.E.W.A. Sri Madhava Menon recalled what had been done for Adult Education while he was Minister and felt happy to continue his association with the work. Adult Education, he said, was necessary at any rate to enable the voters to exercise their franchise intelligently.

Sri K. V. Gopala Menon, B.A., B.L., proposed a vote of thanks.

The Kozhikode Municipal Council opened a new Adult Education Centre at Bilathikulam.

Conference of Workers held at Bellary

A conference of Adult Education workers was held in the Municipal High School, Bellary, from 9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. on 9-11-52, Sri P. Ramananda Rao, M.A., L.T., Principal, Veerasiva College, Bellary, presiding.

A large number of resolutions were adopted.

The first Resolution moved by Sri D. Venugopalachar and seconded by Mr. L. C. Richard, Municipal Commissioner, requested the Government of Madras to place the Adult Education Training School at Bellary on a permanent basis so that batches of men and women can be continuously trained in alternate shifts in this institution for this urgent nation-building work, since there was urgent need for an army of trained teachers, both men and women, for undertaking the Adult Literacy and Adult Education Drive in the District.

social service, might concentrate their attention on spreading literacy in their villages during the vacation. He also mentioned that it was desirable to make it compulsory that students aspiring for a University Degree should have done work in the field of liquidation of illiteracy.

Mr. A. K. A. Sarma and Rev. Fr. S. S. Netto also addressed the gathering.

Mr. A. Tirugnanasambandam, Secretary of the Madras City Adult Education Committee, proposed a vote of thanks.

2. The second resolution moved by Sri Venkanna and seconded by Sri P. Venkateshachar reads:—Where the District Adult Education Committee is unable to meet the full emoluments of trained teachers working in the Adult Education Centres in the district this Conference earnestly requests the Government of Madras to permit the Local Bodies like the District Board, the Municipalities and the Panchayats, in whose jurisdiction these Adult Education Centres exist, to meet the balance of those emoluments till such time as the schools in which these teachers are working get officially recognised.

3. The third resolution moved by Sri-mathi Balambal and seconded by Sri S. Hanumanthappa reads:—In the interests of efficiency and progress of Adult Education in the State, this Conference requests the Department of Education, Madras, to give school teachers working in Adult Education schools some relief at least from their regular school work by relieving them of this work in the last working period of either the morning or the afternoon session of their schools.

4. The fourth resolution moved by Sri L. C. Richard and seconded by Sri K. Sankaraya reads:—This Conference requests the Government of Madras to give preference to the newly turned out literates from the Adult Education Centres in the State when making appointments to posts for which they are fit, and to give the necessary instructions to this effect to the various Employment Exchanges in the State.

5. The fifth resolution moved by Sri S. Srinivasa Rao and seconded by Sri L. C. Richard reads:—Where the teachers working in Adult Education Centres have themselves prepared useful Teaching Aids such as Charts, Books etc., in the various regional languages of the district, this Conference earnestly requests the District Adult Education Committee, Bellary, to arrange for the printing and publication of these and for their free distribution to all the Adult Education Centres under their jurisdiction.

6. The sixth resolution moved by Sri Lazarus and seconded by Sri P. Ramanand Rao reads:—In order to facilitate the rapid and efficient spread of Adult Literacy and Social Education in the district, this Conference requests the District Adult Education Committee, Bellary, to purchase

immediately for the use of all the Adult Education Centres under their jurisdiction a 16 mm. Sound Film Projector and a Film Strip Projector and also to make available to them in course of time other audiovisual apparatus such as a Sound Amplifier and Gramophone, a Radio set, an Epidiascope, a Tape Sound Recorder etc.

7. The seventh resolution moved by Sri S. Hanumanthappa and seconded by Sri S. Srinivasa Rao reads:—This Conference requests the Government of Madras to increase the emoluments of the trained Adult Education Teachers from Rs. 16 to Rs. 20 per month and of the untrained Adult Education Teachers from Rs. 12 to Rs. 16 per month.

8. The eighth resolution moved by Sri D. H. Venkoba Rao and seconded by Sri K. Sankaraya reads:—This Conference, while conveying its grateful thanks to the Government of Madras for making a suitable provision in the budget for the spread of Adult Literacy and Education in the State, respectfully urges upon it the need for further augmenting the allotment under this head.

Grand Celebrations in Chirala

At the instance of the Municipal Commissioner, Chirala, a public meeting was held on 28-9-1952 at 5 p.m. in the Municipal Girls High School, Chirala, for the purpose of forming an Adult Education Committee in the town. At that meeting a Committee was formed with Dr. T. Rama Rao, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, V.R.S. College, Chirala, as President, and Sri Tadavarthi Basavayya, B.A., a prominent merchant of the town as Vice-President and Sri S. V. Jagga Rao, B.A., Municipal Commissioner, as Secretary and Sri Y. Vyasakumar, B.A., B.Ed., Senior Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chirala Range, as Joint Secretary and with 19 members, both officials and non-officials, including businessmen, medical practitioners, Municipal Councillors and heads of educational institutions etc., The Committee evinced much interest in the movement for the propagation of Adult Literacy.

2. On the receipt of Government Memorandum No. 42455-H. 52-2 D/20-10-52, the Committee resolved to celebrate the Third Adult Education Week from 8-11-52 to 12-11-52 (both days inclusive) and to open Literacy Centres at three important places

where illiterate adults are larger in number. A busy programme was drawn up and the Committee followed the programme meticulously for the five days and created a stir in the town by arranging lectures by eminent persons and also by processions of school children with teachers of both Municipal and Aided Schools Elementary and Secondary and also with the professors and students of the local College. The procession made the people, especially the illiterate adults, enquire as to why it was arranged. This had a very good propaganda value. The slogans exhibited on placards and the sweet music of the school band attracted many and the purpose of the procession was well served. Eminent educationists and experienced administrators addressed huge gatherings at the Municipal Girls High Schools, and made an indelible impression on the minds of the public regarding the necessity and value of Adult Education in these days of Democracy, when every person is given vote to exercise periodically, freely and secretly. All the speakers showed their anxiety to see that the present system of symbols for the elections of their representatives at general elections should be put an end to and that every voter should be in a position to read and write by the next elections at least. Flags were sold in all schools and collections were made by Hundi boxes to meet expenses for the celebrations of the Week. An appeal was sent to the Municipal Council for liberal contribution.

Three centres were opened, one at Reddipalem, another at the United X Ray Clinic and the third at Gangamma Temple. All possible steps are being taken to create interest in the public and to run these institutions continuously and efficiently.

In this connection, it may not be out of place to state that the valuable lectures given by Sri Jagarlamudi Kuppuswamy Chowdary, ex-District Board President, Guntur, and a prominent land-lord of the District and Sri Adusumalli Srinivasarao, of Vetapalem, an enthusiastic worker in Adult Education, Sri Akkala Kotayya, the popular leader of hand-loom weavers and eminent Educationists such as Dr. T. Rama Rao, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, V.R.S. College,

Chirala, Sri S. Srinivasa Rao, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, N.R.P. Municipal High School, Chirala, Sri R. Ramachandra Rao, Headmaster, Municipal Middle School, Peerala, Sri Y. V. Vyasakumar, B.A., B.Ed., Senior Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chirala, Sri T. Basavayya B.A., Sri U. Upendra Gupta, ex-President, Panchayat Board, Chirala, and Dr. C. R. Vijayakumari, B.A., M.B.B.S., Civil Assistant Surgeon, Government Hospital, Chirala, had their desired effect. Sri Solasa Bapanayya Sresty, B.A., B.L., Rajahmundry, Sri Sundara Reddy, B.A., Sahitya Ratna, Hindi Professor, Andhra University and Sri Draksharam Brahmanandam, also spoke at the meetings. On the last day Srimati Vutukuri Lakshmikanthamma of Bapatla, the well-known Telugu orator, writer and poet gave a valedictory address, and an appeal to the huge gathering of ladies, exhorting them to take the initiative in the matter of educating their children and the illiterate adults.

Throughout the Week dramatic performances, variety entertainments and fancy dress shows were arranged. They attracted both men and women and children. Medals were given to best actors.

Thus the whole Week was a gala time in the town and created very good impression on the minds of the people in the matter of propagation of Adult Education.

Celebration in Usilampatti

The Third South Indian Adult Education Week was inaugurated by the local Deputy Tahsildar, in Usilampatti, in the local C. S. M. Girls High School. Also an Exhibition was held. Variety entertainments and propaganda meetings were held in the same premises. Sri V. Muthu M.L.A. presided over the functions. Arrangements for the celebration of the Week were made by a local Committee formed for the purpose, the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Usilampatti, playing his part.

Reports of celebrations of the Week have been received from Ulundai, Viswanatha-kuppam and Vayalur in Trivellore Taluk, Chingleput District, and Vellichai village in Chingleput District.

"I am an adult, he is my teacher"

Rajaji's Tribute to Sri T. J. R. Gopal

An epitome of Social Service activities in Madras State was provided by means of an Exhibition held in "Raj Bhavan," Guindy, Madras on 8th October 1952, to enable our Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, to have, so to say, a collective and consolidated view of the same, says a *Ramarajya* report. The Asoka Society, Madras, was one of the many organisations represented at the Exhibition. An Adult Education class was conducted at the Society's stall. Mr. T. J. R. Gopal, Organising Secretary, South Indian Adult Education Association, Madras, was present when Rajaji visited the stall. A keen observer and able judge of men and movements, Rajaji knows that young Mr. Gopal has played an effective part in developing the Adult Education movement in South India. Although about twelve years have passed since they met, Rajaji recognised and hailed the mascot of the movement: "Gopal! I am happy to see you." Turning aside to Mr. C. Subrahmanyam, Minister for Finance and Food, and others, and addressing all, Rajaji said: "I am an adult. Gopal is my teacher." It was a well deserved and just tribute paid with characteristic and telling humour to one whose silent and steady work is the cause for more than three thousand Adult Literacy Classes and Adult Education Centres being conducted today covering the entire Madras State.

Mr. T. Neelakantan, as Secretary of the Asoka Society, has been maintaining at his own cost and for some years now an Adult Education Centre where regular classes are being conducted to make adult illiterates literate and semi-literates fully literate and he gives talks on various

topics of immediate practical interest to adults of the poor strata. Mr. Neelakantan is also a member of the Executive Committee of the South Indian Adult Education Association. He had the privilege of meeting at the stall the Prime Minister of India and the Chief Minister and communing with them spiritually, so to say.

"Raj Bhawan" presented a festive appearance with a number of stalls assigned to various Social Service agencies and a large number of people moving about in the spacious lawns and gathering information about the activities of the agencies represented thereat. The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari, the Hon. Sri K. Venkataswami Naidu, the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam, Sri J. L. P. Roche-Victoria, M.L.A., Sri V. Bhashyam Aiyanger, and others visited the stall occupied by the Asoka Society and the activities of the Society were explained to them. The Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari evinced keen interest and read the Laubach chart displayed at the stall. At about 6-15 p.m. the Hon. Sri Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by Mrs. M. N. Clubwala and others visited the stall and he was garlanded by Mr. T. Neelakantan, the Founder-Secretary of the Society. The activities of the Society were explained to him. The adult pupils of the Society's Adult Night School, who were present at the stall, valued very much the opportunity of having a look at the Hon. Sri Jawaharlal Nehru at very close quarters. After going through the rest of the stalls Sri Nehru addressed the whole audience from the Stone House in the centre of the lawns emphasising the importance of human approach in Social Service. With the singing of "Jana Gana Mana" the meeting terminated.

Adult Education Review

(Monthly)

Vol. IV]

DECEMBER, 1952.

[No. 2]

The individual must be saved
From the encroachments of
Dictators, says Dr. Radhakrishnan.

In the course of his address, while inaugurating the Fourth Social Education Week in Bombay City on 29th November 1952, India's Vice-President and Philosopher-Statesman, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan said that the purpose of all education was social and that it should be directed to upholding the sanctity of the individual.

