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11 1/2
Sectt. II-27-60,004-17-11-48

E J P . H .

(1949.) Department.

MS. SERIES.

G.O. NO.

1426 (Edw)

(32)
closed.

W.L.

Subdt.

Dated

6-5-1949.

[Despatch Abstract.]

ways and means of financial Education development -
Reference from the Govt. of India - Reply sent - Papers
recorded.

Question no 5111 on 10.11.54
typed ✓
10/12

Back Papers.

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

Further Papers.

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

By air mail

19 July 1948

D. O. No. F.15-12/48-P
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

New Delhi, 3, the 14th July, 1948
16th

Dear Mr. Subramanian,

The Committee appointed by the Government of India to find out Ways and Means of Financing Educational Development in the country met on the 12th July 1948. Information on certain items from the Provincial Governments is essential before the Committee can finalise its report. I would therefore request you, that, with a view to enabling the Committee to finalise its recommendations, a reply to the enclosed questionnaire may kindly be sent as early as possible.

It may be that exact or detailed replies to some of the questions may not be readily available with you or even possible to collect immediately. In such cases, the information available with you or your estimates on the matter under reference may kindly be sent to this Ministry at Gorton Castle, Simla, by the first week of August 1948 at the latest.

Yours sincerely,

Humayun Kabir

(Humayun Kabir)
Joint Educational Adviser.

M.V. Subramanian Esqr. I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Education & Public Health Department,
MADRAS

'JASWANT'

QUESTIONNAIRE

3

1. What is the present position in your Province about
(a) Junior Basic(Primary) (b) Senior Basic(Middle)
(c) Middle Departments of High Schools

with regard to the following:-

- (i) Number of schools; (ii) Students on roll;
(iii) Percentage of (6-11) age-group at present attending Junior Basic Schools, and (11-14) age-group attending Senior Basic(Middle) Schools; (iv) Average distance between schools; (v) Average area and population served by each school (vi) Scale of pay of teachers; (vii) Total number, area and cost of school buildings.

II. What, in the opinion of your Government, are the immediate improvements required by your Province in respect of the items given above, and what will be the estimated cost of each?

III. (a) What, in the opinion of your Government, should be the ratio of contribution for compulsory education between

- (i) Government of India
(ii) Provincial Government
(iii) Local Bodies?

(b) Does the Provincial Government agree that a fixed percentage of the total budget of the (i) Province, & (ii) Local Bodies should be earmarked for education?

IV. What percentage of the capital outlay on educational development, in the opinion of the Provincial Government be met from

- (i) Existing revenues
(ii) Loans
(iii) Private benefactions?

V. Are there any untapped sources of revenue in your Province?

VI. The general feeling of the Committee was that

(i) Educational expenditure should not be tacked on to any specific item of taxation, and

(ii) No special educational tax should be levied.

Does your Government agree that (a) a special Provincial tax and/or (b) local tax should not be levied for education?

In case you are in favour of such tax, what would be the amount you expect from (a) a provincial tax, (b) local rates.

VII. What is the opinion of your Government about the following suggestions:-

(i) A fixed percentage of the income of all religious endowments be earmarked for education. If this be agreeable, what should be the percentage?

(ii) All contributions for education approved by the Provincial Government should be exempted from income-tax;

(iii) In the case of industrial and business concerns, all expenditure for education approved by the Provincial Government should be considered as establishment expenses.

VIII. If your Government agrees to the suggestion given in No. VII above, kindly give an approximate idea of the income which may be derived from each of the three items mentioned there.

1. What is the present position in your Province about (a) Junior High (Primary) (b) Senior High (Middle) (c) Middle Departments of High Schools

with regard to the following:-

(i) Number of schools; (ii) Students on roll;

(iii) Percentage of (a-ii) age-group of present attending

Junior High Schools, and (b-ii) age-group attending Senior

High (Middle) Schools; (iv) Average distance between school

and home; (v) Average area and population served by each school; (vi)

Scale of pay of teachers; (vii) Total number, area and cost

of school buildings.

II. What, in the opinion of your Government, are the principal

improvements required in your Province in respect of the

given above, and what will be the estimated cost of each?

III. (a) What, in the opinion of your Government, should be

the ratio of contribution for compulsory education between

(i) Government of India

(ii) Provincial Government

(iii) Local Bodies?

(b) Does the Provincial Government agree that a fixed

percentage of the total budget of the (i) Province, (ii)

Local Bodies should be earmarked for education?

IV. What percentage of the capital outlay on educational

development, in the opinion of the Provincial Government,

be met from

(i) Existing revenues

(ii) Loans

(iii) Private contributions?

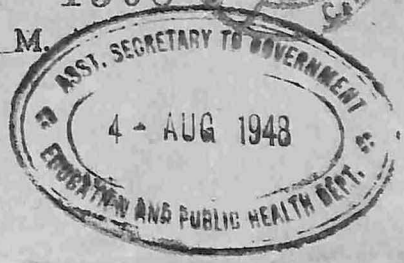
to these the proposed scheme of revenue in your Province
 the various features of the Committee was that
 (1) The proposed scheme should not be based on the
 any special item of revenue, and
 (11) No special educational tax should be levied.
 (12) The Government should (a) a special educational
 tax and/or (b) local tax should not be levied for educational
 in cases you are in favour of such tax, what would be the
 amount for expenditure from (a) a provincial tax, (b) local taxes.
 VII. This is the opinion of your Government about the following
 suggestions:-
 (1) A fixed percentage of the income of all religious
 endowments be reserved for education. It has been
 suggested, that should be the percentage.
 (11) All endowments for education approved by the
 Provincial Government should be exempted from income
 tax.
 (111) In the case of industrial and business concerns, all
 taxes and duties for education approved by the Provincial
 Government should be considered as a deduction.
 VIII. If your Government agrees to the suggestion given in
 No. VI above, kindly give an appropriate item of the income
 which may be derived from one of the three items mentioned
 above.

C.3.

Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.

No. 1308

Received here at _____ H _____ M.



58130

: X RE SIMLA 3 STE 26 EDUCATIONAL SECY PROVINCIAL GOVT MADRAS :

NO 1729/48 FOR IMPORTANT MEETING TWELFTH INSTT. REQUEST IMMEDIATELY

REPLYING OUR DEMIOFFICIAL NO 15-12/48- P OF FOURTEENTH ULTIMO :

EDUCIND :

This sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class of telegram, time handed in serial number (in the case of foreign telegram only) office of origin date service instructions (if any) and number of words.

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegrams.

S. Murthy & Co printers. Madras.

P S G.

59245

TELEGRAM



STATE

EXPRESS

EDUCATION SECRETARY
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
MADRAS

No 1929/48
FOR IMPORTANT MEETING FIXED TWELFTH INSTANT REQUEST
IMMEDIATELY REPLYING OUR DEMIOFFICIAL No 16-12/48-P OF
FOURTEENTH ULTIMO EDUCIND

Name and address of the Sender
(Not to be telegraphed)

Copy by post in confirmation.

P.D. Shukla
(P.D. Shukla)
Education Officer.

Sd/-(P.D. Shukla)
Education Officer,
Statistical Section,
Ministry of Education,
Govt: of India, Simla.

STATE SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
EDUCATION
MADRAS
10/12/48
FOR IMPORTANT MATTERS
IMMEDIATELY BRINGING OUR DEPARTMENTIAL NO 16-12/48-1
RECEIVED
Name and address of the sender
(Not to be telephoned)
Copy to post in confidence
(P.D. 10/12/48)
Education Officer
Govt. of Madras, India
Sd/- (P.D. 10/12/48)
Education Officer
Govt. of Madras, India

By Air
Mail

7
E. & P. H. (B2)

D. O. No. 54296-B748 En dated 20/8/48

Dear Mr. Humayun Kabir,

REF: Your D.O. No.F.15-12/48-P, dated 14th July 1948, re: Questionnaire on ways and means of financing educational development.

I am to enclose herewith a statement containing answers to the questionnaire appended to your letter.

2. I am to add ^{that the} incidentally Govt. of Madras would be able to make headway with all schemes of post-war educational development only if half grant is given by the Govt. of India on all approved schemes, specially earmarked ^{and merged} ~~or~~ not ~~merged~~ with the block grant arrangement

Yours sincerely,

To
Humayun Kabir, Esq.,
Joint Educational Adviser
Ministry of Education,
New Delhi.

