

Law (Education) (1926) Department.

mis. SERIES.

G.O. No. 856

DATED

14.5.26

[Despatch Abstract.]

Legis. Council - Budget motion -
Educational policy of the Minister -
notes read.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

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DEMAND XIX - EDUCATION (TRANSFERRED)

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.

3.2 of
Schedule
of Demands.

385. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 148.98 lakhs by

Rs. 100

(To discuss the educational policy of the Minister).

Law (Education) Departt.

The policy in regard to elementary, secondary and collegiate education and the progress made under these heads are set ^{out} below.

2. Elementary education : - The Elementary Education Act was passed with a view to secure rapid expansion of elementary education. It enables a local body (Taluk board or municipal council) to levy an education tax with the previous sanction of Government, and the Government are bound to contribute from provincial revenues an amount not less than the proceeds raised from the tax. District Educational Councils consisting of representatives of local bodies and other agencies engaged in the field of elementary education, have been constituted to accord recognition to elementary schools and to disburse grants to aided elementary schools. The Councils perform the functions of coordinating authorities and see that there is no overlapping of efforts on the part of the different agencies ^{maintaining} elementary schools. As the councils do not themselves maintain schools, they are in a better position to hold the scale even between different interests than local bodies which have schools of their own and cannot therefore inspire confidence in the minds of private managers.

3. The Elementary Education Act also provides for the introduction of compulsory elementary education within the area of a local body with the previous sanction of Government.

4. Since the passing of the Act, 94 taluk boards and 26 municipal councils have obtained the

sanction of Government for the levy of education tax in their jurisdiction. The total proceeds from the tax are estimated at ^{about Rs. 15} Rs. 11.27 lakhs and provision has been made in the next year's budget for the payment

of an equivalent amount as Government contribution. *The additional income thus derived has enabled local bodies to open new schools in a large number of school-less centres.*

5. The Elementary Education Conference held at Cotacamund in 1923 recommended that, with a view to the gradual expansion of elementary education in rural areas, each village with a population of 500 and over should be provided with a school. At the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Moir, an intensive elementary education survey of the Presidency was conducted in 1924 to determine the number of school-less centres. ^{As} even ^{with} the additional income derived from the proceeds of the education tax and the equivalent Government contribution, many taluk boards were not able to open schools in all school-less centres, the Government sanctioned the payment ^{from 1924-25 to 1925-26} (in 1924-1925 and 1925-1926) of special subsidies for the opening of ³²⁶⁹ (2508) board elementary schools at an extra cost of ^{9.40} Rs. (8.66) lakhs. Provision has been made in the budget estimate for ¹⁹²⁶⁻²⁷ (1926-1927) for the opening of ⁶⁹⁰ (566) additional board schools at a recurring cost to Government of Rs. ^{1.99} (1.63) lakhs.

6. ^{As} elementary schools under private management, cost the Government less than board schools, special instructions have been issued to the District Educational officers to encourage the opening of such schools. The rates of teaching grants to aided elementary schools were also raised in ^{September 1925} (September last) at an extra cost of Rs. 6.55 lakhs. ^{and again in the current year at an extra cost of nearly Rs. 6 lakhs.} Additional grants amounting to ^{Rs. 1.06 lakhs} (Rs. 40,152) (recurring) were placed at the disposal of District Educational Councils for the opening in ^{1926-27 & 1927-28} 1925-1926 of ⁴⁷⁸ (478) aided elementary schools in school-less centres. ^{12.65} Provision for the opening of ⁹⁵ (643) aided elementary schools and 300 panchayat schools at an extra cost of Rs. ^{1.50 lakhs} (1.08 lakhs) has been made in the budget

New elementary schools are also being opened through the agency of village panchayats. 800 panchayat schools have been opened in 1926-27 and 1927-28 at an annual cost of Rs. 1.75 lakhs.

estimate for ¹⁹²⁸⁻²⁹ (1926-1927).

7. The total provision made in the budget estimate for elementary education has risen from Rs. 63 lakhs in 1920-1921 to ^{Rs. 129.00 lakhs in 1928-29} Rs. 101 lakhs in 1926-1927 - an increase of ^{more than 66 lakhs} (Rs. 38 lakhs). During the period 1920-21 to 1924-25, the total number of elementary schools for boys has risen by ⁴⁸ (25) per cent and their strength by ⁴⁸ (27) per cent. Compulsory elementary education has also been introduced in ²¹ (20) municipalities. There has thus been substantial progress in the field of elementary education and further progress is largely a question of funds.

Secondary Education

7. As regards secondary and collegiate education the ~~the~~ policy of Government is to rely on aided agencies for the expansion of such education. The question of liberalising the grant-in-aid code so as to induce private agencies to open more schools and colleges is under consideration. The Government also render assistance to local bodies in the establishment of secondary schools if private agencies do not come forward for the establishment of such schools and if local body concerned is unable to meet the cost.

8. A secondary education board has been constituted for each district to advise the department on important matters relating to secondary education. The intention is that this body should be placed on a statutory basis after experience has been gained of its working.

9. Steps are also being taken to introduce some sort of practical training in ordinary schools. The question of revising the syllabus of studies in secondary ~~schools~~ schools is also engaging the attention of Government. A conference has been convened for this purpose under the presidency of the Director and the report of the conference is awaited.

has been made in the budget for 1927-28.

10. The number of secondary schools for boys in the Presidency has increased from 467 in 1920-21 to 506 in 1924-1925. There has thus been appreciable improvement in secondary education in the presidency.

COLLEGES :-

11 The total number of arts colleges for men has increased from 34 in 1920-21 to 38 in 1924-25. The increase in the ^{number} of first grade colleges alone being 3. The ^{number} of arts colleges for women has remained the same viz. ^{three} ~~one~~. The ^{second} ~~first~~ grade college at Palghat ^{was} ~~has been~~ raised to the 1st grade. The Government ^{are} ~~also~~ arranging for the imparting of instruction ~~in science in the~~ ^{in the} Mary's College for Women and the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.

UNIVERSITY :-

12 The Government are paying the requisite attention to the needs of the University. A separate University for the Andhra province is to be brought into being from 26-4-26. There is also a public agitation on foot to establish a Tamil University. As regards the Madras University the Government are paying recurring and non-recurring contribution on a large scale towards the following objects :-

- (i) University libraries.
- (ii) Research laboratories in Bio-Chemistry and Zoology.
- (iii) Research Institute for the advanced students of Dravidian languages.
- (iv) Establishment of a course in Economics.

The motion has not reached. The notes may

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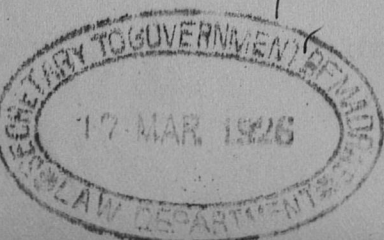
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Leg Council

Budget motion -

Educational policy of the Minister - Notes recorded



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