Dr. Radhakrishnan observed: "There is nothing more sacred in the world than the sanctity of the individual. The individual is not an anonymous unit. He is not to be regarded as an item in the Telephone Directory. He has a soul, a mind and a conscience which should not be a duplicate of another man's mind. No body should impose any opinion on his pupil."

Dr. Radhakrishnan continued: "Teaching is not indoctrination. Teaching is something which should elicit the great possibilities from the pupil. The purpose of education is to protect the individual from the encroachments of dictators, big business or State authorities. Its purpose is to make him feel that he has a conscience and that he has a right to live."



Published by:
Sri T. J. R. GOPAL,
Organising Secretary,
The South Indian Adult
Education Association,
Madras-1.

ADULT EDUCATION

MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
The South Indian Adult Education Association, Madras
(All Correspondence should be addressed to the Organising Secretary)

REVIEW

Vol. IV

DECEMBER, 1952

No. 2

EDITORIAL

Is Elementary Education the First Priority ?

Quite recently a local daily newspaper has recurred to its oft-reiterated pet view that Elementary Education should get the first priority as compared with Adult Education, and that money spent on Adult Education is wasted. Every one realises the basic and vital need of universal free compulsory Primary Education. But we must be realists in this matter of fact and imperfect world where no single nostrum seems to be all-perfect and omnipotent. The fact is that owing to the want of an adequate number of schools and teachers, more than a third of our boys and girls have to stand out in the cold without the warmth of Elementary Education. Time and tide wait for no man, says the adage. Very soon the uneducated boys and girls swell the ranks of adult illiterates. Further, even the boys and girls who become literate as the result of a few years study in the Elementary School soon lapse into illiteracy because after they have left the schools the domestic atmosphere of illiteracy envelops them and obliterates their literacy very soon. Hence, unless the problem of illiteracy is attacked both on the juvenile front and the adult front simultaneously and with vigour and persistence, the problem of illiteracy in India will not get solved even in a millennium.

The Hon'ble Minister for Education said in the Madras Legislative Assembly a few days ago that from 1948 to the middle of the current year Rs. 1,08,700 was spent on the furtherance of Adult Education. In comparison with the crores spent on Elementary Education, this amount spent

on Adult Education is but a fleabite. The view that the results of such expenditure have been disappointing is incorrect. The number of illiterate adults made literate in these four years runs into five digits. As many as 2,437 Adult Literacy Schools are at work now. The Editor of the local daily newspaper referred to above thinks that with the money spent on Adult Education, 7,000 out of 3,200,000 school-age children who are not in school could have been educated. Even then more than three million children would be unattended at, and would become adult illiterates in a few years.

The fact is that after India framed her Constitution and became a Republic, the Central Government felt a powerful inner urge which the British Government had never felt. A free India with 10 per cent literacy would be the butt of the world. Further, the adult suffrage conferred by the constitution would be a delusion and a snare around India's feet unless illiteracy was quickly wiped out. Article 45 of the Indian Constitution says that it ought to be a directive principle of State policy that all children between the ages of 6 and 14 should become literate within ten years. But equally and simultaneously with such an effort there should be an equally powerful effort to wipe out adult illiteracy. Nay, under article 40 of the Indian Constitution one can assert his right to education and work and social security and a State will be a misfit and a farce if it does not realise and effectuate such rights. The new Community Projects and the great five year plan of

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OFFICIAL REPORT READY

First South Indian Regional Seminar on
Adult Education held at Adyar
in April 1951

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India would be costly and tragic failures if the co-operation of a literate and adult generation now living is not forthcoming. The Central Government and the State Government hence rightly stand for Adult Education and the people need it and desire it and demand it. What apology for it is needed under the circumstances?

The adult literacy syllabus provides for a two years' course, while providing for the acquisition of literacy within four months. Every effort is being made to prevent an illiterate adult made literate from lapsing into illiteracy. The new Library Act in our State will soon enable the State to provide the needed follow up literature to stimulate the adults' newly acquired interest in literacy and education and prevent any lapse into illiteracy.

We can easily realise that the Adult Literacy Centres should be made attractive and that methods of instruction in the Adult Literacy Schools should not be laborious and wearisome to the adults and that the literacy centres should be transformed into Social Education Community Centres. The adult should have music and bhajan and must be told the daily news and must also be enabled to improve his agricultural methods and earn some money by subsidiary cottage industries. Village sanitation and cattle welfare should have high priority in the schools. The adults should be modernised without their ceasing to be

Indians. The only active agencies now working in the field are the trained and untrained Elementary day school teachers who work in the adult night schools. The college students have not yet come into the work in large numbers. The literate have not been mobilised to teach the illiterate. Such fellow feeling and patriotic fervour are still in the realm of theory and not in the realm of practice. But the solution is not by scrapping of the Adult Night Schools but by improving and augmenting them.

The Editor of the daily newspaper referred to above has recurred to the fad of the Roman script. There is something to be said for it, but if a new and uniform script is to be adopted, the Nagari script is the best. The scheme of sounds and symbols in it is fuller and more scientific and phonetic and euphonious. But the tide of script patriotism, like the tide of lingual patriotism, is flowing strong, and it may not be possible to impede it. Further, it is wrong to say that the indigenous scripts have 200 to 400 letters. The scheme of symbols in the indigenous languages is simple and easy and uniform and the same set of additional symbols is used for all the letters. The script question need not be brought in when we have to decide about the value and urgency of Adult Education and merely confuse the major issue.

K. S. RAMASWAMI SASTRI.

"Each-one-teach-one" Week in St. Thomas Mount

A Committee was formed in St. Thomas Mount with Mr. E. W. W. King as President, Miss Joseph as Vice-President, Mr. G. T. Pandian as Secretary and Mr. M. M. Muthuswamy as Treasurer, for celebrating the Third South Indian Adult Education Week.

Processions of school boys and school girls were taken out with 'Each-one-teach-one' placards, and a public meeting was addressed by Shri Ayya Pillai and Mr. M. M. Muthuswamy, explaining the value of literacy. On 8-11-52, the first day of the Week. Propaganda Meetings were held during the succeeding days of Week and

addressed by Mr. Ayya Pillai, Mr. G. T. Pandian, an Adult Education trained teacher, Mr. S. V. Doraiswamy Mudaliar, District Board Educational Officer, Miss Leela Abraham, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Saidapet Range, and others. All the schools participated in the celebration of the Week. A physical demonstration was given by the students of the local Adult Literacy School. On the last day of the Week, Kollattam was played and a Nattiyam performance given and an action song was sung. An Adult Literacy Section for Women was opened by the Tahsildar, Saidapet.

Purpose and objective of Social Education Defined

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan urges adjustment of relations in Society

Fourth Social Education Week Celebrations in Bombay

The City of Bombay celebrated its Fourth Social Education Week from Sunday 23rd to Saturday 29th November 1952.

Inaugurating the Week, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, said: "All-Education is Social..... Our problem to-day is to make our Society something of which the lowest member of the Society may feel proud."

In his welcome speech, Shri S. K. Patil, Chairman of the Fourth Social Education Week Committee, said: "This movement which began in 1939 as a literacy campaign for a few thousand people has progressed steadily into what we call the Adult Social Education organisation of to-day, which you will be happy to learn, caters to the educational needs of 75,000 illiterate men and women of Bombay every year."

In the course of his welcome address, Shri Champaklal G. Modi, President, Bombay City Social Education Committee, said: "Social Education has already been incorporated in the National Five-Year Plan as an integral part of national regeneration and progress. To begin with, in the 35 community multi-purpose development projects which have been inaugurated all over India, Social Education has been integrated as one of the important items therein. The movement is gradually gathering strength"

One of the biggest processions in recent years was the Fourth Social Education Week Inaugural Procession, which proceeded from Asad Maidan to Chowpatty, on 23rd November, 1952.

The procession was a mile long and over 5,000 social education workers, students and citizens participated in it. The procession was led by a band of Home Guards and included Boys Scouts, Girl Guides, City Gymnasts, Bhajan Mandlies and other social organisations. The procession was started by Shri S. K. Patil, Chairman, Fourth Social Education Week Committee. Amongst others present were Shri S. L. Silam, Shri Homi J. H. Thoyarkhan, Sardar Pratap Singh, Shri S. N. Sivtarkar, Shri K. T. Mantri, Prof. V. G. Rao, Shri B. M. Kapadia and other officers of the Committee.

The procession started at 3-15 p.m. proceeding via Kalbadevi, Vithalbai Patel Road, Sandhurst Road, reached at 5 p.m. Thousands of people watched it with great interest. Processionists shouted social education slogans; throughout a running commentary was given by a moving van.

Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India who flew back from Unesco Assembly at Paris on Sunday after

noon inaugurated the Fourth Social Education Week at Chowpatty Sands before a mammoth meeting of over a lakh of citizens of Bombay. Amongst the distinguished persons present were Shri Morarji Desai, Sir M. Vishveshvariya, Dr. Buchman, Shri S. K. Patil, Shri Champaklal G. Modi, Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Shri N. J. Wadia, members of the diplomatic corp in Bombay and members of the Social Education Committee.

Proceedings began with singing of Vande Mataram by Master Krishnarao. Dr. Radhakrishnan was received by Shri Champaklal G. Modi, President of the Committee and Shri S. K. Patil. Shri S. K. Patil, Chairman, Fourth Social Education Week Committee, delivering his address said:

Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan and Friends,

It gives me great pleasure as the Chairman of the Fourth Social Education Week Committee to welcome you in our midst this afternoon on the occasion of the Inauguration of the Fourth Social Education Week. You, Sir, are just returning from Paris, today after attending the Seventh General Assembly of the Unesco, as the leader of our country's Delegation. We learnt with great pleasure and pride

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the happy news a few days back that you were elected unanimously by the Unesco Assembly as its President for the coming year, and on behalf of this distinguished gathering, the Bombay City Social Education Committee, and myself, I offer you our hearty congratulations for the signal honour done to you and our country by this great international organisation.

Dr. Radhakrishnan—the Sage of Modern India.

Friends, it is hardly necessary for me to introduce an august personage like Dr. S. Radhakrishnan to you. However, I cannot resist the temptation of saying a few words which will easily bear repetition. Dr. Radhakrishnan is, after Swami Vivekananda, the greatest exponent and powerful interpreter of neo-Hinduism and Hindu Philosophy to the Western world. He is one of the few sons of the ancient land whose greatness has received the imprimatur of international recognition. Dr. Radhakrishnan, as you may be aware, was the first Indian admitted to the strictly reserved precincts of the world-famous Upton Lectures, Hibbert Lectures, as Lecturer and to the Oxford University Spalding Professorship, as Professor of Eastern Religions and Philosophy. He has the best of the West and the East in him and is one of the tallest intellectuals of the modern age. As only recently Dr. Paulo Carneiro of Brazil, Chairman of the Unesco's Executive Board, has said, Dr. Radhakrishnan "is a man of great heart and high mind" and "a great sage of our time". We, the citizens of Bombay, Sir, join the Unesco in this rare tribute to your greatness. We welcome you Sir, the great Rishi of Modern India, in our midst today, and we hope your words of advice and inspiration will enthuse us to greater efforts in the cause of educating the masses.

From Literacy to Social Education

Ladies and gentlemen, we are gathered here this evening to mark the inauguration in our city of the Fourth Social Education Week, which is, in fact, the Twelfth Literacy Week. This very change in nomenclature will give you an idea of the re-orientation of Adult Education into Social Education within the last few years. I do not wish to go into the detailed progress of the movement as carried on in Bombay,

as that will be dealt with by my friend, Shri Champaklal G. Modi, on whom has worthily fallen the mantle of the Presidentship of this body. This movement which began in 1939 as a literacy campaign for a few thousand people has progressed steadily into what we call the Adult Social Education organisation of today, which you will be happy to learn, caters to the educational needs of 75,000 illiterate men and women of Bombay every year. It has become, barring the Municipal Education Committee, the biggest single educational institution in the City of Bombay. The Bombay City Social Education Committee is at present conducting over 2,500 Social Education Centres spread all over Greater Bombay from Colaba to Jogeswari, from Malabar Hill to Bhandup and from Worli to Chembur—a vast area of 88 square miles. As you know, Bombay is a multi-lingual city and the Committee is conducting classes for all sections of the populace speaking various language—like Marathi, Gujarati, Hindi, Urdu, Telugu and others.