(with copy of 13)
+ pp 3-8 infra

20/8/48
1/5/48

100

I. What is the present position in your Province about (a) Junior Basic (Primary) (b) Senior Basic (Middle), (c) Middle Departments of High Schools with regard to the following:-

(i) Number of schools

No. of Junior Basic schools 27
No. of schools in the Province which impart education upto junior basic stage 30,167
No. of Senior Basic schools Nil
No. of Higher Ele. Schools 1,808
No. of Middle Schools 232
Junior Basic Schools 1,754
Ordinary ele. schools 33,13,847
Senior Basic schools Nil
Ordinary higher ele. schools 1,42,238
Middle Schools 36,617

(ii) Students on roll;

(iii) Percentage of (6-11) age-group attending Junior Basic schools; and (11-14) age-group attending Senior Basic (Middle) Schools;

53.6 per cent

(iv), (v) & (vii) average distance between school, average area & population served by each school & total number area & cost of school buildings.
(vi) Scale of pay of teachers;

5.2 per cent
Information is not readily available
It is being called for
A statement is appended.

II. What, in the opinion of your Govern-

The immediate improvements required in respect of elementary education required by your Province in respect of the item given above, and what will be the estimated cost of each?

of the item given above, and what will be the estimated cost of each?

- (1) Introduction of compulsory elementary education.
- (2) Training of teachers.
- (3) Introduction of Basic Education
- (4) Starting of schools in school-less centres.
- (5) construction of school buildings
- (6) Supply of mid-day meals to school children.
- (7) Further revision of pay of school teachers.

(1) above:- The scheme of compulsory elementary education has been introduced on a limited scale in the past. It is proposed to frame a scheme for the introduction of compulsory elementary education to bring all the children not now attending schools (under instruction

within a period of 10 years. It has been estimated that the ^{recurring} cost on this account will be a progressing ^{ive} figure at the rate of Rs.84 lakhs a year. ^{the} Ultimate recurring cost at the end of the 10th year being ^{Rs} 840 lakhs, ^{the} and non-recurring expenditure will be Rs.160 lakhs spread over ^{a period of} 10 years at the rate of Rs.16 lakhs per year.

(2) above:- This scheme is intimately connected with the scheme of compulsory elementary education in the sense that it ^{is for supplying} ~~sup~~ plies teachers required for opening schools under the scheme. About ^{1.50} ~~150~~ lakhs of teachers will be required to bring under instruction the ^{remaining} ~~remaining~~ 35 lakhs of children. The cost of training of these teachers will be spread over ~~within~~ a period of 10 years at the rate of Rs.66.7 lakhs a year, the recurring cost at the end of the 10th year being ^{Rs} 6.67 crores.

(3) above:- The policy of the Govt. is to introduce Basic education throughout the Province within a period of 10 years. The total cost of the scheme has been estimated at Rs.390 lakhs (75 lakhs recurring and 315 lakhs non-recurring).

(4) above:- Proposals are under consideration to open elementary schools in localities where no schools are functioning. The cost on this account ^{in the near future} has been estimated at Rs.30 lakhs, the ultimate cost being Rs.1.40 crores. (This expenditure will ultimately get merged in the cost of the scheme under compulsory elementary education.)

- 3 -

(5) above:- The policy of the Govt. is to sanction only half grants towards the provision of school buildings. At present many schools have no buildings of their own. They are located in rented buildings. The cost of providing buildings for all schools in this province has been estimated at about Rs.122 crores, as indicated below:-

Existing Schools:-	Cost in lakhs.
† Ele. Schools	2,500
High Schools	209
Training Schools	4

	2,713

Schools to be newly opened	
† Ele. Schools	9,200
High Schools	312

Total	9,512

Grant Total ^{Rs} 122.25 crores or 122 crores

(6) above:- The Govt. introduced a scheme of supply of midday meals to poor children attending elementary schools in the compulsory areas. The system was discontinued last year ^{under} on financial considerations. It may be desirable to revive the scheme. If compulsory elementary education is introduced as indicated ~~at~~ (1) above, the cost of supply of midday meals would be ^{Rs} 72 lakhs of ~~rupees~~ per year on a progressive scale, the cost being at the end of the 10th year being ^{7.20} ~~Rs. 72~~ lakhs.

(7) above:- The Central Advisory Board of Education suggested uniform scales of pay for all teachers, irrespective of managements. The Madras Govt. have introduced different scales of pay for teachers under different ^{managements} institutions.

the expenditure relate to teacher or passers employed in school of compulsory ed. is included & the remaining 35 lakhs of children are brought to school & ed. fees will have to be employed. The cost of revision of salaries will roughly get doubled.

The cost of revision has been estimated at Rs.256 lakhs of which a sum of Rs.134 lakhs ^{will} ~~would~~ fall on provincial revenues. If the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education have to be adopted in total, the extra expenditure has been estimated at Rs.125 lakhs. a year.

III. (a) What in the opinion of your Government, should be the ratio of contribution for compulsory education between

In this Province, the ~~finances~~ ^{affluence enough} of local bodies are not enough to share any portion of the expenditure on post-war educational development. The resources of private managements are also in the same way. The Madras Govt. have therefore assumed for practical purposes that the entire cost ~~will~~ ^{should} be borne by provincial funds. There is, therefore, no question of apportioning the cost of schemes between Provincial Government and local bodies. The ratio 50 : 50 may be fixed in regard to the allocation of costs between the Central and Provincial Governments.

- (1) Government of India
 - (ii) Provincial Government
 - (iii) Local Bodies?
- (b) Does the Provincial Government agree that a fixed percentage of the total budget of the (i) Province, & (ii) Local Bodies should be earmarked for education?

The Govt. consider that the fixation of such ^a percentage ^{is neither} may not be feasible or desirable.

IV. What percentage of the capital outlay on educational development, in the opinion of the Provincial Government be met from

IV. At present capital expenditure on Govt. institutions ^{and} ~~are~~ subsidies and grants ^{for} ~~on~~ capital expenditure ^{on} ~~in~~ local bodies and private agencies ^{are} ~~is~~ met from ordinary revenues. The opinion of this Govt. private benefactions are uncertain. The question of raising a loan for capital expenditure will have to be determined with reference to the circumstances of the case and the financial circumstances of the Province at that time. ^{the state of the money market & to the ability to raise loans}

- (i) Existing revenues
- (ii) Loans
- (iii) Private benefactions?

V. Are there any untapped sources of revenue in your Province?

VI. The General feeling of the Committee was that (i) Educational expenditure should not be tacked on to any specific item of taxation, and (ii) No special educational tax should be levied.

Does your Govt. agree that (a) a special Provincial tax and/or (b) local tax should not be levied for education?

In case you are in favour of such a tax, what would be the amount you expect from (a) a provincial tax, (b) local rates.

and any expenditure on ed. must hereafter be financed by only through Provincial taxes.

VII. What is the opinion of your Govt. about the following suggestions:-

- (i) A fixed percentage of the income of all religious endowments be earmarked for education. If this be agreeable, what should be the percentage?
- (ii) All contributions for education approved by the Provincial Govt. should be exempted from income-tax.
- (iii) In the case of industrial and business concerns, all expenditure for education approved by the Provincial Govt. should be considered as establishment expenses.

VIII. If your Govt. agrees to the suggestion given in No.VII above, kindly give an approximate idea of the income which may be derived from each of the three items mentioned there.

The endowments appertain to the Hindu community and any amendment of the Act or any regulation under the Act can apply only to the endowments made by the Hindu community.

In the opinion of this Government there is very little scope for increasing to any appreciable extent the revenue from the sources available to Province under the existing constitution. 10

VI. The Govt. do not at present levy a separate tax for education. There is, however, no objection in principle to the levy of such a tax. The matter will be examined. The local bodies have been authorised to levy an education tax under the provisions of Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920. The rates of levy of the tax are determined by the Govt. with reference to the expenditure required to finance elementary education by each local authority. *no level of taxation has been fixed by the Government.*

In the opinion of this Govt. the levy of education tax by local bodies is quite justifiable and they do not be discontinued.

