Sectt. II-27—80,004—17-11-48.

E & P.H. (1949) Department.

SERIES.

G.O. NO. 1568 Edn.

Dated 16-5-49.

Put away
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pp 35-68 of
XX on pp 29-54 of

[Despatch Abstract.]

Elementary Education. Compulsory Provision of funds every year - Recommendations of the R + R Committee Papers - recorded.

13-10-54

Back Papers.

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

Further Papers.

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

E.& P.H.Dept.(B2)

~~G.O.~~ No. 5303 B2/48-1. Edn. dated 23-1-48.

32/28/1

Dear Mr. Reddi,

Sub:- Retrenchment and Reorganisation - Training of teachers - Abolition of Model schools.

I am to forward an extract from the minutes of the Retrenchment and Re-organization Committee on the subject mentioned above and to request you to offer your remarks on the suggestions of the Committee.

To

Sri D.Sadasiva Reddi,
M.A.(Oxon.), M.B.E.,
D.P.I., Madras.
(with enclosure.)

yours faithfully

30 copies pl.

Note for the Informal Meeting of Hon'ble Ministers.

Subj:- Compulsory Ele. Education - Introduction during a period of 10 years.

One of the Post-war Plans of Educational development is the introduction of universal compulsory elementary education up to Fifth Standard within a period of 10 years. The scheme ~~of compulsion~~ ~~will~~ is to be extended thereafter up to the VIII Standard during the second decade.

2. As a preliminary to the introduction of the ~~F~~five-year plan the Govt. sanctioned in 1945-46 a limited scheme of compulsory elementary education in selected villages in each district. The scheme aimed at bringing to schools children of school-age and to retain them there till they complete the lower elementary school course (up to Fifth Standard). The scheme was ~~further~~ extended to a few more villages in each district during the years 1946-47 and 1947-48. The number of children that may have been brought to schools in these areas ~~was esti-mated~~ will be as follows:-

1945-46.	..	1.70 lakhs.
1946-47	..	2 lakhs.
1947-48	..	1.50 "

3. The further extension of the scheme of compulsory ele. education during 1948-49 was deferred as the D.P.I. brought to notice certain defects in the working of the scheme already introduced. He has been separately asked to suggest measures for remedying the defects ~~noticed in the working of the scheme~~. A scheme of Attendance Officers has also been sanctioned to enforce ~~compulsory~~ regular attendance of children in schools in compulsory areas.

4. The Retrenchment and Re-organization Committed appointed by Govt. has made the following recommendations:-

" The Committee feels that there should be a planned expansion of ~~elementary of~~ elementary education so that there ~~should~~ may be a target for the next five years and universal compulsory elementary education may be ~~obtained~~ attained within a reasonable time. Any additional resources available should be earmarked for the expansion of elementary education.

A m. P3NF

p.t.o.

" There should be a standing commitment to provide an increase ~~in allotments~~ in allotments every year so that the maximum cost of full introduction of compulsory elementary education may be reached in not later than 10 years. The maximum may be worked out and the allotment may be graduated, so as to make up the maximum during a period of 10 years by additional annual instalments of 1/10th. "

5. It has been estimated that there are about 70 lakhs of children of school-age in this Province, of whom about 35 lakhs of children will be attending elementary schools. The question now for consideration is to prepare a scheme for bringing the remaining 35 lakhs of children to schools within a period of 10 years. The number of ~~students~~ pupils for whom provision should be made each year will be about 3.5 lakhs. The cost of educating a child has been estimated at Rs.18/- per pupil as worked out in the margin.* For bringing 3.5 lakhs of children to school a provision of Rs. 63 lakhs will be required each year. The expenditure will be on a progressive scale rising by Rs 63 lakhs every year. The cost at the end of the 10 years will be Rs 6.3 crores (X). The orders in circulation on the proposal have been extracted below:-

	Per year. Rs.
*Pay of a teacher (higher grade)	360
Dearness allowance.	192
Contingencies.	18
Rent for school buildings.	70
Total. Rs.	640

This expenditure is for educating 35 pupils.

Cost on educating one pupil is $\frac{640}{35}$ = 18.

" They have rightly said that the spread of elementary education is the primary responsibility of the Govt. and must be faced even at great cost.

xx xx xx

The real crux of the matter is the ~~ir~~ suggestion ~~in (3)~~ that there should be a standing commitment to provide an increase in allotment every year so that the maximum cost of full introduction of compulsory elementary education may be reached in full within a period of 10 years, and every year 1/10th of the requisite additional provision should be made in the Budget.