Five Lakhs Educated

The Committee has during the past 14 years given the benefits of education to nearly 5½ lakhs of adults in the city, of whom over a lakh were women. This, ladies and gentlemen, is not a mean achievement especially if we take into consideration the handicaps which hampered the Committee's work at every stage. As a member of this Committee since its inception, I well know these handicaps and our obvious limitations. They are in the apathy of the illiterate masses, the lack of trained personnel for educating them and the last but not the least—the limited finances at the Committee's disposal. However, the Committee has been able to get over these handicaps to a large extent. Through ceaseless propaganda and publicity and through personal approach by its one thousand teachers and workers every four months, it is enrolling 25,000 men and women between the ages of 15 and 45 in its Social Education Centres dotted all over Greater Bombay. These people receive instruction in their own mother tongue in the three R's as well as in subjects like civics, health, hygiene, sanitation, general knowledge and current topics. The Committee has met the need of trained teachers by training every year

hundreds of teachers in the principles and technique of Social Education by holding short-term training courses.

Rupees twenty-one lakhs spent

In the matter of finances, the Committee has during the past 13 years spent Rs. 21½ lakhs on the movement, to which the Government has contributed Rs. 12½ lakhs and the Municipal Corporation of Bombay Rs. 3½ lakhs, while Rs. 5½ lakhs have been generously contributed by the citizens of Bombay as donations. The per capita cost for making an adult literate was Rs. 8-11-0 in 1941-52. Thus the Committee has been conducting the movement economically as well as efficiently. I should like to add here that the work that the Committee has done, and is doing, compares very favourably with what is being done in other parts of the State of Bombay as well as in the other States of India. In fact, the Bombay City Social Education Committee is a pioneer body in the field of mass education in India, and it has evolved its own administrative organisation and machinery, text books and technique to deal with the problem of mass illiteracy in the city.

The Problem of Educating 15 Crores

The People's Education Movement in Bombay is thus going ahead both in quality and quantity. Even in other parts of India, Social Education has been now a regular activity of Government Education Departments and voluntary organisations. However, the problem of mass illiteracy is of such a vast magnitude all over India and also in this city that at the present rate of progress, it will take well-nigh a century to make the 30 crores of our illiterate people fully educated. Of course, the spread of the Primary Education movement, which is now compulsory in many of the States of India, is educating lakhs of children every year. But many of them relapse into illiteracy. Moreover, Primary Education has also its limitations like lack of schools, teachers, school buildings and finances—and by itself it can never solve the problem of mass illiteracy of the adult population. We shall, therefore, have to tackle this gigantic problem of illiterate adults in the country in a more imaginative manner and at a much quicker pace.

Democracy and Education Centres

Nothing short of a revolution can solve this problem within a measurable distance

of time. Much, indeed, has been done by the Education Ministry of the Government of India and by the Central Advisory Board of Education and also by State Governments. However, the progress that has been achieved all over India is in no sense commensurate with the urgency of the problem. India is today a democratic country with democratic institutions. And to make democracy successful in India and to reap the full benefits of democratic rule, it is indispensable that the electorate must be made literate, educated and able to think and judge for themselves. The citizens of a democratic State have no small responsibilities to fulfill. They are the rulers of the country through their elected representatives in the national Parliament and assemblies. An educated adult population, therefore, becomes a *Sine Qua Non*, if the great democratic experiment in India is to succeed and succeed it must.

Voluntary Social Service

Therefore, what is required is that the Social Education movement must receive top priority in the plan of national uplift and regeneration. This alone will not suffice. A new spirit of social service must be created and all the sources of voluntary service must be harnessed in educating the masses. Today a lot of time, energy and money too are being wasted in political squabbles. In the context of things, this waste is most deplorable. In a free India, the emphasis must now shift from politics to social service. The youth of the country must concentrate on the nation building activities. Social service has today become a science and has developed a technique of its own, which must be learnt by our young men and women. We have before us the example of nations, which after being free have achieved almost complete literacy within a few years. Turkey under the personal leadership of Mustafa Kamal Pasha, its first President, launched such a great educational movement in the twenties of this century that within a few years the percentage of illiterates was reduced from 90 to 25. Similarly, in Russia today 90 per cent of the people are literate as against only 15 per cent a couple of decades ago. The same is the case with Mexico where a high percentage of literacy has been achieved within a few years. We in India also can achieve similar results, if only we have a

will to do so. This is a mass movement embracing millions. It must have, therefore, the fullest and willing co-operation of the people. We must have an army of trained workers—the people both educated and uneducated with us in this national movement. Amongst the many forms of social service, in which voluntary workers can and must participate, educating the masses is the noblest. The urgency of solving this problem is so great that even compulsion of some form or other can be enforced with very good results. In our city of Bombay—the “Urbs Prima in Indis” we have no less than 12,00,000 illiterate adults even after what we have done. Educated citizens must come forward to help the Committee in the liquidation of mass illiteracy.

The Fourth Social Education Week

Ladies and Gentlemen, I will not take much of your time, but give a few details of the Week's celebrations. This Social Education Week is being celebrated with a double purpose. To arouse the social conscience of our people towards this national problem and to make collections for the Social Education fund. To achieve this the Committee has planned an elaborate programme of activities like mass meetings, processions, radio talks and the like. To emphasise the special aspects of Social Education, each day of the Week will have some special form of activity. Thus today the Week is being inaugurated in your presence. Tomorrow, Monday is the Social Education Pledge Day, when we expect the educated citizens and students in schools and colleges to take a pledge each to educate at least one illiterate person. We also expect illiterate adults in their thousands to take the pledge to be educated within a year. Tuesday will be the Social Service Day, when several forms of social services like cleaning of chawls, visits to hospitals, etc., will be undertaken. Wednesday is the Main Social Education Day when meetings will be held in educational institutions and labour areas and intensive collection of funds will be done by thousands of student volunteers through the sale of Social Education button flags, one rupee, four annas and one anna Social Education coupons and through box collections. There will be several torch processions in the different areas of the city and you are requested to join them.

Thursday is the Cultural Day, when Mushaira and Kajli programmes as well as several cultural activities will be held. On Friday, Health and Sanitation Day, slum cleaning work will be done along with a big demonstration of physical culture activities. Saturday will be the Civic Day, when efforts will be made in various ways to inculcate the civic sense amongst the people in their daily life. I request you to join in all these activities of the Week. I also request the hundreds of social service organisations, small and big, to co-operate in the Week's programme and to make it a success.

Collection Target Rs. 1,25,000

Besides these activities, there will be throughout the Week, collection for the Committee's Social Education Fund, when thousands of students and Social Education workers will approach you seeking donations from you, and I hope you will pay your mite. This year's target for the fund is Rs. 1,25,000. I know the response of citizens every year is progressively generous, and I am confident this time also it will stand the test. Dr. Radhakrishnan has returned to India only this afternoon to inaugurate this Week and I am sure his presence to-day will enable us to achieve not only our immediate objectives, but also give a momentum to the Social Education movement in this city and the country. Let us all join in the prayer of our scriptures.

“Lead me from Darkness to Light”.

Shri Champaklal G. Modi, President of the Bombay City Social Education Committee, delivered the following Welcome Address:

On behalf of the members of the Bombay City Social Education Committee and myself it gives me great pleasure to welcome Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, the Vice-President of the Union of India, in our midst this evening. As an eminent educationist, philosopher and statesman of international repute, he is known throughout the world. Dr. Radhakrishnan, the philosopher, turned himself into a successful diplomat when he accepted the honoured post of India's Ambassador in Soviet Russia—a post which he adorned with unique distinction. He has proved himself to be a moral and spiritual link between the East and the West and the Parliament has

honoured itself in electing him as the first Vice-President of our great Republic. We are glad that Dr. Radhakrishnan has been elected the President of the Unesco. It is, indeed, a glad sign for a brighter future of the world, and we do hope along with him, that a new atmosphere of peace will dawn over world affairs. We heartily welcome you, Sir, in our midst today, and we express our gratitude that you have been able to spare time to inaugurate our Fourth Social Education Week this evening.

Unesco's Associated Project.

As you are aware, the problem of eradicating illiteracy is a world problem embracing 120 crores of human beings all over the world. The Unesco of which you, Sir, are the President, has been waging a war against illiteracy and ignorance all over the world for the past six years. Even in India with the co-operation of our Government, the Unesco has been helping us by conducting Pilot Projects in educational, scientific and cultural fields. You will be glad to know that our Committee has been recognised as an Associated Project of the Unesco in the spread of Adult Fundamental Education. Through its agency the Committee has received gift coupons of 14 community radio sets for backward areas of the city.

The Committee's Work.

The inauguration of the Week is a fitting occasion to survey the progress made by our Committee in the movement of Social Education in Greater Bombay. Beginning in 1939 as a literacy campaign with the object of eradicating illiteracy, it has gradually enlarged its scope in making illiterate adults not only literate, but also socially educated in order that they may occupy their proper place as complete citizens in a democratic country. You will be glad to know that during the last 14 years, the Committee has given the benefits of Social Education to 4 lakhs of men and women of whom 2½ lakhs including 50,000 women have passed the literacy test. In addition, it may be mentioned that a further 1¼ lakh of adults attended the Committee's post-literacy classes. This brings the total number of persons educated by the Committee to over 5 lakhs—a matter of no small pride for the Committee, especially if the handicaps and limitations inherent in such a mass movement are

kept in view. In fact, the work of the Committee is to some extent also reflected in the rise of the literacy percentage in the city from 39% to 50% during the last decade. As a result of the Committee's ceaseless work, we find today in Bombay a well organised and firmly established mass movement of Social Education, which we hope will lead the great City of Bombay rapidly along the goal of being the first fully literate city in India.

Ten Year Plan.

In order to achieve this object the Committee had planned as early as 1946 its Ten Year Plan for educating 7 lakhs of adult illiterates between the ages of 15 to 45 within a period of ten years. The Plan, however, had to be readjusted due to the unexpected influx of population in the city during the decade just over with the result that the population of Greater Bombay today is 30 lakhs instead of 15 lakhs estimated then. The Committee had, therefore, to face the problem of educating over 12 lakhs of illiterate adults, which necessitated the acceleration of the movement. However, the limited resources at the disposal of the Committee could not enable it to extend and intensify the movement as was required to meet the new circumstances. In spite of this, you will be glad to learn that in the present triennium commencing from 1948, the Committee has been educating every year on an average 25,000 adults as against 13,000, 12,000, 20,000 adults per year in the previous three years. Even more encouraging is the work for the year 1951-52 when out of an enrolment of 45,060, 35,000 men and women were made literate. In addition another 16,000 adults studied in the post-literacy classes, bringing the total number of adults benefited to over 51,000.

Bombay - “Illiteracy clearing House”.

Even at the present progressive rate of educating 25,000 adults per year, it would take well-nigh 40 years to educate all the 12 lakhs of illiterates of our City. I should like to draw attention here to an important fact which is often lost sight of. Bombay is one of the greatest industrial cities in India. As such it attracts every year thousands of workers from the rural areas, practically from all over India, to work in the hundreds of mills, factories and work-

shops of the city. You find the Marathis and the Gujaratis, the Uttar Bharatiyas and the Pathans, the Telugu and the Malayalees flocking to Bombay city in search of employment. A vast majority of these new comers are illiterate men and women. The result is that the Committee's task becomes vaster and more arduous. In order that the work of the Committee may be properly assessed, it is appropriate to remember that so far as Greater Bombay is concerned, we are peculiarly situated in that we have to solve the double problem of educating people migrating every year from the rural areas and also those in the city proper. This is why we call the Committee's work as being done not merely in the urban areas but also in the numerous rural areas far flung from the City of Bombay. In fact, Bombay has become a sort of a clearing house for illiteracy in the land. The Committee educates over 50,000 people year by year. After being educated in the Committee's centres when these people go back to their villages they spread the message of Social Education amongst their own brethren. Thus the Committee's work to some extent is almost of an all-India character and has to be recognised as such and shall I say should receive assistance from the Centre on that basis to continue it.