The income derived from education tax by local bodies is about Rs.1.25 lakhs. Under the H.R.A. Act, the scope of the endowments funds being made available for education and other purposes is limited. It is not, therefore, possible to fix any percentage as desired in the questionnaire. There is a proposal to amend the Act so as to enable the application of the funds of defunct and unworkable endowments and also the surpluses of endowments for religious, educational or charitable purposes irrespective of whether they are consistent with the objects of such endowments or not. If the Act is amended 1/3 of the income ^{available} may be utilised for education.

However, ~~it is~~
 decided that
 percentage is the
 fixed a proportion
 of the income from
 religious endowments
 should be utilized for
 education it must
 be made that
 it is for all
 communities

The income should be utilised only
 by local bodies, wherefrom the religious
 institutions receive the income. It is
 not possible at present to furnish an esti-
 mate of the income which will be available.

(b) The Govt. agree with the suggestions
 RSP
 5/8/48 by
 3/11/48
 The possibility of provision being
 made in the
 E.E. Act in all provinces that
 confining provision for
 of employees in all industrial establishments
 like factories and mills etc. may be continued.

SNEETAL

From

The Assistant Secretary,
 E.P.H. Dept.

To

The Deputy D.P.S.,
 Madras.

In the report on Public Instruction 1946-47,
 it has been stated that the strength of High Schools
 and Middle Schools was as follows:

High Schools - - - - - 350917
 Middle Schools - - - - - 36617

Please say how many of the students (350917)
 were reading in Forms I to III of High Schools.

issued
 11

Despatched
 10/8/48

(K.C. to P.)

RSP
 10/8/48

RSP
 10/8/48

E.P.H. Dept. (B.)

T. M.

Exp # (62) Dept

Telephone Message of 1-10-48

1221

From

One Asst Secretary

Encl + P. H. Dept

To

One by D.P.I.

Subj: Provision of Buildings for Ele Schools.

Estimates of cost.
(compare with)

Ref: D.P.I.'s letter No. 11340-B/46 of 4-10-47.

The D.P.I. has stated that ^{in respect of his existing} buildings ^{etc. schools} may ^{about} have to be provided for ^{about} 9000 ^{elementary} existing schools only. Please say whether the remaining ^{existing} schools ^{etc.} have ~~any~~ buildings of their own.

29/1/48

1/10/48

Issued
29/10/48

P.C. to go.
1-10-48

FROM

The Director, Public Instruction,
MADRAS.



To

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

Sir,

Roc.832 M/48 dated 5.1.49.

Sub:- Ways and means of financing Educational Development -
Provision of buildings for Elementary Schools.

Ref:-i) Telephone Message dated 1.10.48 from the Assistant
Secretary to Govt. Edn. & Public Health Dept.

ii) Govt. Ednt. No.87461 B2/48 Edn., dated 29.11.48.

The total number of Elementary Schools in the Province on
31-3-47 was 36148 of which 18442 had buildings of their own, 15566 were held
in rental buildings, 2004 in chavadis and 136 in dwelling houses. But according
to the particulars furnished by the Inspecting Officers only 9104 Schools
require buildings.

Yours faithfully,

D. S. Sankaranarayanan

For Director of Public Instruction.

MDS
6/1

6/1

228



R: 13/4/48

Issue of dp. pe.
23/3/48
55
20/3

36,148
18,442
17,706

page 23cp

Remd
RP
24/3/48

A. K. S. D.
MD
24/3

14 25

Edu. and P.H. Dept.

T.M. No. 54296/48-2 - B2 - Edu., dated 23/3/48

From Do
The Asst Secy to Govt. The D.P.I.

Re:- your letter, No. 832-M/48, dated 5.1.48
Sub:- Ways and means of financing educational development - Provision of buildings for elementary schools.

It has been stated that out of 36,148 schools on 31.3.48, only 18,442 schools had buildings of their own. This means that nearly 18,000 schools have no building of their own. Please say why these inspecting officers have estimated that only

2/26

9104 schools require buildings.

no
21/3/49

DM
23/3/49

C.F. 32 (a).

Education

T53

15 22

Department
From (Name) The Director of Public
Instruction, Madras.
Designation
Station

RECEIVED
15 ...
REGISTERED
The Secretary to Government
Education and Public
Health Department
Madras.

Enclosures : Roc No. 832 M/48
No. dated 194 .

Sir,

25285

pages 25-26 ante

Sub:- Ways and Means of financing educational develop
ment - Provision of buildings for elementary schools
Ref: Your T.M. dated 24-3-49.

The inspecting officers have estimated that only 9104
schools require buildings presumably for the reason that
some of the schools which do not have buildings of their own
have adequate and suitable accommodation.

A MR
1/4/49

MSR 31/3

Yours faithfully,
D. J. Paulanahishu
21. 3. 49
For Director of Public Instruction

no 31/3

To the Secretary, E.&P.H.

The D.P.I. may be asked to make an enquiry as to the number of elementary schools that may have to be built in the Province according to District and Taluks so that the Government may have an idea of the amount that will be necessary for the building of the schools.

2. A similar statement may also be made about high schools and middle schools.

3. The statement may contain, apart from Local Boards Municipal and Government schools, the number of private aided schools which may require aid in this matter.



TSA
6-11-46
H.M.Edn.

the draft below is for app.
19/11/46 S
16/11/46

13 of

From the D.P.O. no. 214 G/47. D/18.4.4

Subsidy Buildings for Schools

11 of

Under the orders of H. H. (Edn),
the D.P.O. was asked to submit
particulars of the number of
schools (Elementary and
Secondary) which do not have
buildings of their own and
the cost involved in providing
these schools with buildings.

The Director has furnished
information in regard to
secondary schools and has
promised to send a separate
report regarding the schools.

2. According to the estimate
of the Director, the provision for
buildings for secondary
schools involves large capital
expenditure and the scheme
should be spread over a
number of years. It is not known
how the Director has calculated
the extra cost on account of
provision for buildings for
schools.

3. The question of preparing
sample type designs of buildings
for schools is under consideration
separately. The Govt have
constituted a Committee to go
into the question. The recommen-
dations of the Committee have

have not been received. The recommendations of the Director may require revision with reference to the recommendations of the Committee.

It is for orders whether the proposals in this file may be further considered after the recommendations have been received from the Recommendation Committee.

Through B. 1. 25/4/47

and any question of providing funds for construction of buildings for school will have to be taken up with the Finance Department.

The Director has stated that 8746 elementary schools will require buildings and that the cost of construction of buildings for these 8746 schools will be Rs. 28 crores.

The Director's figure is based on the assumption that each school will accommodate 200 pupils in five sections of 40 pupils each.

is noted to be correct. The Director has stated that 8746 elementary schools will require buildings and that the cost of construction of buildings for these 8746 schools will be Rs. 28 crores.

the proposal is being considered by the Director. The Director has stated that 8746 elementary schools will require buildings and that the cost of construction of buildings for these 8746 schools will be Rs. 28 crores.

Yes; the proposal about the needs of the elementary schools may also be asked to be put up so that we may consider it as well.



TSA 2-5-47

The D.P.I. has furnished the particulars regarding the expenditure on the provision of buildings for elementary and secondary schools and training schools under private managements. The particulars given by the Director are tabulated in one view for facility of reference:-

COST OF PROVIDING BUILDINGS FOR SCHOOLS under

Govt.	Local Bodies	Private Management	Total.
In lakhs.	In lakhs.	In lakhs.	In lakhs.
High Schools 24.43	74.03	110.37	208.83
Ele. Schools. 14.19	182.77	47.38	244.34
Training Schools		4.33	4.33
			457.50

Submitted that the figures given in the statement above were obtained by the Director from the Inspecting officers.

2. The Director has stated that 8746 ele. schools will require buildings and that the cost of construction of buildings for these 8746 schools will be Rs. 28 crores. as against Rs. 2.44 crores estimated by the Inspecting Officers. The Director's figure is based on the assumption that each school will accommodate 200 pupils in five sections of 40 pupils each (while the present strength of the school may be less) and the cost of each building will be Rs. 31671/-. It is understood from the P.W. Department that accor

the recommendations of the committee appointed to prepare cheaper type designs, the cost of construction of a building to accommodate 40 pupils will be Rs. 9400/- or Rs.47,000 for a school with 200 pupils. On this basis the cost of 8746 ^{buildings} schools will be ~~xxx~~ to Rs. 41 crores. On the basis of the average number of children now actually attending a school(117 per school.) the cost of 8746 buildings will work out to Rs. 24 crores. (each building will cost Rs.27500)

3. The figures above relate to the provision of buildings for children who are attending schools at present. About 35 lakhs of children will have to be newly brought to schools under the Post War Educational Plan. If all the children are to be brought to schools, the cost of providing buildings for them will be Rs. 92 crores(at Rs.235 per pupil).

