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Scott. II-27—39,00

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Education (P.H)

G.o.no.1035 Edn

12. 7. 1945

12-7-1945

Scott. II-27—39,00

Edn Dept (1945) Department.

Mis SERIES.

(82)

G.O. No. 1035 Edn.

Dated 12-7-45

Passed
[illegible]
Supdt

[L[illegible]espatch Abstract.]

[illegible] Introduction of compulsor-
ry Education [illegible] each ~~village~~ M. &
on in selected villages in
ion of mid-day meals to poor pupils attend-
lementary schools - [illegible] communities - Issue of
recorded.

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Back Papers.

		Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Departmen

Further Papers.

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

C 5250E/43 2

Copy of letter No.F.37-6/43-R dated 6-11-43 from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, deptt of Edn Health & Lands to all ~~the~~ Provincial Governments.

Nutrition Advisory Committee - Report of the ninth meeting.

2

I am directed to forward a copy of a letter No.12/9/43-R., dated the 1st November, 1943. from the Secretary, Governing Body and Scientific Advisory Board of the Indian Reasarch Fund Association, and a copy of the report of the ninth meeting of the Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Association which was held on the 1st and 2nd October, 1943, and to commend for the consideration of the Provincial Government ~~and~~ the recommendations of the committee.

Extract from the letter No.12/9/43-R, dated 1st November 1943.

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xxx xxx xxx

Section 13 contains the views of the Committee on rationing schemes and it is suggested that these should also be brought to the notice of the Provincial Governments.

The last section deals with a reference from the Controller of Rationing, Bombay, in regard to the problem of encouraging the consumption of various cereals, particularly bajra in place of ric The Secretary of the Committee, Dr.W.R.Aykroyd, has had unofficial discussions with the Food Department on this question and it recommended that the Committee's conclussions on the problem should be rbought to the notice of that Department. The Con of Rationing has already been sent a copy of this section i to his reference.

Cl. B.
Pl. issue.
18.11.43.

3/ 19/11 19/11

Dev. Deptt.

Endt. No. 38250 E/43-1, dt. 18.11.43.

Referred to the Bd. of Revenue (C.S.) for remarks.

17.11.43 17/11/43

18/11/43

To the Bd. of Rev. (C.S.) ✓
(with encl: copy of pp 1, 5 cf.)
(R.D. 22-12-43)

dpd with encl CB 22/11/43

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he Report of the ninth meeting of the Nutritio
tee of the Indian Research Fund Association held
ew Delhi on the 1st and 2nd October
1943.

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XXX

13. Rationing.

3

The Committee discussed rationing schemes and made the llowing recommendation:--

A "Cereals form the great bulk of most Indian diets, intake of other foods on the part of the majority of the population being small. The food the rationing of which is of primary importance in connection with the food situation is ~~xxxxxxxx~~ cereals. In order, however, to ensure an equitable distribution of ingredients other than cereals which form part of an adequate diet, rationing schemes should also include the rationing of pulses, oils and fats, sugar, etc.

B The cereal rations allowed under existing rationing schemes are low and the poorer classes cannot obtain a sufficiency of other foods to cover their caloric requirements. The fact should be realised in adjusting ration scales. No doubt the amount of the ration must depend on the supplies of food immediately available But if rationing is considered as part of a general policy of food production and distribution, then some reasonably satisfactory level of intake should be adopted as an objective. One pound of cereal per capita, (including adults and children) may be regarded as a suitable minimal figure. This assumes a normal age distribution of the population; it would not, for example, be suitable for groups largely composed of adult male labourers or manual workers. It assumes that the country is faced with some shortage of cereal grains and that the objective to be aimed at is to carry the population through the shortage without too serious an impairment of health.

In fixing the ration of items other than cereals in any given area, advice from nutrition experts, if possible experts with local knowledge, should be sought.

C Special provision must be made for covering the needs of manual workers. One method of dealing with this question is the developmen of canteen feeding in industrial establishments.

D The rations allowed to children under existing schemes are smal Children's rations could be supplemented by the development of schoo feeding schemes, to which part of the available food supplies could diverted. This would be of great value from the standpoint of publi health, since growing children are particularly likely to suffer in health in times of food shortage.

E Special consideration should be given to the needs of expectant and nursing mothers and as far as possible milk supplies should be reserved for them and for children"

The Committee strongly recommended that immediate action should be taken along these lines, where rationing schemes are contemplate

14. Substitutes for Rice.

The Committee considered a letter dated September 11th, 1943 from the Controller of Rationing, Bombay, to Dr.W.R.Aykroyd, in which the Controller stated that the Bombay Government have now decided to undertake publicity to encourage the consumption of various cereals, particularly bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum) if

----page 2

in place of rice, in view of the over-all shortage of rice in the country and in consideration of the position in Bombay city. He asked for a "publicity slogan" about the nutrition value of bajra which could be used in educating the public. The Committee's conclusion on this letter was as follows:-

" As far as possible, in organizing rationing schemes, people should be supplied with the cereal to which they are accustomed. A sudden change over from one type of cereal to another may cause indigestion, but healthy persons should in time be able to adapt themselves to a change in diet. There is no objection from the standpoint of nutrition to the partial substitution of rice by wheat, bajra or other cereals, and there is no scientific basis for the idea that bajra generates heat in the body. If bajra is substituted for rice in the diet of rice-eaters methods of cooking bajra in a palatable and digestible form must be taught to the people".

UNDER SECRETARY
21 DEC 1943
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

44642

Revenue Department.
(Civil Supplies)
Subject.

CIVIL SUPPLIES - Rationing - certain recommendation of the Nutrition Advisory committee - Board's remarks submitted.

L.Dis. 1219 K/43
Madras, D. 18/12/1943.

From

J. F. Saunders Esq., I. C. S.,
Secretary to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies.

W. Scott Brown Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Civil Supplies

R E A D: From Government Development Endorsement 38250 E/43-1 d. 18/11/43

L.DIS:-

The Board submits the following remarks on the points raised in the recommendation of the Nutrition Advisory Committee forwarded with the Government endorsement cited above.

(1) The Committee suggest that the ~~fakk~~ rationing schemes should also include the rationing of pulses, oils and fats, sugar etc. The Board considers that the rationing of these articles is neither necessary nor possible in the Province. The bulk of the population in this Province does not ordinarily use pulses, oils or sugar. The supply of these commodities is limited and the prices are beyond the resources of the poor. Unless they are subsidised by the Government and adequate quantities secured, both of which are difficult to achieve, rationing cannot be attempted. The principal purpose of rationing is to secure a fair and equitable distribution and to attempt to use rationing to provide a more balanced diet will result in great complications which can not be resolved in the present time of stress. For instance, sugar is not used by all classes in the South and to ration it would only result in chaos if every household was given a right, by card, to draw sugar. Those used to it would get too little of the per capita consumption, in the province. The exports of gingelly oil and ground nut oil outside the Province have been restricted with a view to conserve the available supplies. Sufficient quantities of vegetable oils are available for consumption in all districts.

Considered

(2) The ration allowed in Madras and other towns in the Province except Cuddappah slightly exceeds a pound, the minimum suggested by the Committee.

The scale of ration for rice and millets (millets being included in one or two towns) is generous and is adequate even for the

M labouring classes except for a few hard manual labourers to whom supplementary rations are granted after individual examination of the cases.

5. The Committee recommend that children's rations could be supplemented by the development of school feeding schemes. The Board considers that the family ration is good and it is only in the case of very poor committees who may not be able to buy the full admissible rations that school feeding is either necessary or desirable. The school feeding in such cases is for consideration of the Educational authorities. The Board can only undertake to give preference in the distribution of supplies for running those schemes.

A

6. Milk is not rationed nor is it likely to be necessary to ration it under conditions in Madras towns.

7. Cumboo is already one of the millets used in the Province and no propaganda or demonstration in cooking it is necessary. As regards encouraging the consumption of cereals in place of rice we can at best expect to be about self sufficient in millets and do not require others to supply us. There is no special reason to force acceptance of expensive imported millets on rice eaters. The main consideration in Madras is that with our control price of rice, imported millets are out of all reasonable parity with our rice. There is no reason why we should complicate the situation by exporting rice in which we shall be in net deficit and importing millets to replace rice. It is for others who are short of rice to take millets instead.

P Krishnan 20/12/43
For Secretary.

Ksn.20/12.

To
The Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Government of Madras.
Education and Public Health Department.

MEMORANDUM No.3999 A-3 Edn., dated 5th April 1944.

Education - Elementary - Provision of midday meal for poor children - Recommendation of Nutrition Advisory Committee -

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The Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Research Fund Association has made the following recommendation in connection with rationing schemes:-

"The rations allowed to children under existing schemes are small. Children's rations could be supplemented by the development of school feeding schemes, to which part of the available food supplies could be diverted. This would be of great value from the standpoint of public health since growing children are particularly likely to suffer in health in time of food shortage"

The Board of Revenue considers that in rationed areas family rations are good and it is only in the case of poor communities who may not be able to buy the full admissible rations that schemes of school feeding would be either necessary or desirable, and that if it is decided that such schemes should be started, preference can be given in the distribution of supplies for running these schemes.

2. Even treating the problem as not necessarily connected with rationing schemes, it is generally recognised that under-nourished children get little benefit from education and that the provision of free meals at school for poor children who would not otherwise get adequate nourishment is necessary and the problem is of immediate urgency in areas which are 'deficit' in regard to food-supply as the insufficiency of food supply in those areas, which is bound to have repercussions on the normal supply available to children, is an additional detrimental factor besides the poverty of the parents. The coastal strip of Malabar, parts of the Ceded districts and probably certain other areas also would come within that purview. It is considered that a start should be made by introducing first in those areas a scheme of giving a mid-day meal to poor children in the Elementary schools. The whole cost of the scheme will have to be met from Provincial Funds as no financial aid can be expected from local bodies or private managements.

3. As the possibility has to be considered of the scheme having to be extended later on generally to other areas also, the Government wish before committing themselves to the scheme, to have an idea of the ultimate commitment which such an extension might entail.

3. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to work out urgently a detailed and complete workable scheme, complete in regard to the areas in which he wants to start the scheme now, and in outline in regard to the rest, with an estimate of the cost involved for each area, recurring and non-recurring. The question of an adequate inspecting agency to be employed for supervising the working of the scheme so as to ensure that money is properly spent, should also be considered, and its cost should be included in the estimate.

M.V.Subramanian,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Forwarded/By Order.

c/c

TDG.

Superintendent.

C.F. 30

DEPARTMENT.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVT.
5 JUN 1941
EDUCATION & PUBLIC HEALTH

Received .... 19 . Registered 19

Subject. 21566

Edn. & P.H. Dept
A Section

No action seems to be necessary on this.

2. May be lodged & filed with the Memo.

6/6

5/6

5/6/41

No. PPC 12/41.

ENCLOSURES.
No. ....
....
Spare copies ....

Station Madras, Dated the 4th June 1941.

From (Name) A.G. Anderson, Esq.,

(Designation) Superintendent, Government Press,

To The Deputy Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Education & Public Health Department.

Sir,

With reference to Government Memo No.14276/2 H.P.H. dated 17th May 1941, I have the honour to state that '18-3-41' mentioned in this office letter No.P.P.C.12/41 dated 9-4-41 is a clerical error for '18-4-41' which is regretted.

V/5

V/1

A.G. Anderson
Superintendent.

SVD
4/6

Extract of paragraph 9 of letter B.P.No.Rout.1500, dated 30-3-1944, from the Board of Revenue.

War - Food situation - Repercussions on Public Health in Famine and other areas - Remarks of Commissioners of Civil Supplies and Famine.

**

9. There is therefore bound to be under-nourishment. An officer of the Government of India reported that inadequate food had lowered vitality in Travancore and Cochin. Children and the aged suffer most, and the Commissioner of Civil Supplies suggests that some action at least to help children might be considered. The Nutrition Advisory Committee suggested the development of School Feeding Schemes. Effect might be given to this suggestion to start with, with a mid-day meal in Elementary Schools in certain suitable places in the heavily deficit districts of Malabar, Coimbatore, Salem, the Ceded Districts,and possibly Madras City, although there may be no absolute need for it in any rationed town. This measure may make schools more popular but that is an incidental effect. The expenditure should be met from public revenues. It is justifiable in the present conditions and is the least objectionable form of subsidy. The quantity of food-grains required for the purpose should be given a claim on the import quotas allotted to the districts mentioned.

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12/4

Memo 3999 A-4
12.4.44

Ed. & P.H. Deptt.

13

Provision of midday meals for poor children in school

An extract of para 9 of the letter from the Board of Revenue B.P. No. Rout. 1500 d. 30-3-1944, on the subject mentioned above is forwarded to the D.P.I. in continuation of Govt. Memo 3999 A-3 of 5.4.44.

11/4

19/4

B.M.
11/4/44.

D.I.
14/4

11.4.44

11.4.44

To the D.P.I. with copy of (extract)

C.F. 98.

ES. & Public ~~Health~~ DEPARTMENT.

REMINDER. Education Branch.

To The Director of Public Instruction

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
4-MAY 1944

I ~~have the honour to invite~~ am directed to invite ~~invite~~ attention to Govt. Memo No. 3999 A. 2 dated 5.4.44 and

to request that the reply to it may be expedited ,
~~request that this reminder may be returned at once with information as to~~

(1) the stage at which the matter now is,
(2) the date by which a reply may be expected, and
(3) the circumstances which have caused the delay.

Office Secretariat
Signature.
Station Fort St. George
Asst. Secretary to Govt.
Designation.
Dated 1.5.44

SUBJECT.

Provision of midday meals for poor children in elementary schls - Preparation of a scheme

P.T.O.

14

No. R.Dis.42/37, R.Dis.514/40, R.Dis.920/40 and R.Dis.
relevant to this appeal are also sent herewith for favour of kind reference and return.

Commissioner.

/FORWARDED/

3.9.41
Chairman-Delegate.

Despatched
4- SEP 1941

KPR/3-9.

INSTRUCTION, MADRAS. C.F. 98.
R.C.No.1966-B/44 dated 5th May 1944.

16

REPLY.
7-MAY.1944

To The Secretary to the Govt.of Madras
Education & P.H. Department,
Fort St. George, Madras.

Resubmitted to the Secretary to Government, Education and Public Health Department.

The Divisional Inspectors of Schools and the Inspectresses of Girls' Schools have been requested to prepare and submit a scheme. Immediately on receipt of their replies, a detailed scheme will be prepared and submitted to Government.

21915

For Director of Public Instruction.

ks65

8/5

W. 24 days

The D.P.I. may be reminded again if necessary on 10.6.44

BM
8/5/44

8/5/44

8/5/44

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10 17
EPH(A)

Education -	Elementary - Provision of midday
meal for	poor children
From the	D.P.I. Rc.no 1966 B/44 d 5.5.44
Memo.	3999 A 5 10.5.44

15/5

P9CF

The D.P.I. is requested to treat the reference - (Memo no 3999 A 3 d 5.4.44) as specially urgent and to submit the detailed scheme called for therein as soon as possible. He is requested to instruct the Divisional Inspectors of Schools & the Inspectresses of Girls' Schools to prepare & submit the scheme in respect of the schools in their jurisdiction immediately. A copy of the scheme worked out for

18

Malabar Dt may be submitted to Govt for information in advance of the comprehensive scheme as soon as it is ready.

USK
9.5.44

9/5/44

10/5/44

To

The D.P.I.

11-5-44

A 19

D.O.No. 607 **Nutrition Research,**

Coonoor, June 8th, 1944.

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30532

Dear Austin,

I am enclosing herewith 4 copies of a Ceylon Govt. order about school feeding and ~~a copy of~~ a letter from Dr. Lucius Nicholls. I have given copies to Dr. George and am sending one to the D.P.H. I am sending you 4 copies because you may like to send copies to various departments and officials concerned with working out the method of approach in Madras.

Yours sincerely,

W. R. Aykroyd

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
12 JUN 1944
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

T. Austin Esq., I.C.S.,
Adviser to H.E. the Governor of
Madras, Fort. St. George,
Madras.

v.

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Sec E&PH

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Circular No. B 5.

To Managers of Assisted Schools and
Head Teachers of Government Schools.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Colombo, March 31, 1944.

FREE MIDDAY MEALS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

1. Rates for Meals.

1. The providing and preparation of midday meals should henceforth be part of the normal duties of the Head Teacher of a 'Vernacular' school. Vernacular schools mean Sinhalese and Tamil schools and schools attached to places of religious worship (known as 'Temple' schools). Hence, provision of free midday meals is compulsory in these schools.

2. In rural areas, all children of Vernacular schools may be provided with free midday meals. But, children, who wish to go home for their meals, should be encouraged to do so, as in the past.

3. About 50 % of the children who attend Bilingual and Central schools, if they are needy children, should be provided with free midday meals. Children of English Primary and Engilish Junior Secondary schools (hereinafter referred to as English Elementary schools) should be given free midday meals up to about 25 % of the attendance. In this case also only needy children should be provided with a free midday meal.

4. In all types of schools in Urban and Municipal areas and in the case of Central, Bilingual and English Elementary schools in all areas, provision of free midday meals should be confined only to needy children. The non-needy children and scholarship holders in Central schools should not be given meals from this vote.

5. In the case of all types of schools in Urban and Municipal areas and in the case of Central, Bilingual and English Elementary Schools in all areas, steps will be taken in consultation with the Circuit Inspectors to fix the maximum number of children to be given midday meals after the claims for May 1944 are received in this Office.

6. Head Teachers of the above named schools, should, therefore, take steps to provide midday meals from 1st May, 1944, where they have not already been provided.

7. The Civil Defence Commissioner has kindly agreed to allow schools sufficient wheat or flour when wheat is not available for the midday meals of school children. The wheat and flour in question will be issued outside the rationing scheme and no coupons need be surrendered for the purpose.

8. The rates for free midday meals of school children will be as follows:-

(a) In Rural Areas - 6 cents per child per meal.
(b) In Urban Council Areas - 8 cents per child per meal provided the Local Authority contributes at least 2 cents per child per meal. If the Local Authority does not make a contribution, children will be given midday meals at the entire expense of Government at 6 cents per child per meal.
(c) In Municipal Council Areas - 10 cents per child per meal, provided the Local Authority contributes at leat 4 cents per child per meal. If the Local Authority does not make a contribution, children will be given midday meals at 6 cents per child per meal at the entire expense of Government.

9. If the Local Authorities are prepared to make their prescribed contributions, they may be allowed to undertake the provision of midday meals themselves, if they so desire, with the approval of the Minister of Education.

10. The rates referred to above include all items of expenditure such as cost of foodstuffs, utensils, firewood, transport, midday meal and stock registeres, etc., particulars of which should continue to be given as before. No additional payments will be made in future over and above the prescribed rates on account of any item.

11. Cooking should be considered a part of the normal course of training of a school child. Hence, wherever possible, school children are expected to do the cooking and no allowance will be payable to them. In schools where there is an adequate number of pupils in Post Primary classes, no allowance whatever will be made towards cooking.

12. Late comers who are marked absent in the attendance register should not be given free midday meals.

13. Head Teachers of Government Schools may make use of the produce of one acre of the school garden to supplement the provision for free midday meals. No payment is to be made in that connection, but the value of produce so used should be entered in the space provided in the midday meal claim. The produce from areas in excess of one acre should be dealt with as suggested by the Additional Assistant Director of Education in connection with the Food Production Scheme.

14. When rice is not available every effort should be made to give a suitable substitute like milk, bread and soup, **bread** and sambal, sweet potatoes, breadfruit, jak, yams, and pulses. The meals supplied must have nutritive value. Rotis of white wheat flour ("American" flour) and coconut are satisfactory only when properly supplemented with such curries as :-

(a) Dhall, grams or beans with vegetable fruits and leaves.
(b) Yams, sweetpotatoes or breadfruit with vegetable fruit and leaves.
(c) Dried fish or sprats with vegetable fruits and leaves.

(a) and (b) should be available and economically possible. The vegetable fruits and leaves **which** can be recommended are:- brinjal bandakka, tomato, string beans, plaintains, drumsticks, cabbage, gotukola, mukunuvenna, tampala, spinach, gowa, kankun, kohila, agathi niviti, red pumpkin, snake gourd, bitter gourd, and ridge gourd.

15. Midday meals for school children, when once introduced to any school, should not be discontinued without prior notice to the Department. Disciplinary action will be taken against teachers who cease to provide free meals without prior approval.

2. Free Midday Meal Register.

1. A separate register must be maintained in the school on the lines of the usual attendance register. In this register the names of the pupils should be written, and the daily attendance of each pupil at meals recorded in ink just before the commencement of the meal, in accordance with instructions in clause 16 (e) and (f) of the Code of Regulations for Assisted Vernacular and Bilingual schools and clause 84 (e) and (f) of the Code for Government Schools.

2. The instructions on the reverse of the midday meal claim forms should be carefully studied and complied with. All contributions in cash or kind from the parents, pupils, teachers or others, and all receipts from the school garden, should be shown in the proper place in the claim for the particular month and certified by the Head Teacher.

3. Claims on account of meals supplied on contract will not be paid, as the provision of meals by contractors would defeat the ultimate aim of utilising the whole sum provided by Government towards the provision of midday meals for school children.

4. Head Teachers of Government and Assisted Schools in rural and urban areas are given two months advance. No advances are given to Head Teachers by this Department whose payment is undertaken by Urban Councils or Municipalities. This acceptance of the advance is not compulsory. But those teachers who draw this advance must report immediately to Branch F(D) of this office their transfers, impending dismissals, discontinuances, retirements, etc., so that the advance paid to them may be recovered from the claim or salary.

5. Applications for change of Post Office where claims for free midday meals are paid should be made only in July each year.

3. Stock Register.

1. Another separate register should be maintained in each school and all particulars of the actual purchases made during the months should be entered up punctually as a permanent record. Actual purchases of foodstuffs, etc., should be entered up on the left-hand side and the foodstuffs disposed of for meals each day, on the right-hand side. Any balance left over at the end of the month should be carried over to the following month, and entered up on the left-hand side.

2. On the right-hand side of the stock register, the name of vegetables and other curries supplied to children each day should be entered so that the Medical Officers who visit the school may have an idea of the nutritive value of meals supplied to children.

4. Receipts.

1. Receipts in support of all purchases should be filed separately for purposes of checking, whenever necessary.

2. Utensils which can be used for a number of years should be entered in the Inventory Book.

3. The column for "details of foodstuffs" on the back of the claim form should be filled up daily with the particulars of foodstuffs for the feeding each day, giving quantities, value of each, and the total cost.

4. Particulars may be shown thus:-

1-10-41 10 measures rice (Rs.1/30), 4 coconuts(12 cents), 2 lbs. dry fish (40 cents), vegetables (15 cents), currystuffs (30 cents) .. Rs. 2/27

2-10-41 12 measures rice (Rs.1/56), 6 coconuts (18 cents), vegetables (18 cents), currystuffs (35 cents), 2 lbs. dry fish (30 cents) .. Rs.2/57

5. Visits by Officers of Other Departments.

1. Certain Officers of other departments have been authorised to visit schools at meal times when they happen to be in the neighbourhood in connection with their official duties and to inspect the food supplied to children and check the registers. Teachers should render every possible assistance to these officers and the school Log Book should be submitted to them in order that they may write any remarks regarding their visits.

2. The officers referred to above are attached to Departments under the following Ministers:-

(a) Home Affairs.
(b) Agriculture and Lands.
(c) Communications and Works.
(d) Health.

6. Crockery for Midday Meals.

Arrangements should be made to keep the crockery used for midday meals in a suitable cupboard or rack. The children are expected to be taught habits of cleanliness and this work will be of no avail if they see the plates and other utensils for their meals left on the floor.

7. Meals on Hookworm Treatment Days.

A meal of soft rice, "Miris Hothy", and one or more vegetable curries with little or no lime, should be provided for all pupils alike - whether they take hookworm treatment or not - on days when hookworm treatment is given by Medical Officers.

8. Milk Diet.

Where it is possible to obtain the required quantity of milk, a milk diet of at leat 5 ozs., should be given to each child.

24

9. Previous Circulars.

This circular cancels all previous circulars on this subject.

H.S. PERERA,
Director of Education.

Letter dated 3-6-1944 from Dr.L.Nicholls, Director, Bacteriological Institute, Colombo, to Dr. W.R. Aykroyd, Director, Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor.

"Free meals were started in the primary schools several years before the war. But they have never been up to the standards we have laid down.

The children are between the ages of 6 and 12 years and the type of meal we have recommended consists of:

Country or parboiled rice ..	4 oz.
Dhall or gram ..	¼ oz.
Dried fish or dried sprats. ..	½ oz.
Vegetables. ..	2 oz.
Coconut. ..	1 oz.
Currystuffs including lime juice.	

This meal of some 600 calories is a good square meal when properly divided according to age. It has been widely adopted in Estates as the mid-day meal for children.

It was decided that the cost of providing a meal for all free school children was prohibitive. The amount allowed for meal was 3½ cents, and eventually over two million rupees were allocated for providing this meal.

Obviously a "Square" meal cannot be provided at this price, and it became a matter in most schools of giving the more indigent children some food at Mid-day.

Our surveys showed that even a small meal at mid-day had beneficial effects upon the children and most school masters considered that the attention of the children has been improved.

Prior to the war most of the rice imported into Ceylon came from Burma, and as only one third of the Island's requirements are grown locally, there has been a serious shortage of rice. The school meal had degenerated in many schools to a 'roti' made of equal parts of ground coconut and white wheat flour. We urged the supplementing of this by the addition of fresh vegetable curries or leaf melluns. But the money allowed was not sufficient in many localities where cost had risen.

I enclose two copies of a circular, which I think sufficiently explains the present position. I do no subscribe to every statement in the circular and I do not call 5 ozs., of milk a "milk diet".

One of the aims in the Atlantic Charter is that the peoples of all counteries shall be free from want, which may or may not be an ideal; but it is certain that those working for a better state of nutrition in economically backward countries must bow for years to come to the old adage that "half a loaf is better than no bread".

E.P.H.