As has been said often by the Minister for Education in the Centre, we cannot afford to be waiting for 20 and 30 years for compulsory education even upto the 5th standard. We must take up the matter boldly and courageously. I think if we face the problem boldly and courageously, we can cut it down to 10 years.

xx xx xx

This cost is very heavy for a Govt. like this. The Minister for Education at the Centre has promised us a grant for this purpose. I think when we make the plan and agitate on it, they will certainly contribute some amount. But it is open to us to see whether it cannot be made cheaper.

xx xx xx

(Copy M' a. h. 20-21 N.F. also.)

H — p. 11 N.F.*

p. 17 (X) Dy. depts. suggestions in Retrenchment ... of the Committee. Dr. Sey's views were as follows:- (Copy p. 16 N.F.)

p. 18 N.F.

p. 20 N.F.

p. 21 N.F.

p. 22 N.F.

" I believe that, with the suggestions, the suggestion of the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee must be accepted. After all Finance must be our servant rather than our master. We shall and must be able to find the finance and must face it courageously. We have come as popular representatives of the people and they will certainly expect from us a definite plan for the spread of elementary education as one of our first duties. If we take up this problem boldly and resolutely, that will be one of the greatest things that we would be doing for our Province. It shall be our pride and honour if we can inaugurate a plan by which compulsory elementary education could be spread throughout the Province ~~xxxxxx~~ within 10 years.

I would like H.M.(Fin.) and H.Pr. and other colleagues in the Cabinet to view this question from that point of view. "

T.S.A(vinashilingam)
Chettiar,
12-5-48,
H.M. (Education).

" This is a matter of big policy involving a huge recurring expenditure. Must be discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet. "

B.G(opala)R(eddi).
16-5-48.
H.M.(Finance).

" Until existing elementary education becomes efficient we need not try new experiments. "

O.P.R(amasami)Reddiar,
27-5-48.
Hon. Premier.

" This is a matter of policy in which a large commitment is involved. I only wish that this matter be considered by the Cabinet.

We talk so much about spreading compulsory elementary education throughout the province. Of course elementary education means to-day basic education because that is the accepted policy of Government. We ourselves and the members of the Cabinet in many places speak on these terms. This is only a scheme to put that into practice. The Cabinet may accept it or reject it, but it is my duty to place it before the Cabinet. What I want is that it may be considered by the Cabinet. I hope H.Pr. will allow it to be considered by the Cabinet. It is open to them to do whatever they please with it. "

T.S.A(vinashilingam) Chettiar,
29-5-48.
H.M.(Education).

B.G(opala)R(eddi),
1-6-48.
H.M.(Finance).

" Let it come before the informal meeting of Ministers first. "

O.P.R(amasami) Reddiar,
11-6-48.
Hon. Premier.

The suggestion of the Retrenchment Committee may be placed before the meeting of the Council of Ministers for orders.

Despatched roneo copies to all H.Ms. and H.Pr.
28/7/48.

14.8.48

16/6/48

(4) E. & P. H.Dept. (B2) 7

NOTE FOR THE INFORMAL MEETING OF THE HON. MINISTERS.

Introduction of Compulsory Basic Education.

In 1945 the Govt. drew up a five year plan of post-war educational development. Seven schemes were included in the plan. The scheme of introduction of compulsory elementary education was one of them. The intention then was not to introduce the scheme of Basic education in the province but to impart elementary education according to the syllabuses approved in 1939. The scheme was introduced on a limited scale in 1945-46 and was extended during the years 1946-47 and 1947-48. It has been estimated that about 5 lakhs of children may have been enrolled newly in elementary schools under the scheme during the three years.

2. After the present Govt. assumed office the question of introduction of Basic education was taken up in right earnest. The proposals formulated for the extension of the scheme of compulsory elementary education (under the existing syllabuses) during 1948-49 were not accepted by the Govt. They decided to utilise the allotment suggested for the purpose on the expansion of the scheme of Basic education. The D.P.I. was asked to draw up a programme for the expansion of Basic education in the Province within a period of 10 years.

p 11 CF, File below

3. The Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee appointed by the Government made the following recommendation:

p 3 NF P

"The Committee feels that there should be a planned expansion of elementary education so that there may be a target for the next five years and universal compulsory elementary education may be attained within a reasonable time. Any additional resources available should be earmarked for the expansion of elementary education.

p 11 NF

There should be a standing commitment to provide an increase in allotments every year so that the maximum cost of full introduction of compulsory elementary education may be reached in not later than 10 years. The maximum may be worked out and the allotment may be graduated, so as to make up the maximum during a period of 10 years by additional annual instalments of 1/10th."

Accordingly the question of extension of the scheme of compulsory elementary education under the old syllabuses was taken up and it was decided in circulation that the matter should be brought before an informal meeting of the

p 22 NF

Ministers. A note for the informal meeting was prepared and copies circulated to all H.Ms.