4. As regards secondary schools, the Director has stated that only 4 lakhs of pupils are attending schools and that secondary education can be regarded to have reached a satisfactory stage, only after 8 more lakhs of pupils are brought to schools; so the ultimate cost of provision of buildings for secondary schools will be thrice the figure now reported.

5. From the notes on para 2 above, it will be seen that there is some discrepancy in the estimate for provision of buildings for elementary schools worked out by the D.P.I. and that prepared by the Inspecting officers. Before proceeding further, perhaps the Director may be asked to reconcile the discrepancy.

6. A draft memo is submitted for approval.

53

OSM
4/8/47 S
WJ
S/HW

C.No. 79871 B-2 From the D.P.I. No. 11340 B1/46 dated 4-10-47.

The Director says that ^{an} estimate furnished by him may be taken as the standard figure. According to him the cost of buildings for elementary schools will be Rs 29 crores. (The corresponding figures in para 2 ^{on p 6 above} will be altered to Rs 43 crores and Rs 25 crores respectively. The figure ^{Rs} 43 crores is based on the assumption that there would be ~~reading~~ 200 pupils in all the ^{five} standards of ^{an} elementary schools (40 for each standard.) This estimate will be only ^{be} an ultimate one. The present cost may be taken as Rs 25 crores as it has been worked out on the basis of the average number of pupils for ^{each} school with reference to the present attendance. (117 per school) & the cost of buildings ^{out} as worked ^{by} the ^{Director's} committee. The total cost of the building programme will be as follows:

Cost of providing buildings for schools under

Govt.	Local Bodies	Private management	Total cost	Cost to Government
In lakhs	In lakhs	In lakhs	In lakhs	In lakhs
High schools 24.43	74.03	110.37	208.83	117.00
Ele. Schools			2500.00	1300.00
Training Schools		4.33	4.33	2.16
			2713.16	1489.16
			27 crores	14 crores

On the assumption that a half grant may have to be given to local bodies & private agencies

2. As regards provision of buildings for ^{elementary} schools with reference to the children to be newly enrolled in ^{the} them ^{under the scheme of compulsory elementary education} schools it has been estimated that the ultimate cost would be ^{Rs} 92 crores. (This does not take into account the expenditure indicated in the statement above ^{is exclusive of grant & fine})

3. As regards secondary schools ^{the} that Director has pointed out that ultimately about 12 lakhs of pupils would be brought to ^{secondary} schools against 4 lakhs now under instruction. The cost of buildings for secondary

schools may become troubled. (0.234 lakh in addition) / Plan see P. 10
4. The Finance Dept. may see for remarks. before circulation

26/10/47 S
27/10/47 J.

Ex P.H. No.

67256 6/16

29.10.47

64458 E.A.

Finance (Exp.A) Deptt.

At the instance of H.M. (Education), E & P.H. are considering a proposal to provide buildings for schools in the Province. The proposal relates to High Schools, Elementary schools ^{and special schools} under the management of private bodies, local bodies and the Government. The Director of Public Instruction has furnished a rough estimate of cost involved in the proposal which will amount to Rs. 27 crores.

of an increase by 1/3 is made on account of increase in salary of teachers, the cost will increase to Rs. 36 crores which will be provided by the Government.

2. The question of financing the scheme from borrowed funds is under separate examination in the E & P.H. Department. The remarks of this Department have been taken into consideration and no further remarks are called for in this case now. The file may be returned to E & P.H.

W.A. (644) 7.11.47
A.C. 7.11.47
ADS.

It is ~~not~~ presumed that the information called for in this file is to be utilised in deciding the question of financing the scheme for making large grants for buildings and for schools, which is dealt with separately. Detailed proposals regarding the amount of grant to be made for each class of schools (elementary, secondary & special) can be considered only after the main question of financing has been decided.

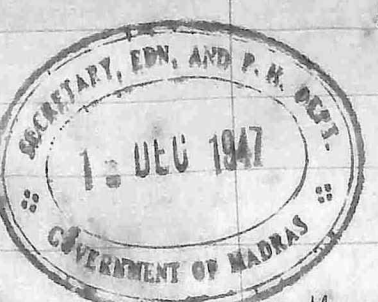
The details given on P. 7 above indicate that the expense to be incurred directly by the Government is only Rs. 10 lakhs. This will presumably be spread over some years, in which case the expense in each year will not be large. It has, however, been pointed out in view of the high cost of building materials, expenditure on buildings should be restricted to essential requirements.

It is ~~not~~ presumed that the information called for in this file is to be utilised in deciding the question of financing the scheme for making large grants for buildings and for schools, which is dealt with separately. Detailed proposals regarding the amount of grant to be made for each class of schools (elementary, secondary & special) can be considered only after the main question of financing has been decided.

Pending decision on the question of financing the proposed scheme of building grants to educational institutions dealt with separately and receipt of detailed proposals regarding buildings for Govt. schools, no remarks are called for in this file in the present case except to say that the amount to be provided for buildings for Govt. schools will be the first priority for the funds available and the factor mentioned in H.M.'s minute referred to above. If the entire expense relating to buildings for Govt. schools can be regarded as pertaining to a group of works, it may be possible to finance the scheme from non-revenue resources. This question may be examined in consultation with the A.G., if the Govt. decides to take up any large building scheme for Govt. schools.

Fin. v. no. 641
10-11

The file referred to by Finance has been circulated to H.M. (Edn) H.M. (Fin) and the Hon'ble Premier. It may be pointed out that 'X' in the Finance Department's note on page 8 ante does not take into account para 2 of this Department's note on page 7 ante. The file may be circulated to H.M. (Edn.) for perusal of the notes above. No further action is called for on this file.



This may be put along with the other file for ready ref.

TSA
30-11-47

It is understood that the file on the financing of building scheme by loans has been sent to Finance Dept. for reference by the Standing Finance Committee. It may be over pending the return of the file.

The file regarding the financing of building schemes by loans is linked with the file subd. to H.P. (Edn) with ref. to the orders of P.G. order.

16

Rd
17.11.48JSM
18/2/48 S / 1/11/48 (Lr.)

0638

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ISA

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No further action is called for on this for the information. The papers may be added to the linked file as the information called for in this file at the instance of H.M. (Edn) was only to have an idea of the amount required for providing building for schools. This may be added to the linked file for which the information in this file will prove useful.

Rd
17.11.48JSM
1/3/48L.F. Kler
Anand

SUB:- Ways and means of financing educational development.

REF:- From the Government of India, Ministry of Education dated 14th July 1948.

The Government of India desire to have information on certain points (as indicated in the questionnaire in the c.f.) relating to educational development, and the ways and means of financing the schemes formulated for the purpose.

Item I of the questionnaire:- The Govt. of India desire to have information about junior and senior Basic schools. The scheme of Basic education has just been introduced in this Province and only a few Basic schools are functioning in the Province. Particulars regarding number of schools (both ordinary and basic), pupils on roll, percentage of pupils attending schools to the total children of the age-group are given in the statement below. Our elementary schools should be equated with junior Basic schools and the higher elementary schools with Senior Basic schools.

There is no information regarding the average distance between schools, the area and population served by each school and the number and cost of school buildings. For orders whether the D.P.I. may be asked to furnish the figures. He may have to consult the Inspecting Officers in the matter.

The Govt. have introduced revised scales of pay for teachers in schools and colleges under their control. Revised scales of pay have been sanctioned for teachers in elementary schools under local bodies and for teachers in secondary schools. In the case of elementary schools under private and Panchayat managements the scales of grants have also been revised. The revised scales of pay and grants are as indicated in the statement at 'B'.

Item II of the questionnaire:- The immediate improvements required in respect of ele. education are as follows:-

(i) Introduction of compulsory elementary education.