1/15/6

Memo 3999 A-3
14.6.44.

D.J.
14/6

D.P.I. [illegible]
15/6

Two copies of the ~~accompanying~~ circular of the Education Office, Colombo, No B.3. of 31.3.44 re: the provision of midday meals for school children in Ceylon are ~~forwarded~~ to the D.P.I., in continuation of ~~[illegible]~~ memo No 3999/A-3, of 5-4-44

~~the D.P.I.~~
(with encl.)

13.6.44

30708

11 JUN 1944
CHIEF SECRETARIAT

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
13 JUN 1944
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

A

Girls' Schools Teachers' Association Centre, Hosdrug
P.O. Kanhangad. S.K.
-6-44.

14

E.P.H.
Regn.
W.B.
12/6
12/6/44

Extract from the proceedings of the meeting of the Girls' School Teachers' Association held on 3-6-44.

After the association meeting, the teachers of all the Girls Schools (Board and aided) considered about the circular No. 2/44. dated 13-5-44 issued by the Kasargod Taluk Board Ele. Teachers' union, regarding the proposal of requesting the Government and other authorities to provide free mid-day meals to the pupils of Elementary schools of Kasaragod Taluk.

The meeting after discussion passed the following resolution unanimously.

Resolution:- In view of the scarcity of foodgrains particularly in this (Kasaragod) deficit Taluk the poor and middle class people are put to untold miseries and hardships. This is also greatly effected to the Elementary Schools Children and so the attendance in the schools are declining.

Kasaragod Taluk, Board Elementary School Teachers' Union

(Affiliated to the South Kanara Teachers' Guild.)

27

15

Ref. No. 31/44 Post ~~Station~~ Kanhangad S. Kanara

10 MAY 1944

9825

Date 13. 5. 1944

Extracts from the proceedings of the meeting of the Taluk Union council held on 12.5.44 in the Board Mopla Girls School hall Talangara - Kasaragod -

Present:- Sri H. Ramakrishna Rao. the Chairman of the meeting and five members.

x x ack 22/5 x

Resolution No. 2

Resolved that the Government be requested to make early arrangements for providing midday meals to the deserving pupils of all the Elementary schools ~~children~~ in this Taluk as this is a deficit area and as the schools are found to be declining particularly owing to distress for want of rice.

/True Extract/

Secretary

Copy to the Government of Madras through the President S. Kanara District Board.

30 MAY 1944

P.T.O.

33819

26

This association is therefore of opinion that Government be requested to take early action to provide free midday meals to the deserving pupils to all the elementary school children of this Taluk as provided to the children of Government Labour and fisheries schools.

/True Extract/

M. Mandady

Secretary.

Copy submitted to ~~the~~ take necessary action in the matter

To

The President S. Kanara District Board

To The Inspectress of Schools VI Circle Calicut

To The Director of Public Instruction Madras

To The Commissioner of Civil Supplies Madras

To The Chief Secretary Government of Madras

To The Secretary S.I. Teachers Union

To the Sub Assistant Inspectress of Schools Cannanore

L.Dis.9824-44.

Endorsement by Sri A.Lakshminarayana Rao, B.A., B.L., President, District Board, South Kanara.

FORWARDED.

16/6

6-1944.

PRESIDENT,
Dt.Board, S.Kanara.

E & P. H

54
7/7

Filed

Memo 3999A-7
7.7.44 25 ... Deptt

Supply of midday meals 30.6.44
to school children

The attention of the DPI is invited to Govt. Memo 3999A-3 of 5.4.44 and No. 3999A-4 of 10.5.44 & he is requested to expedite the proposals called for therein.

6.7.44

7.7.44

8/7

A 'V.'

16

Education Department.

From

Sir R.M. Statham, M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction, Madras

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Education and Public Health Department,
Fort St.George, Madras.

36760

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
14 JUL 1944
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

R.C.No.1266-B/44 dated 11th July 1944.

Sir,

Government Memorandum No.3999 A-3 Edn.,dated 5.4.1944 requesting me to work out a detailed and complete scheme for the provision of free meals at school for poor children who would not otherwise get adequate nourishment.

***

I have the honour to submit the following scheme based on the number of school children in elementary schools as per Public Instruction Report for 1942-43. According to the data given in the report for 1940-41, the proportion of the richer and middle class pupils taken together to the poorer classes of pupils in the whole Presidency is about 1:8. For purposes of calculating the cost of the scheme, I propose, in the absence of any other figures, to take the same proportion. Thus out of a total population of school children of 30,44,013, 27,05,789 may be roughly taken as those belonging to the poorer classes who will require to be given some nourishment in school. Out of this figure 10 per cent may be left out as daily absentees and 15 percent more may be left out as pupils who on account of caste scruples or for other reasons may not care to take food prepared for them in the school. Thus the actual number of poor pupils who may have to be fed under the scheme in the whole Presidency may be taken as approximately as 20,00,000.

I consider that at the present day, it is not possible to give even a modest meal to a school child at less than one anna per meal. The cost of feeding 20,00,000 pupils at one anna per mea for 220 days in the year will be Rs. 2,75,00,000/-.

2 In the report received from Colombo regarding the arrangements to be made there for the feeding of school children, it is stated that the teachers and pupils themselves should see to the cooking. This procedure will be almost impossible in our schools where accommodation is very limited and no extra teacher is available even in the largest school. Apart from the question of the ability of most of our teachers in the culinary art, it is not possible to put this duty of cooking school meals on the staff without sacrificing the teaching work in the schools. In all the villages it will be easy to get cheap labour for the preparation and distribution of food. In the Municipalities it will be possible to have a Central Organization for the cooking and distribution of food as is being done in the Corporation schools of Madras. However, for purposes of calculating the cost on manua labour required for cooking and distributing meals to children at school, Rs. 10/- per month per school may be allowed. As we have about 40,000 elementary schools, the cost on this item will be Rs. 48,00,000/-.

3 It will be necessary to have a fairly responsible person to see that satisfactory meals are actually served to the pupils, that the stock and issue registers are properly maintained, etc. For this purpose, a responsible Supervisor, who may be in charge of about 20 schools, may be appointed. His duties will be to pay frequent surprise visits to the different schools so as to check the quality and quantity of the food supplied to the children. He will also have to check stocks, accounts, etc. at frequent intervals so as to prevent defalcations and other irregularities. In the case of municipalities, a Supervisor may be allowed for about every 50 schools. Considering the responsibility involved i this work, I suggest that each Supervisor may be allowed a pay of Rs. 70/- per mensem together with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 15/- per mensem. This item will cost about Rs. 20,00,000/-.

4 As regards the purchase of stocks necessary for the pre paration of meals each day, the school staff may be entrusted w this work

The total recurring cost will therefore be as follows:-

Feeding	.. ..	Rs. 2,75,00,000
Labour	.. ..	Rs. 48,00,000
Supervision and Travelling allowance	.. ..	Rs. 20,00,000
Total	..	Rs. 3,43,00,000

Under non-recurring expenditure, the items that will be required are utensils for cooking and plates or leaves. The cooking utensils will have to be metal ones as pots and pans in clay will not last at all, in addition to being impracticable for purposes of cooking on a large scale. In villages where there are more than one school, it may be possible to arrange for central cooking and the distribution of food to the different schools or to the serving of the food to the children from the different schools at one centre. These centres will require a larger number of utensils than the small centres where there is only one school. However, for purposes of calculation Rs. 50/- per school may be allowed for the purchase of utensils. This item will cost Rs. 20,00,000/-.

It is not possible at present to make any provision for the supply of plates because even if they were available, their cost would be absolutely prohibitive. In the Corporation schools of Madras, a certain number of plates are provided, but many of the pupils on account of their caste scruples, refuse to eat in the plates thus provided, and either eat on leaves which they bring with them or have their food put in their hands. It is not practicable to purchase and supply leaves daily to the pupils. So, for the present it may be left to the pupils to bring their own plates or leaves with them if they want to be served with food in the school.

The total non-recurring expenditure will therefore be only Rs. 20,00,000/- on utensils. The total recurring and non-recurring expenditure for the whole Presidency will be -- Rs. 3,43,00,000 plus Rs. 20,00,000 = Rs. 3,63,00,000.

As mentioned in Government Memorandum No.3999-A-4 dated 12.4.1944, I submit herewith similar proposals as the above for the districts of Malabar, Coimbatore, Salem and the Ceded Districts. In the City of Madras, the Corporation has already got its scheme by which the poor children in the Corporation Schools are fed, at the expense of the Corporation. As details are not yet available regarding the number of poor children in the aided schools who have got to be fed, I regret that it is not possible in this reference to give any estimate for the amount that will be required for the feeding of those children in the City. Taking the number of poor children to be fed on the same basis as has been done above in the case of the whole Presidency, the number of poor children and the recurring and non-recurring expenditure for each of the seven districts will be as follows:-

Districts.	Appropriate No. of poor children.	Feeding. Rs.	Labour Rs.	Supervision Rs.	Non-Recurring Rs.	Total. Rs.
Anantapur	38,000	5,22,500	1,03,800	43,800	43,200	7,13,300
Cuddapah	40,000	5,50,000	1,24,000	53,000	51,600	7,78,600
Kurnool	49,000	6,73,800	1,35,200	57,100	56,300	9,22,400
Bellary	32,000	4,40,000	92,000	38,800	38,300	6,09,100
Coimbatore	78,000	10,72,500	1,36,300	58,100	56,800	13,23,700
Salem	68,000	9,35,000	1,29,200	55,000	53,800	11,73,000
Malabar	2,96,000	40,70,000	4,42,200	1,87,700	184,200	48,84,100
			Total	..	..	1,04,04,200
				or Rs. 1,04,00,000/-.		

In addition to the districts which have been mentioned above, there are many other portions of the presidency where school children of the poorer classes are very much in need of some nourishment in school. Details in regard to such areas will be submitted in due course, if required by Government.

Separate instructions will have to be issued to the officers concerned regarding the maintenance of registers, issue of receipts, visits by officers, etc.

It has not been possible for me to give a more detailed scheme than the above. Full details from the inspecting officers have not yet been received. For purposes of rough calculation the figures that I have given may however be considered sufficient.

For various reasons the estimates of cost given are likely to exceed rather than be below the actual total cost. The estimate, e.g. has been based on the total number of elementary schools and it is likely that the cost of supervision and the cost of non-recurring expenditure on utensils may be, with the grouping of schools in certain areas and with the existence of small elementary schools, considerably less than what has been estimated.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

For Director of public Instruction.

ks.127
4.25

O.F. 32

A 1833

Public Health
~~Rao Bahadur~~ Department
From (Name) Dr. R. Adiseshan, Dip. Hyg. (Camb)
Designation Director of Public Health,
Station Egmore, Madras.

Received Registered

To
The Secretary to Government,
EDUCATION & PUBLIC HEALTH Dept.
Madras.

Enclosures:

R No. 33318-1-Nut dated 20th July, 1944.

23 JUL 1944

Sir,

Sub: Provision of Free Mid-day meal for school children.
Ref: G.O. No. Ms. 1214 Public Health dated 27-4-44.

****

39051

The Board of Revenue, has, in its proceedings B.P. No. Rout. 1500 dated 30-3-44, recommended that the scheme may be tried in certain suitable places in the heavily deficit districts of Malabar, Coimbatore, Salem, Ceded districts and possibly Madras City; the Board has also stated that there may not be any absolute need for the scheme in any rationed town.

2. The Nutrition Officer has studied the schemes of school feeding which are under trial extensively in Ceylon and to a limited extent in Cochin State. With reference to G.O. No. 1693. P.H.... dated .16-6-1944.., he recently visited Cochin State in order to get himself acquainted personally with the working of the scheme. Both in Ceylon and Cochin State, the schemes are worked by the Education Department. In Ceylon, the Government subsidises the scheme to the extent of of six cents per meal; local bodies in urban areas have been permitted to increase it to the extent of 8 or 10 cents per meal, the difference being met from local contributions. In Cochin, the scheme is estimated on the basis of one anna per meal. In both the instances, the menus are based on the more commonly available food grains - Cereals and Pulses. Rice being scarce in Cochin, the ingredients of the Menus are chiefly wheat, green peas, tapioca, etc. The Board of Revenue has in its original reference on the subject stated that this school lunch scheme should have a claim for extra quotas for food grains in the deficit districts; in view of this and the fact that rice is the staple food grain in the major portion of the the Province, it is recommended that the basic ingredient of school lunches should be rice which should be supplemented by dholl or other pulses or grains. I am of opinion that the scheme should first be introduced in Malabar district. The reasons for giving preference to this district are contained in the report sent to Government with my letter R.No.25196-3-Jyg. dated..18-10-43.. The present food situation appears to be only a shade better, since the previous survey was instituted. During my visit to Malabar district in the last week of June, I instructed the District Health Officer to carry out a survey. According to his report which includes within its scope about 1000 families in 5 villages, the average daily consumption of rice per capita was 4.1 oz. in Chowghat and between 6 and 7 ounces in Pentalayini and Ponnani Nagaram villages; in two villages, viz., Elattur and Beypore, the position was more satisfactory (7.6 to 8.8 oz.), although these fall short of requirements. It may also be stated in this connection that in the enquiry carried out in four schools in Calicut taluk (Board Mopla School, Vavad Aided school, Kunnamangalam Board Higher Elementary school, Beypore and Tamaraseri Board School), out of 473 children present at the time of enquiry, 173 (36.6%) do not have midday meals. For these reasons, Malabar may be

p.t.o.

-2-

given priority. It has been the experience in Cochin that, shortly after the introduction of the scheme of free lunches, the majority of the children in all the schools sought free meals. It is not unlikely that a similar event may occur in Malabar. The extent to which this scheme will have to be subsidised by Government can be determined only on receipt of proposals from the Director of Public Instruction, as regards the number of schools and pupils to be included in the scheme. It may however be stated that the cost of the scheme per unit of 100 children will be approximately Rs.137-8-0 per month calculating on the basis of 22 working days and one anna per meal. In working out the estimate, it is assumed that, as in Cochin, the Headmasters and Managers of the institutions will be able to find free labour and cooking utensils, etc., for cooking and service; if any of these items has to be paid for, the cost will be increased. The menu for the sum of one anna will comprise about 2½ to 3 oz. of rice, 1 oz. of green gram or some pulse and locally available cheap vegetables. Discretion should be given to Headmasters of schools in the matter of drawing up of Menus provided these are within the basic rates. If and when rice becomes scarce, other alternative Menus will be suggested.

This will increase the calorific value by about 350-400.

28/7

NRR/20-7. For DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, Madras.

[illegible]

The main file on the provision of midday meals for school children is in circulation. This may lie over till the file is received back.

31.7.44

31.7.44

31.7.44

S (for information)

1/8

Education and Public Health
Department.

No 3999A/44

Fort St. George,
14th Sept. 1944.

Dear Sir Meverel,

Your D.O., Camp: Guntur, dated the 5th September, saying that you would submit your report on post-war educational reconstruction in about a fortnight's time. I am sure that there will be included in that report a scheme for the provision of midday meals for poor children in elementary schools (Vide your official letter R.C.No.1266-B/44, dated the 11th July 1944). I am to suggest that you may consider in that connection the desirability and the feasibility

86

-2-

of making provision for the supply of extra nourishment, such as shark liver oil or some of the special foods now being made in India, to children requiring it.

Yours sincerely,

o/c

14.9.44

Sir R.M.Statham, M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction.

14.9.44

20

Education and Public
Health Department.

Fort St. George,
3rd Novr. 1944.

Dear Sir Meverel,

Your note of yesterday to Mr. Austin, in regard to Part II Schemes for 1945-46.

Mr. Austin desires that you should submit quickly proposals for introducing compulsory education into some rural areas in each and every district with provision for midday meals to the poor pupils in those areas, cost to be limited in all to Rs.2 crores, recurring. I am desired to request that these proposals may be sent at a very early date.

Yours sincerely,

(o/c.)

2.11.44 3/11/44

Sir R.M. Statham, M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S.,
D. P. I.

Despatched by spl. Messenger.

3.11.44

D.O. Dear Sri Menon, [illegible]

Introduction of compulsory elementary edn. in ~~the~~ selected centres with provision for midday meal to pupils

~~I am to invite~~

Please see my d.o. of 3.11.44 on the subject mentioned above. I am to enquire when your ~~the~~ proposal ~~called for in the d.o.~~ may be expected.

Yours sincerely

17.11.44

17.11.44

17.11.44

To,

Sri R.M. Statham
M.A. C.I.E.
D.P.I.

136,50
4,62
131,88

21

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

R.C.No.2879 B/44

Office of the
Director of Public Instruc
Madras, Dated 16-11-1944

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
18 NOV 1944
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

From

Sir R.M.Statham M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S.,
Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department,
Fort St. George.

54902

Sir,

Sub: Elementary Education - Compulsion - Introduc in rural areas - Proposals - Submitted.

I have the honour to submit, under the instr of Government, proposals for the introduction of compulsi in certain selected rural areas and for the giving of mi day meals. The instructions from Government were only received on the 4th November and proposals were required to be sent at a very early date. Under the circumstances had I attempted to get full details from all my subordinate inspecting officers as to the exact localitieis in which compulsion might be introduced, I should not have able to send Government proposals for serveral months. Under the circumstances, I am now recommending that Gove ment should accept a proposal to introduce compulsion i a sufficient number of suitable centres in all the districts so as to bring under compulsion about 12½% of th total number of children of school-age who are not yet under instruction throughout the Province. This implie of course, that at each selected rural centre 100% of children of schoolage will be brought under instructio compulsion to be introduced should be under Section 44 the Madras Elementary Education Act.

2. The total number of boys and girls of not now under instruction in the rural areas of all dis tricts, excluding the agencies, is 4,091,900. In order bring 12½% of this number under compulsion the approxim cost will be as follows:

		Rs.
1.	Additional teachers ..	35,07,360
2.	Additional accommodation	10,22,976
3.	Equipment - Non-recurring	14,61,400
	Total ..	59,91,736
	or approximately..	60,00,000

3. While Government have this proposal un sideration from the financial point of view, I shall b vouring to get full details from the necessary number rural centres to implement the proposal, if sanctioned

4. The cost of providing midday meals for pupils already under instruction in the centres to be selected as well as for the children newly to be broug by compulsion under instruction works out at approxim Rs.1,36,50,000/-. The details of the cost are shown For purposes of these calculations, only 66 2/3 of th number of pupils who will be under instruction when scheme is given effect to have been taken into accoun since it must be assumed that a considerable number o will not accept a midday meal and that there will al on any day a large number of absentees.

1. Cost of midday meals at Re.0-1-0 per pupil day 1,16,

22

: 2 :

5. The cost of the proposals for the introduction of compulsion in selected rural areas and for the giving of midday meals, therefore, amounts in total to -- Rs.1,96,50,000/-.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

for DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

RVR 17/11-
17/11

Report
Dindigul Taluk Bo d - 1928-

*****

Forwarded to the Secretary to Governme (Education) Department with copies of the replies and the resolution of the Taluk Bo

G.V. Vyagrapuri

Deputy Examiner of
Accounts.

(True copy)

G. Venkatanarayana
Superintendent.

V.R.8/7.

1/91

Education and P.H. Deptt.

D. O. No. 52465 A-3 dated 16.12.44 43

Dear Sir Meverel,

With reference to the discussion which you had with ~~Mr.~~ Sir Norman Stratnie and Mr. Austin this morning, steps are being taken to make in the next year's budget a provision of Rs.20 lakhs for the introduction of compulsory elementary education and of another of Rs.20 lakhs for the provision of midday meals to ~~elementary school children~~ poor children attending elementary schools in rural areas selected from each district. I am to ask that the proposals made in your official letter R.C.No.2879-B/44, dated 16-11-1944, be modified accordingly and the modified proposals submitted to Government as early as possible, making it clear whether the schemes should be worked thro: local bodies or private agencies or both. ~~For the present, it has been suggested that budget provision may appear under 37 L- education - Grants to local bodies for Primary education~~

~~Yours sincerely~~ly,

Sir R.M.Statham, M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S., D.P.I.

16/12 4.50 pm

15.12.44

15/12/44

2 It is ~~however~~ necessary that the

~~Examiner's Office.~~

Audit Report- Elementary Education Fund Accounts- Kalkalur Taluk Board- 1932-1933.

-

Forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Department, with copies of the President's replies and the resolution of the Taluk Board.

G.V.Vyagrapuri Ayyar,
Deputy Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

A.R.

1x4

provision suggested above should be made under the relevant sub-heads of appropriation in the budget. I am therefore to request that particulars of the amount required under each sub-head may be furnished by the 2nd ⊕ January 1945.

16.12.44

⊕ Put in after consultn. Fin. A.S.

[illegible]

[illegible]

A

W5

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C.F. 80.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

***

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
- 4 JNA 1945
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Received ....19 . Registered ....19 .

00459

Subject.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION - Compulsion - Introduction in rural areas - Proposals - Submitted.

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

R.C.No. 2879-B/44.

Station MADRAS., Dated the 3rd January 1945.

From (Name) G.L.LOBO Esquire, B.A. (Hons.), Cantab.,
(Designation) Deputy Director of Public Instruction (in charge)
Office of the Director of Public Instruction, MADRAS.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Education and Public Health Department.

Sir,

p 7 ante

p 3 ante

With reference to D.O.No.52465-A/3, dated 16-12-44 from the Secretary, Education and Health Department and in continuation of my letter 2879-B/44 dated 16-11-44 I have the honour to submit the following revised proposals for the introduction of compulsory schemes for the rural areas. In the proposals submitted with my letter R.C.No.2879-B/44, dated 16-11-44, I recommended the introduction of compulsion in sufficient number of suitable centres in all the districts so as to bring under compulsion about 12½% of the total number of children of school-age who are not yet under instruction throughout the Province. This scheme, if accepted, would have cost approximately Rs.60 lakhs. As Government desired that the expenditure in 1945-46 should be limited to 20 lakhs, I now suggest that suitable centres may be selected so as to bring under compulsion 1/24th of the total number of children of school-age who are not yet under instruction throughout the Province. The statement appended herewith gives district-war the approximate number of children who are not yet under instruction, the number of children proposed to be brought under instruction, the number of teachers who will be required and the recurring and non-recurring cost involved, if the

p 11 infra

46

proposal is accepted. The total approximate cost estimated will be Rs.19,97,802 or approximately Rs.20 lakhs.

As regards the working of the proposed scheme, I suggest that It should be worked through the local bodies. In the centres selected, the existing aided schools will, no doubt, continue to work and they will be aided from the ~~rural~~ usual allotment under teaching grants. It is not likely that aided managements will come forward, at least, at the present stage to open new schools. The amounts required for each district will have to be be placed as special subsidies at the disposal of the District Boards concerned and the Local bodies will have to be instructed to introduce the scheme in the centres which will be recommended to them in due course. It is not possible before obtaining the details which have been called for from the Inspecting Officers, to give further details regarding the centres where compulsion will be introduced, the number of new schools that may be required etc., The Inspecting Officers had been instructed to submit the details by 28-12-44 and in spite of telegraphic reminders, the replies have not yet been received except, in the case of two or three districts. They will be asked again to expedite their reports and details for each district will be submitted to Government as early as possible.

As regards the Rs.20 lakhs proposed for the provision of Mid-day meals to poor children attending Elementary Schools, I submit that it is extremely difficult to suggest how this amount can be utilised. If the intention of Government is that it should be utilised in each and every district of the Presidency, with the 20 lakhs proposed to be given, we cannot feed more than 1,20,000 pupils. The number of pupils who will be brought under compulsion with the 20 lakhs proposed for the purpose will be approximately 1,70,000. Hence, the amount proposed for Mid-day meals will be just about sufficient to feed 2/3rds of the pupils who will be brought under compulsion. This will leave out altogether the children who are already in the schools. It is obvious that we cannot differentiate in this matter between the pupils who will be brought under instruction under the compulsory scheme and the poor pupils who are already under instruction. I have considered the question whether the Mid-day meals may be restricted only to pupils belonging to the scheduled classes. The number of such pupils reading in Elementary schools on 31-3-1944 in classes I to V was 3,13,081 and therefore, the amount proposed for expenditure for Mid-day meals will be quite insufficient even for the feeding of the Scheduled class children under instruction and those to be brought under instruction. If Government find it impossible to increase the allotment for this scheme, the only possible course I can suggest is to restrict the feeding to pupils belonging to the Scheduled classes in the centres selected for the introduction of compulsion in 1945. I have not yet got the figures for the number of Scheduled class children, in those centres but I am asking the Inspecting Officers to report, urgently, their number. If Government, however, would suggest any other way for the utilisation of the 20 lakhs to be allotted for Mid-day meals, I shall work out the necessary details as soon as I receive instructions from you.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

R. Narasi

for Director of Public Instruction.

kp.3-1.

Srl
3/1.45.

Name of DISTRICT (1)	No. of pupils yet to be brought under instruction (2)	Number now proposed to be brought under instruction in select areas (1/24th of Col.2) (3)	No. of teachers. (4)	Recurring		Non - Recurring.
				Teaching (5)	Cost of accommodation by rent etc (5)	Equipment. (7)
				Rs	Rs	Rs
1. Vizagapatam	2,39,293	9, 970	285	68,400	19,940	28,500
2. East Godavari	83,192	3,466	99	23,760	6,932	9,900
3. West Godafari	91,394	3,808	109	26,160	7,616	10,900
4. Kistna	97,587	4,066	116	27,840	8,132	11,600
5. Guntur	1,71,916	7,163	205	49,200	14,326	20,500
6. Nellore	1,56,873	6,536	187	44,880	13,072	18,700
7. Anantapur	1,40,919	5,871	168	40,320	11,742	16,800
8. Cuddapah	1,21,671	5,070	145	34,800	10,140	14,500
9. Kurnool	90,923	3,788	108	25,920	7,576	10,800
10. Bellary	1,32,379	5,516	158	37,920	11,032	15,800
11. North Arcot	2,41,289	10,054	287	68,880	20,108	28,700
12. Chingleput	1,71,578	7,148	204	48,960	14,296	20,400
13. South Arcot	2,16,437	9,018	258	61,920	18,036	25,800
14. Tanjore	1,96,853	8,202	234	56,160	16,404	23,400
15. Trichinopoly	1,81,223	7,551	216	51,840	15,102	21,600
16. Madura	2,45,248	10,218	292	70,080	20,436	29,200
17. Ramnad	1,45,382	6,058	173	41,520	12,116	17,300
18. Tinnevelly	1,74,664	7,278	208	49,920	14,556	20,800
19. Coimbatore	2,95,324	12,305	352	84,480	24,610	35,200
20. Salem	3,30,871	13,786	394	94,560	27,572	39,400
21. Chittoor	2,18,004	9,083	259	62,160	18,166	25,900
22. Malabaf	2,06,329	8,597	246	59,040	17,194	24,600
23. South Kanara	1,29,147	5,381	154	36,960	10,762	15,400
24. Nilgiris	13,404	558	16	3,840	1,116	1,600
	40,91,900	1,70,491	4,873	11,69,520	3,40,982	4,87,300

19,97802

11.71
3.42
4.87

1169500
341000
487300

***

~~49~~
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C.F. 17.