4. The D.P.I. submitted also a programme for the expansion of Basic education within a period of 10 years - vide paragraph 2 above. The programme comprised the following items:--

(1) Conversion of all training schools into Basic training schools.

(2) Retraining of teachers in elementary schools in the principles of Basic education.

(3) Conversion of existing elementary schools into Basic schools.

It has been ordered that the programme prepared by the D.P.I. should also be discussed at an informal meeting of the ministers. A note was got approved and copies circulated to all H.Ms.

5. In the meanwhile at the instance of H.M.(Edn.) the Basic Edn. Officer has submitted a scheme for the expansion of Basic Education. He has stated that as in future all education from Standards I to V will be really Basic education, there is no need to maintain the distinction between compulsory ele. education and Basic education. According to him the expansion of compulsory ele. edn. should be suspended until 1951, by which time sufficient number of teachers trained in Basic education will become available and Compulsory Basic ele. education introduced from 1951-52. H.M.(Edn.) has desired that the scheme prepared by the Basic Edn. Officer should be substituted for the two schemes referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 above and placed before an informal meeting of H.Ms.

6. The scheme of compulsory Basic Education involves expenditure on the following items:--

(1) opening of new basic training schools

(2) opening of new basic schools with the teachers trained in Basic training schools

(3) conversion of existing training schools into basic training schools.

(4) conversion of existing elementary schools into Basic schools.

(5) Provision of buildings for Basic training schools and for Basic elementary schools.

(1) above:- It has been estimated that about 102 training schools may be started at the rate of 34 schools each year beginning with 1949-50. The cost of opening these schools has been estimated as follows:--

Year	Cost		Total
	Recurring	Non-recurring	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1949-50	5,96,800	2,44,800	8,41,600
1950-51	20,33,960	2,44,800	22,78,760
1951-52	35,64,760	2,44,800	38,09,560
1952-53	44,82,740	...	44,82,740

(2) above:- The cost on this account is on a progressive scale, and has been worked out on the following basis.

Pay of a teacher - average pay in the time scale of Rs.30-45.

D.A. at Rs.19 a month

Rent and contingencies at Rs.10 per teacher for a month

Equipment at Rs.300 per teacher

(3) above:- No additional staff is required for the Basic Training school except a craft attender. It is usual to sanction a cook on Rs.40 p.m. for each school and grant a deputy warden allowance of Rs.15 a month. Stipends are allowed to teachers at Rs.18 a month in basic training schools while in the ordinary training schools the rate is Rs.12 a month. Hence the extra cost under stipends will also have to be taken into account in the conversion. The recurring cost will be Rs.7,300 per school. A non-recurring expenditure to the extent of Rs.7,200 is to be incurred on supply of equipment, utensils, books, etc. There are 160 training schools and the conversion may be at the rate of 16 schools a year.

(4) above:- The conversion involves retraining of teachers in Basic education and supply of equipment to schools. The D.P.I. has stated that it will be sufficient if 7,700 teachers are retrained in Basic educatio and that other teachers will become conversant with the principles of basic education as and when they work along

the teachers who have received the training. The cost of retraining has been estimated as follows:--

Years.	No. of teachers to be trained.	Cost of training Rs.
1948-49	130	44,550
1949-50	560	1,90,600
1950-51	1,050	3,54,250
1951-52	2,590	8,77,400
1952-53	3,360	11,19,600

As regards the supply of equipment the cost has been estimated at Rs.300 per teacher. There are 32,000 elementary schools now functioning in the province with 1,15,200 teachers. If these schools are to be converted into Basic schools within a period of 10 years convers on will be at the rate of 3,200 schoolsper year. The expenditure on supply of equipment to these schools would be Rs.3.46 crores.

(5) above:- The cost of construction of buildings for 102* schools has been estimated at Rs.153 lakhs. This expenditure is only in respect of Basic training schools to be newly opened. In the case of the existing training schools which are to be converted into Basic training schools the question of provision of buildings will have to be considered. There is no information as to how many of these schools will require buildings. The estimate will require revision.

* 10 buildings are to be constructed this year.

At present 15,000 elementary schoolshave no buildings of their own. Besides these about 30,000 schools may have to be opened under the scheme of compulsory Basic education. The provision of buildings for the 45,000 schools will be Rs.54 crores at the rate of Rs.12,000 per school. The expenditure will have to be spread over a period of 10 years. It may be pointed out that the estimate of Rs.12,000 for a building for each school has been framed by the Basic Education Officer. It does not appear that it is based on any approved type design.