- (ii) Introduction of Basic education.
- (iii) Training of teachers.
- (iv) Starting of schools in schoolless centres.
- (v) Construction of school buildings.
- (vi) Supply of mid-day meals to school children.
- (vii) Further revision of pay of school teachers

(i) above:- One of the schemes included in the Post-War Plan is that relating to the introduction of compulsory elementary education. It has been estimated that there would be 70 lakhs of children of school-age, of whom only 30 lakhs are attending elementary schools. In 1945-46, the Govt. sanctioned a limited scheme of compulsory elementary education and the scheme was extended during the years 1946-47 and 1947-48. About 5 lakhs of children may have been brought to schools under the compulsory elementary education scheme during the 3 years. Proposals for the further extension of the scheme during the current year were not considered pending further action to remedy defects noticed in the working of the scheme of compulsory elementary education already introduced.

The Retrenchment & Reorganization Sub-Committee has suggested that steps should be taken for introducing the scheme of compulsory elementary education within a period of 10 years. On this basis, provision should be made for the enrolment of 3.50 lakhs of children each year. The cost of bringing these children to schools has been estimated at about a crore of rupees (84 lakhs recurring and 16 lakhs non-recurring). The expenditure will be on a progressive scale, the cost for each year being as indicated in the margin. The question whether funds should be provided for the introduction of compulsory elementary education as indicated above, is to be discussed at an informal meeting of the Ministers.

(ii) above:- The D.P.I. has submitted a comprehensive programme of basic education. According to him all elementary schools functioning in this Province will be converted into Basic schools within a period of 10 years. The cost of the proposal for the 10 years has been estimated as shown in the margin.

The question whether the scheme of Basic education as prepared by the D.P.I. should be introduced is still under

Year	Recurring Rs. in lakhs	Non-recurring Rs. in lakhs
1949-50	84	16
1950-51	168	16
1951-52	252	16
1952-53	336	16
1953-54	420	16
1954-55	504	16
1955-56	588	16
1956-57	672	16
1957-58	756	16
1958-59	840	16
1959-60	840	16

Year	Recurring Rs. in lakhs	Non-recurring Rs. in lakhs
1945-46	11.15	6.67
46-47	5.11	3.25
47-48	9.43	6.44
48-49	18.61	13.26
49-50	28.68	22.41
50-51	38.28	34.62
51-52	47.93	44.44
52-53	42.09	54.88
53-54	48.90	64.65
54-55	48.32	71.28
55-56	298.50	326.44

examination. The file on the subject is in circulation.

(iii) above:- The D.P.I. has estimated that to bring in 3.50 lakhs of children to schools each year, about 15,000 teachers may have to be trained. The cost of training 15,000 teachers has been estimated at Rs.66.7 lakhs of rupees each year on a progressive scale, the cost at the end of the tenth year being 6.67 crores.

As regards training of teachers for Basic schools, the extra cost on this account has been included in the scheme referred to under (ii) above.

(iv) above:- The D.P.I. has reported that there are 3,500 villages with a population of 500 and above which are not having any schools. H.M.(Edn.) has ordered that schools should be provided in these centres within a period of five years, i.e., 700 schools should be opened each year. It has been estimated that the cost of proposals will ultimately be 1.40 crores of rupees while the immediate cost is Rs.30 lakhs. (This expenditure will ultimately get merged in the expenditure proposed under the scheme of compulsory elementary education).

(v) above:- At present many schools are located in rented buildings. Only few schools have buildings of their own. The real difficulty in putting up school buildings is one of finance. The policy of Government is to sanction only a half grant to local bodies and private agencies for construction of school buildings. The other half of the cost will have to be met by the managements from their own resources. Local bodies have not sufficient funds for launching a building programme. The total cost of providing buildings for schools has been estimated as Rs.10 lakhs. The Govt. have provided a sum of Rs.10 lakhs for

provision of buildings for schools of which Rs.6 lakhs is for elementary schools. Proposals have been called for from the D.P.I. for the utilisation of the provision. The high cost of buildings is also a factor which should be taken into account in drawing up

Category	Cost in lakhs
Existing school	2500
Elementary school	209
High school	4
Training school	2713
Total	9512
School to be new	9200
Elementary school	312
High school	12225
Total	12225

up the building programmes. The question of preparing cheap type designs so as to minimise the cost is under consideration.

(vi) above:- In connection with the introduction of the scheme of compulsory elementary education, the Govt. sanctioned a scheme of supply of midday meals to children attending elementary schools in compulsory areas.

It was estimated that the cost of supplying meals for each pupil would be one anna and nine pies per day and it would be enough if pupils are fed for 220 days in a year. The scheme of supply of midday meals was however discontinued from 1-4-47 on financial considerations. The question for consideration is whether the scheme of midday meals should be revived. The cost of supply of midday meals to a lakh of children for a year would be about Rs.24 lakhs. The cost of the scheme can be regulated with reference to

number of pupils for whom meals should be supplied. If meals are supplied for all poor children in schools in compulsory areas

(vii) above:- In the report of the Central Advisory Board of Education on Post-War educational development, it was pointed out that uniform scales of pay should be introduced for ~~all~~ teachers irrespective of managements which employ them. Even though the Madras Govt. accepted in principle the suggestion of the Board, in actual practice they could not give effect to the suggestion on financial considerations. Different scales of pay have been adopted for ~~different classes of teachers with reference to under~~ management. The extra cost on this account would be Rs.256 lakhs of which a sum of Rs.134 lakhs is to be met from provincial funds.

The D.P.I. has separately reported that if teachers under different management are to be given uniform scales of pay, the extra cost would be Rs.125 lakhs.

The Central Pay Commission has made certain recommendations regarding salaries of teachers in schools and colleges. The D.P.I. has been asked to report the extra cost that will be involved if the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission are given effect to. He

Year	Cost in lakhs
1949-50	72
1950-51	144
1951-52	216
1952-53	288
1953-54	360
1954-55	432
1955-56	504
1956-57	576
1957-58	648
1958-59	720

the cost will be as indicated in the margin

about three lakhs each year

We may add, in addition, that we would be able to make leading up to a big fund. It is given to us by G.P. as an approved scheme, specially ear. makes, (if not) merged with the general block grant. (and) by

is collecting the information from his sub-ordinate officers.

Item III in the questionnaire:- The scheme of compulsory elementary education has been introduced by Govt. with the help of local bodies and aided agencies. The entire extra cost of the scheme fall on provincial revenues. The resources of local bodies particularly those available for elementary education are restricted ^{there is} and ~~have~~ no scope for expansion. It cannot be expected that private managements would shoulder any share of the cost of the scheme of compulsory elementary education. It may, therefore, have to be assumed that the entire cost will fall on the provincial funds. There is, therefore, no question of apportioning the cost of the scheme of compulsory elementary education between provincial Government and local bodies.

The Govt. of India enquire how the cost of the scheme of compulsory elementary education can be shared between the Central and ^{the} Provincial Governments. Perhaps the ratio may be fixed as 50:50 as between the two Governments.

In the questionnaire reference is made to ~~the~~ a ^{fixed} fixation of percentage of Provincial revenues being earmarked for education. In the context, this reference seems to relate only to the scheme of compulsory elementary education, though the wording seems to refer to the whole ~~field~~ field of education. It may be pointed out that the cost of the Post-War schemes relating to education and of schemes other than education will vary with reference to ^{the} pace of development fixed for each. The totals in the budget will to some extent depend on over-all financial considerations. It may not be desirable to stipulate any percentage of total provincial revenues for being ear-marked for education. The fixed percentage may not meet the requirements of the education schemes. At times it may be in excess and at times it may fall short of the demand.

In the case of local bodies a separate fund has been constituted (called the Elementary Education Fund) to record the expenditure on elementary schools. No amount from this fund can be diverted for items of expenditure other than elementary education. Education expenditure not ~~collected~~ *connected* with elementary schools is now met from the general funds of the local bodies. It appears that here also the fixation of a percentage may not be desirable. *C*

Item IV of the questionnaire:- At present capital expenditure on Govt. institutions is met from the ordinary ~~re~~ provincial revenues. In the case of local bodies and private agencies, the Govt. sanction a grant to cover one half of the estimated cost of building. The other half should be met by the managements from their own funds. Private benefactors ~~are~~ taken as a set off against managements' share. The grants payable for building schemes are also met from the ordinary Provincial revenues. No loan is generally raised for this purpose. The remarks apply to grants for equipment also.