Social Education Activities.

The Committee has from the inception taken a broader and comprehensive view of Social Education. The instruction imparted in the Committee's classes ranges from literacy to subjects like health, sanitation, civics, history, geography and general knowledge. All this is done by the classroom technique as well as through new techniques like talks and discussions, visual education, circulating libraries, news-sheets, recreational hours, cultural programmes, trips and excursions. The Committee has also planned a scheme of training in simple handicrafts but its implementation has been held up for lack of sufficient finance. I would like in this connection to refer to the recent experiment in craft-training carried on by the Committee. Last July, the Committee organised a "Leather Craft" training centre, and I am glad to say that a hundred of our teachers joined it and learnt the simple craft of preparing "chappals". These

teachers are trained in the simple craft so that they in turn may teach this craft to the adults of their centres.

Need of a Training Centre.

Training for Social Education teachers and workers has been recognised by the Committee as an essential factor requisite for the success of the Social Education movement. The Committee has been conducting, from time to time, short-term training courses to train its workers. It has just completed a fortnight back an intensive training course on a mass scale attended by 800 Social Education teachers and workers. It is hoped that the training imparted would enable the Committee to further improve and enhance the tone, the quality and the content of instruction imparted in the centres. But, as we know, such short term courses have their own limitations. In the matter of training, I should, therefore, like to repeat that the time has come when there should be a permanent full-fledged Training College for Social Education workers with an year's course at the end of which a diploma in Social Education could be awarded to the successful candidates. I would further suggest that Bombay with its multi-lingual centres for Social Education and with rural areas in the vicinity and with other numerous training facilities would serve as the most suitable place for locating such a training institute in Western India.

The Committee's Finances

In the matter of finances, the Committee's main sources of income are (i) Government grant, (ii) Municipal grant and (iii) public donations. As regards the grant from the Bombay Municipal Corporation, it gives me pleasure to record here that it has enhanced its annual grants during the last few years, so that it now stands at Rs. 1 lakh. We do, however, hope that in view of the urgency of Social Education and the magnitude of the task, Municipality will see the need of augmenting the grant.

In the matter of Government grant, the Government of Bombay, when the Ten Year Plan was approved by it, had sanctioned a grant at the rate of 50% of the annual expenditure. However, in recent years it has not only effected a cut of 6½%, but also limited the grant to only Rs. 1,42,000 per year even though the expenditure of the

Committee has been increasing. This cut has adversely affected the extension and expansion of the movement. This cut is inopportune as under the new content of Social Education several items there of have to be worked out which require increased resources.

We have been told that Social Education Workers should tap other sources of income such as voluntary contributions from the public. Let me tell you that we have been making ceaseless efforts to secure voluntary donations to the cause. In fact, this very Week is being celebrated with a view to make collections for the Social Education fund. But voluntary contributions will always be limited and can never take the place of Government grants. In view of this, it is hoped that the Government of Bombay would reconsider the position and give much larger grants to this Committee to enable it to carry forward its nation-building activity at a quicker pace.

In this connection let me mention the fact, that in the matter of securing donations for the cause of Social Education, the Committee has to face constant disappointments, because donations from generous donors for Social Education are not exempted from payment of Income Tax on the ground that donations given for Primary Education are not exempt from Income Tax. Social education is bracketed with Primary Education and is considered as a State subject. The education imparted by our Committee is out-of-school education of the adult not of the child—and in a much broader sense it is rightly said to be essential for even the so-called educated. It cannot, therefore, be associated with Primary Education. Even the Government themselves have given Social Education a place of top-priority in its nation-building activities. As the adult students come to Bombay from all parts of India, the problem is an all-India one and is not confined to the Bombay State. We, therefore, appeal to the Central Government and especially to the Finance Department to take a broader view of what is perhaps at the most a convention of the British regime and exempt donations to the Committee from Income-Tax assessment like other approved charities. The loss to Government by way of revenue from such an exemption

may be very negligible compared to the immense benefit derived by the nation.

Employers of Labour

In order to expand the movement even with its present financial position, the Committee sought the co-operation of employers of labour. I am glad to say that they are coming forward to educate their workers. The Committee has within the last two years implemented its scheme of organising Social Education classes in mills and factories and the response is encouraging. Already 45 textile mills and 10 big factories have been enthusiastic in permitting us to conduct 250 Social Education classes in their premises and the employers have been meeting the expenditure of the Committee on these classes.

Voluntary Social Service

It is said that, to expand and intensify the movement within the shortest possible time, it is necessary to secure voluntary aid and efforts. My experience tells me that the progress of the movement on an entirely voluntary basis, as it is at present, is bound to be very slow. We have been trying to enlist the co-operation of students, teachers, professors and others as voluntary workers. The response has not been so encouraging. As an instance, although the State Government by its resolution has requested the educational institutions in Bombay to organize and conduct at least one Social Education Centre, we do not know how many institutions have implemented the request of the Government made so far back as August 1950. I do not know how long it will take to kindle the conscience of the educated classes to come forward voluntarily as crusaders in the cause. Unless, therefore, some sort of compulsion on educational institutions, teachers and students of Colleges is enforced, it will take decades to achieve complete literacy amongst the masses. Some sort of legislation on semi-compulsory basis be initiated by the Central Government so that the liquidation of illiteracy may take a much shorter time.

Nation-wide Movement

The movement of Social Education has, thanks to the lead given by the Government of India, now developed into an all-India movement. It is gradually spreading into the remotest corners of

India. The Government declared in 1949, only two years after the advent of freedom, that the Social Education movement should be so intensified that within a period of five years, the percentage of literacy be raised from 18% to 50% i.e., we have to educate by 1954-55 not less than 10 crores of adult men and women of India. More than a couple of years have already passed since the target was fixed, and though some progress is being made, it cannot be said to be sufficiently quick to enable India to attain the goal by 1954-55. The Central Government is going ahead with plans for accelerating the movement. Social Education has already been incorporated in the National Five Year Plan as an integral part of national regeneration and progress. To begin with, in the 55 Community Multi-Purpose Development Projects which have been inaugurated all over India on 2nd October, 1952, the Gandhi Jayanti Day, for the social and economic uplift of the masses, Social Education has been integrated as one of the important items therein. Thus viewed from an all-India point of view, the movement is gradually gathering strength, and let us hope we shall see India fully educated within a much shorter period.

The Social Education Week

Friends, the Social Education Week will be inaugurated to-day by our honoured guest. The Week has a two-fold purpose—first to awaken the illiterate masses as well as the educated classes to the need of Social Education to-day, and secondly to collect funds for the movement. This inauguration of the Week at the hands of Dr. Radhakrishnan, will I hope, help to achieve these two immediate objectives. In addition, Sir, your message to-day will be a source of inspiration to us all—to the Social Education workers of Bombay as well as to the masses whom it is our privilege to serve. Jai Hind!

Dr. Radhakrishnan's Address

India's Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, inaugurating the Fourth Social Education Week, held, the ideal of the people of Western Europe, "who have the one supreme purpose of reconstructing their society and renewing themselves," as

worthy of being pursued by the Indian people.

During his recent visit to Europe, Dr. Radhakrishnan said, he had found people dedicating themselves to the task of rebuilding their countries out of the ruins in which the last war had left them.

It was that spirit of reconstruction and renewal that should animate the people of India, the Vice-President asserted.

Dr. Radhakrishnan delivered a panegyric on Social Education.

"All Education", he remarked, "is social". Education was the transmission of technical skills and cultural traditions from one generation to another. Its main purpose was to enable those who were educated to live as responsible citizens of the community.

The Indian philosopher said: "Any education which is not social is to be dismissed as no real education at all. In our country, there is a good deal of illiteracy. But we need not think that every man who is unlettered is uneducated".

There were masses in India who might not be literate. But they had the elements of true culture. They had ideas about the nature of the universe, their place in destiny, some working conception of God, *Maya*, *Karma* and *Moksha*.

Over a hundred million people went to the polls in the last election and though many of them were not literate, they showed great discrimination, a great awareness of political problems, conscious of future possibilities. Therefore, literacy need not be confused with education.

"I may tell you," the Vice-President continued, "there are nations in the world where universal education prevails. But those nations have shown themselves as lacking in the fundamentals of true culture. This kind of half education disintegrates the mind of man, disorganises the nature of man and makes him a helpless victim of any kind of leader who takes hold of him. There are men who have become puppets susceptible to manipulation at will by the so-called leaders of this or that political, ideological and religious persuasion."

"Sanctity of the individual"

Dr. Radhakrishnan said: "We in our country have always adhered to the tradition of defending the liberties of the human mind. If you wish to know the right attitude the teacher has to adopt

towards his pupil, you will have to look into that great classic, the Bhagavat Gita. There, the pupil, perplexed by many doubts and difficulties, not sure of what he should do, approaches his teacher and asks him what is right for him, to do. The teacher explains to him the best he knows and then winds up by saying 'Do as you please,' protecting the integrity of the individual.

"The teacher makes out that nothing should be done by the pupil (the individual) if his own mind is not satisfied and if his own conscience is not pleased.

"There is nothing more sacred in the world than the sanctity of the individual. The individual is not an anonymous unit. He is not to be regarded as item in the telephone directory. He has a soul, a mind, and a conscience which should not be a duplicate of another man's mind. Nobody should impose any opinion on his pupil. Teaching is not indoctrination. Teaching is something which should elicit the great possibilities from the pupil. The purpose of education is to protect the individual from the encroachments of dictators, big business or State authorities. Its purpose is to make him feel that he has a conscience, that he has a right to live".

The independence of the individual, Dr. Radhakrishnan pointed out, should not be mistaken for impudence or impertinence. Any one who was truly educated would have to have humility of spirit. "In our country, *vidya* or learning always goes with *vinaya* or humility. Learning without humility will be a source of conceit as far as uncultured people are concerned."

Education in the proper sense of the term was literacy plus discipline plus a kind of appreciation of the true values of society. "If you are educated in that sense of the term, you will rage against the evils which infest our society. If you have that true spirit of sociality, you will not remain silent when you see round about you poverty, disease, hunger and immense distances of wealth and poverty, when you find prolonged unemployment of intellectuals, when you find bitterness and frustration."

The Vice-President observed: "You will feel it your duty to do your best to

bring about a more satisfactory adjustment of relations so that every individual may feel that it is his right to live the full virtues of body, mind and spirit. Unless it is possible to re-organise your society in such a manner, you cannot say that your education has been complete.

"We, who happen to be in a privileged position to call ourselves educated must share today the nation's shame and guilt and do our utmost to bring about a more satisfactory adjustment of relations between the common man and the society."

What was required was not merely the re-organisation of the society, but a renaissance, re-birth and renewal so that the people might feel that they belonged to a fold which had life, not dead or stale.

"Our problem today is to make our society something of which the lowest member of the society may feel proud. It is the reconstruction of the society that must engage our attention."

Dr. Radhakrishnan congratulated the Social Education Committee on its efforts to create new enthusiasm for building New India. He hoped that the movement would receive greater encouragement from the public.