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL.

	Date.	Initials.
When received for fair copying		
When copied		
When examined		
When signed		
When despatched.		

SUBJECT :—

Poor children attending elementary schools - Supply of midday meals.

READ AGAIN ________, dated ________ 19____.

" " ________ " ________ 19____.

READ *ALSO* :—

199

No. ____ From the D.P.I. R.C., No.2879-B/44 dated 3-1-1945.

" ____ " ________ " ____ " ____ 19____.

" ____ " ________ " ____ " ____ 19____.

52465A-10
17.1.45

Memo. ~~Order~~ ~~Proceedings~~. No. ____, dated ________ 19____.

The D.P.I. is informed that it will not be practicable to make a larger provision than Rs.20 lakhs in the next year's budget for the supply of midday meals, A scheme should be framed, taking into account as far as possible rural areas in which compulsory elementary education is proposed to be introduced, for providing food for all poor pupils attending the schools concerned, ~~not only the scheduled class pupils.~~

as it is not the intention to restrict the scheme to Scheduled caste pupils

16.1.45

W 17/1/45

To the D.P.I.

18/1

Memo 52465 A 13 2.2.45

Edn. 28.4 Sup.

51

Letter from the D.P.I. Rc. No. 3879 B/44 d/ 3.1.45

42 2/2

Desp 2.2.45

Introduction of compulsory elementary edn.

The D.P.I. is requested to prepare schemes for the introduction of compulsory elementary edn. in selected ~~local~~ areas in ~~the~~ every district of the Presidency in consultation with the D.E.O.'s concerned & to obtain & forward to Govt. along with the schemes copies of resolutions of Dt. Boards proposing to introduce compulsory elementary edn. under section 44(2) of the Madras Elementary Edn. Act, 1920, in the areas so selected. The resolutions sh. be passed in the manner laid down in section 44 of the Act.

S 31.1.45

W 1/2/45

To The D.P.I.

Despd 2/2

28.1.45

29.1.45

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

From

Rao Bahadur Sri G.Jagannadha Raju B.A.,B.L.,
President, District Board, Vizagapatam.

To

The Secretary to the Govt.of Madras. (Edn. & Pub:Health Dept:)
Madras.

Perl. No. 67/44.S.I, Dated 1-1-45.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith post copy of the telegram dated.1-1-45 for favour of information.

D.R. 1-1-45. PRESIDENT DIST.BOARD VIZAGAPATAM.

POST COPY OF TELEGRAM. 1/1/45

Revised Budget 1944-45 (and) Budget Estimate (for) 1945-46 Elementary Education Funds Vizagapatam District Board despatched today.

BOVILLUS.

PRESIDENT DISTRICT BOARD VIZAGAPATAM.

D.R. 1-1-45. 1/1/45

25th

D.O. No. 52465 A/44 – 14 Edn., d/ 2/3/45

Dear Dr Dey,

Introduction of compulsory edn. & provision of midday meals for pupils in selected areas in the Presidency

Correspondence ending with Govt. Memo No. 52465 A 10 d/ 17.1.45 & No. 52465 A 13 d/ 2.2.45.

I am to invite ~~a~~ reference to the memorandum quoted above & to request you to send ~~[illegible]~~ at an early date the proposals called for therein ~~[illegible]~~ assuming that a provision of Rs 40 lakhs will be made in the budget estimate for 1945-46 for ~~meeting~~ the cost of the scheme. ~~and to forward~~ them ~~to Govt. at an early date~~.

Yours sincerely

To
The D.P.I.
(by name)

H 1.3.45

D/29 3/3/45

28.2.45

28.2.45

~~Office was asked to supply this when orders were passed on the E.E. Fund budget for 1943-44.~~

I am to request you to say what progress has been made in framing detailed proposals for giving effect to the schemes mentioned above. It is of importance that preliminary arrangements should ~~be~~ well under way even now so that, no ~~avoidable~~ time will be lost in bringing the schemes into operation, immediately schools reopen after the vacation.

f the provision gets actually included in the appd: budget,

Yours sincerely

1-3.45

D.O.No.2879-B/44.

Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 5th MARCH 1945.

09360

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
7 MAR 1945
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

pp 17-18 ante

My dear Subramanian,

Your D.O.No.52465-A/44-14 Education, dated 2-3-45, regarding introduction of compulsory education and provision of midday meals.

Under instructions from this office, the District Educational Officers and Inspectresses have jointly selected centres in each district so as to bring in under instruction 1/24th of the total number of school-age pupils who are not yet under instruction. The officers have now been instructed to discuss these schemes with the Presidents of District Boards concerned, and to modify them wherever necessary. The Presidents of the District Boards have also been requested to place these schemes, as accepted by the Presidents and the District Educational Officers, before the District Boards and to obtain formal approval of the Boards for the schemes concerned. A few of the schemes thus prepared have already reached my office and are now under scrutiny. They will be sent to you as they get ready, with my remarks thereon.

As regards the provision of midday meals to poor children, I have made certain suggestions to the Presidents of District Boards - vide: copy of my D.O. enclosed. The remarks of the Presidents are awaited.

p 13 ante

With reference to Government Memorandum No.52464-A-10 dated 17-1-1945, the scheme for the provision of midday meals is being framed so as to take into account as far as possible all the areas in which compulsory elementary education is proposed to be introduced. As the scheme is likely to be introduced only from June 1945, the expenditure on the feeding will be only for 8 months during 1945-46. Hence with the Rs.20 lakhs provided for feeding, it will be possible to feed a larger number of children than was at first calculated.

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But it must be clearly understood that the cost for feeding the same number during the next year will be at least one-third more than during 1945-46. I presume that Government will provide the necessary funds during the next year.

Yours sincerely,

B.B. Dey

M.V. Subramanian, Esq., I.C.S.
Secretary to Government,
Education & Public Health Dept.
Fort St.George, Madras.

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C.F. 36.

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EDUCATIONAL **DEPARTMENT.**

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
20 MAR 1945
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Received ....19 . *Registered* ....19 .

11049

Subject.

Introduction of compulsion in Rural Areas.

ENCLOSURES.
No. ....
....
Spare copies ....

R.C. No.2879 B/44

Station M a d r a s , *Dated the* 19th March 1945.

From (Name) Dr. B.B. Dey, D.Sc.(Lond) F.R.I.C.,

(Designation) ~~Off~~ Director of Public Instruction

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

EDUCATION & PUBLIC HEALTH Department.

Sir,

In continuation of this office reference No.2879 B/44 dated 3-1-1945, I have the honour to report as follows:-

In preparing the original estimate for the introduction of compulsion for 1/24ths of the schoolage pupils in each district, expenditure under staff, accommodation and equipment was taken into consideration. As it was expected that the war would end very soon, dearness allowance for the teachers was not calculated. As the war may not end very soon, it will be necessary to make provision for dearness allowance to the additional number of teachers that will be required to work the compulsory scheme during 1945-46. The number of teachers to be employed is 4873. Dearness allowance at the rate of Rs 10/- per mensem for 8 months will amount to Rs 389840/-.

Provision was not made for supervisors to attend to the work in connection with the enforcement of compulsion. Some of the District Board Presidents have already pointed out that Supervisors are necessary. In all the existing compulsory areas Supervisors have been allowed as the wor connected with compulsion, such as, keeping registers of schoolage pupils and of absentees, the sending of notic

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notices, etc has got to be attended to by such Supervisors. It has been proposed that the compulsory scheme now contemplated should be worked by the District Boards. There is no agency under the District Board which can be entrusted with the above mentioned work. Hence Supervisors are necessary and must be appointed with the introduction of the scheme. It may, however, be pointed out that under the scheme for the supervision of mid-day meals, provision has been made for the appointment of Supervisors at the rate of one Supervisor for every five centres. The work connected with the feeding of the poor pupils cannot absorb very much of the time of these Supervisors. I feel that these Supervisors can also be entrusted with the work connected with the compulsory scheme. If this is approved by Government, there will be no additional expenditure under this head.

In the original estimates no provision was made for expenditure under contingencies in each school. It has been pointed out by some of the District Boards that contingencies have to be -- allowed. I suggest that contingencies may be allowed at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem per teacher. This will involve an additional expenditure of Rs 58476/- for 8 months in 1945-46.

Districts Boards have been allowed office establishment at the rate of one clerk for every 175 teachers in its elementary schools. The introduction of compulsion will mean considerable increase in the number of teachers employed and therefore a proportionate increase in the work in the Elementary Education Sections of the District Boards. It is rightly pointed out by some of the District Boards that with the introduction of compulsion their establishment under elementary education should be increased At the rate of one clerk for 175 schools 28 additional clerks are required. I suggest that to begin with, provision may be made for 24 clerks at the rate of one clerk for each district. The 24 clerks at the rate of Rs 30/- per mensem with Rs 10/- dearness allowance will cost Rs 7680/- for 8 months.

The additional cost on the three items discussed above will be:-

1 Dearness allowance	....	389840
2. Contingencies	....	58476
3. Office establishment	....	7680
	Total.	455996 or 456000

The original allotment of Rs 20 lakhs has got to be reduced by Rs 50,000/- which has been alloted for stipends - Vide Govt. Memo No. 46-1 B.Edn., dated 24-1-1945. The cost calculated was for 12 months. As the scheme will come into effect only from and after June 1945, the expenditure on staff and accommodation during 1945-46 may be restricted to 8 months only. Thus the original estimates may be reduced from Rs 1997802/- to Rs 1494300/- Thus ~~the original estimates~~ with the additional expenditure of Rs 455996/- shown under contingencies, dearness allowance and clerks, the total expenditure for the scheme will be Rs 1950296/- or Rs 1950000/- Thus the expenditure in 1945-46 will be covered by the allotment of Rs 1950000/- available for the introduction of compulsion. However, the cost for the number of pupils brought under instruction during this year will obviously be much more than this figure during 1946-47.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

For Director of Public Instruction.

389840
779680

P.R.K. 19/3/45.

19/3.

Education Department.

From

Dr. B.B. Dey, D.Sc.(Lond.), F.R.I.C.
Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Madras

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Education and Public Health Department,
Fort St. George, Madras.

8 - MAY 1945

R.C.No.2879-B/44 dated 1st May 1945.

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20673

Sir,

Subject:- Compulsory Education.

In continuation of this office letter R.C.No.2879-B/44 dated 17.3.1945 and my interview with the Adviser on 25.4.1945 I have the honour to submit the following proposals for the acceptance of Government.

1. In the schemes already submitted to Government all the schoolage pupils in the selected centres have to be brought under instruction. This means that even pupils of 11 and 12 years of age who have not been to school will have to be compelled to join in standard 1 of an elementary school. It is obvious that no purpose will be served by enforcing compulsion on such pupils as they will not remain in school till they become literate. Hence I suggest that compulsion may be made applicable only to children of the first three age groups, namely, those who are not above the age of 9. It is no doubt possible that some of the children above the age of 9 who may have studied previously in a school may again want to join school in order to obtain the midday meal. Such pupils of course may be admitted into the third or above standards. They should not, however, be enrolled in the first and second standards. Compulsion will not be applicable to them in any case. If this proposal is accepted, the total number of pupils to be brought under instruction compulsorily will be roughly three-fifths of the number originally taken into consideration, and therefore the cost of the compulsory scheme will be Rs. 12 lakhs instead of Rs. 19.5 lakhs. It is, therefore, a point for consideration whether additional centres should be selected so as to utilize this balance of Rs. 7.5 lakhs, or whether this balance may be utilized under the midday meal scheme for which the amount allotted is totally insufficient as will be shown hereunder. If the Government decide that the allotment under compulsion and feeding should be kept entirely separate, I suggest that I may be permitted to request the District Boards and Inspecting Officers to select additional centres so as to bring in a larger number of pupils of the age groups referred to above and so as to utilize the full allotment of Rs. 19,50,000/-.

2. At present the upper age limit under the compulsory scheme is 12 in the case of Non-Muslim and 13 in the case of Muslim boys and 10 in the case of non-Muslim and 11 in the case of Muslim girls. If, as suggested above, the pupils of 8 to 9 years are admitted into Standard I, they will be 13 or 14 years before they complete the V Standard of an elementary school. It is therefore essential that the Upper age limit should be 14 years. There is also no necessity to make any distinction between Muslims and non-Muslims and Muslim boys and girls in regard to minimum and maximum ages under the compulsory scheme. The minimum age can remain at six, but the maximum has to be raised to fourteen until such time as there are no more 7-8 and 8-9 age groups remaining to be brought under compulsory instruction and this may be uniform for all types of pupils, both boys and girls.

3. In our instructions to inspecting officers they were asked to select only such centres where additional accommodation would be easily available and where one or more schools already existed. Some of the presidents have disagreed with this view and have selected out-of-the-way centres scattered over the district with the ostensible idea of bringing in compulsion to really rural areas. But in such out of the way places, it will be difficult to get rented accommodation. Supervision also will be very difficult

P.T.O.

Further on account of backwardness of the locality, many of the children will be wage-earning children who will not easily be available for schooling. Although all such children will ultimately have to be brought under instruction, in the early stages, it will be better to restrict the scheme to bigger centres where accommodation will be more easily available and where parents will also be more amenable to our requirements. Government is requested to give definite instructions to the Presidents, District Boards in this matter.

4. Reference is kindly invited to this office letter R.C.No.2879-B/44 dated 14.4.1945 regarding the concessions to be given to aided managements in the areas where compulsion is to be introduced. The concessions proposed by me are essential and I request Government to pass early orders on this matter so that the managements may be informed in time and so that they might make necessary arrangements for the admission of the additional number of pupils who will come in under this scheme. As pointed out in the letter referred to, the total expenditure under the scheme will not increase on account of concessions to the aided managements. In so far as the aided managements undertake the responsibility of enrolling under the compulsory scheme a certain proportion of the pupils to be brought in under instruction, the allotment to be given to the District Boards under this scheme will be proportionately reduced. The total expenditure will, therefore, remain the same.

5. As regards the appointment of Supervisors, it was originally contemplated that the control of the compulsory scheme and of the feeding arrangements were to be vested in Supervisors appointed for the purpose. They were to receive a fixed pay of Rs. 70/- with travelling allowance. On further consideration, however, I find that with the allotment now given, it is not possible to institute a new agency of Supervisors. Further, new men appointed to these posts will not be suitable as they will be lacking in experience and responsibility. I, therefore, suggest that in the initial stages of this experiment, the work intended for the supervisors may be done by the existing Deputy Inspectors themselves. As per figures so far available, the total number of centres selected is about 650. Considering that these are spread over the 24 districts and that each district has got about 8 Deputy Inspectors as well as some Junior Deputy Inspectors, I consider that it may be possible in a majority of cases for the existing Deputy Inspectors to control the working of compulsion and to supervise and check the feeding arrangements. It may, however, happen that in a district where a large number of centres have been selected for instance, the Guntur President has selected over 100 centres additional staff will become necessary for the supervision work. Should such necessity arise, I request that Government may permit me to appoint additional Deputy Inspectors for the purpose of supervision.

6. In all matters regarding compulsion and feeding, the Deputy Inspectors will not be under the control of the District Boards to any extent whatever. They will be entirely under the control of the department.

7. Under the present rules, the punishing authority is the President, District Board. It has been the experience of all Inspecting Officers that heads of local bodies do not like to punish any defaulting parent because by doing so, the Presidents lose their popularity and therefore will lose votes at the next election. One of the main reasons for the poor attendance in schools is this apathy and reluctance on the part of heads of local bodies to take penal action against the defaulting parents. Even in the Corporation of Madras, this evil has been very marked. More than one President has expressed to me the hope that under the proposed compulsory scheme, this power of imposing penalties will be taken away from the presidents and given to our own departmental officers. I, therefore, suggest that instead of the President, the District Educational Officer may be empowered to impose penalties. The fines imposed by the District Educational Officer may be collected through the village Munsiff or through any Revenue official of the area.

8. Under the present rules, there is no clause which penalizes the employers of child labour. The Factory Act no doubt provides that no child labour should be employed, but the Factory Act does not apply to ordinary industries such as Beedi making, umbrella manufacture etc. which are not registered. Poverty stricken parents are of course anxious that their children should be able to earn a few annas wherever possible. While it is no doubt true that the child is made to go to school by penalizing the parent, we ought to do something also against those who tempt the children to come to factories rather than to schools. It will be most beneficial if Government bring in an ordinance imposing a penalty on anyone in the compulsory area who employs child labour. The punishment to be imposed in such cases should be a really deterrent one.

9. Feeding:- I would like to point out once again that the allotment of Rs. 20 lakhs under feeding is totally insufficient for the purpose. For purposes of calculation, I have taken two-thirds of the pupils already reading in schools in the selected centres and two-thirds of the pupils to be brought under instruction. Even restricting the compulsory scheme to the pupils under 9 years, the total cost will amount to Rs. * 25,29,000 for the 8 months of this year. This cost is worked out at the rate of 1 anna per meal but almost every ~~many~~ District Board president has already pointed out that it would not be possible to give a midday meal to a child at 1 anna per meal. If it were possible for the Government to supplemen the allotment under feeding by about anothe 8 lakhs, the feeding scheme could perhaps be worked with a fair chance of success.

*Feeding @ 1 anna	..	23,47,000
Servants	..	52,000
Utensils	..	1,30,000
		Rs.25,29,000

It is possible that in the larger centres, District Board presidents may be able to induce Mirasdars and other influential local people to contribute something to augment the resources available for the feeding scheme, but this can happen only in a few places and it would not be right to base our calculations on such help. If the Government, as I have been informed, is not willing to restrict the feeding scheme either to particular backward areas or to scheduled classes, I do not see any way out of this deadlock. If insufficient allotments are given to District Boards and they are told to do as much as possible with the said allotment, it will either mean that they will feed the children for a few months and then drop the scheme or they may try such devices as will defeat the object of the scheme and wreck it. This is a matter for the serious consideration of Government, because I am anxious that this first experiment in providing midday meals on a large scale throughout the Presidency should be a success and not end in a fiasco. The Commissioner of Labour has reported that the rate per meal varies from 1 1/4 anna to 2½ annas according to localities, and it may be noted that the labour schools are all located in rural areas. The Corporatio of Madras has reported that the cost of midday meal works out to 1½ anna per meal excluding overhead charges. Even if be not possible for Government to sanction allotment at a rat higher than one anna per meal, it is absolutely essential th the allotment should be sufficient for the whole period for the number of children who are to be fed.

Under my instructions, the Deputy Director (Mr. Lobo) took advantage of the presence of a large number of District Board presidents, who had met in conference at Saidapet on Saturday the 28th April, to discuss such of the points arising out of the proposals put up for compulsion an feeding. I understand that in regard to proposals for the introduction of compulsion, the Presidents are in general agreement with the suggestions submitted to Government in t and previous references. The presidents also agree that if there should be any balance out of Rs. 19.5 lakhs for compulsion on account of restricting the scheme to the age-groups 6 to 9, the savings might be utilized for extending the compulsory scheme to a larger number of centres. They are however

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scheme and the scheme for midday meals should be considered really as a single scheme because without the latter, the former will not be much of a success. In regard to feeding, they are unianimously of the opinion that the rate of one anna suggested by us is totally inadequate for the provision of a decent meal. They say that if the idea is only to give a small quantity of rice or ragi kanji with pickle, it may be possible to manage at the rate of one anna, but otherwise not. I understand that some of the Presidents expressed themselves rather strongly in the matter and ~~even~~ went to the extent of saying that unless Government provided adequate funds, they would prefer being free from this responsibility, the Government itself undertaking all arrangements for the provision of food, its cooking and distribution, etc. It was pointed out to them that it was open to the local bodies to collect funds from philanthrophic gentlemen who might come forward to supplement Government funds. It was also suggested that the work of cooking and distribution might be entrusted to certain poor but reliable families in the villages who might gladly undertake the work without any thought of making a profit out of it. A few of the District Board presidents, who were, however, in a majority, did express their readiness to give the scheme a trial as in their opinion even a poor meal was better than no meal.

I request you to be good enough to pass very early orders on this reference.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

For Director of Public Instruction.

ks.2-5.

18/95

32/63

Education and P.H. Department.

D.O. No. dated

Dear Dr. Dey,

5-465A-18
8.5.45

Compulsory education and midday meals for poor school children.

Ref:- Your D.O.No.2879-B/44, dated the 6th March 1945;
Your letters R.C.No.2879-B/44, dated the 19th March and the 14th April 1945; and
Your U.O.Note No.2879-B/44, dated the 18th April 1945.

p 19 c/f

p 21 c/f & pp 9-10 c/f

pp 1-8 c/f

The idea is that a scheme for midday meals should be framed and put into execution so that the cost ~~may~~ does not exceed Rs.20 lakhs in the current year: the estimate may be framed in as reasonable a manner as possible taking into account the present-day level of prices. If the continuance of the scheme next year for the same number of pupils involves larger expenditure, you may apply for additional funds at the proper time.

p 5 NF

p 40 NF.

2. ~~As regards~~ For compulsion, Government propose to ~~revise the school-age as~~ [illegible] limits of six the period from 6 to 14 years of age in the case of all children - ~~boys and girls~~, Muslims and non-Muslims - so that ~~all~~ a larger number of children who will have a reasonable chance of reaching the V Standard by the 14th year may be brought under compulsion. This will mean the~~ir~~ exemption of children who will have attained the age of 10 on the date on which compulsion is to be introduced. Steps will be ~~are being~~ taken to amend the rules.

with a provision that in the case of girls who have attained the age of 12, compulsion will apply only if a separate girls' school accessible to them is available.

p 5 NF

p 3 c/f

3. The Government agree with you that the centres selected for compulsion should be such as would not require much expenditure on the provision of additional accommodation and as would make supervision easier. The villages should be chosen by the Educational department in consultation with the P.D.B.'s. The Government do not consider that a conference of

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P.D.B.'s should be held for settling this and other issues. I am now to request you to take up the question of revising the list of villages already sent with your official letters and to forward the revised list as quickly as possible, taking care to ensure that the addl: number of pupils under instruction at the beginning of the sixth year does not considerably ~~exceed~~ 1.70 lakhs, as given in the statt: accompanying your official letter of the ~~[illegible]~~ 3rd January '45. It follows that a larger no: of centres should not be chosen, as suggested in para 1 of your letter of the 1st May 1945, merely on the ground that ~~because~~ the ~~[illegible]~~ provision of Rs 20 lakhs for compulsion in the current year will not otherwise be fully utilised. The preliminary steps for opening schools in the centres may also be taken simultaneously.

4. It will be open to private managements also to start schools in the new areas of compulsion. You have recommended the giving to them of increased teaching grants over and above the present scales. It should be considered whether the same treatment should not be extended to private managements who maintain schools in areas where compulsion is already in force and, if not, how a differentiation can be justified. If, on the other hand, the same treatment is intended for them also, Government would like to have an estimate of the extra cost in this regard to enable them to consider ~~before~~ your recommendation. ~~in question can be~~ considered. In the meantime, ~~all that will be practicable is to allow~~ private managements ~~to~~ may open schools in the new areas on the existing conditions.

5. Your suggestions in regard to supervision, the agency for imposing penalties on defaulting parents and the prohibition of child labour where it is not already forbidden, will be considered separately.

Yours sincerely,

26.4.45

28.4.45

K.R.
8-5-45

Dr.B.B.Dey, D.Sc.(Lond.), F.R.I.C.,
D.P.I.

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22504

U.O.No.2879 B/44.

Office of the D. P. I.,
Madras, 17th May 1945.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
18 MAY 1945

U.O. Note to the Secretary with reference to his D.O. No.52465.A.18 dated 8th May 1945.

In para 1 of the D.O. the Secretary says that the estimate may be framed in as reasonable a manner as possible taking into consideration the present-day level of prices. I have pointed out over and over again that the rate of 1 anna per meal is considered insufficient by the public in general and by the Presidents, District Boards in particular. It has also been pointed out by me that the rate of the Corporation of Madras is 1 1/2 anna per meal excluding overhead charges and that the rate per meal in labour schools in rural areas ranges between 1 1/4 to 2½ annas. According to the number of pupils calculated, taking only the age group 6 to 9 into consideration, I pointed out that the cost would be Rs.25,29,000/-. If, as now suggested by the Secretary, the age group 9 to 10 is also included, the cost will obviously be more. Most of the Presidents have said that with 1 anna per meal they may be able to feed the children only with rice or ragi kanji and pickle. Even assuming that the Government is satisfied with this and does not contemplate anything more than this being given to the children in the first year, it is necessary that the allotment should be based at a flat rate of 1 anna per meal. This is the irreducible minimum and unless this is agreed to by Government, I do not see what can be done in the matter of devising reasonable estimates for keeping the cost within the limit of Rs.20 lakhs in the current year. I hope it is realized that the continuance of the scheme next year - and it is intended that the scheme should be continued till literacy has spread over the whole presidency will require nearly twice the expenditure this year and the number of pupils involved will be about double.