The question whether a loan should be raised for providing buildings for schools was considered and the Govt. decided to drop the matter.

Assuming that a loan is raised for providing buildings it may not be feasible to fix what proportion of the cost of building schemes should be met from loans. *(Private benefactors are not in the position to take up the loan)*
The ~~generally~~ *floatation of loan* depends on the financial position of the Province on the one hand and the state ^{of the} money market on the other. The amount to be raised by loan each year should generally be determined after the amount available from the ordinary revenues for capital expenditure is settled.

Item V in the questionnaire:- The Revenue and Finance ^{the} Departments may be requested to supply information if *K* available.

Item VI in the questionnaire:- The Govt. are not at present levying any separate tax for education. There seems to be no objection in principle to the levy of an education tax *Government.*

In the case of local bodies, they have been authorised to levy an education tax under the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920. In the case of Municipalities education tax is levied as a percentage of the property tax. In rural areas the tax is levied as a surcharge on land cess. The rate of education tax is generally determined as so many pies in the rupee of land revenue. The rates at which education tax is now levied in the several districts are indicated in the statement at 'C'. *Local levies for education are quite sufficient - & no statutory limit has been fixed for determining the maximum rates upto which education tax can be raised.*

No statutory limit has been fixed for determining the maximum rates upto which education tax can be raised. The rates have been generally determined with reference to the needs of the elementary education fund and the ability of local tax-payer. It has been held in another connection that the maximum rate upto which land and education cesses can be levied in rural areas should conventionally be fixed at 33 1/3% of the land revenue, that is, 5 annas and 4 pies in the rupee. Leaving out of account the land cess of ~~the~~ two annas the maximum rate of education tax will be 40 pies *on this basis*. If education tax is raised in all districts *to this level* the annual increase in the income from tax will be as indicated in the statement at (c).

The Govt. of India enquire whether it is necessary to continue the local tax for education. *There is no justification for discontinuing the tax.* The present position may be retained.

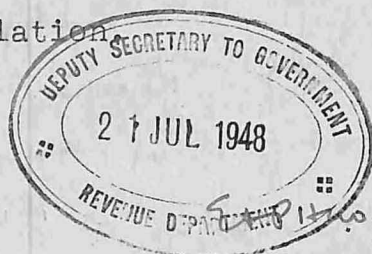
Item VII (i) & VIII in the questionnaire:- The Pirka Development may be requested to furnish the information required. But it may be pointed out that there are differences in status and size, and variations in commitments from year to year and so a uniform fixed percentage would not be feasible, and the Govt. can only go by a general formula that proved surpluses should be made available for diversion to education; it is proper that 'education' can only share this with other purposes like medical aid,

etc.: it is proper also that the diversion should be available mainly for the localities wherefrom the income itself is derived.

Item VII (ii) & (iii) & item VIII in the questionnaire:-

The suggestions may be agreed to. Development may perhaps see with reference to (iii)

The file may be sent to Revenue, Development, Firka Development and Finance for remarks before circulation



To A.S.

Rev. Deptt.

Please see the foot. of India's Questionnaire and in the CF. and the notes of E & P.H. from p/ante.

2/ This file has been sent to this Deptt. for furnishing information at B on p. 5 CF. ~~as to the untapped sources of revenue, if any, available under this Deptt.~~

22.7.48

Thro' C

J. D. M. A. H. 23/7/48

The following proposals are under consideration:-

(1) Levy of a provincial tax on urban immovable properties, on the lines of the Bombay and the Punjab Urban Immovable Property taxes:-

The remarks of the concerned heads of depts were obtained. They are all against the proposal, mainly on the ground that local bodies would object to the levy, for, such taxation would be their legitimate field. The file has been noted on and sent to concerned depts for remarks.

2/ Levy of a single capital tax on house building:- The remarks of all the concerned heads of depts, except the Chief Engineer, have been received. The heads of depts. who have replied are against the levy, mainly as house building activities would receive a set-back, whereas the crying need of the hour is more and more houses.

3/ Manufacture and sale of salt by the Provincial Govt. or purchase of all salt manufactured in the Province and wholesale sale by the Provincial Govt. The remarks of the Bd. of Rev. were obtained. The Bd. is against the proposal, mainly as it is opposed to the present policy of the Central Govt. of encouraging small scale private manufacture of salt and as the revenue derived would not also be appreciable. The file has been circulated for orders.

(4) A proposal to levy a tax on Agricultural

Incomes has been under the consideration of the

Govt. and a Bill known as 'The Madras Agricultural Income Tax Bill, 1947' has also been published on 2nd January 1947. But the Govt. have not yet decided whether the Bill should be proceeded with at present or not. In this connection it may be mentioned that, separately, it has been proposed to appoint a Committee to examine the existing system of ryotwari land revenue and suggest the lines of reform. As the questions whether there should be a tax on agricultural incomes and if so, whether it should be in addition to the existing land revenue or in place of it, what should be the rate of levy, etc., are included in the draft questionnaire to the proposed

Committee, it has been suggested that the proposal to

tax on Agricultural Incomes may be taken up for consideration after the Committee's recommendations are received. The main file on the subject has been circulated to H.M. (L.R.) and H. Pr. for orders.

~~The file may be returned to Finance.~~

23-7-48 (5) A proposal to levy a tax on advertisements and newspaper competitions is under consideration in this dept.

23-7-48 (6) A proposal to levy Government fee in respect of irrigation works, with retrospective effect, is under consideration.

23-7-48 (7) A proposal to levy a Commercial tax on coffee & tea hotels was considered and dropped.

23-7-48 (8) A proposal to increase the fees on unimproved cattle is under consideration.

With the above information the file may be passed on to ~~the~~ Secy.

23-7-48 Please prepare a statement showing the various items of revenue referred to in the notes above & the present rates. ~~The items which have been considered & dropped may also be included in the statement as Part II in a separate list as the items have been considered & dropped.~~

To A.S.

A statement is subd at (W).

24-7-48 Please see question V on p 5 of report regarding the untapped sources of revenue in this Office. The statement at (W) shows the proposals for additional sources of revenue which are under consideration in this dept.

The file may be passed on to Secy.



Rev. no 41876A/48-1
26-7-48

26748

Secy.

20
Secy Dept

The file has been sent to this department with ref. to questionnaire III on p 345. E.P.H. Note at pages 5-6 ante on this item may be perused. It is clear the question relates purely to the Scheme of Compulsory education. No remarks are called for in this department.

Rev. no 82324DI/48-1

27-7-48



28748

28748

The file has been sent to this Dept with reference to Item VII (i) and VIII of the Govt of India's questionnaire at p 5 c.f. The position set out by E.P.H. at p 7-8 of their note is correct. Further under the provisions of the Govt. Act, the surplus funds of religious institutions can be diverted to religious, educational or charitable purposes only if it is not inconsistent with the objects of such trust or temple.

With this remarks, the case may be passed on to Finance. This Dept is concerned with that part of the questionnaire as relate to the question of earmarking a fixed percentage of the income of all religious endowments for education. A mention is, within connection, invited to Chapter IV of the Act relating to the application of endowment funds according to which the funds of an endowment can be utilized

(1) for making arrangements for securing the health, safety or convenience of disciples, pilgrims or worshippers residing in such endowments after satisfying adequately the purposes of the endowments; and

See 66 of the

Act

(2) for religious, educational or charitable purposes but inconsistent with the objects of such endowments ~~of the~~ ^{of} of

See 69 of the Act

- (a) all the funds of an endowment which has become unworkable; and
- (b) ~~the~~ surplus funds of ~~the~~ endowment are available

It will thus be seen that only funds of an endowment which has ceased to be working properly on the surplus funds of an endowment can be utilized for ed. purposes in addition to religious and charitable purposes but such purposes should not be inconsistent with the objects of such an endowment. ^{Thus the funds} It is therefore possible to have ~~of the funds~~ ^{small percentage} of the funds of religious institutions for educational purposes under the provisions of the H.R. Act as it stands. In view of this, it is difficult to set apart any fixed percentage of the funds of a religious endowment according to the existing provisions of the Act.