Shri B. M. Kapadia, Social Education Officer, read messages received from the Chief Justice of India, Shri Pattanajali Shastri, General K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of India, Shri B. G. Kher, High Commissioner of India, Shri C. M. Trivedi, Governor of Punjab, Shri B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, Shri Shri Prakash, Governor of Madras, Shri R. R. Diwakar, Governor of Bihar, Shri Fazal Ali, Governor of Orissa, Shri Jai Ramadas Doulatram, Governor of Assam, Shri Yadavendra Singhji, Rajpramukh of Pepsu, Shri Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education, Shri C. D. Deshmukh, Minister for Finance, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister for Health and many others.

Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Radhakrishnan and other various organisations and schools for having very kindly participated in the procession and in the inauguration function.

364 Adult Education Centres in Chingleput District

Third Week Celebrated throughout Tamilnad and Andhra

Adult Education effort in Chingleput District would seem to be gathering momentum from the middle of October 1952, that is, ever since Sri H. S. Paul took charge as Collector.

As is well known to Adult Educationists in South India, as Collector of South Arcot and as President of the South Arcot District Adult Education Committee, Sri H. S. Paul did his best for the movement in pursuance of the G. O. that the objective of liquidation of adult illiteracy must be the concern of the entire administration in all its Departments and not the duty of the officers of the Education Department alone.

Sri Paul successfully persuaded the District Officers of all the Departments to visit Adult Education Centres during their official tours and give talks to the people. More than 730 Centres are now working in South Arcot, the District Committee, supported by a net-work of Taluk Committees, finding the necessary funds.

It is Sri Paul's plan to organise Adult Education effort in Chingleput District on the lines followed in South Arcot. The Third South Indian Adult Education Week came in handy and at an opportune time. On 25-10-1952 a meeting was held of the District Officers of all Departments, members of the Madras State Legislative Assembly and the Madras State Legislative Council and other non-officials who are members in various District Committees; and a permanent District Committee for Adult Education work was constituted comprising 84 members. The Collector was nominated as the *ex-officio* President and the District Educational Officer as the *ex-officio* Secretary and Sri M. R. Ramachandran as the Treasurer.

The first meeting of the Chingleput District Adult Education Committee was held on 6-11-1952, when Sri T. Purushottam, M.L.C., was nominated as the Joint Secretary and six more members were co-opted. Detailed plans were drawn up for taking full opportunity of the Third Adult Education Week, and to organise a large number of Adult Education Centres throughout the District. Different batches were formed, each under a leader, and a detailed programme for each of the batches to visit villages to start Centres was drawn up. Intensive propaganda was done and Centres were started during the Week. Reports were obtained from the leaders of the

various groups and from the Revenue Divisional Officers and the Tahsildars about the work done. Almost all the members of the District Committee took active part in the work during the Week. The reports received show that there is great enthusiasm among, and also great demand from, the adults themselves to get educated through the Adult Education Centres. The attendance is very good at many Centres. There is so much rush in some places that, for want of sufficient accommodation, equipment and sufficient number of teachers, admission has had to be restricted. Owing to the same handicaps, women had to be denied the privilege of attending Adult Education Centres. The Collector President visited some villages and started some Centres subsequently, and he found the demand for Adult Education to be great in the District.

On 29-11-52, the District Adult Education Committee met again and reviewed the work done so far. It was found that 364 new Adult Education Centres have been started throughout the District during the month. Arrangements have been made to inform the District Educational Officer about the Centres started. Forms are being distributed to the various Centres, so that they may apply for recognition and aid after working regularly for at least one month. The total number of Centres for recognition by the Education Department allotted to Chingleput District is not considered high or sufficient. The Director of Public Instruction has been requested to get more Centres allotted to this district. Arrangements have also been made for the effective supervision of the Centres through the Taluk Committees which have been formed in every Taluk and also by asking

all the District Officers of all the Government Departments to instruct their subordinate officers to visit Adult Education Centres whenever they happen to spend their evening time in the villages. If such Centres, which continue to work well, are all recognised by the District Educational Officer quickly enough and if the teachers are paid allowances regularly, the Centres are sure to continue to function properly and much useful work can be done, as the response from the adults, who are to be benefited, is really encouraging.

Chingleput District

Kancheepuram: The Week was celebrated according to programme at all the twelve Adult Literacy Schools run by the Municipal Council. Processions were taken out and meetings held. Charts, booklets, reading sheets and aids and pictures were exhibited. Municipal Councillors, the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipal Education Supervisor, Officers of all Government Departments and influential and prominent non-officials addressed meetings and also otherwise participated in the celebrations. Presiding over a public meeting, Sri B. C. Gangopadhyay, M.A., I.A.S., Assistant Collector, Chingleput, appealed to the public to give maximum co-operation in driving illiteracy away from India.

Uthiramerur: The Week was duly celebrated by the local District Board High School. Two short dramas in Tamil were enacted by the pupils stressing the importance of Adult Education. The High School staff and pupils visited the Tirupulivanam village with posters, kettle drums and bugle. The village Elementary School teachers and pupils joined in the demonstration. A public meeting was held and addressed by the teachers and the "Chief Minister" of the High School Parliament. Moneys were collected. Easy reading Tamil books were presented by the High School pupils to the Adult Literacy School just started in the village. The President of the local Panchayat Board gave his best co-operation.

Uthukottai Range: Instructions were issued to all schools through their respective Teachers Associations urging the Headmasters to celebrate the Week. The District Board President's proceedings made it obligatory on Headmasters to open Adult Literacy Centres in their respective schools during the Week. The Week was

duly celebrated in Uthukottai, Nagalapuram, Palavakkam, Vadamathurai, Vengalpuram, Pennalupet, Rallapadi, Periyapalayam, Hanumanthapuram. Five recognised Adult Education Centres have been functioning in the Range. About 26 new Centres were opened in the Range during the Week. Sri V. Govindaswamy Naidu, M.L.A., Sri A. Raghava Reddiar, District Board Member, Sri Bharmalingam, M.L.A., Janab B. L. B. Khan, President, Uthukottai Panchayat Board, Sri G. Narasimhalu, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Sri Rajagopal Reddi, a former District Board Member, Srimati Kamala, a School Assistant, Sri Balakrishnan, Revenue Inspector, Sri Chakrapani Mudaliar, Sri Chenchu Naidu, District Board Member, and a good number of teachers played their part.

Chittoor District

Tirupati: At a meeting of the Adult Education Committee convened by the Municipal Commissioner Sri A. Sankarappa, B.A., B.Ed., and held on 4-11-1952, Sri B. Narayanaswami Raju, B.A., B.L., District Munsiff, presiding, plans were discussed and settled for celebrating the Week. Officers for 1952-1953 were elected. A Finance Sub-committee was formed to collect funds for Adult Education work. It was resolved to start two Adult Education Centres, one at the S.V. High School, Tirupati, and the other at the Municipal Elementary School in Doddapuram Street, both of them to be run by the Social Service League of the S. V. College. The Week was inaugurated on 8-11-1952 by Sri K. M. Krishnamurthy, B.A., B.L., Additional District Munsiff. A procession of College and High School students and prominent citizens was taken out, the Municipal Commissioner and the Municipal Health Officer leading the same. Addressing a public meeting, Sri K. M. Krishnamurthy explained the purpose and objective of the Week, Sri J. Chenna Reddi, M.A., B.O.L., B. Ed., Head of the Department of Telugu, S. V. College, appealed for a sympathetic approach. Sri V. S. Venkatanarayana, M.A., B. Ed., Head, Master, Municipal High School, Tirupati, emphasised the need for a band of selfless workers. Sri P. Krishnamurti, a member of the Social Service League, also addressed the gathering, and the Municipal Commissioner proposing a vote of thanks answered criticisms of persons who took a pessimistic view of the Adult Education

movement. The second day of the Week was celebrated at the S. V. High School when Sri K. Vaidyanathan, M.A., Lecturer in History, S.V. College, gave a demonstration of teaching letters and words to adult learners. On the third day of the Week Sri S. Palaniswamy, M.A., L.T., explained the part that Libraries could play in spreading Adult Education; Dr. J. Veeraswamy and Mr. K. James Karl spoke about the scope of the movement; it was proposed to collect books for starting a local Adult Education library. Sri A. Sankaraya urged the teachers to write books suited to adult learners for which there was a keen demand and the lack of which was a handicap. As decided two Adult Education Centres were opened, the second one on the last day of the Week when Sri A. Sankaraya gave a demonstration of teaching. Srimati K. Ranganayaki Amma, M.A., L.T., Principal, Women's College, Tirupati, presiding, the meeting held on the fifth day of the Week was addressed by Sri M. Morram Reddi, B.A. B. Ed., Headmaster, S. V. High School, stating that adults had to be handled tactfully and that College students who had leisure and were capable of earnest work could do much; Sri Erla Pulliah Chetty, Municipal Councillor, emphasised the need for sustained effort. Messrs N. Appaswamy, S. Rama Rao, M.A., Sivasankara Rao, M.Sc., Physics Professor, M. Sadasiva Reddi, Vidwan, and M. Srinivasachari, a former Municipal Chairman, spoke on the various aspects of the problem of mass illiteracy; Srimati Ranganayaki Amma said that the Women's College also would start a Social Service League and carry on Adult Education work. Sri C. Anna Rao, inaugurating the new Centre at the S. V. High School, suggested that college students might prepare notes of lessons in consultation with their Professors and try to write texts in simple and chaste language for the use of adults. Sri A. Sankaraya said that there was need for adequate supply of suitable books and that the books already published by the South Indian Adult Education Association might be supplied to the Centre.

South Arcot District

Sri B. Seetharaman, Honorary District Organiser S.I.A.E.A., reports: A procession of adults and school children was taken out at Thirunathigai, Panruti. A public meeting was held in the Municipal High

School, Cuddalore, on 8-11-1952, Sri T. R. Chakrapani Aiyengar, Advocate, presiding, when Janab Syed Peersha, Municipal Commissioner and Joint Secretary, South Arcot District Adult Education Association, read the second Annual Report of the District Committee, and Sri T. R. Deenadayal, D.E.O., South Arcot, and Mrs. Pattammal spoke on the importance of Adult Education. On 9-11-1952, a public meeting was held at Sathambadi, Gingee Taluk, Sri M. Pandurangam, Revenue Inspector, presiding, and addressed by Sri M. M. Govindaswami, Secretary, Gingee Adult Education Committee, and myself; Sri T. Dharman, an Adult Education worker, spoke on the working of the Adult Education Centre; Adult Education charts and literacy posters were exhibited and explained to the public; and sweets were distributed by the local Social Adult Education Council. On 10-11-52, a meeting was held at Nayampadi, Satyamangalam Firka, Sri R. Vaidyanadhan, Revenue Inspector, presiding, and addressed by myself and Sri Govindaswami explaining the working of the Adult Education Centres in the Firka; and a Pandari Bhajana was conducted by the people. On 11-11-52 a public meeting was held at Kalathampalle, Malayanau Firka, myself presiding, and addressed by Sri Govindaswami explaining the importance of public co-operation in eradicating illiteracy; Sri Guruswamy Aiyar, Village Headman and the teacher, local Adult Education Centre spoke on the importance of Adult Education; and a drama, 'Dayalam' was staged by the adult learners of the Centre. On 12-11-52 a meeting was held in Kappai village in Vallam Firka, Sri R. Jayaramachandra Aiyar, Tahsildar and Vice President, Taluk Adult Education Committee, presiding, and the Adult Literacy Drive plans of the South Indian Adult Education Association were explained by Sri M. Govindaswami and myself. A drama entitled "Sundari" was staged by the adult learners of the local Centre.

Tiruchirapalli District.