M

The Secretary suggests that all children who have not attained the age of 10 should be included in the scheme. I had suggested age group 6 to 9 only. The addition of an extra age

p.23 ante

age group 9 to 10 will mean the bringing in of more pupils under the compulsory scheme. Although the allotment given may be sufficient for the purpose, one has to realize the futility of bringing in a child, say of 9 years and 8 months into the compulsory scheme, when that child cannot complete the V standard in an elementary school, as the upper age limit is only 14 years. When the upper age limit is at 14, it is only logical that children above 9 years should not be brought under compulsion. Again it is said that girls who have attained the age of 12 should not be compelled to continue in school unless a separate girls' school is available for them. This will mean that if a girl of 9 is admitted into standard I she will reach only standard 3 when she leaves school. This will be a sheer wastage without any result in the improvement of literacy in the Presidency. It is a well known fact that at the present day girls who are above 12 years are reading in lower elementary and higher elementary schools in a very large number of boys' schools in Municipalities and rural areas. In the bigger centres, there will probably be separate girls' schools. Even otherwise, it will be best not to raise this question now but to encourage co-education as much as possible.

p 27 ante

not under compulsion

As pointed out in previous letters, some of the District Board Presidents have in consultation with the departmental officers selected for purposes of compulsion only such centres as will not require much expenditure on the provision of additional accommodation and as will make supervision also easier. A few of the District Board Presidents, however, have not followed this principle. A circular will be sent round again immediately to the District Educational Officers to revise the list of centres wherever necessary in consultation with the District Board Presidents. It may, however, be noted that some of the District Board Presidents have not followed the principle enunciated inspite of the definite instructions given to the District Educational Officers and the advice given to the District Board Presidents.

p 23 ante

who are these?

x who?

It would certainly be better if Government were to issue instructions now, so that the District Board Presidents concerned may take action with promptness and without demurring

to whom?

In paragraph 3, the Secretary in asking for a revision of lists says that care should be taken to see that the additional number of pupils under instruction at the beginning of the 6th year does not considerably increase 1.7 lakhs. It is not understood what is meant by the beginning of the 6th year. All our calculations are based on 1.70 lakhs of children to be brought under instruction in 1945-46. A similar or larger number will be brought in at the beginning of each succeeding year.

p 28 ante

The increased enrolment in the first year will drop off on the end of five years

x 28 in number

p 28 ante

In paragraph 4, the Secretary discusses the question of concessions to private managements. At present compulsion has been introduced only in certain Municipalities. The number of rural areas where compulsion has been introduced is extremely small. The aided schools in Municipalities generally levy fees to cover up the extra cost which they may have to incur on teachers. In the areas now proposed to be brought under compulsion, the aided managements will have either to open new schools or to extend the accommodation, equipment and staff in their schools to take in the pupils who will be brought under compulsion. Unless we give them sufficient encouragement to meet the additional cost, is it likely that they will show any enthusiasm in the matter? As has already been pointed out in previous letters there is more than a likelihood that the teachers in aided schools will rush for appointments under district boards so as to secure better scales of salaries. This will mean the closing down of a large number of aided schools which will certainly defeat the object of the scheme. The Secretary says that private managements may open schools in the new areas on

[illegible]

p 28 ante

X

~~68~~

on the existing conditions. When private managements have no inducement whatever to open new schools, what is the department to do in the matter?

we can carry on with Board schools

B.B.Dey

D. P. I.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education & Public Health Department.

A

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

69

23563

35

From

Dr. B. B. Dey, D. Sc. (Lond.) F. R. I. C.,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department,
Madras.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
25 MAY 1945

R. C. No. 2879-B/44 dated 24-5-1945.

Sir,

I have the honour to point out that correspondence in regard to the compulsory scheme has been going on between Government and this office since November 1944 and Government has not yet passed final orders on the specific issues raised by this office. Presuming that the intention of the Government is to put the compulsory schemes into effect by 1st July 1945, the District Board Presidents and the departmental officers have very little time left now to work out the details for the introduction of compulsion in each of the areas selected for the purpose. I request therefore that very early orders be passed on the schemes already submitted to Government for each of the districts in this presidency.

paras 3, p 23 and

As regards the centres selected for compulsion, I have already invited the attention of Government to the necessity of choosing only big centres where there would be facilities for adequate accommodation to take in additional number of pupils under instruction and where also the local people would be more amenable to the requirements of the compulsory schemes, than ignorant people in out of the way places. This suggestion has been accepted by the Secretary in his D.O.No.52465-A-18 dated 8-5-1945, but not my request to Government to give direct instructions to the Presidents of district boards so that they may act quickly in the matter. I have addressed my departmental officers to revise the lists whereever necessary. Since the Presidents chose certain/centres even against the advice given by the department, it is likely that the presidents would revise their views only if Government were to address them in the matter.

p 27 and

/small

Before compulsion is introduced in any area, there is a great deal of spade work to be done by way of taking census of schoolage pupils, finding accommodation, equipment and staff for the additional number of children to be enrolled, doing propaganda work among the villagers so as to educate them to the idea of compulsion, etc., The time before us is just a month more and is barely sufficient for this work. However, if government were to accept with some modifications the schemes already sent up, I could instruct my departmental officers immediately to start the preliminary work in consultation with and in co-operation with the local bodies. This matter is urgent and cannot be delayed any further.

p 29 and

In my U.O. note dated 17-5-1945 I have referred to the suggestion made by the Secretary that the age groups 6 to 10 should be included in the scheme. The last estimates which I had worked out were based on the assumption arrived at after my interview with the Adviser that only the age groups 6 to 9 would be brought under compulsion. Before departmental officers begin their survey in the various areas, I request specific orders of Government whether the age groups 6 to 9 or the age groups 6 to 10 should be taken into account. I have already pointed out that it would a waste of money to include children who are just under 10 years' of age in this scheme as they will not continue school till they attain literacy in the V standard. I have also pointed out that there will be much wastage if the scheme is not applied to girls' above 12 years in places where there are no girls' schools. I request that Government may pass specific orders on these two points.

The question of granting concessions to private managements is also of the greatest importance because without such concessions, private managements have no inducement to provide additional accommodation, equipment and staff for the additional number of pupils to be enrolled. I have pointed out more than once that if such an inducement is not given, not only will there be no encouragement for the private managements to make the scheme a success, but there will be

p.t.o.

1A

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
29 MAY 1945
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

5

From

Dr. B. B. Dey, D.Sc.(Lond)., F.R.I.C.,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education & Public Health Department,
Fort St. George.

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R.C. No.2879 B/44 dated 26th May 1

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Sir,

Sub: Compulsory education schemes.

24028

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p.33 ante

In continuation of this office letter R.C.No.2879 B/44 dated 24th May 1945 and my conversation with the Adviser and the Secretary this morning, I have the honour to state as follows:-

p.9 ante

p.13 ante

The scheme for the feeding of poor children has been considered by the Presidents of District Boards and by the general public as an integral part of the compulsory scheme. It was not the intention of the Government to restrict it to any particular class of pupils or to particular areas. With reference to this office letter R.C.No.2879 B/44 dated 3-1-1945, Government ordered in their Memo. No.52465-A-10 dated 17-1-1945 that it was not the intention of the Government to restrict the scheme to scheduled class pupils only and that the scheme should be framed taking into account, as far as possible, rural areas in which compulsory elementary education was proposed to be introduced. Government is aware that only rural areas have been taken into consideration in the schemes which have already been submitted to Government. It has therefore to be taken that the feeding scheme also has to be introduced in all the areas where compulsion is to be introduced.

p.t.o.

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-2.-

I have pointed out that it is desirable to restrict the compulsory education to the age groups 6 to 9 only. If this is accepted by Government, there will be a saving of about Rs.7 lakhs. As the feeding scheme is an integral part of the compulsory scheme, I may be permitted to utilize the savings of Rs.7 lakhs referred to above in the feeding scheme during this year. This will permit the provision of meals at the rate of 1 anna for all poor pupils in the schools in the compulsory areas. As the total allotment of Rs.40 lakhs provided for by Government for compulsion and feeding will not be exceeded, I earnestly request Government to accept my suggestion. --

for Director of Public Instruction.

R.C.28/5.

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2 drafts.

Draft I

75 256

Education and P.H. Department.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE. No.15, dated 6-7-1945

6/7/45

Scheme 88 in book

20 [illegible] for 25 [illegible]

The Post-War Development Plan, drawn up for this Province, provides for the introduction of compulsory education, for boys and girls of all communities, up to the V Standard in the first instance, the scheme to be completed in a period of ten years from the start. 2/ As a step in advance ~~Without waiting for the implementation of this plan,~~ the Government have provided a sum of Rs.20 lakhs in the current year's budget (~~itself~~) for introducing compulsory education in selected villages of each district. The budget provision will be sufficient for bringing under instruction 1/24th of the total number of children in the Province not now attending any school. It will not, however, be practicable to bring all these children under instruction and to retain them at school until they complete the V Standard, without modifying the age-limits prescribed by the rules under the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920. The Government, therefore, propose to alter the age-limits suitably so as to bring as many children as possible under instruction even in the first year. 3/ The D.P.I. has selected villages in which compuls~~ion~~ory education should be introduced, in consultation with the Presidents of District Boards concerned.

The new schools will mostly be opened & maintained by Dt. Bds: with the help of subsidies which will be provided by Govt. But it will be open to private managements also to provide new schools or to ~~[illegible]~~ expand existing schools under the ordinary rules of recognition and aid.

The Director has ~~also~~ issued instructions for the opening of schools in districts in which ~~the~~ selection of villages has been completed. The District Boards have been required to pass resolutions under section 44~~(a)~~ of the Elementary Education Act, 1920, (for) to introduc~~ing~~e compuls~~ion~~ory education in the villages selected and to forward them to Government. The Government will pass orders on the~~m~~ resolutions as they are recd.

4 An allotment of Rs.20 lakhs has also been ~~made~~ included in the current year's budget for the provision of midday meals for poor children attending elementary schools. Here

-2-

96

153 N.F.

also, the D.P.I. will settle, in consultation with the inspecting officers of the department and the Presidents of District Boards, the centres in each district, at which midday meals should be provided and the number of children to be fed. Roughly, the benefit will be in proportion to the population of the district.

26.6.45 18/6/45

P.T.O. for Draft II.

Draft II.

77

Education and P.H. Deptt.

D. O. No. 52465 A-22 dated 6.7.45

39

Dear Dr. Dey,

Elementary schools - Provision of midday meals for poor school children.

The Government accept the proposals contained in the last paragraph of your U.O.Note No. 2879-B/44, dated the 9th June 1945. I am to request ~~that~~ you ~~may~~ to report to Government in due course the amount which should be placed at the disposal of each District Board.

I am also to ~~forward~~ a copy of the press communiqué which is being issued in the matter of compulsory education & the provision of midday meals

Yours sincerely,

26.6.45 18/6/45

83 N.F.

Rai Bahadur Dr.B.B.Dey,
D.Sc.(Lond.), FRIC,
D.P.I.

Despd. with P.C. [illegible]
9.8
6.7.45

NOTES

40

Development Department.

Nutrition Advisory Committee - Report of the Ninth meeting.

From the Govt. of India Education, Health and Lands Deptt., No.F. 37/E/43-A dated 6-11-43.

To U.S.

Please see the letter from the Govt. of India in the c.f. commending for the consideration of this Government the recommendations of the Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Research Fun Association at its meeting held on 1st and 2nd October 1943 in New Delhi.

Most of the recommendations deal with the problem of Nutrition Research in this country and are for the E.P.H.Deptt to consider. This Deptt is concerned primarily only with sections 13 and 14 of the Report dealing with rationing and with substitute for rice. Extracts of these two sections may be taken in this dept. for consideration and the case transferred to E.P.H. dept. for necessary action.

CVN

AVS 11-11-43
CJV 11-11-43

C.V.N. 13/11/43

R.M.S. 14/11/43

(Extract for E sec.)

The remarks of the Board Devt. (E) of Rev. may

P.T.

be called for. Draft [illegible] is [illegible]. on p.2 c.f.

d/- 17.11.43. D 17/11/43

C 18/11/43

Government of Madras

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1134, 21st March 1939

Elections—Municipalities and Local Boards—Honorary Medical Officers under local bodies—Not disqualified to be members.

Order—No. 1134, L.A., dated 21st March 1939.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras considers that honorary medical officers appointed by municipal councils and local boards to hospitals and dispensaries under their control are not disqualified for election to municipal councils or local boards under clause (*c*) or clause (*d*) of sub-section (2) of section 49 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, or clause (*c*) or clause (*d*) of sub-section (2) of section 55 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as the case may be.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

L. J. MacIver,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioners of all Municipal Councils (through the Chairmen of Municipal Councils).
,, all Presidents of District Boards (with copies for major panchayats).
,, all Collectors (except the Collector of Madras).
,, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
,, the Surgeon-General (through the Education and Public Health Department).
,, the Education and Public Health Department.
,, the Legal Department.

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p.2 c.f. [Issued as ~~Memo.~~ Endt. No. 38250E/43-1, d. 18.11.43]

pp. 7-8 c.f. from the Bd. of Rev. (C.S.), No. 1219K/43, d. 18.12.43. W

To U.S.

Please see the extract from the report of the meeting of the Nutrition Advisory Committee on pp 3-5 c.f. and the Bd's remarks thereon on pp 7-8 c.f. The points raised by the Committee are examined below:-

'A' – p.3 c.f.

(1) Need for rationing articles of food other than rice and millets. The Committee consider that ~~pla~~ pulses, oils and fats, sugar etc. should also be rationed. In para (1) on p.7 c.f. the Bd. has given strong reasons against (the adoption of) this suggestion. It is for orders whether the Bd's view that it is neither necessary nor possible to ration these articles in this Province may be accepted.

Cw
X on p.7 c.f.

'B' – p.3 c.f.

(2) Quantity of cereal ration. The Committees' suggestion is that one pound of cereal per capita (including adults and children) should be regarded as a suitable minimal figure. The ration allowed for adults over 12 years, under the rationing schemes in force or shortly to be brought into force (in this Province), is a little

4

Government of Madras

PUBLIC (SERVICES) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1445, 5th September 1939

Public Services—Provincial and Subordinate Services—Temporary promotion—Counting of temporary service towards probation—Further instructions issued.

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. No. 873, Public (Services), dated 31st May 1939.
G.O. No. 1443, Public (Services), dated 5th September 1939.
G.O. No. 1444, Public (Services), dated 5th September 1939.

Order—No. 1445, Public (Services), dated 5th September 1939.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras directs that the principles laid down for the guidance of heads of departments in G.O. No. 873, Public (Services), dated 31st May 1939, shall be observed also in the case of temporary promotion made under rule $\frac{13\ (c)}{14\ (e)}$ of the general rules for $\frac{\text{Provincial}}{\text{Subordinate}}$ Services.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

H. M. HOOD,
Chief Secretary.

To all Heads of Departments.
" the Departments of the Secretariat.
Copy to the Madras Public Service Commission (with C.L.).

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over one pound, but children between 2 and 12 years are given only one half of this ration while children below 2 years are not allowed any ration at all. The per capita ration (including adults and children of all ages) will therefore be below the minimal figure suggested by the Committee. The Bd. of Rev (C.S.) however considers that the ration allowed in this Province is generous (and adequate even for the labouring classes except a few hard manual labourers). The Govt have also not received complaints from any quarters about the inadequacy of the rations allowed. In the circumstances there seems to be no need to make any modification in the rations already allowed in this Province. For orders.

'B' on p. 3 cf

'M' on pp 7-8 cf

(3) Special provision for Manual Workers. The Committee consider that special provision must be made for manual labourers. The rationing schemes of this Province already provide for extra ration for hard manual labourers. The Committee suggest the development of canteen feeding in industrial establishments as one method of dealing with the question of manual workers. P.W. may see for remarks, if any, on this point.

'C' on p. 3 cf.

'C' - p 3 cf

(4) Ration for children The Committee consider that the ration allowed for children under existing rationing schemes is inadequate and that it should be supplemented by schemes for school feeding. The Bd. of Rev (C.S.) ~~however~~ states that the family ration allowed in this Province being good the necessity for school feeding will arise only in the case of poor families who may not be able to draw

'D' on p. 3 cf

'A' on p. 8 cf

6

the full rations admissible to them. The question whether school feeding can be undertaken for the benefit of ~~such~~ poor children is one for consideration in the E&P.H. Dept. The case may be sent to that dept for necessary action on this point. | Cm B

(5) Expectant & Nursing mothers The Committee state that special consideration should be given to the needs of expectant and nursing mothers and as far as possible milk supplies should be reserved for them and children. The Bd. considers that it is not likely to be necessary to ration milk under conditions in the towns in this Province. The Committee's suggestion ~~is~~ has been made in the interests of the health of the community and ~~this~~ is also a matter for consideration in the E&P.H. Dept. | Cm C

'E' on p. 3 of

para 6 on p 8 cf

(6) Substitution of rice by millets. Please see para 14 on pp 3-5 cf. and the Bd's remarks in para 7 on p. 8 cf. In the circumstances stated by the Bd. neither propaganda nor demonstration in the use of millets, seems necessary in this Province. For orders. | Cm

The case may be sent to P.W. [para (3) A on p. 5 above] and E&P.H. [paras (4) B & (5) C on pp 5-6 above]. before ⓐ on

Cm
28.12.43

A)
28/12/43

P.W. / E.P.H.

To W.S

Pr Dept

The file has been sent to this Dept with refce to sub para (3) on P.5 ante. The G of I have addressed employers organisations on the advisability of opening canteens in factories for the benefit of workers. The C.L. has been asked to give

Dy. W.O. No.
~~38~~ 250 E/43-2
28.12.43
pp. 1-2 cf. G.O 2479 P.W.
16-11-43 (5)

A
29 DEC 943
6909

7

W7

assistance to employers organising canteens for their workers. No further action on this suggestion of the Committee is therefore called for. The file may be passed on to E.P.H.

DK
28.12.43

Ko
30.12.43

Wb
7/1/44 S

[illegible] 10.1.44

Edn & PH.

Put up the file on the subject. I believe the question of rations was also considered in that connection
Wb
7/1/44
pp. cf (5).
Wb
7/1/44

papers not put up

Removed

PW note 6909A/43-1
10.1.44

p 3 cf

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
11 JAN 1944
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

941

Portion marked D on page 3 cf and para 5 on page 8 cf.
Ed. & P.H. Dept

As is presumed that by school children, the committee refers only to pupils in elementary schools. To implement any scheme of "school feeding" the first point to be considered is that relating to finance. Elementary schools in the Province are maintained by different agencies. Some schools (very few in number) are under direct Govt. management. Most of these schools are ~~maintained~~ under the control of depts. other than Edn., e.g. Kallar schools, Labour schools, fisheries schools, [illegible] schools etc. Local bodies also ~~maintain~~ ~~conduct~~ elementary schools. It ~~may not be possible for them~~ ~~to~~ is doubtful if they will be able to introduce any satisfactory scheme of "school feeding" from their resources. Private agencies (both mission & non-mission) who are engaged in the field of elementary edn. will apply for a grant if they are to be asked to initiate any scheme of "school feeding". To give one meal a day to ~~poor~~ ⊖ pupils in elementary schools (at 7 pies per meal) it ~~has been~~ was estimated [illegible] that the total cost ~~involved~~ would be in the neighbourhood

The entire ~~cost~~ of any scheme of "school feeding" if introduced in schools under the control of govt. ~~Govt. schools~~ will have to be borne from Provincial funds

⊖ About 50 p.c of the total number under instruction

8

of 110 lakhs of rupees a year. It may not be possible to supply a meal for 7 pies per pupil now. The estimate of Rs 110 lakhs may also increase. In view of the prohibitive cost ~~of~~ of the scheme, it is for orders whether the suggestion of the committee should be considered. It may ~~not~~ also be possible to evolve a satisfactory scheme ~~if~~ in view of the diversity of management maintaining elementary schools unless the Govt. are prepared to meet the entire cost of the scheme. Finance will ~~also~~ have to see

12-1-44
12-1-44

Dev: may be requested to circulate to A3.

As indicated by the Comm. of Civil Supplies, the problem of ~~poor~~ feeding school children is not one that specifically arises in consequence of rationing schemes. It is a general problem of poverty in relation to education & it can be tackled only by methods ampler than drawing from current provincial finances. It is one of the suggestions dealing with account for post-war development in Education with Then E, reference to the Sargent Memorandum & it can appropriately be considered only in that connection.

Please see para (5) of the Dev. note on p 6 ante: It may not be possible and it does not seem necessary, to reserve milk supplies for expectant and nursing mothers and children. ~~[illegible]~~ No action ~~[illegible]~~ seems called for on this in this dept.

13-1-44

13.1.44

D.S. | S

15.1.44

Where the families are in a position to afford it, there is no reason to think that milk is not available; where there is a ~~pressing~~ pang of poverty, rationing will be of no avail.

17/1/44

Dev. depts

Dev:

941 A7
17.1.44

2803

To W.S.

This Department's previous notes on the recommendations of the Nutrition Advisory Committee are on pp 3-6 above. With reference to the canteen feeding in industrial establishments recommended by the committee, attention is invited to P.W.D.'s notes at pp 6-7 above. On the question of school feeding and milk supply to expectant mothers, please see E.P.H.'s notes at pp 7-8 above as also the marginal notes of the Secy. of that Dept. E.P.H. has ~~also~~ advised ~~to that~~

vide para 3 on p. 5 above

vide paras 4 & 5 on pp 5-6 above

Please see above

UNDER SECRETARY
17 JAN 1944
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

9

WM

~~Send~~ the case may be sent to Fin. and ~~to~~ also circulated to A.3. For orders whether the case may be sent to Fin. ~~whether~~ before ~~it is circulated.~~ circulation

Cm

Dev. 38250 E/43-3
21/1/44.

20/1/44 A) 20/1/44 Cm 21/1/44

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
22 JAN 1944
FINANCE DEPARTMENT
2931

Expdt

Finance (Exp A)

Finance may agree with ~~views of~~ the Edn Secy that the scheme ~~by~~ of school feeding of children proposed by the Nutrition Advisory Committee may be considered in connection with the post war development in Education. A-1 may also see.

D.S.

M.J. / DCS
23.1.44

24.1.44.

It seems to me that the problem of feeding school children does arise in some of our badly deficit areas as a consequence of the present scarcity of food grains as for example in Malabar. School children in Malabar, especially in the coastal areas are certainly undernourished. Formerly it was due to poverty but under present conditions it is not as much due to poverty as to the scarcity of rice. Feeding of school children on a very small scale ~~are~~ is actually being carried out in some of the coastal villages by certain enthusiasts with public subscriptions and grants from the Malabar distress relief fund (of which the Collr. is the president). I quite see that an enlargement of this experiment will ~~be a serious~~ involve heavy financial commitments but it cannot be said that it is not essential under present conditions and can comfortably lie over to be tackled after the war. A midday rice meal ~~is just~~ for school going children in the coastal areas of Malabar is perhaps one of the most ~~efficient or effe~~ effective aids which the Govt can give to the people of that district ~~both~~ from the public health as well as humanitarian point of view. If ⊗ the estimate of 110 lakhs for the whole province is somewhere near the mark the question seems to be worth investigating in respect

⊗ M on p 8

10

~~10~~

of badly deficit areas. (The number of children attending elementary schools in Malabar is 450,000. Assuming that half the children require relief and working out the cost at 9 ~~annas~~ pies per day for 180 days in the year the total cost ~~comes to~~ for Malabar district comes to about ~~[illegible]~~ Rs 19 lakhs per year). If there is any idea of taking this question up as a post war development scheme ~~[illegible]~~ we might as well make a start in the badly deficit areas even now.

MM 26/1/44

¶. We already provide mid-day meals at a very cheap rate (only conjee, I think) in Govt Fisheries Schools in the non-fishing season. Dept may give details. | A

Mid-day meals are being introduced in the Govt Labour Dept. Schools by instalments for the last 2 or 3 years. A Part II scheme is now under consideration which is intended to provide funds to extend ~~for~~ the supply of mid-day meals to the pupils of all Labour Schools in 1944-5. I believe the Madras Corpn. provide mid-day meals for poor pupils in their schools at a cost of about Rs. 10 p.a. per head.

It is generally recognised that under-nourished children get little real benefit from education, & that the provision of free meals at school for poor children who would not otherwise get adequate nourishment should have a high priority in the claims on public revenues for "social services." Money spent on grants for the educn. of undernourished children is wasted unless something is done at the same time to remedy the under-nourishment.

Malabar is probably the district which is suffering most from food shortage now. I agree with D.S. that there is much to be said for making a start there with a policy of providing free mid-day meals for under-nourished children in elementary schools generally. Local bodies that can afford it should meet the expre. in their schools themselves. In the case of aided ely. schools special grants would be necessy., & the problem of ensuring that the money was actually spent for the purpose intended would be a very difficult one. A1 may see.

Dev. 26.1.44

P.T.O.

Fin. No: 2931 E&PH
28.1.44

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
27 JAN 1944

Dv. Dept.

To U.S., Please see the remarks of Fin. Dy. Secy and Fin. Secy on pp 9-10 above. Further action in this file is necessary only in respect of the question raised by Fin. The matter is one for consideration in E & P.H. and the case may therefore be transferred to that Dept. That Dept. may be requested to circulate the case to A.4 also, in due course

28/1/44 ⓧ 29/1/44

Mss' e with reference to A on p. 10 above.

The papers on the subject referred at 'A' on p. 10 above are contain in the ⓧ file sent to E&P.H. with Dev. U.O. No. 28603 C/43-3 dated 27-1-44.

That Dept. may be requested to utilise the information in those papers for this file.

Recd. 31-1-44

ⓧ Subject
Education –
Finance –
Schools – Midday meals – Supply to poorer children
St Peter church school [illegible]

Lis
31-1-44 31/1/44

1244

2.44
Ad. Sec.

E & P H

Dis. R.O. 38250 E/43-4
7.2.44

ADDL. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
2 X FEB 1944
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Education and P.H. Department.