2. There is, however, a proposal separately under consideration to suitably amend the act so as to enable the ^{the funds of} ~~the funds of~~ defunct and unworkable endowments and also the surplus funds of endowments for religious, ed. and charitable purposes, irrespective of whether ^{the are} ~~the are~~ consistent with or not the objects of such endowments or not. Even when such an amendment is made of the funds of defunct and unworkable endowments and surplus funds of endowments will be available for ed. purposes ^{as well as} ~~in addition~~ to religious and charitable purposes.

3. The question for consideration now is whether after the amendment referred to in paragraph

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It should be provided that a fixed percentage of such of the funds as are available for ed., religious or charitable purposes within the restriction that these funds can be utilized only for purposes consistent with the objects of the endowment. If it is considered that such a percentage should be fixed, perhaps 33 1/3 % may be fixed, allowing an equivalent percentage for each of the other purposes i.e. religious and charitable purposes. It is not reasonable that the

4. ~~Appropriations are passed, but are~~ ~~may be returned to the Government~~
divorced funds are utilized for localities wherefrom ~~the endowment~~ ^{the religious institutions} receive the income of the religious institutions are located. It is not possible at present to furnish an estimate of the income which may be received for Education at present from this source. The informal inquiries will, if necessary, have to be called for from the President, H.R. Board. This Dept. may ask for calculation to be also.

hr
29.7.48 5.31.7.48

To no 34407-48-1
31.7.48.



④ R-16 above
✓ B-15 CF.

Finance (Accounts & A)

The file deals with a questionnaire received from the Government of India relating to educational development, and the ways and means of financing the schemes formulated for the purpose. The remarks of this department have been invited on item V in the questionnaire regarding untapped sources of revenue in this Province. Revenue have noted on the various proposals for additional sources of revenue which are under consideration in their department. So far as this department is concerned, the following items of taxation were considered and dropped.

YTD

- (1) Tax on Millionaires. M p. 18 of (K)
- (2) Tax on travelling by air, train, ship etc. (M)
- (3) Tax on income from hotel accommodation. p 5 of (S)

Proposals in regard to additional sources of revenue may have been considered in L.A., Home and P.W. E. & P.H. may be requested to let those departments also see for remarks in this regard.

Fin. may agree with E.P.H. that the ^{local} ~~local~~ ^{tax for} ~~local~~ ^{education} ~~tax~~ ^{is} ~~not~~ ^{to be discontinued}. The question of ^{any} ~~any~~ ^{other} ~~other~~ ^{tax} ~~tax~~ ^{may be examined by E.P.H.} Exp. A. 4/8/58

- also: (i) that we would be able to make headway with all new approved educational schemes only if a half grant is given by the G.I.; and
- (ii) that it is not desirable to stipulate any percentage of total Provincial revenues for being earmarked for ^{local} ~~local~~ ^{education} ~~education~~.

As regards the desirability of earmarking a fixed percentage of the ^{local} ~~local~~ ^{grant} ~~grant for postwar development schemes for expenditure on educational schemes, the point has been considered at length in another file of the E.P.H. Dept.~~

3848 4.3.1 4.3.1 4.3.1

At the instance of H.M. Finance, the Economic Adviser is now considering a proposal to increase the rate of motor vehicles tax per seat in buses and also to levy a surcharge at one pie per mile on bus fares for the benefit of the provincial ~~revenues~~ ~~revenues~~.

2. In connection with Public Libraries Bill, H.M. Education has suggested the possibility of an additional tax on electricity consumption. The file is presently in E.P.H. or P.W.D.

3. The questionnaire on p. 5 of 7 refers to "untapped sources of revenue". It does not seem necessary to refer to ^{the possibility of} ~~increasing~~ ^{existing} ~~existing~~ ^{taxes} ~~taxes~~ in reply to this question.

3848 4.3.1 4.3.1 4.3.1

The AGD apparently wants to know whether there are any sources from which addl. revenue can be obtained. It does not appear

they had in mind that ^{any} ~~any~~ ^{distinction} ~~distinction~~ ^{between} ~~between~~ ^{new} ~~new~~ ^{sources} ~~sources~~ ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{revenue} ~~revenue~~ ^{could} ~~could~~ ^{be} ~~be ^{addl.} ~~addl.~~ ^{rev.} ~~rev.~~ ^{from} ~~from~~ ^{existing} ~~existing~~ ^{sources} ~~sources~~. In their letter formulating a "Concordat" for central funds for p.w. dev. schemes of provinces in April 1946, the AGD said that they would stipulate that the financial resources of the province were adequately exploited and safeguarded. In this stipulation, certain suggestions were made by the Dept. for enhancing the value of existing taxes, for levying new taxes ^{and} ^{for} the adoption of certain other measures for increasing the revenue of the province - See papers in G. 900 for 14.12.46.~~



The Dept. of the Govt. considered these suggestions and issued orders in each case to drop the proposal or to give effect to it. A list of proposals considered in that connection is on Pages 4-5 of Plog (F) and this gives information as to the present stage of the proposals. The entire position may be explained to the AGD and they may be informed that there is very little scope for increasing the revenue from the sources available to provinces under the existing constitution.

I agree with this conclusion.

4.8.48

56936 AA/48-1 4.8.48

With reference to the notes on pp 1-15 and the orders are solicited on the following points.

- (1) whether a reference should be made to the DP, as noted at x on p. 1 ante.
- (2) whether the Dev Dept. have not noted on item 8 of the questionnaire may be requested ~~now~~ to offer their remarks.
- (3) whether the file may be sent to L.A., Home & P.W. Depts for remarks as suggested by the Finance Dept. (A on p. 11 ante).

May be given later.

On p. 11 ante

May be done later.

16 54296-132/48
Whether the proposal to levy an education tax by the govt ^{and} ~~may~~ be examined as suggested by Fin (R on 1/14 ante) / 2 Y. ^{ref. ant.} 2

A draft D.O. furnishing the particulars that are available in the office is put up for approval. / 4

One file may be circulated to HMs (Edn) (Fin) and W.P. / 13 ante

Please see the telegram ^{draft 20} on 7/8/48 - The ~~letter~~ if approved may issue after circulation to H.O. (Edn), H.O. (Fin) and H. P. / 4

See L. A. Home and P. W. may see after issue. A refer to the D.P.D. will be subd. after the file is received back from circulation. '2' above also will be taken up after issue of the draft. 20

DM 5/8/48 S / 5/8/48
H. (Ch.)
H. (Ri.)
H. P.
2028 6/8

I think there are some small mistakes:

I. (i). It is mentioned that the number of Middle Schools is 232. The Govt. of India want to have information about the number of children studying in Middle School classes. This must include also the Middle School classes in our complete High Schools. Merely giving the number of Middle Schools will be misleading to them. Naturally the number studying in the Middle Schools also should be correspondingly amended.

I (iii). The percentage of (6-11) age-group attending Junior Basic Schools is said to be 53.6%. 53.6% of what? Presumably, it is with reference to the school-going population. That must be stated. So also about the 11-14 age-group.

I, (iv), (v) and (vii). The average distance differ from one locality to another and no definite information is possible. And as to the D.P.L. may not be necessary.

in page 16 17 29
II. 7. With regard to cost and revision, the estimate is only with regard to existing schools. If all the new schools are also going to be taken by Government, the estimate of expenditure will be different and that also may be given. Roughly, it may be twice the amount since we have now provided only for half the school-going population.

VI. About taxation, while we may say that this Government consider that the education tax by local bodies is quite justifiable and need not be discontinued, we must also say that they have reached their maximum capacity and that hereafter, any expenditure on education even for themselves must be only through provincial taxes.

VII and VIII. It may be stated that the Hindu Religious Endowment applies only to the Hindu community. Any amendment of the Act or any regulation under that Act can apply only to the Endowment made by the Hindu community. If any percentage is to be fixed that a proportion of the income from Religious endowment should be utilised for education, it may be made clear that it may be for all communities. The reference to the amendment of the Act may be omitted because they have not been considered.

With regard to (ii), we may say 'yes'.

With regard to (iii), we may say that provisions may be allowed to be made in the Elementary Education Act in all provinces that compulsory provision must be considered for education of children of employees in all industrial establishments like factories and mills though legislation may be considered.

The answers may be amended as mentioned above and resubmitted



Richardson in the night by S. B. V.

Received 16/8/48

ISA 9.8.48

EDN. & DEPT. (B2)

Note: A on page 16-ante: The D.P.D. may have to be controlled. The T.M. below is for approval.