A General Body meeting of the Tiruchirapalli District Adult Education Committee was held on 2-11-52, Dr. P. A. S. Raghavan, Vice President, presiding in the unavoidable absence of the Collector President. The following members were

present: Sri C. C. Pattabhiraman, Dr. R. Sambasivan, Sri V. Venkatasubbiah, Dr. R. Sambamoorthy, D. H. O., Sri L. N. Parameswam Pillay, Sri K. N. Ranganatha Sastry, D. E. O., Sri Trilok Sektaram, Sri Ramalingam, Municipal Commissioner and Sri Acharya. A number of Resolutions were adopted. It was resolved to celebrate the Third South Indian Adult Education Week from 8th to 12th November 1952 in co-operation with the Tiruchi Municipal Council. It was decided that the District Committee and its Rural Social workers should co-operate with the various committees formed for the purposes by the local authorities. A Sub-committee consisting of Dr. P. A. S. Raghavan, Dr. R. Sambasivan, Dr. V. Subramaniam, Sri Trilok Sitaram and Sri V. Venkatasubbiah was formed, with Dr. P. A. S. Raghavan as convener, to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating the Week. A sum of Rs. 250 was sanctioned for the Week celebration expenses, and the Sub-committee was authorised to make collections from the public. It was resolved to order for 25,000 button hole flags from the Central South Indian Adult Education Week Committee, Madras. It was resolved that the District Adult Education Committee, Tiruchirapalli, "will not contribute any amount towards the expenses of the South Indian Adult Education Association, Madras, except to pay 20 per cent of the proceeds from the sale of flags, if the flags are obtained from the South Indian Adult Education Association, Madras." It was resolved to address the Press in the State and particularly in the District, requesting them to draw the attention of the public towards Adult Education by writing editorials and publishing articles on Adult Education.

Tiruvanaikoil:—The Week was celebrated at the Middle School. Sri Ramachandran, the Headmaster, addressing a meeting, said: India could retain and maintain her Independence unimpaired only if her people became cent percent literate and hence capable of taking care of themselves. The percentage of literacy, was amazingly low, only 18, when compared to other countries. If true democracy was to prevail in India, her adult voters should be able to exercise their franchise intelligently and in favour of the right type of persons and see that the country was administered in the best manner possible.

It was therefore necessary to see that every illiterate adult was given the chance to become literate, through an Adult Education Centre. It was the duty of the educated to make education available to the uneducated. As Swami Vivekananda had observed, if the poor people would not come to have their education, steps should be taken to see that education went to them. Rich persons should provide funds for the good cause. On 10-11-52, flags were sold, the public response was voluntary and heartfelt. On 12-11-52, members of the Social Service League of the School went about backward area carrying placards with various slogans: 'Adult Education is indispensable'; 'Although you did not learn when you were young, you may learn at least now when you are of advanced age'; 'Educate yourselves in order to strengthen the foundations of our Democracy'; 'Education is necessary to assert rights'; 'Getting educated is good, even if you have to beg for the same'. 'Adult Education is first and foremost need'; In the evening the Headmaster addressed a public meeting appealing to the adults in the area to get themselves educated.

Turaiyur:—A public meeting was held on the Inauguration Day in the maidan opposite the Local Adult Literacy School, Sri M. Venkataraman, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Turaiyur Range, presiding. Sri K.M. Radhakrishnan, member of the Executive Committee of the South Indian Adult Education Association, addressing the meeting, said it was appalling that about fifteen crores of adults in India were illiterate; it was deplorable that symbols had to be used during the first General Election in Independent India to indicate the parties contesting the election, and that there was need for male and female figures even at public latrines. The 'each-one-teach-one' was the most effective and quickest way of wiping out adult illiteracy. The purpose of the Week was explained by Sri T. S. Govinda Rao, Junior Deputy Inspector of Schools. Sri K. Ramanathan, Health Inspector, Turaiyur, gave a magic lantern lecture on the value of Adult Education. The chairman expressed high appreciation of the propaganda songs sung by the adult pupils and awarded 'Adult Literacy Certificates'. He said the school was doing good work and deserved to be strengthened by the local people's co-operation. Sri K. M. Radhakrishnan, Teacher

Manager of the Adult Literacy School, proposed a vote of thanks.

Madurai District

Dindigul: The Dindigul Taluk Adult Education Committee was constituted at a meeting held in the Sub-Collector's Office on 7-11-52, Sri A.K. Kunhikannan Nambiar, B.A., (Hons.) Revenue Divisional Officer, Dindigul, presiding. The Committee consists of Sri A.K. Kunhikrishnan Nambiar (Patron), Sri K. Ganesan, B.A., B.L., Chairman, Dindigul Municipal Council, (President), Srimati Asirvatham, Senior Deputy Inspectress of Schools, (Secretary) Sri K. Sivan Pillai, Taluk Propagandist (Joint Secretary) and 24 members. On 8-11-52, Srimati Asirvatham inaugurated the Week; a procession of school children led by Bhajana parties was taken out; a meeting of teachers was held in the Crane Hall and addressed by Sri S. Venkatachari, Junior Deputy Inspector of Schools and Sri S. Ignatius, Supervisor of Municipal Schools; a meeting of students of St. Mary's High School was held and addressed by Sri K. Sivan Pillai, Taluk Propagandist; an exhibition of Adult Education charts and books and Grow-More Food materials collected by the demonstrators of Dindigul was opened by the popular Municipal Commissioner, Sri A. C. Kandappan, who congratulated the organisers and whose appeal led to a large number of visitors and a public meeting was held in the Gandhi Maidan, Sri A. K. Kunhikannan Nambiar, Revenue Divisional Officer, presiding, when Adult Education songs were sung by the students of the J.P. Lane Adult School, a dance recital was given by the pupils of the Pensioner Street Adult School, and Mr. Daniel Joseph, Headmaster of the Government Training School for Men, explained the significance of the Week. The Chairman of the meeting said that the progress of India depended mainly on the success of the Literacy Drive sponsored jointly by officials and non-officials, and Sri K. Ganesa Aiyar thanked all those who were contributing to the success of the Week. On the second day of the Week, a procession of school children was taken out in the forenoon and a public meeting was held in the evening at the Arockia Matha Street Centre, Reverend Father J. Alapatt, S. J. Superior and Headmaster, St. Mary's High School, Dindigul, presiding. Songs and dance recitals were given, and an in-

teresting drama was enacted and Sri Singarayar, Secretary of the Teachers' Association appealed to all adults to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them by the Adult School, and the Chairman promised to give all possible help. On the third day of the Week, 124 lady teachers of Dindigul met at the Government Training School for Men; Srimati Asirvatham explained to them how they could make a success of Adult Literacy Drive; the Adult school teacher gave a demonstration on the quick method of teaching adult women; the lady teachers then divided themselves into batches street-war and did house to house propaganda. Janab Jamilaun, an untiring and sincere social worker and teacher, giving them valuable guidance. This campaign by lady teachers, the first of the kind, roused great enthusiasm and was warmly appreciated and welcomed everywhere. A public meeting was held in the evening Sri K. Ganesan, Municipal Chairman, presiding, and addressed by Vidwan Murugasan of St. Mary's High School, Dindigul, exhorting the people to join the drive initiated by the Taluk Committee; the Chairman expressed heart-felt thanks to "the tired but cheerful looking lady teachers for the yeoman service" they had rendered. On the fourth day of the Week, in the forenoon, a procession of school children in Mettupathy area was taken out, Sri K. Sivanpillai, Taluk Propagandist, addressed the students of the Municipal High School, Dindigul, on the role they could play in making people literate; a public meeting was held in the evening, Sri S. Palanivelu, M.A., Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dindigul, presiding, and addressed by Srimati Mary Lazarus, M.A., L.T., Sri Palanivelu, in his concluding speech, said that in many instances poor illiterate people were being exploited by the selfish literates, and that such a state of affairs could be remedied by bands of selfless workers devoting themselves to the great task of wiping out illiteracy. On the last day of the Week, celebrated at Nagalnagar Centre, Sri A. K. Kunhikannan Nambiar, Revenue Divisional Officer, addressed the students of St. Mary's High School; he told them it was their duty to work for Adult Education; he appealed to them each to teach at least one during the Week on the lines indicated by the Taluk Propagandist. An elocution contest was held, and it was open to students of all High Schools, and

Training Schools. Sri M. S. Muniswamy, M.L.A., presiding a public meeting was held in the evening, when Adult Education songs and dance recitals were given; Sri S. V. Kumaraswamy B.A., L.T., addressing the meeting, appealed to the illiterate people of Nagalnagar to attend the Adult School regularly. Adult Education Medals were distributed to the winners in the elocution contest. In his concluding speech the Chairman explained the steps taken by the Central and State Governments to eradicate adult illiteracy, and requested one and all to give co-operation. Sri K. Venkatachari expressed thanks to all these who had helped make the Week a success.

Bullagudi: An Adult Education Committee was formed on 31-10-52 and a programme chalked out on 5-11-1952. The Week was inaugurated at a public meeting held on 8-11-52, Captain N.V. Royan, Adult Education Organiser for Nilakottai, presiding. On 9-11-52, a grand procession was taken out, and meetings were held at important junctions. On 10-11-52 Sri Mahalingam, local Revenue Inspector, distributed flags. On 11-11-52 a public meeting was held, Rev. Jacob, Manager, D. M. & R. Boarding School, presiding, and addressed by the Executive Officer of the Panchayat Board and the Correspondent of the local Adult Literacy School. Sri A. Venkatasamy B.A., L.T., Head Master, Basic Training School, and Sri K. S. Sankaran, Member, District Congress Committee, spoke on various aspects of Adult Education. Two dramas were staged by the students of the Board High School and the staff and students of the D. A. & R. and Basic Training Schools. On 12-11-52 a library was opened in the Adult Education School, the Panchayat Board presenting a set of books published by the South Indian Adult Education Association, and the local Co-operative Stores presenting 25 slates.

Bodinayakanur: On the inaugural day, Sri M. Marimuthu, Adult Education teacher, 7th Ward explained the programme at a public meeting. The Flag Day was duly observed on 10-11-52; the national flag was hoisted, all the people present saluting. On 12-11-52 a procession was taken out with placards and slogan-shouting; a public meeting was held, Sri Sankaralingam Chettiar presiding; Sri S. A. Raj of Pankajam School gave a discourse on 'Kuchelopakyam'; Sri M. N. Appu Rao spoke on the value of Adult Education;

and an Adult Education Committee was formed. The Week was celebrated similarly also in the Adult Education School, 14th Ward; a local committee was set up and a procession taken out. A public meeting was held on the last day, Sri M. Veerabhadram, Municipal Councillor, presiding. Sri A. Mallingaswami gave an account of Adult Education work done in the past and urged adults, both men and women, to get themselves educated.

Ramanathapuram District

Paramakudi: The Week was duly celebrated from 8-11-52 to 12-11-52. Sri A. Anantanarayana Pillai, B.A., B.L. Advocate, inaugurated the Week. Sri D. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Vice-President, District Board, Madurai, stressed the importance of Adult Education, and requested every literate member of society to educate at least one illiterate person. A public meeting was held, on 8-11-52 Janab Mohamed Abdul Saryar, Headmaster, Government High School, presiding, and addressed by Sri Kesavaramaswami Thevar. Public meetings were held also on the subsequent days and addressed by Rev. Sourimuthu, B.A., L.T., and Sri P.S. Subramanian teacher, Muslim High School.

Karaikudi:—The Week was celebrated under the auspices of the central Adult Education Committee sponsored by the Karaikudi Municipality. On the inauguration day, prayers were offered in temples, churches and mosques for the success of the Week and the literacy campaign. The Week was inaugurated at a public meeting held in the Municipal Hall, Sri Venkatachalam Chettiar, a newly elected Councillor, presiding, and Sri C. Subbiah, Sub-Registrar, delivering the address. Janab K. Abdul Rahim M.A., Municipal Commissioner, referred to the steady increase in the number of Municipal Adult Education centres and stressed the need for the provision of more incentives to the illiterates to attend the Literacy Centres. A large number of scavengers and gang coolies were present at the meeting. A literacy march was conducted by school children in all the highways and bi-ways of the town. Propaganda meetings were held at ten Municipal Adult Education Centres. Members of the local Central Committee visited the various Centres and reviewed the work being done and explored the possibilities of future expansion.