[This dept noted last on pp 7-8 (A) ante]

In his report on Post War Educational Development in India, Mr. Sargent has referred to the provision of midday meals to school children. The D.P.I. has been asked to subm proposals indicating the lines on which a scheme of educational reconstruction may be drawn up. His reply is awaited

2. If the question of provision of midday meals for school children should be taken up now as suggested by Finance, the following points require consideration:-

f. 10 ante

(1) Government schools:

(a) The Government (in the Education Department) maintain elementary schools only in the Agency tracts and in the islands. The schools in the islands may be excluded from the scope of the proposal. There are about 2,800ˣ children in the Govt. elementary schools in the Agency tracts. Any expenditure on the provision of midday meals should be borne entir from Provincial funds. Recently it has been decided ~~for~~ to supply meals for 75 koya children - vide the note at "Q".

× Taken from Public Instruction Report

The expenditure on this has been estimated at Rs.1,140 a year. At this rate, the expenditure on the provision of meals to 2,800 children will be about Rs.40,000.

The proposal is now confined to Malabar. Other areas need not be taken into account. [illegible]

(b) There are elementary schools conducted by other Departments of Government, viz., Kallar schools, Labour schools, Fishery schools, etc. Any decision on the general question may be made applicable to these schools also.

To be in Malabar. [illegible]

(2) Local body schools: Finance suggest that local bodies that can afford to provide midday meals for school children should themselves meet the expenditure. It is doubtful whether ~~any~~ local bodies will be able to finance any such scheme from the resources available with them. Further, expenditure on the supply of meals to school children is not debitable to the E.E. Fund. The few local bodies which are at present providing meals are meeting the expenditure from their general funds. The question whether local bodies in general and Malabar District Board in particular can provide midday meals to school children should therefore be examined in L.A. with reference to the position of the general funds. If funds do not permit, ~~Government~~ grants will have to be ~~granted~~. given by Govt.

[illegible]

Corporation Karaikudi Estt

× According to the opinion of the Advocate General

Please see also my remarks below. [illegible]

(3) Aided schools: Finance have suggested that special grants should be given in the case of aided schools. An estimate of cost ~~for it~~ should be called for from the D.P.I. In all probability the estimate may be large and the scheme may have to be ~~continued~~ spread over ~~for~~ a number of years.

[illegible]

Please see my remarks below. [illegible]

The question as to the agency to be employed to ensure proper utilisation of the grant given should also be considered. The views of the D.P.I. ~~should~~ will have to be obtained on this point ~~also~~.

2. L.A. may see for remarks before circulation.

8-2-44 8-2-44

16/2/44 S

L.A.

149-10 above

The proposal now made by Finance is that a Mid-day meal may be provided for all poor children attending elementary schools in Malabar district. This proposal is not specifically in connection with rationing schemes -- which was what the file started on. Nor is it based on the general footing on which feeding of school children would stand as part of a postwar development scheme -- namely, poverty. It is based on the ground of the insufficiency of food supply in deficit areas which is consequently bound to have repurcussions on the normal supply available to children. The proper way to tackle this would be to make adequate supplies available to the deficit areas and to introduce rationing; I believe that is the general line of action projected; but probably it may take time before rural areas are brought within a rationing scheme and it may be conceded that meanwhile there is a problem which it is worth while tackling. It may be conceded also that Malabar is one of the worst deficit areas -- please see also the report at pp: 11-15, particularly the table at page 15, in Linked File ~~II~~ I about the effect of deficit conditions on grain consumption. It may be admitted also that it would be a practical advance experiment useful in framing a postwar development scheme in regard to this item. Having regard to the principle on which it is put forward, however, the arrangement should be limited to the period for which the deficit conditions last -- until, for example, a rationing scheme providing for adequate rations all round is introduced.

Wb

distributed and given to E I T P

The figures relating to children ~~in~~ under instruction in elementary schools in Malabar are :-

		Boys' Schools	Girls' Schools
Municipal Management	--	15,159	3,729
District Board Management	--	95,837	23,885
Panchayat Management	--	167	--
Private Agencies		2,76,448	42,187
		3,87,611	69,795

Nearly two-thirds of the number are in schools run by private agencies. No private contribution to the cost can be expected; the whole cost will have to be borne by

Government. In respect of schools under local bodies, the local bodies cannot be compelled to contribute; and apart from that, the resources of the local bodies are now being strained to provide for dearness allowances to their employees. /A The examination of the Elementary Education Funds of the local bodies in Malabar shows that the District Board may have to be paid a subsidy for that purpose, and four of the five municipalities will either have to increase their taxes or be paid a subsidy. This is only by way of illustration -- for the cost of feeding school children will not be a charge on the Elementary Education Fund but on the general budget; but it is doubtful whether the position of the general accounts will be different. In connection with postwar development schemes, which aim at increasing standards of living, and which would thereby enhance taxable capacity also, the cost of this item in the education scheme might, at least at its later stages, be made to be borne in part by additional taxation (by local bodies or by Government); but the present proposal may have to be taken up, for the reasons indicated above, on the footing that the Government will have to bear the whole cost.

At the present stage the estimate of Rs 19 lakhs made by Deputy Secretary, Finance, may be accepted.

p. 10 above

If the proposal is accepted in principle, the D.P.I will be asked to work out the details and a fuller estimate of costs.

18/2/44

L.A

L. Asst

[with a linked file - CN: 27008 E/43]

3999A-1
19.2.44

The note of the EAPH Secretary explains the proposal in this file. As stated at A above the resources of the local bodies have been strained and they cannot be compelled to provide midday meals for their school children. The principles set-forth by EAPH Secretary may be accepted generally.

SN 28/2

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION
18 FEB 1944
4766
SECRETARIAT, MADRAS

According the budget estimate for 1944-45, the General Acct. only of each of the five municipalities in Malabar Dt. closes with a deficit at the end of 1944-45 after making provision for the payment of dearness allowance at Govt rates from 1-12-1943. In order to avoid deficit three ml. cls (Cannanore, Cochin ~~and Palghat~~ and Palghat) have been asked to increase the rate of property tax. A grant ~~have to be~~ has also been or will be sanctioned ~~[illegible] for the current year for the payment of~~ to the Cannanore & Tellicherry ~~and Calicut~~ ml. cls ~~in 1944-45 towards the payment of dearness allowance~~. dearness allowance debitable to the Gl. Acct.

mpl cls towards payment of

Even after adopting these measures none of the municipalities in Malabar Dt is able to maintain even the prescribed minimum closing balance in the district for 1944-45. As a result some of the ml. cls have been asked not to increase their commitments under any head.

2 As regards Malabar Dt. Bd. it ~~is possible to secure the prescribed minimum closing~~ has a small balance for 1944-45 under its general acct., which will be reduced if the contribution to the E.E. Fund is increased. It will not be possible for this Dt. Bd to increase its commitments any more. Thus none of the local bodies in Malabar Dt will be able to bear the addl cost on account of provision of mid-day meals for the poor children attending Elementary schools.

Rs
closing balance 36,870
Minimum balance. 31,350

With these remarks the file may be returned to EAPH.

SN
29.2.44

2.3.44

None of the mpl cls in the Malabar dt ~~quite~~ will be able to ~~contribute~~ spare any amount towards the expre under reference. The Malabar Dt Bd is also in the same position. This dept may agree with EAPH Secy that the

A5
A

whole cost of the scheme should be met by the Govt. Local bodies in other dts also will not be able to meet any part of the expre

RM Secy
2-3-44

Ex PH
Fin Dept
Ex PH

Edn. & H. Dept

The file may be circulated for orders with reference to the note on pages 12-14 ante. developments have asked for circulation to Fin.

RM
7/3/44

To Bud I

11 ante

Sp 14/3/44

No. 0.4766-1 Bud I
3.44
11/3

2
5.3.44
USR
6.3.44

S
7/3 Spm

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
10278
4 MAR 1944
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

A3. A4. A1

The provision of a mid-day meal for the poorer children in elementary schools would do a lot of good. There always has been mal-nutrition & no special enquiry is needed to prove that such exists, at present for instance in the coastal districts of Malabar. D.P.I. may be asked to work out urgently details & an estimate of cost for that area. No financial aid can be expected from local bodies.

11.3.44

SR
13.3.44

A

I quite agree as regards the desirability of feeding the poorer children in our schools. In fact it seems essential if we are to make much headway with elementary education.

I am not at all sure that the coastal [illegible]

HB

ceded districts are even in greater need of it.

I am unwilling to commit Govt to a partial scheme, ~~which~~ which will automatically commit us to a much wider one, without knowing approximately what that commitment is going to be. It is not only a question of supplying so much grain but of providing cooking pots fuel etc also & moreover unless this is going to develop into a racket we must have people to inspect otherwise 30% will go to the children & the balance will be shared among the teachers & anyone else who can get a finger into the pie.

A | The D.P.I. may be asked to give us a workable complete scheme - complete in regard to the area where he wants to start & in outline in regard to the rest so that we may know where these proposals are leading.

HB
15.3.44

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
17 MAR 1944

With reference to the orders at A above a draft memo is submitted below for approval. Finance may see before ~~For orders as to~~ circulation

3999 A-r
24.3.44

KSM
21.3.44

RM
22/3/44

S

22/3 Spm

Finance (Ex pA)

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
24 MAR 1944

Please see the previous Fin notes on pp 9-10 above and the notes and orders in circulation (above

A

and the case returned to E&P. 4.

27.3.44 29.3.44

30.3.44

15603

31/3/44

Fin. no. 13896 E&P. B1
31.3.44

E&PH (A)

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
1 - APR 1944
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

The draft memo may issue.

1-4-44

3/4/44

S

4/4/44

A3

3/4/44

4/4

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
5-APR 1944

Extract ~~of~~ from Secretary's note on the file relating to

Food situation - Repercussions on Public Health in Famine and other areas.

** ** **

The Commissioner of Civil Supplies and the ~~Finance~~ Famine Commissioner have expressed different views on this question. I think we may accept the views of the Civil Supplies Commissioner and proceed with the scheme for the feeding of school children which has already been approved in principle in the file in which D.P.I.'s proposals have been called for; an extract of para 9 at page 51 C.F. may be sent to the D.P.I. to guide him in the selection of localities where the scheme has to be introduced in the first instance.

M.V.S.,
10/4/44.

A draft memo is submitted.

11.4.44

11/4/44

11-4-44

P.T.O.

A

49

22098

Special

Extract from

Note for Secretary, E. & P.H.

Indian Express, May the 7th - Articled headed "Starvation in Malabar"

...

* * *

Also ask D.P.I. to expedite his report on the proposal to provide midday meals for elementary school children in Malabar district.

T.A(ustin)
8-5-1944.

To A.

[illegible]

The D.P.I. has promised to send his proposals on receipt of particulars from the inspecting officers. The proposal in this file is to initiate the scheme not only in Malabar but also in other Ds as well which are "deficit" in food. A draft memo is submitted for approval.

p 116 cf

9.5.44.

9/5/44

9/5/44

10/5/44

50

Attention is solicited to the correspondence on page 19-24 c.f. A copy of the circular may perhaps be forwarded to the D.P.I. for information & guidance. Draft for appl: ~~for orders~~.

x p 19 cf

The proposals called for from the Director have not yet been received.

I
13.6.44

14/6/44.

13.6.44

13-6-44

p 29 cf

cf- 36766A. from the D.P.I. Ref. 1266 D/44, d 11.7.44.

The D.P.I. has submitted proposals for the supply of midday meals to poor children in elementary schools

p 29-31 cf

(1) throughout the Presidency

(2) in seven selected Dts. (Coimbatore, Salem, Malabar ~~[illegible]~~, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Bellary)

p 30 cf

It appears that the cost is prohibitive ~~even~~ ~~though~~ but the scheme is a laudable one. For orders whether the proposals will be considered. As already noted on p 11 ante the whole question of provision of midday meals will have to be examined ~~[illegible]~~ in connection with the post war reconstruction. If any scheme should be initiated in advance of the general decision, the proposals will ordinarily have to be considered as a Part II scheme for 1945-46, ~~and~~ the sanction of the Governor General may also be necessary. As observed by the Director his figures are only tentative & the estimates may increase.

p 31 cf

2. The Finance Dept. may …

---

all Collectors.
" the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
" the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
" the Director of Public Instruction.
" the Director of Public Health.
" the Surgeon-General.
" the Sanitary Engineer.
" the Public (Political) Department.
" the Legal Department.
" the Principal of Indian Medical School.
" the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication of the notifications in the Gazette.

[Appendix]

22

for ~~general~~ remarks before circulation. Details may be worked out after a ~~decision~~ decision is reached on the general scheme as to whether the supply of midday meals to poor children should be for the whole Presidency or for any one or more of the selected districts mentioned by the D.P.I. and whether the scheme should be introduced during the current year or treated as a part II scheme for 1945-46.

14.7.44

Please see below

P 30 C.F.

R.

15.7.44

The expn. on edn. from State funds, taking the institutions controlled by the D.P.I. alone into account, is of the order of Rs 3.67 crores. Provision of midday meal to poor children, on a frugal estimate, ~~exceeds~~ is about this figure for the whole Presidency and about a third of it if limited to the 7 districts mentioned at P. 30 and a few more very needy areas.

15.7.44

S) Finance

(Minutes at pp: 16-17 ante. further notes)

The DPI has sent only an outline scheme for the group of deficit districts (which were selected with reference to p.11 C.F.) as well as for the whole Presidency but the information is perhaps sufficient for a decision to be taken.

Information as for the whole Presidency was called for only to have an idea of the ultimate commitment. Orders ~~are~~ are required as to whether the scheme is to be confined to Malabar (A2's minute at p.16 ante), or to other deficit areas also (A1's minute at pp 16-17 ante) taking into account, for

23

this purpose, the list at 'P' at p.30 C.F. S) (Attention is in this connection invited also to Q at p.31 C.F.)

Orders are required also on the point at R at p: 22 ante.

17/7/44.

3999A 8
17.7.44

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
18 JUL 1944
FINANCE DEPARTMENT
38715

Fin: (Exp.A)

Please see the previous Finance note on pp.9-10 above, E & P.H. Secy's note on pp.12-14 above, orders in circulation on pp.16-17 above and the D.P.I's report on pp.29-31 C.F.

The cost involved in the scheme of providing a free midday meal to the poor children attending elementary schools is estimated by the D.P.I. as shown below:-

K on p 30 C.F.

P on p 30 C.F.

Last item in the statt at P on p 30 C.F.

	Recurring. Rs Lakhs.	Non-recurring. Rs Lakhs.	Total. Rs Lakhs.
I. For the whole Presidency	343.00	20.00	363.00
II. For seven districts including Malabar	99.20	4.84	104.04
III. For Malabar Dt. alone	47.00	1.84	48.84

The points for orders are indicated in the E.& P.H. Secy's note on pp.22-23 above.

2. The extra expenditure involved is large even for the individual districts referred to at P on p.30 C.F. If it is decided to give effect to the scheme in the current year, it will have to be treated as a 'New Service' and orders in full circulation taken. H.E's authorisation to the necessary supplementary estimate will also have to be obtained. The A.G. will have to be asked to admit the expenditure in audit pending provision of funds. ~~If it is not to be introduced in the current year, it may be treated as a Part II scheme for 1945-6.~~ Prior sanction of the Governor General will also be necessary under the Sec 93 situation.

Through B.G.

20.7.44

DLS
19.7.44

21.7.44

(Adv.1's minute, pp.16-17 above). I doubt if my predecessor had any idea of the figures now produced, when he noted at p.10 above. It's a tremendous commitment, even if we ~~xxxx~~ confined it to only the 7 Dts.--over a crore; and this is a form of help that, once started, could hardly be withdrawn; it is about 1/30th of our total revenues, and between one-fifth and one-sixth of what we are hoping to put away for post-war work, for the next year or two, each year. On general financial grounds, and altho' the object

(PTO.)

A

is eminently laudable, Fin. must advise against it.

Nor does there seem to be any chance of cutting it down, on any salient point such as would reduce the cost by a really substantial amount. The DPI's figure of the proportion of "poor" to rich and middle-class children is an eye-opener, but roughly at least, it is apparently firmly based. An anna a head is a reasonable figure; I worked on this, over some grants to poor children for midday meals, out of the Mal. Relief Fund, when cholera was with us; and the cooking("labour") estimate of Rs.10 p.m., per school, cannot be said to be too high. Fin. agrees with the DPI that if a scheme of this size is to run properly, there must be some kind of whole-time supervision; perhaps Rs.70 + 15 for supervisors is too much, but reduction to, say, Rs.50 +15 would not make enough difference to the enormous total to turn the scales.

AUG 1944

I omitted to say, above, that the proportion of our revs. is in respect of our inflated revs. of '43-44; it is true that, in a few years, the estimate of one anna a head might prove to need reduction, and so reduce the biggest constituent item, but even then, this annual load might prove a very serious financial difficulty to future Ministries--and they would be the last to be able to revoke the decision, against popular outcry.

E. and PH.

22.7.44.

E & P. H.

Fin. No. 3871 SE ~~[illegible]~~ 22.7.44.

O5 25

For orders as to circ.

24.7.44 S (Print for orders indicated in my note at pp. 22-23 ante. Fin. have advised against it).

3809

24/7/44.

A2. A1.

I should like to discuss with A1

I shall be glad to discuss it at any time

28

3 AUG 1944

O5 3/8

For orders whether A4 proposes to discuss the matter with A1

3.8.44 S / A4

3/8/44 A4.

This must wait till Mr Austin returns

3.8.44

5 AUG 1944

The file may lie over till 1.9.44.

The file may be submitted to A3 with reference to ~~the orders~~ A1's remarks on the previous page

O5 2/8.

31.8.44 31.8.44 ... 1.9.44 S 1/9/44

A3.

6099

As suggested this morning this may be considered by the P.W.R. Education Sub-Committee.

4/9/44

11 SEP 1944

A4

5/9/44

they cannot

do anything with

its now.

11.9.44 11.9.44 11.9.44

The file may be sent to Sub (Reconstruction) for further action.

May L.O. until D.P.I.'s report is received

11.9.44 S 12/9/44.

44938

To A-IV.

In connection with the Post War Reconstruction Public Health file, it occurs to me that it would be very desirable to effect some immediate improvements on the lines suggested in Dr. Adiseshan's report, instead of confining ourselves to elaborate planning for the future. Could we not take action at once?

(1) To push on Dr. Anantam Pillai's latrines. They seem to be a success in Salem District, much appreciated by the women, and they do not require elaborate planning.

A

(2) To extend free feeding in schools with possibly a free supply of Shark Liver Oil, and some of the special foods now being made in India.

(3) To increase the number of child welfare centres and trained mid-wives. This need hardly wait till the end of the war.

(4) With reference to A-IV's remarks about the finance of local bodies and the need for local financial responsibility has the time not come to give local bodies further sources of revenue, for instance, the Entertainment Tax? They have always been pressing for that and had hitherto been refused on the ground that they would not administer it properly. It is fairly clear that we must depend on local bodies for some of these Public Health improvements and as A-IV has brought out, they will not take an interest in them so long as they do not feel ~~that~~ they are dealing with their own money. If the Entertainment Tax is not enough, local bodies might even be ~~granted~~ given a share in the Sales Tax collections from thei areas.

D.N.S.
23-8-44.

Please put this up as soon as the main file come back from circulation. A-II did not wish to increase the noting on that file and so has sent this note separately.

E.M.G.
24-8-44.

Edn. & P.H., Department(El.)

~~Thexmakx~~

The main file (C.No.34401/43) on the subject has been submitted in full circulation on 14th August 1944. The return of the file may be awaited until 4-9-44.

C.O.C. 29-8-44.

28/

-24-

Copies of the minute overleaf may be taken now for separate action, apart from the P.W.R. proposals.

C.C.C.
8-9-44.

(with reference to previous A-IV's minute overleaf).

T.A(ustin)
8-9-44.

25th. 28th Deptt.

Action, if any, should be taken in the 25th. Deptt. only with reference to A on p 27 ante. ~~This may be added to the file for the present with reference to the notes on page 25 ante~~ the P.W.R. Education ~~sub-committee will have to consider this suggestion~~. This may ~~lie over for the present~~. Orders on page 25 ante

A2
12.9.44

W
12.9.44

A_2 appears to have intended that this should not be a post-war business. But it is just possible that the decision taken subsequently in re: to the provision of midday meals to school children will apply to 'shark liver oil' & the 'special foods now made in India' contemplated by A_2. In that case this can await L.D. until the D.P.I.'s postwar scheme is received and comes up for consideration. A3 may see for orders.

(Please see notes on p. 25 ante. W)

13/9

13.9.44 S/A3

W
13/9/44

A 3.

See that some mention of this is in D.P.I.'s scheme –

13 SEP 1944

Draft D.O. for appl.; written fair.

13/9/44

14-9-44 S W
14/9/44

27

Not in file

54

Minute of A_2 recorded in the file dealing with the preparation of the agenda for the meeting of the 25th. Sub Committee of the Post war Reconstruction Committee

No 5* may be omitted. It is possible that midday meals will be provided for, to some extent in the Budget.

*Provision of midday meals for school children

L.7

T.A.
14.11.44.

Provision of Midday Meals – Introduction of compulsory education in selected areas.

DPI's

Note for Mr. Austin, Adviser to His Excellency.

55

In the list of Part II Schemes already submitted to Government we have very few large items of expenditure. The largest item was the proposal for the revision of the scales of pay of secondary grade men and women teachers in all Government institutions and Government have already ordered that this item which amounts to Rs.1.03 lakhs should be considered along with the general revision of scales of pay contemplated in post-war reconstruction. From the point of view of preference, the other most important items amongst the Part II Schemes are connected with Government girls schools, as follows:

A

1. The opening of a Government middle school for Muslim girls at Abhiraman, Ramnad district.
2. The opening of higher forms in the Yercaud Ranee Saheb Government secondary school for girls, Ambasamudram.
3. The opening of higher forms in the Government middle school for Muslim girls, George Town, Madras.
4. The opening of higher forms in the Government middle school for girls at Madura.
5. The opening of a Government middle school for girls at Tirupathi.
6. The opening of a Government middle school for girls at Hospet.
7. The opening of higher forms in the Government middle school for girls, Vizianagaram.
8. The opening of higher forms in the Government middle school for girls, Conjeevaram.
9. The opening of higher forms in the Government middle school for girls, Mayavaram.

AND

10. The opening of a high school for girls at Chidambaram.

Outside the Part II Schemes, however, there are at least two very large schemes separately under the consideration of Government. They are as follows:

Sche-B

(1) The raising of the dearness allowance to aided elementary school teachers from Rs.4 to Rs.8, which will cost an additional amount of Rs.25.84 lakhs;

and

①

(2) The provision of mid-day meals for all poor pupils in elementary schools.

The total cost of this scheme for the whole Province amounts to Rs.3.43 crores but the proposal for its immediate introduction into the districts of Anantapur, I had prepared in connection with the Part II budget a scheme for the introduction of compulsion in about 700 rural areas in which little additional staff and accommodation would be necessary to bring all the children under compulsion but unfortunately I could not get full details from my subordinate staff in time to send the scheme to Government as a Part II Scheme on September the 30th. This scheme may, if Government think it possible, even now be considered for 1945-46. In my post-war reconstruction proposals, I am proposing almost immediate compulsion for all children of school-age between Standards I and V of lower elementary schools.

(2) In connection with my investigation into the introduction, in a limited number of rural areas, of compulsion immediately my figures show that the introduction of compulsion into approximately 500 rural areas will cost approximately in additional staff and accommodation, Rs.6.5 lakhs.

The cost of my post-war reconstruction proposals referred to above for the compulsion of all children of school-age in Standards I to V, approximates to about Rs.3.78 crores.

****

(3) Aid to D.Bs. Municipalities & in Ceded Dts for expansion of secondary education especially girls' schools.

(4) Aid to DBs for expansion of ele. education in backward areas — in addition to that already given — A proposal is being examined to raise [[illegible] from 3.50 lakhs] to 5.54 lakhs to the same 7 Dts.

P.T.O.

I have discussed proposals overleaf with A.

Ask D.P.I. to submit quickly proposals for introducing compulsory education into some rural areas in each & every district, with provision of midday meals to the poor pupils in these areas.

Cost to be limited in all to two crores

[illegible] 1/4

Sec E Deptt.

Education and P.H. Deptt.

"A" on p.1 ante: The file, after E.&.P.H. noting, has been sent to the Finance Deptt. I have ascertained from D.S., Finance, that he too has done his noting and the file will be returned to this Department to-morrow. This note will be put up when that file goes in circ-

"B" on p.1 ante: The file has just come back from P.S.G. for drafting a letter to the Secy. to the G.G. (Public). Being submitted separately.

"C" above: A draft D.O. to the D.P.I. is for approval.

52465

Σ 2-4.44 S

[illegible] 3/4/44.

[D-6 d/3-4-44 to D.P.I.]

p106

C.No.54902-A. From the D.P.I., R.C.No.2879-B/44, dated 16-11-44.

---

57 35

The scheme put forward by the D.P.I. is for the introduction of compulsory elementary education for all children of school age (boys and girls) in selected areas and to provide midday meals for poor children already under instruction and those to be brought under instruction by the introduction of compulsion.

2. It is not possible to scrutinize the figures in the D.P.I.'s letter. The proposals made by him may be accepted. The Fin. Dept. may see for remarks before circulation.

[illegible] 18/11.44

p.307

From the Director's estimate some such deductions as the following may be made in terms of the number of pupils who will be brought within the proposed scheme :-

Mid-day Meal.

Taking the school-year as one of 220 working days in the usual manner the sum of Rs 1,16,10,000/- may be said to provide mid-day meals for 8.44 lakhs of pupils. As all these calculations proceed on the assumption that ~~only~~ about two-thirds of the number enrolled will actually have to be fed, the enrolment in schools in the compulsory areas will be one and a half times 8.44 lakhs or 12.66 lakhs. Of these, according to the Director's figures, one-eighth of the total number in the Province yet to be brought under instruction or 5.11 lakhs will represent new enrolment in the prospective compulsory areas. The balance would be 7.55 lakhs which should be only 3.81 lakhs, if the number now under instruction (30.44 lakhs) were ~~equally~~ uniformly distributed throughout the Province. The disparity should be ascribed to the fact that prospective compulsory areas are those where relatively largest number of pupils are now at school and therefore the ones which could be brought under compulsion at small outlay.