B on page 16 ante: The Government of India asked for the percentages of the children attending Junior and Senior Basic Schools to the total number of children

of the age-group (6-11) and (11-14) respectively.

Details of the figures are at (A).

The enclosure to the draft D.O. has been amended with reference to the orders of H.M. (Edn).

RSM
10/8/48
17/8/48
10/8/48
17/8/48
H. (C.V.)
H. (P.V.)

The draft as amended may be circulated and in the meantime, information at 'A' on p.16 ante may be obtained from the D.P.I. and proper figures substituted instead of those given in the draft.

The figures on question 5 may be examined on the light of my oral instructions to the Educa Secretary
6.P.R.
16/8



E. & P. H. (B2)

The cost of buildings was estimated on the following basis. According to the Committee appointed to prepare cheap type designs for elementary school buildings, the cost of providing buildings to accommodate 40 pupils would cost Rs. 9,400/-. (The D.P.I. reported that about 9,000 schools would require buildings. It was estimated that about 10 lakhs of children would be studying in these schools and the cost of providing accommodation for these 10 lakhs of children would be above 25 crores.

11 x 235 = 2585

including fine
lots of children
brought to school
when the
release
confusion

2. It has been estimated that about 40 lakhs of children are yet to be brought to schools. If these children are to be accommodated in schools (under the scheme of compulsory elementary education to be introduced) the cost of providing accommodation for these children was estimated at Rs. 40 x 235 = 92 crores. Thus the total cost of providing buildings for schools which

do not now have buildings and for accommodating children to be brought to schools under the scheme of compulsory elementary education would be 117 crores.

The estimate was based on the data that the cost of accommodating a child would be 235 rupees. If this figure varies the whole estimate will require revision.

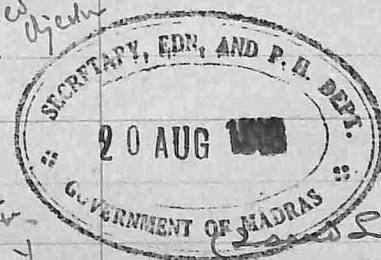
It is a school of
200 kids
a lot of
47000/- which
looks very
high. It
is a school of
cheap design
separated
in different
parts

16/8/48
16/8/48

It is too much
We may have tiled sheds for schools in the villages. If you verify and call for particulars about the sheds for classes in Ramakrishna Vidyalaya, Periganayagam palayam we may have an idea about this

10/8/48

It is a school of
200 kids
a lot of
47000/- which
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is a school of
cheap design
separated
in different
parts



Letter No. 54296-B248 Edn. 20.8.48

In view of the telegram on p. 2 of the draft with reference to Secretary's orders above, the draft on pp. 11-17 of the draft has been issued. The file may be circulated to H.P. for personal further action (will be taken on return of the file from circulation). The D.P.I. will be asked to ascertain the dimensions and the cost of the sheds put up in the Periganayagam school.

16/8/48

H. (C.V.)
H. (P.V.)

Where The people of the village have taken interest and they themselves are given the responsibility of building the sheds on type designs, the cost will be nearly half. The whole trouble is that buildings under the local boards have to be built under the supervision of P.W.D. I am not giving out anything secret when I say that certain percentage is compulsorily demanded by overseers who want to certify these things. In fact, certain District Board Presidents and Managements told me that it is not a matter of discretion but has become a mamool. Unless we simplify the procedure and say that we can give over these buildings to be built by respectable local people, the cost is bound to be high. As far as Vidyalaya is concerned, the cost is not so much because it is done under personal supervision.

This is only a matter for calculation. It is open for us to fix up grants for any amount that we please. We shall not be able to provide for these 117 crores. In any case, we will have to be expanding education and building of schools also should go along. In some cases, we will have to get along with very rough structures also, but when we have to plan, we have to plan on a good basis. And so, for purposes of applying, we may take these statistics as given above for writing to the Government of India. Even if they are able to give 1% of what we ask for, it will be a great thing.

1 SA
25-8-48

What will be the estimate if we calculate on an average of Rs 4,000 for school?

G.P.R.
24/9

Or guess there are 32000 elementary schools in the Province in which about 35 lakhs of children are studying. (The D.P. has reported that about 9000 schools have to be provided with building) It has been estimated



24 SEP 1948

54291-111
122

32000
+ 9000
41000

41900

58177

11/9/48

2/10/48

estimated that about 35 lakhs of children have yet to be enrolled in schools. To bring these children under instruction, about 12000 schools may have to be opened. Some buildings may have to be provided for 41000 schools & the cost will be Rs 16 crores on the basis of Rs 4000 per school against Rs 117 crores originally estimated as indicated below:-

	On the basis of Rs 4000 per school	Original estimate
for existing schools (9000)	36000000	25 crores
for new schools (32000)	128000000	92 crores
total	164000000	117 crores

the file may be

re-circulated.

27.9.48

28/9/48

H. Pr.

1 SA
28.9.48

I think we may ask the G. of India for a grant of 17 crores for sch existing schools.

G.P.R.
29/9

Have the other schools other than 9000 any buildings of their own?

G.P.R.
29/9



A above On the basis of Rs 4000/- for each school the cost of constructing buildings for the existing schools will be Rs 3.60 crores only.

B above The D.P. may be consulted on the point. The draft T.O. below is for approval

29/9/48

29/9/48

22
Issued T.M. d/1-10-48.
From the D.P.I. No. 832 M/48 d/5-1-49.

The D.P.I. has reported that of the 36148 schools 18442 Ele. Schools have their own buildings, 15566 schools were located in rented buildings, 2004 schools in chavadis and 136 schools in dwelling houses. He has, however, stated that only 9104 schools require buildings.

The Gov. of India have already been addressed separately for a grant towards the construction of buildings for elementary schools. The reply of that Govt. has been recd. & the file has been submitted separately.

No further action seems called for in this file. For orders as to circulation.

53

OSM
11/1/49

H.M. (S.M.)
H.P.R.

H.P.R.



OSM
21/1

When there are nearly 18000 schools have no buildings of their own we have asked the G. of India for subsidy for 9104 schools only. It shows the department itself did not knowing themselves the exact figure given are approximate figure. Who is responsible for this?

O.P.R.
20/3

RS
21/3/49

The draft T.M. below is for approval.

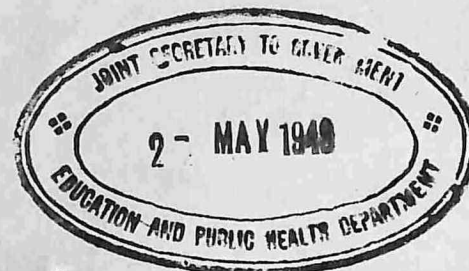
OSM
21/3/49

OSM
20/3/49

[T.M. No. 54296/48-2-B2- Edu., dated 23.3.1949]
From the D.P.I., R.O. No. 832-M/48, dated 26.3.1949

With refce. to the minutes of H.P.R. above, it is submitted that the figure 9104 was given by the D.P.I. who stated

37/23
who stated that the figure was arrived at in accordance with the particulars furnished by the inspecting officers. So the Director was asked to explain the discrepancy referred to by H.P.R. His reply is at page 27 of It may be circulated to H.P.R. for orders.



OSM
21/3/49

OSM
4/4/49
H. Co

XXX

Edn. J.P.H. (B2) Dept.
No action seems necessary

in this file may be recorded as a C.O. for future refce.

G.O. No. (MS). 1426 Edn. d/ 6/5/49

De. Edn - ways & means
of financing education
development - Reference
from Govt. of India - Ref.
Papers recorded.

OSM
2/5/49

OSM
3/5/49

pages 25-26

page 27

100 ft. for 1000



any addl. contribution can be made from the General funds. If not, ^{this} orders may now be passed on the budget leaving ~~that~~ deficit and the G.O. asked to report the actual closing balance on 31-3-1949. After the receipt of the report, the question of what subsidy may be sanctioned, may be considered.

6. Compulsory elementary education:- As the Govt. have undertaken to sanction a full subsidy towards the cost of the scheme, the transactions relating to this scheme will not affect the position of the E.E. Fund. For the present, the expenditure provided for and the subsidy taken credit for may be allowed.

2. The Govt. may see for remarks. on 17/10/1949