ADULT EDUCATION REVIEW

Arrupukottai: The Week was celebrated from 8-11-52 to 12-11-52 in all the important Centres of this Taluk. It was inaugurated in the C. S. I. Town High School by the Deputy Tahsildar. The Taluk Adult Education Committee consisting of 24 members was formed. Prayers were offered in temples, churches and mosques. On 10-11-52, a public meeting was held in the S. B. K. High School, the Deputy Tahsildar presiding and addressed by Sri K. Kathinavelu, a leading citizen, Sri Iyyanar, Co-operative Senior Inspector and Sri S. S. Palaniswamy, Municipal Councillor. Variety entertainment was provided by the students. On 11-11-52 another public meeting was held in Devanger High School. On the third day Sri S. M. R. Thangavelu, B.A., Special Deputy Tahsildar for Land Acquisition, delivered an excellent speech which made a great impression on the audience. The Commissioner, Arrupukottai Municipality, presided over the celebrations on the last day. Sri M. S. Ramaswami, Municipal Councillor, and other leading workers spoke on the various aspects of the Adult literacy campaign.

Tirunelveli District

Koilpatti: The Week was inaugurated with special prayers in temples, churches and mosques. A procession of school children led by bhajana parties was taken out. A public meeting was held, Sri V. Rajangam Iyer, M.A., L.T., Headmaster, V.O.C. Board High School, and a member of the Taluk Adult Education Committee, presiding, and addressed by Sri J. Thangapandian B.A., L.T., and Sri Sankaralingam, Assistants of the Board High School. The Chairman said adult illiteracy was a handicap to adult franchise. Sri Guruswami Dikshidar spoke on the importance of Adult Education and Sri S. Raman, M.A., L.T., Senior Deputy Inspector of Schools, and the Secretary of the Taluk Adult Education Committee, proposed a vote of thanks.

Coimbatore District.

Erode:—A meeting of leading persons, officials and non-officials, was held on 6-11-52, in the Taluk Office, and a Taluk Adult Education Committee constituted, with power to coopt, and it was resolved to celebrate the Week as per programme.

Coimbatore:—The Week was celebrated from 27-11-1952 to 29-11-52. On 27-11-52, the Flag Day, a thousand flags

were distributed to the Elementary and Secondary schools. Adult schools were visited. On 28-11-52, the inaugural meeting was held in the Government Training School Hall, Sri S. R. P. Ponnuswami Chettiar, Municipal Chairman, presiding. Messages wishing the Week success received from the Hon'ble Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, Minister for Education, Madras State, Sri T. S. Avinasilingam Chettiar, M. P. and a former Education Minister of Madras, Sri G. D. Naidu, business magnate, and Sri M. K. Perumal, Adult Education Officer, Tamil Nad, were read. Sri Ponnuswami Chettiar who was proposed to the chair by Sri G. R. Damodaran M. P. explained the necessity for quick liquidation of illiteracy and promised to do his best to increase the number and improve the work of the Adult Literacy Schools. Delivering the inaugural address, Sri C. M. Ramachandran Chettiar, B.A., B.L., ex. Commissioner, H. R. E. Board, Madras, stressed the need for improving the stock of general knowledge of the adults so that they might realise their responsibilities as the citizens of Republican India. Also an exhibition was opened by Sri Ponnuswami Chettiar. Teachers in charge of the exhibits explained their import to the visitors. Five serials were exhibited by the Propaganda Van. The Van was taken to Nanjundapuram, and five serials were exhibited.

Rasipuram:—The Week was celebrated by the Municipal Council according to the programme drawn up in advance. A procession of school children was taken out and public meeting held Sri C. P. Kannaya Naidu, Municipal Chairman, presiding, and addressed by Sri Annavi Gounder, Sub Registrar, Sri Subbayya Gounder, Deputy Tahsildar, Rasipuram, and Mr. S. J. G. Louis, Headmaster, Municipal High School, Rasipuram. An exhibition was held in the Higher Elementary School, and attracted a large number of visitors. On the fourth day books were collected by teachers in charge of Adult Literacy Centres; and on the fifth and last day an Adult Education School was opened in Vivekananda Nagar.

Pollachi:—On the first day of the Week, two public meetings were held, one in the Sarojini Devi Adult Literacy School for Women, Mrs. Kamalam Seshadri presiding, and the other in the Kottampatti Adult Literacy School, Sri A. P. Anganna

Gounder presiding. Addressing the former meeting Mrs. Ahilandammal Ramalingam Pillai explained how education of women was necessary. Addressing the latter meeting Sri K. S. Arumugham asked all the adults to come forward and wipe out illiteracy from the area. On the second-day a procession of Adults and children was taken out; Sri M. Chandrasekharan, Revenue Divisional Officer, hoisted the National Flag. Introducing the Sub Collector, Sri N. Mahalingam, M.L.A. spoke a few words on the need for literacy among the public. In the evening a mass meeting was held in the High School Hall, Sri S. M. Palaniswamy Gounder, Member, Coimbatore District Board, presiding, and addressed by Sri V. N. Arumugam, B.A., (Hons) L.T., and Sri P. S. Subbian, Secretary of the Adult Education Committee. Sri D. S. Sanjeevi Reddiar, Tahsildar, Pollachi Taluk, distributed literacy certificates to 79 adult school pupils who had passed the literacy tests. Sri I. Paul Jesudasan, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Pollachi Range, described the uphill character of the Adult Literacy effort. On the third day a public meeting was held at the Second Ward Adult School, Sri K. G. Ramaswamy Chettiar presiding, and addressed by Sri P. K. Viswanatha Chettiar, Sri Ramamurthy, Sri Subramaniam, Mrs. Thangam Anandaram and Sri Vaidyanathan; and another public meeting was held in the Vadagupalayam Adult School Sri Venkatarama Konar presiding, and addressed by Sri V. R. Krishna-swamy, B.A., Honorary Magistrate, and Sri Kannanagar. On the fourth day, a public meeting was held in the Ladies Club, Srimati Saradambal Chandrasekharan, wife of the Sub Collector, presiding, and addressed by Mrs. Thangam Anandaraman Srimati Sarassabai Jesudasan, Sri N. Mahalingam, M.L.A., Sri R. Jagadeesan, Commissioner, Srimati Ahilandammal and Sri P. S. Subbian. On the last day of the Week, Mrs. Nataraja Aiyar, wife of the Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, presided over a meeting at the Third Ward Adult School for women, and Mrs. Devadass Naidu spoke. Adults attending the Centre gave a few interesting dialogues. Dr. A. Subbian, L.I.M. Municipal Councillor, presided and Sri Subramania Thevar, Supervisor of Municipal Schools and Sri I. Paul Jesudasan spoke at a meeting held at the Fourth Ward Adult School.

Malabar District.

Peravoor:—The Week was duly celebrated at the Adult Education Centre at Manathana Peravoor. Mr. Anto Mories, B.A., B.T., Headmaster, St. Joseph's High School, Thondiyl, presiding. A procession of students and teachers was taken out with Adult Education placards and slogans. A public meeting was held to explain to the people the purpose of the Week and addressed by Sri P. Narayanan Nair (Grama Sevak) and Sri P. Kunhiraman, Adult School teacher.

Ponnani:—The Week was celebrated in various centres in this range in accordance with the programme issued by the Central Committee. On 8-11-52, a public meeting was held at the M. S. High School, Ponnani Sri T. Rama Kurup, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Ponnani, presiding. Two Lectures were delivered, one by an Adult Education worker, and the other by the Agricultural Demonstrator. An adult school was opened at the M. S. High School. Processions with slogans were taken out; variety entertainment was provided; and a Malayalam farce about Adult Education was staged. On the second, the Mobilisation Day, all the Elementary Schools in the Eswara Mangalam and Haribaramba amsoms participated in the celebrations. A public meeting was held, Sri P. Gopalan Nair, retired D.T.S. (S.I.R.) presiding, and addressed by Kumari T. R. Thorasia, the Agricultural Demonstrator and the Health Inspector. A magic lantern lecture was given and followed by variety entertainment by Elementary school pupils. The combined efforts of Edapal, Perumparamba and Verur Adult Education Centres made the Flag Day a success. Sri E. Madhavan Nair, T.S.O. presiding. The Centre of the fourth day's celebration was the Vallathol Elementary School Mangalam, Sri K. Narayanan Nair, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Government High School, presided over a public meeting. Literacy certificates were distributed. And there was also a magic lantern lecture. The last day of the Week was celebrated at the A. V. High School, Ponnani. Speeches were made by Sri A. H. Rama Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Sri Govinda Varier, T. P. Taravanar and a few others.

South Kanara District

Bantwat:—The Week was celebrated throughout this sub Taluk in a fitting manner. Adult Education Committees

pector of Schools, read the report on the working of the Adult Education Committee. The D.E.O., in his speech, stressed the need for forming more and more of local Adult Education Committees. Messrs N. Satyanarayana, Ch. Satyanarayana, K. A. Ramavadhani and J. Immanuel spoke on the occasion, all of them stressing the importance of literacy for the social, economic and cultural development of the country. Burra Katha song was sung by the adult learners of Sri Radhakrishna Adult Literacy School, Gudlavalleru. Propaganda songs were sung by the pupils of the Kalavapudi Adult Literacy School. 'Rythu' drama and Kotamma and Kondamma Natika were enacted, respectively by the adult pupils of the C. M. S. Adult Literacy School, Nandivada, and the Sree Lakshmi Adult Literacy Centre for Women, Gudivada. The D. E. O. gave away prizes to teachers who had trained up adults and certificates to those who had staged the Natikas. Sri S. V. S. Manyan proposed a vote of thanks. Propaganda posters relating to Co-operation and Prohibition sent by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Masulipatam, were exhibited during the Week days and explained to the public.

The Week was celebrated in all of the four Adult Literacy Schools in Gudivada, the three schools at Gudlavalleru, Kavitaran and Pamarru and schools in Nandivada, Peda Lingala, Chinna Lungala, Puritipadu, Guntakoduru, Aripirala, Parnasa, Kalavapudi, Chinnapalaparu and Puthaganda.

Nellore District

Nellore:—On the Inauguration Day, prayers were offered in temples, churches and mosques for the success of the Adult Education campaign; a procession of school children was taken out and led by the non-official members of the District Adult Education Committee and officers of the Education Department. The march of the young boys and girls with placards in their hands singing ballads and songs relating to Adult Education was a feast to the eyes and ears of the public. A public meeting was held in the Government Secondary and Training School, Sri A. Padmanabha Reddi, Retired Deputy Director of Public Instruction, presiding. Sri A. Seetharamamurthy, D.E.O. Nellore, inaugurated the Week and Sri B. Subramanyam, B.A., L.T.,

spoke on "Adult Literacy Methods". The Students of the Government Secondary Training School, Nellore, staged a drama relating to Adult Education which was very amusing. The second day of the Week was devoted to the cause of Women Adults. A public meeting was held in the Muslim Girls Higher Elementary School, Dr. K. Lakshmi presiding, and addressed by Miss. Krusheed Begum. Kumari B. Annapurna, Headmistress, Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Nellore, gave a demonstration on Adult Literacy Methods for Women. An Adult Education Centre was opened in Junda Street. On the third day of the Week, a public meeting was held in the R. S. R. High School, Sri R. V. Chalapathi Mudaliar, District Collector, presiding, and addressed by Rao Sahib. C. Subbiah Chetty. Sri P. V. Ramakrishna Rayer, Senior Assistant, Government Secondary and Training School, gave a demonstration in Adult Literacy methods. An Adult Education Centre was opened in the Harijanpalem of Stonehousepet. On the fourth day a public meeting was held in the Kasturi Devi Girls School, Nellore, and addressed by Sri K. Sundararaja Rao, M.A., L.T., President, and Mr. P. Samuel, Secretary, M. M. L. W. F. C., Nellore. On the last day a public meeting was held in the L. P. Hall, Sri B. Ch. Narayanamurthy, District Magistrate (Judicial) presiding, and addressed by Sri D. Venkatasubbiah, M.A., L.T., Lecturer, V. R. College, Nellore. A drama relating to adult illiteracy and its consequences entitled *Appahayam* was staged by the pupil teachers of the Government Secondary and Training School, Nellore.