$\frac{1}{8} \times 40.92$

$\frac{1}{8} \times 30.44$

Compulsion

The number that will be newly brought under instruction is one-eighth of 40.92 lakhs or 5.11 lakhs. The cost of educating this number is estimated at 60 lakhs which gives an average of about Rs12/- for each pupil. This is the average cost per annum of educating a pupil in District Board Schools.

p.307

Σ 21.11.44 S

There is no indication of the agency through which the development of schools is to be brought about — private-aided, or local body, or both.

Serial number and name of the local body.	Amount of grant payable.	Subsidy for the manual training and prevocational classes.	Total.	Amount payable in each of the first eleven months of 1942–43.	Amount payable in March 1943.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Municipalities—cont.					
42 Chidambaram	6,486	120	6,606	550	556
43 Villupuram	5,271	120	5,391	449	452
44 Kumbakonam	10,614	240	10,854	904	910
45 Tanjore	7,768	120	7,888	657	661
46 Negapatam	2,942	100	3,042	253	259
47 Mayavaram	4,634	..	4,634	386	388
48 Tiruvarur	854	..	854	71	73
49 Mannargudi	2,162	120	2,282	190	192
50 Trichinopoly	1,800	170	1,970	164	166
51 Srirangam	4,610	..	4,610	384	386
52 Karur	1,428	..	1,428	119	119
53 Madura	6,842	185	7,027	585	592
54 Dindigul	1,583	120	1,703	141	152
55 Bodinayakanur	173	..	173	14	19
56 Periyakulam	984	50	1,034	86	88
57 Kodaikanal	96	120	216	18	18
58 Palni	..	120	120	10	10
59 Srivilliputhur	972	..	972	81	81
60 Virudhunagar	336	..	336	28	28
61 Sivakasi	270	120	390	32	38
62 Devakottai	2,802	120	2,922	243	249
63 Rajapalaiyam	1,454	..	1,454	121	123
64 Tirunelveli	2,714	240	2,954	246	248
65 Palamcottah	665	120	785	65	70
66 Tuticorin	1,656	170	1,826	152	154
67 Coimbatore	4,978	938	5,916	493	493
68 Erode	1,725	..	1,725	143	152
69 Dharapuram	859	120	979	81	88
70 Pollachi	4,212	50	4,262	355	357
71 Tiruppur	864	50	914	76	78
72 Udamalpet	777	50	827	68	79
73 Salem	7,492	290	7,782	648	654
74 Ootacamund	145	..	145	12	13
75 Coonoor	2,662	465	3,127	260	267
76 Calicut	4,304	59	4,363	363	370
77 Palghat	4,069	..	4,069	339	340
78 Cannanore	2,268	240	2,508	209	209
79 Tellicherry	7,098	481	7,579	631	638
80 Cochin	1,848	240	2,088	174	174
81 Mangalore	7,534	200	7,734	644	650
82 Udipi	576	..	576	48	48
83 Karaikudi	..	..	..	..	..

Very urgent

If the whole cost of this development is to be borne by Govt. the question will arise whether the [illegible] cannot be borne by Govt. [illegible]; & this is a question which is likely to arise generally, in connection with Post-war development. The D.P.I. may be asked to report on this point when he sends in his detailed proposals.

24/11/44

52465-P-1
27.11.44

Finance (B.E.III).

22 NOV 1944
113-4CF
31966

Part II
Pot (III)

With reference to the D.O. at p.1 C.F. the D.P.I. has submitted rough estimates ~~proposals~~ (1) for ~~xxxx~~ the introduction of compulsory elementary education in selected rural areas in all the districts, and (2) for the provision of mid-day meals for all the pupils already under instruction in the

---

centres to be selected for compulsion as well as for the children newly to be brought by compulsion under instruction. The ~~ultimate~~ cost in 1945-6 for item (1), viz. compulsory elementary education, is approximately estimated at Rs 60 lakhs, while for item (2) viz. provision of mid-day meals, the cost in 1945-6 is estimated at 136.50 lakhs (of which 4.62 lakhs representing cost of utensils will be non-recurring). The total cost of the scheme in 1945-6 including both recurring and non-recurring items will be Rs 1,96,50,000.

(35.16 lakhs recurring and 24.84 lakhs non-recurring)

Non Recurring 29.46
Recurring 167.04
196.50

The proposals are not yet in a complete stage. In the first place ~~it~~ the scheme is belated as it has not reached Finance in time, and the proposals are not in a complete ~~stage~~ form. The question whether the scheme should be admitted as Part II and whether compulsion should be introduced in ~~all~~ some portion of each district is a matter for the Government to decide. As pointed out by Edn. & P.H. Secretary, it is not known whether the agency ~~of management~~ for running the new schools would be ~~under the~~ private managements or local bodies or both, or whether the Government should take up the management of the institutions. This also will have to be decided. If the Government decide that the proposals should go forward as Part II Scheme for 1945-6, Edn. & P.H. will have to ask the D.P.I. to work out the details at once. No further remarks seem called for until a detailed scheme ~~[illegible]~~ is received.

115-6 above

cf also Newspaper cutting (Hindu) at f.l. (M) which [illegible] that Bengal has a scheme [illegible] Post-War Scheme.

23.11.44

The scheme is not ripe for consideration as a Part II Scheme for 1945-6 and it is also belated.

Under the section 93 situation, the sanction of the Governor General will be necessary and it seems desirable that such sanction should be obtained independently of the Part II proposals (whic are sent up to the Governor-General for his sanction along ~~the~~ with the Budget proposals for 1945-6) after the D.P.I. has worked out the scheme in complete detail. The provision required should be limited to what can possibly be spent on the expansion of Elementary Education having regard to the number of qualified teachers that would be available to man the schoo and other similar considerations. The question has also to b examined whether it would not be possible to utilise the agenc of Municipal Councils, District Boards and Panchayats in addit to private missionary and other non-official organisations

38

conduct the new schools. This would be ~~much~~ more economical than the Government managing the schools under their direct control. The question will also arise whether it will not be necessary to extend the provision of free mid-day meals to children attending schools now run by local bodies or private managements in centres selected for the introduction of compulsory elementary education, as otherwise poor children now attending these elementary ~~xx~~ schools would naturally be ~~attached~~ attracted to the new schools started under the scheme. If ~~this would~~ this should be avoided, the Government will have to provide free mid-day meals to children who attend any school in the centres selected for introduction of compulsory elementary education. The D.P.I.'s estimate of the extra cost would seem to require revision if the result ~~xx~~ aimed at is to be achieved.

This is clearly the D.P.I.'s intention (X on p.3 C.F.) & his estimate of cost presumably allows for this.
DWD

2. It may be pointed out in this connection that the intention of the Government of India appears to be to bring under the category of Post-war Development all large schemes for the expans~~t~~ion of Elementary Education and similar Developmental schemes and the present scheme can hardly be regarded as one ~~for~~ coming under the normal expenditure of the department. Further if it is regarded as a scheme for Post-war Development this Government can expect a ~~xxxxxx~~ reasonable contribution from the Centre~~s~~ instead of the Provincial Government having to shoulder~~ing~~ the entire burden, which would be the case if it is introduced as a Part II Scheme now. In the circumstances Finance may advise against the proposal. If Edn. & P.H. wish to press, they may be requested to obtain orders in circulation including A-1.

I do not think that making a start now with compulsory educn. & free midday meals would affect the total of what we may ultimately get from the Centre for Post-war Development.
DWD

KRV
24-11-44

F. This very big scheme
r the expre. of nearly Rs. 2 crores in 1945-6, of which
Rs. 167 lakhs would be recurring expre. has been drawn
f very hurriedly long after the usual time limit for
eceipt of Pt. II schemes by the Govt. and no details at
ll have yet been worked out, so that it is not in the
rm considered essential in the ordinary course for a Pt. II
cheme & practically amounts only to a ~~lump~~ proposal
o make a lump sum provision for certain general objects
o be expended on a scheme of which the details have
[illegible] is huge

[This scheme will cost nearly 2 crores and [illegible]'s scheme about a crore : both cannot be introduced at once without causing a deficit later or starving other services unless additional revenue is to be raised by further taxation.]

KRV
26-11-44.

59

comes to something like $\overset{9}{\frac{1}{5}}$ of the whole of the probable post-war level of revenue for the Province, as estimated on various rather optimistic assumptions. There is no precedent, I believe, for a proposal to launch out on an entirely new development on such a big scale in a single year's budget. I submit that it seems wiser to begin a new development of this kind on a much smaller scale & watch developments & see that funds are expended satisfactorily & produce worth-while results before deciding to spend~~ing~~ big amounts on it.

~~It~~ Before venturing on a big increase in recurring commitments, it is necessary to see not merely that ~~they~~ it can be met in the first year but whether there is a good prospect of being able to go on meeting it over a period of years for some time ahead. It was previously estimated that our normal post-war revenue from existing taxation might, provided the price level does not fall much, provide a margin of about Rs. 5 crores p.a. that could be used for recurring expre. on general development. A financial forecast file that is being Cd. separately, now indicates that that is rather an over-estimate in view of the general increase in expre. owing mainly to the rise in prices. It is probable, however, that up to about Rs 2½ crores p.a. could be raised by addl. taxation, if that is considered essential. If we put the total amount that might be made available from our revenues for recurring expre. on development (including both "normal developt." & also "post-war developt.") at Rs. 6 crores p.a., then the present proposal would absorb a third of it straightaway. (Of course we hope also for grants from India, but the nature & extent of these is still quite indefinite, and we cannot at present count on getting anything from India in the way of additional recurring ~~[illegible]~~
[illegible] continuing to receive permanently)

all development depts have been asked to make far-reaching plans for post-war development involving large expre, it is for consideration whether it would be fair to pledge so large a part of the total available resources for expre on a single line of development before all the deptl plans have been completed & the Govt have considered them as a whole and decided on the allotment of priorities. I submit that, in order to make the available resources produce the best ~~go as far as~~ possible results, it seems essential to consider all the completed plans carefully & weigh them against one another before taking any big decision as to priorities.

X

As pointed out somewhere by (I think) the General Policy Sub-Committee of the G. of I.'s Post-War Reconstruction Committee, there is much to be said for giving preference in the first phase to schemes that will directly increase the national income (eg. under Agriculture & Industries) and so help to provide more funds (by increasing the revenue from taxation) to be used on the schemes (eg. under Education) that will not produce any direct or immediate increase in the national income. Another consideration is that preference should be given in the early years to schemes that will provide as much employment as possible.

I turn now to the actual outlines of the present proposal & first to that part relating to 'compulsory education', on which the expre proposed is about 35 lakhs recurring (on staff) and 25 lakhs non-recurring on addl. accommodation & equipment. It is presumed that the 10¼ lakhs included for addl. accommodation is non-recurring and represents cost of buildings, though the D.P.I. has not said so. Rented buildings are not likely to be available. Rs. 10¼ lakhs seems to be a very grossly under-estimate for the cost of buildings required to bring over 500,000 more children under instruction. If we suppose that half of them could be squeezed into existing schools, which is most unlikely, the other half would require say 5,000 new schools taking 50 pupils each. Rs. 1,000 would be a low estimate of the cost of a village school for 50 pupils, & the cost of 5,000 schools at Rs. 1,000 each is not Rs. 10 lakhs but Rs. 50 lakhs.

A

It is for consideration whether, in view of shortages of labour & materials, it is feasible or desirable to undertake the building of a large number of new schools at present.

The availability of suitable staff is another most important limiting factor in any scheme for increasing the no. of children receiving elementary education. I take it that there cannot be any appreciable number of teachers now unemployed. Because of the many remunerative kinds of employment now available in connection with the War, it is very difficult at present to get ~~now~~ even the normal number of recruits to be trained as teachers.

B

I do not think there will be any suitable staff available now for immediate expansion of elementary education. It is for consideration whether such expansion, however desirable, will not have to wait for an increase in the number of teachers when suitable candidates become available for training & some teachers return from other employment after the War.

For the reasons at A and B above, it seems to me to be premature to attempt to introduce compulsory education in selected areas now, & I fear the attempt, if made now, would break down for (x) want of buildings & staff. I would strongly recommend that this be left for consideration after the War.

K

The other part of the scheme is for free mid-day meals in elementary schools in selected areas. Giving free mid-day meals in existing schools does not involve any fresh expre on teaching staff or buildings. Almost the entire expre, apart from some initial expre on utensils, would be on food. The big question is whether the food could be made available, & Depts should see to that. If it is considered desirable to go ahead with the free mid-day meals scheme ~~[illegible]~~ next year even without compulsory elementy. educn, Fin. Dept. agrees that it would be both financially possible & generally desirable to make a beginning on these lines on a moderate scale. Fin. would urge, however, that the free

(x) Cf. in this connection the extract from the "Economist" at flag (N) regarding experience in the U.K.

feeding should be strictly confined to really poor children who are not likely to get proper benefit from their educn. unless free feeding is given. The ~~areas~~ to be chosen for the scheme ~~too~~ should be those where there is reason to suppose that children's nutrition is specially unsatisfactory. I might mention that a suggestion was made last year that free midday meals might be provided for poor children in elementary schools in Malabar in view of the special difficulties there regarding food, & Fin. voted in favour of it. I did not see the final decision & do not know what it was. ~~the grounds on which the proposal was turned down~~.

P

Any scheme of this kind requires the Govr.-Genl's prior sanction & it is for consideration whether he is likely to give it. India's advice that only "essential" schemes ~~shall~~ be taken up during the War is still in force, & I doubt whether the Govr.-Genl will regard a scheme of this kind as "essential" in war-time. If the scheme is included in Pt. II of the budget, there will be a risk of considerable delay in getting the Govr.-Genl's approval for the budget, & he may in the end not give his sanction for the scheme. This would mean that all the budget documents would have to be modified & reprinted, involving much extra work for the Govt. Press & probably difficulty in getting the budget published in the Gazette before the end of March, which is essential. The lower the cost of the scheme, the better would be the chance of getting the Govr.-Genl's consent without difficulty & argument. For this reason, as well as the general considerations explained in the first part of my note, I strongly recommend that, if the Govt. decide that this scheme should go forward as a Part II scheme, the cost may be limited to say Rs. 15 or 20 lakhs p.a. at the most. Anything more would, I think, be regarded by the Govr.-Genl as being too much in conflict with the general policy of the Govt. of India of restricting expre. during the war on objects not directly related to the war effort, for anti-inflationary reasons & conserving surplus funds for use on development after the War.

[A]

A-43

61

There is no doubt that funds could be found for this scheme next year, but the question whether it should go forward as a Pt. II scheme at all, &, if so, for what amount requires careful consideration with reference to general post-war prospects & the other points raised in my note above. The matter is so important that I would suggest that the case be given full Or. at this stage. Dev. may see before Or. with reference to the question whether food can be made available for free mid-day meals, and P.W.R. (C) Dept. in view of the important bearing of the proposal on post-war planning in general.

DWD
26.11.44

Very Urgent

P

56256

Inw. No. 61966 BE III-1
27.11.44

E.P.H.

E & P.H.

The case may be sent to Dev./P.W.R. with refce. to P above.

29.11.44

28/11/44

Dev.
P.W.R. (C)

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
29 NOV 1944
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

70515

UNDER SECRETARY
30 NOV 1944
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Dev

52465-4
29.11.44

Dev.

This Dept. is concerned with the proposal to provide free midday meals to schoolgoing children in areas where Compulsory Ele. Education is to be enforced. The D.P.I. has estimated the cost at Rs 1,36,88,000 recurring. The cost of the meal is worked out at 1 anna per pupil per day. This means catering to about [illegible] children per day for 200 days in a year. Fin. Sec. has said that this dept. should see whether the food could be made available. If a balanced diet can be arranged it may not be difficult to provide the meals. With these remarks the file may be forwarded to P.W.R. (C)

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
27 NOV 1944
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

✓ Mat pp 5 above

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
7 DEC 1944
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Inw. No. 70515
2.12.44

If it is not possible to refer this to CCS for remarks for want of time, this dept. may advise that it will not be impossible to find the food for these free mid-day meals.

2/12/44
Ad. Secy.

EPH

Cn
2.12.44

It must be possible to find the food - As. 11/12/44

Sec. in Or.

P.W.R.(C) u/o II.

Finance Secy's note on pp 8-12 above may be perused. If the expenditure on the scheme is to be limited to Rs 15 to 20 lakhs, it will have to be introduced at the outset only in selected districts in the Presidency.

4.12.44

52465A-5
4.12.44

A
on p12 above

GWB

(X) at page ~~10~~ 40 of Finance Secretary's note is also the point of view of this Deptt.

In the Reconstruction Committee of Council's Second report on Reconstruction Planning it is stated that while "it is not possible to lay down exact priorities for measures immediately following the cessation of hostilities, such measures as the resettlement of demobilised soldiers, the development of irrigation, electric power and roads will have to take precedence over others, although such precedence does not mean that the development of other activities like agriculture, industries, education and public health should not be started simultaneously".

If One-third of the total amount of ~~reserve~~ revenue available for recurring expenditure on development of all kinds is to be devoted to one scheme, before we have any idea of the requirements of other departments, all idea of a planned development may as well be given up. The Education Sub Committee itself has recommended other schemes e.g. enhancement of teachers salaries and the training of staff as special priority schemes to be included in the first five-year programme. The financial implications of these should at least be considered before the Govt. commits itself to this huge item of recurring expenditure.

P

para 30 -
T/6

At this morning's meeting of the ed

W5 62

A

Official
The Committee on Technical Education which is to report to the Education Sub Committee, grave concern was felt about the big gap between demand & supply of trained technical men, especially engineers for postwar constructional work of all kinds. It was resolved that all schemes for the training of Engineering staff should have a very high priority. This will include the opening of a new Engineering College.

7/12/44.

E & P.H.

T/6.

Ed p. H

P.W.R.(C)
u.o. 1365/44-1
7-12-44

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
57769
8 - DEC 1944
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Subd: What the Edn. Sub-committee said was not presented P on p. 11 ante: "Compulsory attendance up to Standard V, including the provision of mid-day meals" has also been put down for priority.

8.12.44

8/12/44.

S/A2 A1 A4 A3

With reference to 'P' on p. 6 ante — the question was considered by the Education Sub Committee: its decision is in para. 27 of the minutes at T/6.

8/12/44

(A2's minute at p. 4 N.f. ante; notes following.) for orders.

8/12/44. A2. A1. ~~A. A3. H.~~

To discuss with DPI on Monday 11th at 11.30 am.

For A1's perusal beforehand.

8/12/44

CO
8.12.44

Thanks.

A1

I am afraid it is impossible to do much for 1945-46. But I would like to make a beginning on lines of A p 12 n.f.

I have asked PWD that to have it ready for us on Monday. It is now with A4.

9.12.44 There is a Labour file on some

~~16~~ 46

Discussion postponed, at D.P.I.'s request, to 10.30 a.m. - Friday 15/12.
Please let me see beforehand Labour file, referred to by Ag.

[illegible] 15.12.44

S

After discussion it was agreed that Rs 20 lakhs each would be provided in Part II schemes for compulsory Elementary Educn. & for free midday meals.

Dd 15.12.44

Ask DPI to revise his scheme — & prepare Part II note.

15/12/44

15 DEC 1944

Sec E & PH

The Director's 2 crores scheme contemplated the provision of midday meals for areas in which compulsory education was to be introduced. The relative cost of compulsion to midday meals in those areas was seen to be in the ratio of 4 : 9 - page 3 C.F. As the orders in circulation are that Rs.20 lakhs should be provided for compulsion and an equal sum for free feeding, the Director's objective would not exactly be fulfilled. It is not clear (i) whether the intention is ~~is~~

(~~1~~) that free feeding should be restricted to particular areas selected from among those in which compulsion is to be introduced & on what basis

or (2) whether free feeding should be for areas where pupils are known to be suffering most for want of food, with no regard to compulsion.

It is presumed that villages for compulsion shd. be selected from all districts (rural areas)

It is better to give a lead to the D.P.I. in the matter

6.0 lakhs

136 lakhs

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111 ~~47~~ 63

in asking him to revise his proposals. Part II note will be prepared immediately files return from circ.

Σ 15.12.44

S/A2 [illegible] 15/12/44 A2

No - This was discussed this morning. The two schemes will be separate. Areas in all Dts will be chosen.

15/12/44

15 DEC 1944

S

A draft D.O. to the D.P.I. and a Part II Note are submitted. It is only on receipt of the Director's modified proposals will it be plain what precise arrangements the Director will be making in the matter of compulsion and midday meals, ~~i.e. to say~~ Σ.S., what agencies - local boards or private agencies or both - will be pressed into service for the purpose. In the meantime, budget provision may be made under "37. 1. Education - Grants to local bodies for Primary education". May be sent to the Finance Dept. for acceptance of the Part II Note.

52465 A-7
15.12.44

Σ 15.12.44 S/

15/12/44

Fin (BE III)

16 DEC 1944

[Orders in O. above]

The draft note on the Part-II scheme may be accepted, subject to the amendments indicated in pencil.

E & P H may be requested to ask the D.P.I. to furnish details of appropriation required under the various subheads under '37 Education' in the B.E. 45-6 which on receipt ~~[illegible]~~ may be sent to this dept. so as to enable this dept. to include necessary provision under the sub-heads conce

C.F. No. 66011 BE III
Recd 5.45 pm 15/12

DWD
KRV
16.12.44

P

The details when received may be treated as an annexure to the Part II Scheme note and it will be circulated by this dept to All Advisers & H.E. the Governor along with the Part II Scheme note.

[illegible] 15.12.44

× Note the circulated on 27-1-45

DWD 16.12

E&P KRV 16.12.44

Copies of Part II note as amended by Finance may be sent to them

E

Fin. No. 61966 BE III-2
16.12.44

2/ Dis as amplified with reference to P above may issue

Σ 16.12.44 S

Education and P.H. Department.

PART II SCHEME FOR 1945-6. 6449

[Subject.--Introduction of compulsory elementary education and provision of midday meals.]

Summary.

Heads of account.	Item of expenditure.	Ultimate cost. Recurring. Rs.	Cost in 1945-6 Recurring. Rs.
37.1.Edn.--Primary--Grants to local bodies for primary education--A.Local bodies--I.Ordinary areas--			
4. Teaching.	Compulsory education	20 lakhs	20 lakhs.
6. Other grants.	Free Midday meals for poor children attending elementary schools	20 "	20 "
	Total ..	40 lakhs	40 lakhs

At a discussion which the First and Second Advisers to H.E. the Governor had with the D.P.I. to-day, it was agreed that a provision of Rs.20 lakhs for the introduction of compulsory elementary education in selected rural areas in each district and of another Rs.20 lakhs for the provision of free midday meals

compuls...
It is presumed ...
It is better to give a lead to the D.P.I. in the

-2-

for poor ~~elementary school~~ children attending elementary schools in select~~ed~~ rural areas in each district should be made in the budget for 1945-6. ~~The D.P.I. is working out details and will be submitting them to Government very shortly.~~ In ~~the meantime~~, ~~the~~ budget provision suggested above may be made.

This Dept. recommends [illegible]

15.12.44

10/1

Annexure will be sent to Sri Lapaiah?

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55 51

p 9 c

cl. 459 A. from the D.P.I. Re. No. 28790/44, d. 3.1.45.

The D.P.I. expects that with a provision of Rs 20 lakhs, about 1,70,491 children of school age can be brought under instruction. This figure represents 1/24th of the total no. of children not provided for. The cost of compulsion has been worked out as follows:—

p 11 c

x 4 millions

one teacher for 35 pupils

	Rs
4873 teachers at Rs 20 per teacher per month	11.70 lakhs
Accommodation-Rent- at Rs 2 per pupil per year	3.41 lakhs
Equipment at Rs 100 per teacher	4.87 lakhs
	19.98 lakhs

It is presumed that some of the total teachers proposed to be employed will be in ~~the~~ new schools to be opened mostly as single teacher schools; others being employed in schools already existing if any in the selected areas. ~~[illegible]~~ The Director has not ~~taken~~ into account the cost of dearness allowance to teachers.

x as the cost of equipment has been calculated for each teacher

At the rate of Rs 10 a month the expenditure on dearness allowance will be about Rs 5.85 lakhs. It is not clear whether the intention is that a separate subsidy shd. be sanctioned for dearness allowance to the teachers employed under the ~~[illegible]~~ compulsion scheme or whether the whole cost of the scheme including the cost of dearness allowance shd. be met from the provision of Rs 20 lakhs. If the latter the ~~number~~ number of children to be brought under instruction, the number of teachers to be employed etc. should be reduced to 2/3. As regards the provision of midday meal the following points require elucidation:—

Dearness allowance need not be separately provided as schools will begin to function only in July or even later in 1945 & the consequent savings will be available for D.A. For the future years also the savings under equipment (wh: will not have to be provided) will be available for D.A.

(1) Whether the provision of midday meal should have any relation to the areas chosen for ~~the~~ compulsion;

(2) whether the supply shd. be restricted to children of the scheduled classes alone;

and (3) whether all children of ~~children~~ the scheduled class shd. be given free meals.

(1) above   A₂ has minuted that the two schemes will be separate ~~It appears that the Dy D.P.I.~~ and that midday meals need not necessarily be restricted to areas chosen for compulsion. The Dy D.P.I. in charge has apparently no ~~not~~ knowledge of the discussions which the late D.P.I. had with A₂ & A₁.

p.17 ante

~~(2) above   It may not be desirable to exclude poor the children of the backward classes. The orders of Govt. may perhaps be obtained.~~

(2) & (3) above   The cost of providing meals to all the children of the scheduled class under instruction will work out to Rs 52 lakhs. Further, when the proposed instalment of compulsion is introduced about 17,000 children of scheduled class will additionally be brought under instruction, on the existing proportion between scheduled & non-scheduled class pupils, & the cost of providing these with meals will be about Rs 3 lakhs. Thus the total cost will be Rs 55 lakhs against Rs 20 proposed to be provided in the budget. It does not appear that the provision can be raised.

X D.P.I. shd: be asked to provide food only to S.C.'s & to select only such no: of schools as can be managed within the Rs 20 lakhs proposed
8/1/45

3. The D.P.I. says that the scheme of compulsion shd ~~can~~ be worked through local bodies at least to begin with. Hence the provision of Rs 20 lakhs shd be made under "37 E A I". It is ~~app~~ observed that of the Rs 20 lakhs, a sum of Rs 4.87 lakhs will be non-recurring (for equipment). So the amount of Rs 15.13 lakhs may be entered against "37 E A I-4" & the balance of Rs 4.87 lakhs under "37 E A I-5". As regards the provision for midday meals, a portion may have to be shown under "37 E A I" but in the absence of details the entire provision may remain under "37 E A I-6".

p.11 C.F.

Y Teaching

Equipment

Z for private management

Z/ 8/1/45 to local bodies

4. The file may be sent to the Finance Dept. for remarks before circulation.

6.1.45   S/   8/1/45

4.1.45   5.1.45   Finance may first see, particularly with refer: to para 3 on p.22

52-45 A-9
8.1.45

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
8 - JAN 1945
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

1318 BE III
8.1.45

Received at 6 PM.

[Pre. Fin note in p 17 above]

Fin (BE III)   M.

The D.P.I.'s proposals at pages 9-10 C.F. ~~and~~ E&PH notes above may be perused.

Introduction of compulsion: The statement at page 11 C.F. shows that the total approximate cost of the restricted scheme will be Rs 19,97,802 or 20 lakhs roundly. The scheme may be designed in such a way that ~~Any~~ any extra expenditure on account of dearness allowance should be met from the provision of 20 lakhs. The D.P.I. says that details regarding centres where compulsion will be introduced, the number of new schools required etc and other precise arrangements have yet to be settled after obtaining the reports of the inspecting officers.

DWD KRV 9.1.45

p 11 C.F.

Provision of midday meals: The proposal of E&PH at X on page 22 above may be accepted. Free midday meals should of course only be given to scheduled castes children in the compulsory areas whose parents are too poor to feed them ~~inadequately~~ sufficiently for them to get proper benefit from education.

Details of appropriation: The proposal at Y on p22 above may be accepted. As regards Z above E&PH may be requested to furnish very urgently (by 12.1.45 at latest) details of appropriation.

Provided the Cost is limited to Rs 20 lakhs, Fin will have no objection.
KRV 9.1.45
A DWD

RVP 9.1.45   be incorporated in the budget after the details of the scheme are settled. See also this dept' note on p.17 above.

KRV 9.1.45   S/   DWD 9.1.45   E&PH.

01343

AS II
S
E&PH

Fin BE III

Edn. & P.H. Dept.

Portion A of the Finance Dept. note on p 23 ante

The total number of children of all classes under instruction is 3 millions & of these the children of the scheduled classes alone number about 3 lakhs. In the areas to be brought under compulsion there will be about 1,25,000 (x) children at school and of these 12,500 # may be children of the scheduled classes. Thus the total number of children of scheduled classes under instruction & to be brought under instruction in the compulsory areas will be only 29,500. There is no information as to how many of these children are poor. Assuming that all are poor, the cost of providing them with midday meals will not exceed five lakhs a year. A provision of Rs 15 lakhs will remain unutilised (under Finance Secy's proposal). The orders in circulation are that the two schemes compulsion & midday meals sh[oul]d be separate. In the circumstances it is for orders whether the D.P.I. may ~~perhaps~~ be asked to restrict the supply of meals ~~the D.P.I. should be asked~~ ~~either~~ to such number of scheduled classes as are considered poor or to ~~all~~ poor children of all communities in the schools selected, & in either case limiting the expenditure to the budget provision of Rs 20 lakhs; the selection of schools may be left to his discretion.

3. The file may be circulated to A2 & A1 for orders.

S 9.1.45

x p 10 c f

(x) about 1/24 of the ... Province

at the rate 10 per cent

Total 17000
29500

29500 x 17

M

p 17 ante

May be restricted to poor members of the Scheduled Classes but need not be restricted to the compulsory areas.

A2 9/1/45

A1

pp 16-17

9.1.45 9.1.45

Issued in view of 'P' at p. 23 ante.

I do not think the intention was to restrict ~~for~~ free feeding to any particular classes but to provide it for all poor children — It need not be restricted to next year's compulsory areas, as it will help the introduction of compulsion elsewhere.

M 15/1/45.

Certainly the free meals need not be restricted to scheduled classes. We are giving it in all Labour schools. Any poor children may get the benefit. It need not be restricted to compulsory areas but so far as is possible the 2 things sh[oul]d go together.

16.1.45

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
18 JAN 1945
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

With reference to the orders above the following note is respectfully submitted.

(1) A2 has observed that the two schemes will be separate while A1 is of the view that the two schemes should as far as possible go together.

(2) It is not clear whether the supply of midday meals should be extended to areas beyond those selected for compulsion only after all the children in the compulsory areas are given free meals or whether certain areas ~~where~~ compulsion is to be introduced may be left out and other areas selected for midday meals, discretion being given to the D.P.I.

(3) In regard to compulsory areas ~~the point~~ it is presumed that ~~for consideration is whether~~ free meals should be given not only to poor children ~~not only~~ to be brought under instruction but ~~also~~ to those already receiving instruction in schools. According to the D.P.I. about 1,70,000 pupils will newly be made

p 17 ante

A clear

That is the idea, I think

…to attend school in compulsory areas. There would already be (about 1,25,000 children under instruction in those areas. Thus about three lakhs of children will be attending school & the D.P.I. has estimated that two thirds of these will have to be given free meals. The cost of supplying two lakhs of children with midday meals will work out to Rs 34 lakhs against the budget provision of Rs 20 lakhs. About 40% of the areas selected for compulsion shd. be excluded from the scope of the scheme of midday meals. The D.P.I. may be told that the selection should be so regulated as not to exceed the budget provision of 20 lakhs ~~The file may be circulated to A again for orders with reference to the note above.~~

P 24 ante

x 2 in the file

16.1.45

16.1.45

16.1.45

The note above shows that Rs.20 lakhs will be insufficient to provide midday meals for poor children even in areas where compulsory education is to be introduced. There is, therefore, no question of bringing in other areas within the scope of the scheme. Only one of two alternatives is possible: (1) leave out certain whole districts for the purpose of midday meals scheme - this will be against the decision at p.17 ante that all districts should share; (2) omit parts of the areas in which compulsory elementary education will be introduced in each district - it will be difficult to justify the distinction, if a point is made of that. A draft is, however, for consideration; the idea implicit in it is the second alternative.

I think this embodies the intentions of the orders passed in the circulation.

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
17 JAN 1945
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

17/1/45

A2

.45

Special in office.
(Pl see p. 23 ante)

17/1/45

The draft may issue after perusal by the Finance Dept. With reference to C on page 23 ante it is submitted that no details can be furnished of the appropriation proposed. As already noted the entire provision of Rs 20 lakhs for midday meals shd. be made under "37 L.A. I 6".

17.1.45

17.1.45

17.1.45

S

17/1/45

17.1.45

17.1.45

52465 A.10
17.1.45

17 JAN 1945

Fin. (ExpB)

Previous Finance notes on p 23 above and the orders in circulation on p 25 above. The draft memo may be perused and the case returned to Edn + PH

17/1/45

17.1.45

AS2

Dno BE III
2770

I did not make any proposal, but only remarked that if the free meals were restricted to scheduled caste children they would only be given to poor children of the scheduled castes acc. to the general decision restricting free meals to poor children. DWD

With ref. to H on p.24 above, the remarks of Secy. on p.23 above were made on the proposal of Edn P.H. at X on the margin of 22 above. Finance Secy has expressed no objection to the incurring of expenditure up to the limit of Rs 20 lakhs in 1945-6. His point was that free meals should be restricted to poor children.

Edn. P.H. may be requested to indicate ~~urgently~~ at once the head of account under which the provision of Rs 40 lakhs should be entered in the next year's budget. ~~[illegible]~~

KRV
17.1.45

DWD
17.1.45

E.P.H

Special

[Issued as memo No 52465A-10 dt 17.1.45] to Edn. & P.H. 25-29

02534

W no 2770 ExpB-1
18/1/45

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
18 JAN 1945
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

The sum of Rs 40 lakhs shd. be provided for under the following heads:—

37 L.A. I.4	- Teaching	..	Rs 15.13 lakhs
5	Buildings & Equipment	..	4.87 lakhs
6	Other grants		20 lakhs
			Rs 40 lakhs

X above

May ~~again~~ be sent to Finance now.

18/1/45

S Finance

18/1/45

Fin.

52465 A 12

18.1.45

18.1.45

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
18 JAN 1945
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

28 58

Fin (BE IV)

According to the details furnished at page 11 C.F., the provision of Rs 15.13 lakhs under 'Teaching' proposed by E & PH at page 27 above should it seems be split up into: Teaching: Rs 11.72 lakhs and Buildings and Equipment— Buildings: Rs 3.41 lakhs or Rs 15.13 lakhs. Necessary extracts have been taken and Draft U.O. note is put up in the linked file. This file may be returned to E & P.H.

11.72
3.41
15.13

RVP 22.1.45

NRV 22.1.45

Ed P.H

Ed. & P.H. Dept

Fin. U.O. No. 2983 BE III-1 / 24-1-45

With reference to A in observation on p 9 of n/f. linked file it is submitted that the intention of the D.P.I. is to frame scheme of compulsion in consultation with local bodies. It may be pointed out ~~[illegible]~~ that under section 44 of the M. E. E. Act specific orders of local bodies are necessary for introducing compulsion in their areas unless the Government require the local bodies to frame the scheme under section 45 A of the Act. In the circumstances it is for orders whether the definite intimation ~~should be issued to the D.P.I. asking him to prepare schemes of compulsion in consultation with D.Bs.~~

4 JUN 1945
03443

25.1.45 25/1/45

This may be done, pointing out to the D.P.I. that Resolutions should be obtd. from ~~local bodies~~ D.B. Bds.

26.1.45 28/1/45

A draft memo is submitted for app.

31.1.45 1/2/45

29.1.45 29/1/45

[Memo 52465 / A-44-14 Ed, d/ 2.3.45] p.18 c.f.

cf. 93 to A from the D.P.I. D.O. 2879 B/44 of 6.3.45 | 19 f

Submitted for perusal.

~~[illegible]~~

~~for~~ With

A 68 59 29

With refer: to the presumption at A on p.20 c.f., it is noted that the decision so far taken is only in respect of 1945-46. It will not be practicable to assent to the assumption that another Rs 7 lakhs will be forthcoming for midday meals in 1946-47. Some areas which will get into the scheme in 1945-46 may have to be left out next year so as to keep the cost at Rs 20 lakhs which is all that can be counted upon now. The D.P.I. may be asked to keep that contingency in view even now and frame the scheme.

[illegible]

10.3.45 14/3/45

Ed.P.H.W.O. 52465A/44-15
12/3/45

Fin. (Exp. B).

(Fin. last saw on p. 28 above)

Please see the last para. of the D.P.I.'s D.O. on pp. 19-20 c.f. & the E.P.H. dept.'s note above.

18 MAR 1945
12861 B

2. The details of the schemes set out in the Part II Scheme note on pp. 19-20 above are being worked out by the D.P.I. In framing the scheme for the provision of mid-day meals, the D.P.I. may be informed that ~~it~~ should be so framed as not to involve more than a 'recurring' expor. of Rs. 20 lakhs per annum, the sum which has provisionally been included in ~~the~~ next year's Budget estimates. DWD

vide 'A' on p. 19 c.f.
11043

If the full amount of Rs. 20 lakhs will not be utilised consequent on the necessary delay in the introduction of the scheme after the completion of preliminaries, the proper course will be to ~~resume~~ surrender the savings. ~~and not~~ It is not desirable to take up a large scheme in part only of 1945-6, in such a way that its continuance would increase ~~in 1946-47~~ ~~with the intention of increasing~~ the Govt's commitment above Rs. 20 lakhs p.a. from 1946-7. DWD

19 MAR 1945

Fin. No. 12861 B1 / 19.3.45

16/3/45

18.3.45

NRV 19.3.45

DWD 19.3.45

E.P.H.

C.11049. From the D.P.I., R.C.No.2879-B/44, dated 19-3-1945.

p.21 c/

The D.P.I. has since brought to notice the same issue in respect of compulsory education also. Incidentally, he has raised a few more points. One of them, viz., the devising of an agency for supervising the arrangements for mid-day meals and compulsion, will require careful consideration.

p.22 c/

2. Cost of compulsory education: Of the items ~~of cost~~ which the D.P.I. says he had not originally reckoned with, the more expensive is dearness allowance for the additional teachers to be employed. That item has been taken into account in the Secretariat, and it has been shown at pp.21-23 ante that the expenditure on that account could be compressed into the Rs.20 lakhs provision, so far as the current year is concerned. The other two items, viz., the provision for contingencies and ~~of~~ additional clerical help in District Board offices, are also reasonable and may be allowed. With these additions, the cost in the current year and in future years of compulsion of the size contemplated will stand as follows:-

p.22 c/

Items of expenditure.	Cost in 1945-46: (Eight months) Rs.	Cost in future years. Rs.
Pay of teachers ..	7,79,680	11,69,520
Dearness allowance ..	3,89,840	5,84,760
Accommodation ..	2,27,320	3,40,980
Equipment ..	4,87,300	-
Contingencies and office establishment ..	66,200	99,300
Stipends for teachers under training ..	50,000	50,000
	20,00,340	22,44,560

pp.11 & 22 c/

The possible additional cost is a little under Rs.2.50 lakhs and even if the Government may not be able to provide it in ~~the~~ future years, it would not be difficult for the District Boards to find the excess sum, if any, required from their resources which now stand to be augmented under the various measures taken in the L.A. Department.

L.A. Dn: will have to see on this point

3. Supervision: The D.P.I. says that he is providing for a supervisor for every five centres for the midday meal scheme. He proposes to utilise this Supervisor to look after compulsory education also. This assumes that one and the same area will be chosen both for compulsion and for midday meals. Although that is the intention, the D.P.I. has been given freedom to vary that arrangement. Unless, therefore, all the schemes are before the Government, it is not possible to say whether the area will be the same for both the purposes. Apart from that, the qualifications required of an educational supervisor are not necessarily the same as those to be looked for in a food supervisor. The combination of both the functions in one and the same individual may not therefore be desirable. So far as schools are concerned, the ~~Government~~ Depts: has ~~have already~~ an inspecting agency (Dy: Insprs & Sub Asst. Inspectresses) and the ideal arrangement would be to expand that agency, where necessary, so that it may be adequate for the needs of the compulsory areas also. That can be considered as a Part II Scheme for next year. In the meantime, the food supervisor contemplated by the D.P.I. can at best be utilised to watch that teachers and pupils are regular in attendance and that the schools actually work during the appointed hours. That kind of work can be done by the Revenue Officers according to the instructions in G.O.No.2325 dated the 9th Feby. 1935. The services of Revenue Inspectors may also be utilised. In view of the fact that that order was issued some 10 years ago and is likely to have been forgotten, as soon as the centres for compulsion have been decided, the importance of the visits of Revenue officers, including Revenue Inspectors (and Village Officers also), may once again be impressed on the Collectors. The object is to avoid duplication of supervisory agencies

A

As regards supervision for midday meal arrangements, it is a point for consideration whether the work cannot be entrusted ~~maxex~~ more profitably to the Health staff of the District Boards after consultation with the D.P.H. That may not entail any special expenditure.

B

4. As the question of supervision is likely to require further consideration, orders on that matter may be reserved. A draft D.O. to the D.P.I. is submitted. After issue, the Revenue Department may be consulted with reference

62

to "A" on the previous page and the D.P.H. with reference to "B".

D/S / S/A
3.4.45

4/4/45

L.A. & Fin. may see before circulation.

4/4/45

L.A. Fin.

~~May be perused and passed on to Fin. Dept. now.~~

L.A. Dept.
C

~~This is required back by the E & P.H. Dept.~~ ~~May be returned~~

6/4/45

9/4/45

52445A16
4.4.45

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
5 APR 1945
LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPT.

See p.30

8508 PG
5/4/45

Education and P.H. Department.

This file was called back from the L.A. Dept. as it was been seen that the proposals for compulsion which the D.P.I. has begun to send, in respect of individual districts, cannot go forward unless certain important preliminary issues were decided.

× 2 [illegible]

2. The D.P.I.'s preliminary report of the 3rd Jany. 1945 started on the basis that roughly 1/24th of the total number of pupils of school age not yet at school could be brought under instruction with the Rs.20 lakhs which would be made available this year. According to the rules under the Elementary Education Act, "school age" is as follows:-

p. 9 of

Non-Muslim boys:	Between 6 and 12.
Muslim boys:	Between 6 and 13.
Non-Muslim girls:	Between 5 and 10.
Muslim girls:	Between 6 and 11.

B

Page 3 of Rules Pamphlet & p. 39 of (V) removed

The upper age limit in each case applies only to children who do not complete the V Standard course earlier.

C

3. In the application of the '1/24th formula' referred to above, Salem district was seen to have 13,786 ~~pupils~~ children to be brought to school. In this district 32 villages have now been selected for compulsion. As the number of children involved is reported as 14,616, the Director has suggested the deletion of ~~new~~ some villages so that the number may not exceed 13,786 mentioned above.

p. 11 of (col. 2)

p. 33 of

63 70

compare ¶¶ 1, 13, 21 of [illegible]

Similar small excess over the 1/24th portion occurs in certain other districts also. Th~~is~~, how~~ever, is a small very material~~ point and ~~may be ignored~~ necessary adjustment can be made.

4. What is of importance is that the 14,616 pupils (in Salem) are not of the same age; they are apparently at different ages from 5 to 13. For purposes of discussion, they may be assumed to be at five different ages, (and also to be equally distributed thereat), corresponding to the normal period of ~~five~~ compulsory instruction. If the general principle, which is now fairly well-~~established~~ accepted that a child will not be permanently literate until ~~he~~ it has passed through at least the V Standard course, is also to be implemented, then it would be practicable to bring under instruction immediately only about a-fifth of the 14,616, or 2,923 (or 3,000), pupils, (in respect of admissions to 1st Standard) as the remaining 4/5 are likely to be of higher age & will not pass the V Standard ~~before~~ within the 'compulsory age'. This means that in 1945-46 it will only be necessary to spend about a-fifth, or Rs.4 lakhs, as the Director has followed the Salem model in the case of other districts for which he has put up proposals so far; in terms of advancing literacy, compulsion will have been introduced in respect of only 1/120th of school-age pupils who are not already at school. Further progress on this slender foundation will mean increased expenditure in arithmetical progression at the rate of Rs.4 lakhs a year until at the end of five years the Government will be spending Rs.20 lakhs per annum whereat it will get stabilized. It may not be desirable to attenuate the scheme in that manner.

× five years.

C Vide

5. An alternative would be to raise the "upper limit of school-age" so that a portion at least of the ~~4/5ths~~ pupils who will otherwise be left out can be brought within ~~within~~ the scope of compulsion in a manner that would enable their detention at school until they complete the V Standard. The Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education, endorsed by the G. of I., aims at compulsion up to 14, no doubt to give them instructio up to and including the Senior Basic or the VIII Standard.

p. 6 of the Report

That

hat
limit may be adopted here at least in the case of boys, although that objective cannot be realized. In the case of girls, the "upper age limit" may be 12. If the age of compulsion is modified as suggested, it will be possible to enforce compulsion in respect of about 2/3rds of the 14,616 mentioned above. If the same level is adopted for the other districts also, it might be possible to spend about Rs.12 lakhs in the current year and further expenditure will progressively increase at Rs.4.4 lakhs per annum until at the end of five years the expenditure will be Rs.29.6 lakhs. Thereafter, the annual expenditure will only be about Rs.22 lakhs per annum. In the result, the Government will be incurring an aggregate extra expenditure of Rs.4 lakhs for a period of five years over and above the level (Rs.20 lakhs per annum) at which they are even now prepared to spend.

($\frac{1}{5}$ of 22 lakhs mentioned in [illegible] 30 above)

12 + 4 × 4.4
= 29.6

4.4 × 5

	originally	[illegible]
I year	20	12
II	20	16.4
III	20	20.8
IV	20	25.2
V	20	29.6
	100	104.0

4 lakhs

6. It is submitted that a beginning may be made as suggested in para 5 above as any other modification of the arrangement at this stage will involve a further reference to the D.P.I. who, in turn, will have to circularize his inspecting officers and there will be no prospect of compulsion being introduced for some considerable time in the current year. Government do not apparently desire that the scheme should be so indefinitely held up. If approved, a draft of the amendment to the rules relating to the age of compulsion will be put up and a model resolution to be passed by each District Board under section 44 of the Elementary Education Act will be drafted in the Secretariat and communicated to all District Boards, requesting them to have the resolution passed promptly and ~~intimation~~ sent to Government.

A

7. Lastly, the D.P.I. appears to contemplate approaching private managements to ascertain the extent of local effort which ~~xx~~ is likely to be forthcoming ~~for~~ in the present endeavour for introducing compulsion. He may be told that it is not necessary to make any special enquiries in this direction - again, in the interests of speeding up action. If any private managements are willing to start schools, they may easily be aided according to the ordinary rules: Government have undertaken to provide a

compared
last para
on p 34 Cf.
LF
[illegible]

Go 1049 Ed.
14-7-44 (E)
E/5 [illegible] 7
removed.

a progressive increase of Rs.5 lakhs per annum under "grants-in-aid" for a period of five years from 1943-44. The budget of 1945-46 contains the third instalment of this increase.

8. The file may be sent to the Finance Department for remarks before orders are taken in circulation.

E
11.4.45

S/Fin.

11.4.45

(Fin. last noted on p. 29 above)

Fin (Exp.B).

Special as schools could be reopening soon & proposals for compulsion should be approved ~~quickly~~ in advance.

E
11/4 11.4.45

S 2465 A-17
11.4.45

para.4 on p.33 above

11 APR 1945
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

para 5 on pp. 33-34 above

1983 E/3

The E.P.H.Dept. have examined in their note on pp.32-35 above the lines on which the scheme for the introduction of compulsory elementary education for which a sum of Rs 20 lakhs has been provided in the current year's budget should be framed. As it will be possible to spend only about 4 lakhs in the current year if the present limit of school-age is ~~not raised~~ left unaltered and as there will then be very slow progress in the expansion of elementary education, they have suggested, as the only practicable way of achieving progress in literacy and of quickening action on the introduction of the scheme, that the upper limit of school age may be raised to 14 in the case of boys and 12 in the case of girls. The expenditure involved under the proposal of E.P.H. in para 5 on pages 33-34 above during the five years commencing from the current year is estimated at a total of Rs 104 lakhs which exceeds the total of provision approved by the Government by Rs 4 lakhs.

On the basis of their suggestion mentioned above, E.P.H. propose to take action immediately as indicated at A on p. 34 above. They further suggest that, in regard to the question of approaching private managements, the D.P.I. may be told that it is not necessary to make any special enquiries in that direction. This suggestion has been made mainly in the interests of speeding up action. Their idea is to place the work of expansion of ely. edn. solely in charge of Dt. Bds.

Submitted that Finance may agree generally to the suggestions of the E. and P.H. Dept. mentioned above. They wil doubless circulate the case to A.1 also.

A
12/4/45.

Through B.G.
S
12.4.45

The scheme of compulsory education will apply only to such pupils as will complete five standards before they reach the prescribed upper age limits ~~to be prescribed~~. If the age-lin referred to at B on page 32 above are adopted, it is expected that only a fraction of the pupils of school-going age can be brought under this scheme and that an expenditure of only about Rs 4 lakhs can be incurred in the current year against the budget provision of Rs 20 lakhs. E.P.H therefore propose to raise the upper age limits as explained in para 5 on pp.33-34 above. According to their present proposal, 2/3rds of the pupils of school-going age can be brought under the compulsory scheme in the first year. (There will be an addition of 1/5th of the pupils in each of the subsequent years). According to the rough calculations of E.P.H the total cost for the first 5-year period is estimated at Rs 104 lakhs (against Rs 100 lakhs* approved by the Government). The expenditure from the 6th year onwards is estimated at Rs 22 lakhs per annum.

* at Rs 20 lakhs p.a. for 5 yrs.

It would be only about $\frac{1}{2}$ the boys & $\frac{2}{5}$ of the girls of "school age": See my note below. DWD

See my note below. This is not correct: if As 3 age-groups of boys & 2 of girls would be brought in at once, the increase wd be about $\frac{1}{3}$ for boys & $\frac{1}{2}$ for girls in each subsequent year till the maximum is reached. DWD

③

p.34

According to the Part II scheme approved by this Govt. and the Governor-General, the maximum commitment in respect of this scheme is only Rs 20 lakhs per annum. Finance may suggest that the details of the scheme may be framed so as not to exceed the figure of Rs 20 lakhs per annum. If E and P.H. should press their proposal, orders in full circulation may be obtained; also the prior sanction of the Governor General will be necessary as the proposal will result in an additional recurring expenditure of Rs 2 lakhs per annum.

A

DWD

~~Through A.P.S.~~

M
12.4.45

It is a pity that the existing provision in the Rules as at B on p. 32 N.F. was not brought to the notice of the P.W.R. Educⁿ Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee contemplated that compulsion would for the present be from the age of 6 to 11, allowing 5 years to pass through Standards I to V, which, it was considered, should ensure permanent literacy. It now appears that the ages within which compulsion can be enforced under the existing Rules vary according to the sex & community (Muslim or others) of the pupil, as shown at B on p. 32 N.F. It would have been a good thing to obtain the Sub-Committee's views as to whether the existing differences according to sex & community are really necessary or desirable. Personally I should think they might well be abolished & the age "between 6 & 12" adopted in all cases in the general Rules, as now for non-Muslim boys, with the proviso at C on p. 32 N.F., which provides that compulsion will only be applied till a child has completed the V standard course.