Srikakulam District.

Salur:—The Week was celebrated in the local Municipal Girls Elementary School, the Municipal Oriya Elementary School, and the Municipal Muslim Elementary School and in the Municipal Adult Schools at Gundam, Bangarammapeta and Pakkenunainiboddavalasa. Charts were widely used and classes held for adults willing to become literate.

The Week was celebrated "most successfully and effectively" throughout the District, the programme fixed by the Central Committee being "faithfully followed". Processions were taken out raising relevant slogans on the way. Social Centres were opened and Committees

News and Notes

All India Education Conference

The Ninth All India Adult Education Conference will be held in Nagpur on the 28th and 29th of December, 1952. Shri G. Harisaravottama Rao, Honorary Adult Education Organiser, Andhra Desa, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the South Indian Adult Education Association, and Editor, 'Adult Education Review' will preside. Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh, has kindly consented to inaugurate the Conference.

Social Education for Villagers

With a view to impart Social Education to villagers, three Community Centres have recently been opened by the West Bengal Government in rural areas in the district of Burdwan, Birbhum and 24 parganas. The Centres are equipped with radio sets, musical instruments, sewing machines and machineries for craft works.

Adult Education in Hyderabad

Mr. D. L. Ananda Rao, Adviser to the Hyderabad Government on Adult Education has suggested a three-year programme for Adult Education in the State at the

end of which there would be 218 Community Centres and 608 Literacy and Civic Education Centres functioning in the State. According to the report a capital expenditure of Rs. 3,33,400 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 24,29,213 spread over three years would be necessary to execute the programme.

Mr. Ananda Rao envisaged a programme of total literacy in the cities of Hyderabad and Secundrabad and even towns in the district with a population of 50,000 each by establishing therein 32 Community centres and 249 Literacy and Civic Education Centres.

The capital expenditure on each is estimated at Rs. 410 and the recurring expenditure at Rs. 1,296 a year.

The organisation for Social Education will be headed by a Central Council with the Minister of Education as Chairman. For the purpose of imparting Adult Education, the State would be divided into three regions on the basis of language. The syllabus of training of teachers would include not only theoretical training in teaching but sanitary practices and use of audio-visual aids. The Rural Reconstruction at Pattencheru and Sangreddy, the report suggested, could be developed into

formed. Public meetings were held at various places and the significance of the Week was explained. Posters and flags were distributed to all educational institutions. The Adult Education Mobile Van displayed film shows in various places.

More Reports Received.

Reports of week celebrations have been received from the Headmaster, Board Elementary School, Perandur, Trivallore Taluk, Chingleput District; the Headmaster, Board Adult Literacy School, Santhavasal, North Arcot District; the Tahsildar, Periakulam, Madurai District; the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Sivaganga, Ramanathapuram District; the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Sathur Range, Ramanathapuram District; the Tahsildar, Ambasamudram, Tirunelveli District; and the Tahsildar Udumalpet,

Tirunelveli District. All these reports will be duly published in the 'Adult Education Review'.

Reports of Week celebrations are due from very many places in the State. Presidents of District, Taluk, Firka and Village Adult Education Committees, Collectors, District Board Presidents, Municipal Chairmen, District Educational Officers, Deputy Inspectors of Schools and heads of educational institutions are requested to be good enough to send reports of the Week celebrations in their respective areas, for publication in the 'Adult Education Review'. The undersigned will feel indebted to them for an early response.

S. Airavatam.

Publicity Secretary, South Indian Adult Education Association, and Assistant Editor 'Adult Education Review'.

training centres for the Social Education workers.

Mr. Rao recommended the opening of a Social Education Department in Osmania University. He also suggested that the Government should make it obligatory on every middle school, and college to conduct, conjointly with students as part of its regular work, literacy and civic education classes.

Social Education Day

Assam:—On November 1, Assam observed Social Education day. Students held processions and prabhat pheries displaying placards calling for the removal of illiteracy, Village sanitation, cottage industry etc. Broadcasting a talk over the Radio on the significance of the Day, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Governor of Assam said in Gauhati on October 30 that training in democratic citizenship was one of the most important plans of Social Education. The Governor said that in Assam they intended to include four important items in the programme of Social Education, namely, literacy, knowledge of health and hygiene, democratic citizenship and encouragement of cottage industries.

Bihar:—'It should be the duty of every educated man to see that no one around him remains illiterate if he can help it' said Mr. Diwakar, Governor of Bihar, opening the Social Education Week at Sonapur fair. Though special efforts were being made for spreading education among the Advasis and Harijans, Mr. Diwakar said, much more had to be done in this direction. It was gratifying to note that the Bihar Government's budget for education had gone up nearly five times since 1945-46.

West Bengal:—A public meeting in observance of the Social Education Day was held at the Students Hall in College Square, Calcutta, on November 1, under the auspices of the West Bengal Adult Education Association. Dr. Primal Ray, Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal, who presided, said an all out effort had to be made to spread education among the masses without delay. Dr. Roy believed that the problem of Adult Education, however colossal it might look, could be successfully tackled through the joint and sustained efforts of the Government and the public and social welfare organi-

sations. The West Bengal Government intended to co-ordinate the work of private organisations in the task of educating their masses. There were at present in West Bengal 704 Government-sponsored Adult Education Centres, two hundred managed by voluntary organisations and more than three hundred private night schools. Besides, the State Government was giving grants to about 400 libraries mostly in rural areas with a view to bringing their activities in line with the Government's Social Education scheme.

Sikar:—Educational institutions in Sikar celebrated the Social Education Week with great enthusiasm. Different types of programmes were gone through. Students of Shri Kalyan College moved into the rural areas and organised literacy and sanitation campaigns and Harijan uplift work. As part of the programme two Adult Literacy Centres were started at the Police Lines and the Railway Colony. Mr. S. D. Ujwal, Collector of Sikar, inaugurating the Week at a function in the College said, the work of Social Education of adult illiterates was a stupendous one and needed the co-operation of the people in addition to what the Government were doing in that respect.

Sri K. S. Ramaswami Sastri's tour.

On 8th November 1952 Sri K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, Vice President of the South Indian Adult Education Association, and Honorary Organizer, Adult Education, Tamil Nad, inaugurated the Third South Indian Adult Education Week at Tiruchirappalli. Sri H. Anantanaryana Iyer, District Judge of Tiruchirappalli, presided. Sri Ramaswami Sastri said that after adult suffrage was given under the Indian Constitution Social Adult Education became indispensable and vital, and that education was the real key to the future progress of India. On the same night Sri Ramaswami Sastri talked over the local Trichy Radio and said that unless illiteracy was attacked both on the adult front and the juvenile front, no tangible results in the direction of cultural diffusion would take place. The present system of elections with the aid of symbols was not creditable to an ancient and great nation like India, and must be replaced by balloting by an educated electorate.

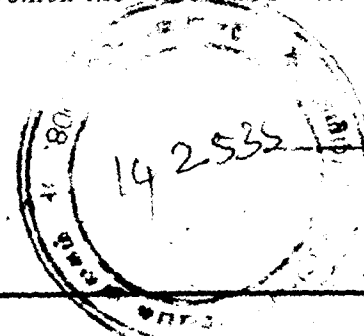
Sri Ramaswami Sastri visited Vellore and inaugurated the educational exhibition

in the local Lakshmanaswami Town Hall, on 10th November 1952. Mr. N. N. Sugavanam, Collector of North Arcot, presided. Sri Ramaswami Sastri said that freedom from ignorance was the basic freedom without which the famous four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter could never come into existence.

Sri Ramaswami Sastri visited Cuddalore on 11th November 1952 and delivered the valedictory address of the Third South Indian Adult Education Week. Sri Subramania Nadar, District and Sessions' Judge, South Arcot, presided. Sri Ramaswami Sastri said that one of the directive principles of State policy under the Indian Constitution was free compulsory universal education of all children within ten years, while another such directive principle was that to all men and women the State owed

a duty to provide education, work and social insurance. So long as the parents were illiterate even literate children would be prone to lapse into illiteracy. A new Library Act had been placed on the Statute Book in Madras and hence continuation and follow up literature would soon come into existence to sustain acquired literacy.

On 12th November 1952, Sri Ramaswami Sastri visited the village of Tiruputkuzhi, six miles from Kancheepuram, in the company of the District Educational Officer, Chingleput, and the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Kancheepuram, and inaugurated a new Adult Literacy Centre in the village and appealed to the villagers to attend classes regularly and acquire literacy quickly because the success of democracy depended on an educated and politically alert electorate.



"RAMARAJYA"

A non-party, non-communal and non-sectarian political English Weekly Journal

Edited by:—S. AIRAVATAM

The late Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri in a personal message to Mr. S. Airavatam wrote:—

"Many a man in the profession may envy the range and variety of your experience. Besides, if I may say so, you have a marvellous power of interesting the reader in what you say. . . I look upon you as a man of talent whom the world has treated with unconcern".

For particulars, please apply to:

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6, West Tank Square, Nungumbakkam Madras-6.

Q.M.C. Social Service League Celebrates Week

Mrs. R. Radha, staff member in charge of Adult Education, Queen Mary's College, Madras, writes :

As the inauguration day of the Third South Indian Adult Education Week coincided with the date fixed for the variety entertainment staged by our college students to raise funds for the Social Service League, we got up a small Tamil play depicting the woes of illiteracy as one of the items of our entertainment. Even though we were not able to be present at the inaugural meeting held by the S.I.A.E.A. at Swatantra Nagar, the adult pupils of our Adult Education Centre joined the procession organised by the Association and attended the meeting.

On the second day of the Week, our students participated in the two meetings held at Swatantranagar (one for the women and the other for the students). One of our staff members spoke about the importance of Adult Education and appealed to the women of the cheri to take to Education. A song depicting the importance of Adult Education was sung by our students at the end of the meeting.

Under the auspices of our Social Service League, a meeting was held in the college under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue, Sri Manickavelu Naicker. Other speakers were also invited to speak. Besides the students of the college, adults from the cheri and adult pupils of the Centre were present. The Principal received the Minister and took him round the Social Service League Centre and explained to him about our

activities. After the prayer-song the Student-Secretary welcomed the Minister, the chief guests and others present. The Minister, in his presidential speech, pointed out the present position of women and the part they should play in future. He said that they should pay equal attention to games and physical exercises so that they might become healthy mothers and physically strong enough to serve the country at large. He also stressed that women had to play their part in the uplift of the country. Mr. J. L. P. Roche-Victoria, M.L.A. explained the scheme devised by the Madras City Adult Education Association for the promotion of Adult Education in the city. Sri M. R. Perumal Mudaliar, Adult Education Officer, explained how the Department proposed to promote Education among the adults and appealed to students to take to Adult Education work. Sri Meenakshisundaram Pillai, Assistant Lecturer in Tamil, Government Arts College, Madras, appealed to the students to work in their villages and also gave some hints as to how they should approach the problem in the villages. The Adult Education master of our Centre gave an idea of the work done in our Centre and the interest taken by our students in the work. The Minister, in his concluding remarks, appealed to the students to take up the work of Adult Education and do their best. With a vote of thanks proposed by the Secretary the meeting came to a close.

From the third day onwards flags and tickets were sold to raise funds.

Await Early Release: "WOES OF AN ILLITERATE" [படியாதவர் படுமபாடு]

Edited by Sri G. Harisarvottama Rau and Published by Sri T. J. R. Gopal for S.I.A.E.A., at 2/21, First Line Beach, Madras-1, and Printed by Sri S. Sundaresan, L.P.T., at the Central Co-operative Printing Works, Ltd., 1/17, Mount Road, Madras 2.—1,000-12-'52.

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