I entirely agree with the view now taken by E.P.H. that it is not worth while compelling children to come into the schools unless there will be provision for compelling them to remain there for a period ordinarily sufficient for completing the course to the end of

(The girls [illegible] as they [illegible] important [illegible] be [illegible]
M
12.4.45)

⑰

D

D

Standard V. To do so would be a waste of public money (as I urged in the P.W.R. Education Sub-Committee).

E.P.H. propose that in the new areas for introduction of compulsion the maxᵐ upper age for compulsion be raised to 14 for boys & 12 for girls, subject to the existing provision at C on p. 32 N.F. which releases pupils from compulsion as soon as they complete Standard V. It would then be possible to apply compulsion to boys of the 6, 7 & 8 age groups (i.e. boys between 6 and 9) & still have 5 years of compulsory schooling available for the oldest of them, so that most of them should be able to pass through Standard V within the compulsory period. Thus out of the boys now listed as "of school age" (between 6 & 12) in the new areas compulsion would be applied at once to the 6, 7 and 8 age-groups (boys between 6 and 9), i.e. about $\frac{1}{2}$ the total number (and not $\frac{2}{3}$ as estimated by E.P.H.). In the case of girls, if the existing lower age of 5 (for all but Muslim girls) is to be retained with 12 as the maxᵐ upper age, compulsion could be applied at once only to the age-groups 5 and 6 (girls between 5 and 7) if 5 years of compulsion are to be allowed for the oldest of them; as the existing "school age" limits for non-Muslim girls are "between 5 & 10", this would mean that only 2 out of 5 age-groups or $\frac{2}{5}$ of such girls now listed as "of school age" would be brought into the schools. I support the proposals of E.P.H. in regard to boys, but as I do not think it desirable to differentiate in this matter according to sex & community, I would suggest that the age-limits for compulsion be "between 6 and 14" in all cases. Then girls between 6 & 9 could be brought in at once, as proposed for boys.

A

It may be made clear to the public that the upper limit of 14 is only intended to apply to those pupils who are now brought under compulsion on the introdⁿ of the scheme at an age above the usual age for entering Standard I. I

B

68

suggest adding a proviso to the Rule for the present to the effect that compulsion will not be applied to any pupil for more than a maxm. period of 6 years. A child entering at 6 would then be released at 12 even if, through being detained for a second year in the same Standard more than once, he had not completed Standard V. Without this proviso such a child would, under E.P.H.'s proposals, be kept at school under compulsion (if he had not sooner completed Standard V) up to the age of 14, & this does not seem to be worth while.

DWD
13.4.45

C

17983S/D1
15/4

15 APR 1945
15/4

E.P.H. Department.

Finance agrees to this Department's suggestion to raise the upper age-limit of compulsion to 14, so far as boys are concerned; the age-limit for boys will then be: "Between 6 and 14". Finance would apply these limits also to girls (Muslim and non-Muslim alike). The present age-limits for girls as given at p.32 ante were fixed, presumably taking into account that girls' mental development took place earlier than boys' and also social susceptibilities in regard to compelling grown-up girls to attend schools. It does not, therefore, appear desirable to do anything more than raise the upper age-limit in the case of girls to 12. The age-limits for girls will then be: "Non-Muslims: Between 5 and 12; Muslims: Between 6 and 12". As the necessity for retaining the proposed upper age-limit will exist only until the children of advanced age, who will now be brought within the fold of compulsion, pass out of the V Standard, it is perhaps not necessary to specify the new age details in the rule. The object may be attained by adding to the existing rule a general proviso in the following terms:-

p. 3 of rules pamphlet

> "Provided that the Government of Madras may vary the upper age-limits prescribed above wherever they consider that such variation is called for."

Opportunity may also be taken to delete the existing proviso as there has been no occasion till now to make use of it. If the principle of applying upper age-limits is approved, the

p. 3 of rules pamphlet

69/93

shaping of the rule will be further examined in consultation with Legal.

2. Finance would make it clear to the public that the new upper age-limit(s) will apply only to those pupils who are to be brought within the ambit of compulsion above the usual age (viz., the present lower limits - p.32 ante) for entering Standard I. There is no objection to making the announcement.

p. 37 ante

3. Finance further suggests adding, for the present, a proviso to the rule that compulsion will not be applied to any pupil for more than a maximum period of six years (even though the child will not have completed the V Standard by that period). The proviso is apparently meant to be in force only for ~~six~~ Six years, as the necessity for it beyond that period will not exist under the Scheme as now contemplated ~~is not clear as the provision for enforcing attendance up to a higher age will be non-existent then.~~

p. 38 ante

4. At p.37 ante, Finance Secretary has taken into account boys in the age-groups of 6, 7 & 8 and girls in the age-groups of 5 & 6. Actually, however, boys at the age of 9 and girls at the age of 7 can also be brought under compulsion now and can be retained at school up to the V Standard, and it would be necessary to exempt boys who have attained the age of 10 and girls who have attained the age of 8 from Notification of compulsion, under section 48 of the Elementary Education Act. If that is done, the fractions will be two-thirds in the case of boys and three-fifths in the case of girls. E.&.P.H. proposed a uniform fraction of two-thirds. All this, however, is only an estimate and the payment of subsidies to District Boards will follow the actual numbers of pupils brought under instruction.

p 34 ante

5. For orders -

(1) whether the upper age-limit for compulsion may be raised to 14 in the case of boys and 12 in the case of girls, as suggested at p.38 ante,

70

(2) whether boys who have attained the age of 10 and girls who have attained the age of 8 may be exempted from the effect of compulsion, and

(3) whether a model resolution to be passed by the District Boards under section 44 of the Act may be drafted and copies sent to the Boards.

6. After orders are passed on these points, the question of bringing the cost within Rs.20 lakhs per annum (p.36 ante) will be further examined. There is also a draft in the file passed by ~~Positions~~ Permanent Secy: That part of it which relates to midday meals may also be issued now

17.4.45

S | A2 A1

19.4.45

These [illegible] has missed the van today and came later to the [illegible] Rly station was received by me at about 4 P.M today [illegible] 1945

A2.

Circulation of this file to A1 may perhaps be deferred till ~~A2~~ A2 discussed the top file with the D.P.I.

21-4-45

A2. Discussed with DPI.

(1). Age limit for all, boys & girls, Muslims & non-Muslims, to be uniform - ie 6 to 14. B on p(37) 67 to be made clear: ie this is temporary until there will be no longer pupils to be brought under compulsion at an age above the usual age for admission to St I

Proviso at C on p38 is necessary for the present.

(2) Yes

3) Yes, as soon as possible, after rule has been reshaped. 23/4/45

Governor's Secretariat.

~~71~~ 74

ROUTINE NOTE.

Age-limit for compulsion.

His Excellency is not sure whether it is advisable to raise the upper age limit for compulsion to 14 for both boys and girls. His Excellency understands that in some communities girls are not allowed to leave their houses after attaining puberty and before marriage, and there may therefore be an objection to an age limit of 14 in their cases. His Excellency is inclined to think that it would be better to fix an age limit of 14 for boys and 12 for girls, except in cases where separate girls schools are provided, in which case possibly the upper age limit might be 14.

Would A-2 kindly consider this point?

P.S.G.
2-5-1945.

P.S.G. — note below. §41 and

I have considered the point. Tho' this is a temporary device I think it very important to get the principle established: our final aim is compulsion from 6 to 14 — (see Sargent's report - p12 §8(a)) for both boys & girls.

I have discussed with A3. He suggests that, while raising the upper age limit in all cases to 14 we may say that in view of possible objections in the case of girls over 12, such girls will only be compelled to attend a separate girls' school. They may, if they wish, attend a boys' school. This may be agreed to.

AH. 5/5/45

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT. GOVT. OF MADRAS 7 1945

will be further examined.

74

75 ~~264~~

After discussion with the D.P.I., A.2 has minuted that if the continuance of the scheme of midday meals in the next year involves a larger expenditure than the Rs.20 lakhs provided in the current year, additional funds should be asked for. As the supply of midday meals is to serve as an incentive for children to attend schools, it appears to follow that any slightly increased expenditure over Rs.20 lakhs, which the Government may probably find it necessary to incur in the later years ~~of~~ on account of compulsion in the areas where it will be introduced in the current year, should not be grudged. It is only on that footing that progress can be made in these discussions.

p 5 of links file I

2. As pointed out on p.34 ante, the recurring additional expenditure for compulsory education after five years will be only Rs.2 lakhs per annum, without, however, taking into account the arrangements for supervision which the D.P.I. has suggested. The question of supervision and other connected matters will be noted upon and orders taken separately. For the present, the extra cost on account of supervision, as estimated by the D.P.I. is Rs.86,240 for eight months in the current year.

p 8 of links file I

x p 5 N F & para 5 of draft [illegible]

3. With reference to Finance note on p.36 ante, the contingency of the recurring expenditure exceeding Rs.20 lakhs, whether for compulsion or for midday meals, will arise only later and the question of obtaining the Governor-General's sanction may be considered at the proper stage. In the meantime, a draft D.O. is placed below with reference to A.2's orders. The case may be circulated.

X

26.4.45

5/ A2 A1

28.4.45

A2. Para 2 involves a change in policy – may issue. JSE sh'd see.

30/4/45

A1

30.4.45

3/5/45

p 5 N F
This file [illegible] missed [illegible] yesterday and arrived [illegible] was received late in the evening
28.4.45

30.4.45

pp 41 & 42 ante

PS Please see the routine note, A2's comments & A3's orders re compulsion for girls

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S SECRETARIAT
1 - MAY 1945

SECRETARIAT, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.

~~76~~

— p. 23 c.f.

C. 20673/A from the D.P.I., R.C. 2879-B/44, d/ 1.5.45

A further official letter from D.P.I. has been added to c.f. The draft in the file has been amended so as to furnish a specific reply to the D.P.I. on the question of choosing a larger no: of centres, merely because Rs 20 lakhs is available for compulsion in the current year. The draft has also been amended so as to bring out the idea at Q in A₂'s minute — p. 42 ante, in regard to girls who have attained the age of 12. D.O. may now issue & ~~further~~ action will then be taken in regard to the amendment of the rule re: school age &c. & the points arising out of the D.P.I's later letter.

A — p 23 c.f.

S
2.5.45

S

W/
7/5/45: A2 - for [illegible] after issue

13/5/45

(Issued as D.O.No.52465-A-18, dated 8-5-1945.) p 27 c.f.

From the D.P.I., U.O.No.2879-B/44, dated 17-5-1945. — p 29 c.f.
-do- R.C.No.2879-B/44, dated 26-5-1945.

The D.P.I.'s U.O. Note and the later official letters (C.F.29-36) cover the same ground and centre round the points raised in the D.O., C.F.27-28. As the Director appears to feel that the points require further consideration, the following brief note is submitted.

I. COMPULSION.

p 30-31 c.f.

(a) Selection of villages. It is true that the calculations in this connection have been made on the basis of bringing under instruction an additional 1.70 lakhs of children. But, from the proposals for individual districts sent with the various official letters of the D.P.I., it ~~was~~ will be seen that a ~~much~~ larger number was sought to be provided. The statement below ~~will~~ illustrates the position. If the proposals are wholly approved, we will be finding that actually much more than 1.70 lakhs will be provided for.

p 11 c.f.

~~77~~ 77

(2)

remain

There is also another aspect. The 1.70 lakhs of children have not previously attended school and are at various points of "school-age", as defined in the rules. It will be correct to suppose that practically all of them will have to be enrolled in the I Standard and, since it is desired that all of them should have a chance of reaching at least the V Standard, the school-age is to be suitably raised. Under the proposed arrangement, the enrolment which, as stated above, will mostly be in the I Standard will be in the neighbourhood of 2/3rds of 1.70 lakhs. Further enrolment in each of the four subsequent years will proceed roughly at the rate of 1/5ths of 1.70 lakhs a year, so that at the end of five years the additional number under instruction will be 2/3rds plus 4/5ths of 1.70 lakhs, or 2.50 lakhs. At the beginning of the sixth year, the 2/3rds referred to above will vanish and thereafter additional enrolment will be at the rate of 1/5ths of 1.70 lakhs, and it is only then that the normal process of more or less an equal distribution of the 1.70 lakhs in five standards can be looked to.

p. 32 ante

p 34 ante

1.13
1.36
2.50

The expanded age-limits will also probably cease to be in force then
S
29/5
p 28 c.f.

— p. 31 c.f.

The idea behind the statement in para 3 of the D.O. of the 8th May that the additional number of pupils under instruction at the beginning of the sixth year should not considerably exceed 1.70 lakhs was merely meant to draw the attention to the two aspects explained above. The purpose will be substantially served if in the villages selected for compulsion the number of children of school-age, applying the existing definition of "school-age", does not greatly* exceed 1.70 lakhs. In districts in which there is agreement between the department and the District Board, steps may be taken, as already stated, for starting schools. Where such agreement is not forthcoming, the D.P.I. may kindly indicate the district and the villages concerned, the points of dis-

* The excess may at most be by 2 per cent (two per cent)

reasons therefor and the final recommendations of the Department, [illegible] further action may be taken by the Govt.

(b) Age-limits: The idea behind the suggestion to bring under compulsion boys who have not completed 10 years of age is that they will have at least reached the V Standard before completing 14 years. In the illustration of a boy of 9 years and 8 months, taken by the Director, it is true that he will not have completed the V Standard before attaining 14 years, but will have been only for four months in that standard. On the other hand, it may be supposed that having received instruction in four standards he will naturally be persuaded to complete the V Standard, albeit compulsion will not apply to him at that point. The Director's comment about the boy of 9 years and 8 months will apply equally to one of 8 years and 9 months if only the latter had the misfortune to fail in one of the Standards. Much weight need not therefore be attached to this line of criticism.

p 30 c

p 20 c

× with compulsion

As regards girls, Government's decision is that compulsion should be applied above the age of 12 only in areas provided with separate girls' schools. The fact that now (under the voluntary system) girls of over 12 undergo co-education with boys is no argument when we are dealing with the application of the principle of compulsion.

p 42 ante

p 31 c

(c) Private managements: It is true that at the interview which the D.P.I. had with A.1 on the 25th April, it was felt that aided schools should not be omitted and that financial results must be worked out. The question of providing extra inducements for private managements to open schools in compulsory areas alone, leaving out of account other areas, appears to be a matter of some considerable importance, and it is feared that it will not be practicable to settle that issue in this connection. For the present, it is perhaps for consideration whether a start may not be made with District Boards alone, leaving of course the field open to such private managers as are willing to come in under the ordinary conditions of grant-in-aid.

Page 5 N.F.
Circled [illegible] I
[Drill [illegible]]

I think this is the only feasible course now

p 29 c

II. MIDDAY MEALS.

Much of what the D.P.I. writes under this head

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
2 JUN 1945
MADRAS

assumes that midday meals should go wholly hand-in-hand with compulsion. In Govt. Memo. No.52465-A-10, dated 17-1-1945, the D.P.I. was told that that should be the case only as far as possible, that is to say, to the extent to which the scheme can be managed within the Rs.20 lakhs provided for that purpose. It follows that some schools in the new compulsory areas will have to go without free feeding. What those schools should be should be settled by the Director, taking into account local needs and circumstances. It only remains to consider what would be the reasonable cost of a meal. It is presumed that children should be given a fairly good meal and not mere 'conjee' or some other weak substitute for a meal. If that costs more than one anna, it should probably be faced. The D.P.I. may estimate the cost and the number of pupils who can be provided on that basis with the provision of Rs.20 lakhs.

p 27 c

The Director has already been told that an expenditure of more than Rs.20 lakhs should not be incurred on the provision of midday meals in the current year. The Government have not accepted the suggestion that such balance as may be left over in the current year in the provision of Rs.20 lakhs (more accurately 19.50 lakhs) for compulsory education, can be diverted for midday meals.

Very urgent

The other points raised by the D.P.I. can be considered separately.

52465 A 19
31.5.45

2. May be sent to the D.P.I. u.o.

S
29.5.45

DP 9

U.O.No. 2879 B/44

Office of the Director of Public
Instruction, Madras 9th June 1945.

Ref: U.O. No. 52465 A-19, dated, ~~dated~~ 31--5--1945 of the Secretary to Government, Edn & P.H. Dept., Madras.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVT. 9 JUN 1945 EDUCATION AND P.H. DEPT.
26016

Resubmitted.

With regard to the selection of villages the list of centres for each District is being revised keeping in view that only big centres are selected as far as possible and that the number of schoolage children yet to be brought under instruction does not exceed 1/24 of the schoolage pupils yet to be brought under instruction in each District. Revised lists have been submitted to Government in respect of 9 districts so far and those for the remaining Districts will be submitted shortly. Inspecting Officers are being reminded to submit revised list at once.

I agree with the Secretariat note that compulsion may be restricted to pupils of age groups from 6 to 10 and that compulsion should be applied to girls above the age of 12 only in areas provided with separate girls' schools. Now that only big centres having more than 2 or 3 schools are being selected the number of centres without girls schools will be very few and the number of girls above the age of 12 in centres having no ~~number of~~ girls' schools who will have to be exempted from compulsion will be very small. Since the enrolment during the current year will be in the neighbourhood of 2/3 of 1.70 lakhs of pupils as pointed out in the Sectt ~~last~~ note, the expenditure on compulsion will be about 1/3 less than the amount calculated for each District for the current financial year.

Instructions are being issued to local bodies for starting schools ftom 1-7-1945 in Districts in which there is agreement between the department and the District Board.

Regarding private managements, I am of opinion that some consideration should be shown ~~with~~ with a view to encourage them either to open new schools or to appoint additional teachers in the existing schools. In the centres selected

selected some have Board as well as aided schools- Certain centres may have schools only under private managements. In the latter case, it becomes necessary for the private -- managements to appoint additional teachers and to ~~prxxxxxx~~ provide extra accommodation and equipment; unless special consideration is shown to them, it may not be possible to compel these management to incur additional expenditure on staff equipment and accommodation. It may be argued that Board schools may be opened if private managements do not come forward to aid the department under ~~ordina~~ ordinary grant-in-aid basis. But there may be centres having only aided schools where the number of children of schoolage to be brought under instruction is so small as not to require additional schools. In such centres the appointment of an additional teacher in the existing aided school may perhaps be sufficient for the purpose and the private management alone will be in a position to bring in the remaining number of children under instruction. Since, however there will ~~be~~ always be a tendency on the part of teachers working in aided schools in compulsory areas to seek employment under District Board with the idea of improving their pay and prospects, the special concession recommended by me is necessary. As Government is not at present inclined to show any special consideration, I am ~~however~~ asking District Edl.Officers to encourage aided agencies for providing additional teachers etc under ordinary conditions of grant-in-aid.

2 Regarding feeding I consider that the cost of a meal should be at least 1½ annas. At the rate of 1½ annas, it is possible to feed only 1,34,000 pupils in all the proposed compulsory areas. The total approximate cost for 1945-46 is as shown hereunder:-

per year

Cost of feeding 1,34,000 pupils at 1½ annas 220 days (calculated for 2/3 of the year.i.e for 8 months..................................	Rs	18,42,500
For about 521 Centres- 260 boys-1 cook for each centre at Rs 10/- p.m. for 8 months ...	,,	41,680
Utensils at Rs 200/- per centre 521 x 200.		1,04,200
Total.	,,	19,88,380

for 2/3 of year
220 day

This total number of 134000 pupils will be distributed proportionately with reference to the number of pupils of schoolage in each district (those under instruction and those now proposed to be brought under instruction). According to this proportion 7/20 of the pupils of schoolage can be fed in each district. The schools and the number of pupils to be fed at each centre ~~may~~ will be decided by ~~the Director~~ me in consultation with Inspecting Officers and the Presidents, District Boards. In ~~the~~ case, the Govt. accepts the proposal the amount that should be tentatively allotted for each district ~~may~~ will be forwarded to Government on receipt of their orders.

H.B. Dey
9.6.45

Education and P.H. Department.

The D.P.I.'s proposal in the last para re: midday meals may be accepted. A draft D.O. is subd. for consideration. It is also perhaps better to publish a Press Communique at this stage. Finance may see before circulation.

16.6.45

18.6.45

and close the file, starting new files for further considering outstanding points, such as modifying age-limits, Supervision, addl. staff for D.E.O.s &c

5246 FA 20
18.6.45

Vide EPH note above & draft D.O. below

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
19 JUN 1945
FINANCE DEPARTMENT
27764 EB

~~Finance~~

Fin (Exp. B).

(Fin. last noted on pp. 35-38 above).

The D.O. to the D.P.I. on pp. 27-28 c.f. issued on the basis of the orders in circulation on pp. 40-43 above and the notes on pp. 44-51 above may be perused. It is now proposed to accept the proposal of the Director that the cost per meal per pupil may be fixed at 1½ annas and that the provision of Rs. 20 lakhs provided in the current year's Budget for free mid-day ~~pupils~~ meals to poor pupils may be utilised as indicated in para. 2 on pp. 50-51 above. The proposal may be accepted in Fin. in view of the rates prevalent in the case of pupils in the schools run by the Corporation of Madras & the Labour dept. (Govt.) — vide 'M' on p. 29 c.f. Please also see in this connection para. 12 of the D.P.I.'s U.O. note of 18-4-45 & Sir Thomas Austin's minute on that para. in the linked file below.

DWD

[With reference to 'A' in this dept.'s note on p. 36 above, please see para. 3 of E.P.H. note on p. 43 above].

See below.
DWD

2. The drafts below may be perused & the case returned to E.P.H.

R
21.6.45.

KRV
21.6.45

S/

I am afraid X in the E.P.H. Dept. note on p. 43 N.F. is based on a misconception. The position as regards financial procedure was clearly set out by this dept. at A on p. 36 N.F. It is for Fin. Dept. to say what financial procedure is required in any given case under the Rules, and it is entirely incorrect for E.P.H. or any other administrative dept. to say that some other financial procedure, contrary to that held to be necessary by Fin. Dept., will be sufficient. If another dept. considers that the Fin. Dept's view on finl. procedure is open to doubt in any case, the proper course is for the Secy to discuss the matter with me. If agreement were not reached in discussion & the other Secy wished to press his view, he could then take orders in O.n pointing out clearly the view taken by Fin. and giving clearly his reasons for taking a different view. I must request E.P.H. to follow this procedure in future in any case in which they wish to contest the Fin. Dept's considered view regarding financial procedure. Para. 3 on p. 43 N.F. did not give a clear reference to Fin. Dept's view at A on p. 36 N.F. & did not make it clear that E.P.H. were proposing to ignore the considered view of Fin. Dept. regarding the financial procedure ~~to be foll~~ required in the case. ~~In this case as the estimate of Rs. 22~~ If a Part II Scheme for which Rs. 20 lakhs recurring has been sanctd. is to be introduced in a manner that will definitely commit the Govt to an ultimate expre. of Rs. 22 ~~crores~~ lakhs p.a., the financial procedure as at A on p. 36 N.F. is necessary & has to be followed before the scheme is introduced

A

EPH

S/ 85

~~so that~~ and the Govt are committed to the expre., ~~&~~ not at some future time as supposed by E.P.H. In this particular case as the estimate of Rs. 22 ~~crores~~ lakhs p.a. for ultimate cost can only be a very rough one, subject to a large margin of error, I might, if E.P.H. Secy had discussed the matter with me, have agreed that it would be reasonable to take the estimate of ultimate recurring cost as Rs. 20 lakhs p.a. & not insist on the financial procedure as at A on p. 36 N.F. In view of that, I do not propose now to ask for further orders to be taken in O.n on the point.

P

I trust that in future E.P.H. will be careful to follow the correct procedure as at A on the previous page.

DWD
22.6.45

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR
27 JUN 1945

Fin. no. 27764 EB-1
22-6-45.

E.P.H.

25th ~~24th~~ day

28826

O
27/6

The file may be circulated for appl. of the draft Press communique.

It was on the consideration at P above that para 3 of the note at p. 43 ante proceeded. There was no intention of disputing the ~~position~~ procedure proposed by Fin.:

S
25.6.45

S) A4, A, HT

G
25.6.45
S
25-6-45

May be taken to be so; (I can only put it so because it so happened I was not the Secretary at the time); but this does not meet the main point of the Fin. Secy; his point has to be conceded; & we may see to it that the correct procedure is adopted hereafter.

(Notes from p. 44 ante)

26/6/45

A4. A1. HE

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S SECRETARIAT
30 JUN 1945
F. 2104

The draft Press Communique may be approved.

28.6.45

NY 29 6 45

EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
4 - JUL 1945
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

AH
3/7/45

8/1

46
127

May be sent to the Special Press Adviser and the Provincial Press Adviser for perusal of the communique before issue.

4.7.45

S.P.A. / P.P.A.

Seen 5.7.45

5/7/45

52465 A-1
4.7.45

E T 6/7

~~5/7/45~~

Pub (Press)
U.O. 2213/45-1
6/7/45

The communique may issue & also the D.O. with the sentence now added, saying that a copy of the communique is also being sent to D.P.I. along with the D.O.

6.7.45

Issue 6/7/45

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
6 JUL 1945

The Press Communique and the D.O. to the D.P.I. have issued. This file may be closed at this stage and the papers recorded by means of a G.O. to facilitate future reference.

2. The outstanding points adverted to at p.51 ante will be taken up and put up for orders in separate files.

3. Schemes for the introduction of compulsory education in individual districts may also be taken up for publication of the requisite notifications. A draft notification in respect of one such district, Cuddapah, is put up in the L.F. After the Legal Dept. has scrutinised the draft, that may be taken as the model for other cases.

G.O. 1035 Edn
dated 12.7.45

7.7.45

8/7/45

Education — Elementary — Introduction of compulsory edn. & provision of midday meals to poor pupils attending elementary schools in selected villages in areas &c — Press communique — Issue of — Note