The total cost of the scheme of compulsory Basic education as now estimated by the Basic Education Officer is shown in the statement appended to the note. A statement is also attached to the note comparing the cost of introduction of Basic education and compulsory elementary education as originally estimated and the cost of introducing compulsory Basic education as now estimated ~~is also attached.~~ It will be seen from this statement that the total cost of the two schemes as originally estimated comes to ~~Rs.3.52~~ 38.52 crores while the cost of compulsory Basic education as estimated now comes to Rs.94.63 crores. The large increase in the estimate is mainly due to the proposals for the provision of buildings for Basic training schools and Basic elementary schools which comes to Rs.55.38 crores. The proposals are placed before an informal meeting of the H.Ms. for orders.

22/10/48

(00) cost of the scheme of compulsory basic ed.

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	Recurring cost at the end of the year	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)												
Opening of Basic Training schools ..	8.42	22.79	38.10	44.83	44.83	44.83	44.83	44.83	44.83	44.83	44.83	44.83	427.95
Opening of Basic elementary schools			36.80	36.80 58.40	95.20 80.00	175.20 80.00	255.20 80.00	335.20 80.00	415.20 80.00	495.20 80.00	575.20 80.00	655.20	1038.40
Conversion of existing training schools into Basic training schools	1.17 1.15	2.34 1.15	3.51 1.15	4.68 1.15	5.85 1.15	7.02 1.15	8.19 1.15	9.36 1.15	1053 1.15	11.70 1.15	11.70 -	11.70 -	76.05 11.50
Conversion of existing elementary schools into Basic schools	1.91 34.56	3.54 34.56	8.77 34.56	11.20 34.56	34.56	34.56	34.56	34.56	34.56	34.56	-	-	25.42 345.60
Buildings for Basic training schools	30	27	27	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138
Buildings for Basic elementary schools	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	~~540~~		5400
	617.21	631.38	689.89	758.62	828.59	882.76	963.93	1045.10	1126.27	1207.44	711.73	711.73	

total cost up to 1959-60 9462.92 lakhs
or 94.63 crores.

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BM
19/10/48.

Items of expenditure	Cost according to original proposals		Total cost of compulsory Basic education for as ~~now~~ estimated by the Asst Basic Education Officer.
	Total cost of compulsory education	Total cost of basic education	
	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
Opening of basic training schools	-	-	427.95
Opening of basic elementary schools	3465	-	3030.40
Conversion of existing training schools into basic training schools	-	56.66	87.55
Conversion of existing elementary schools into basic schools	-	330.97	371.02
Buildings for basic training schools	-	-	138
Buildings for basic elementary schools	-	-	5400
	3465	387.63	9462.92

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(10) 17

NOTE ON THE COST OF THE SCHEMES GIVEN IN THE STATEMENT IN THE FILE.

The introduction of Basic Education, introduction of compulsory education and opening of schools in school-less centres are treated separately and estimated cost shown separately. As in future all education from standards I to V will be really Basic education, there is no need to maintain this distinction between Ele Education and Basic Education in our plans. ~~The two may therefore be combined.~~ As for opening of schools in school-less centres, this will also come under expansion of education, whether in the compulsory area or non-compulsory area. All the three items may therefore, for the purpose of calculation of grant, be treated as one.

Regarding the training of teachers, all new training under postwar scheme will be basic training so far as teachers for the 1st five standards of elementary schools are concerned. Therefore the estimated cost under the introduction of basic education is distributed (as shown in the note) between Training of teachers and the introduction of compulsory education. No separate estimate for the introduction of basic education is, therefore, necessary.

Two new schemes not mentioned in the Secretariat note may also be considered for the purpose of postwar grant. They relate to the taking over of the Management of the Victory Memorial Blind school, Poonamalee and the taking over the management by Government the Y.M.C.A.College of Physical Education. A separate statement is enclosed.

R.V. Rudrappaswami,
2.9.48.

A plan for the introduction of compulsory Basic Ed. up to standard V (age 11+) in a ten year period

TRAINING OF TEACHERS: Item I:

In this Presidency there are 160 Training Schools(of which 17 are Basic Training Schools) wherein 17,300 teachers are trained every year. Of these 13,600 are higher elementary and 3,700 secondary grades. Every year about 6,800 higher elementary grade teachers come out of the Training Schools. The total number of teachers employed in all elementary schools in the Province is about, 1,15,200 of which 16,400 are of Secondary Grades and Graduates. The remaining 98,800 are of elementary grade. Atleast 5% of this number is required for replacement on account of retirement etc. This would mean that out of 6800 higher grade teachers who come out of the Training Schools 4,900 will be required for replacement and only the remaining 1,900 will be available for expansion of compulsory elementary education and for replacing untrained teachers in the existing schools. Hence before the expansion of compulsion is introduced it is most essential that a large number of trained teachers are made available. For the purpose additional facilities have to be provided for training of teachers.

Since the idea is to introduce compulsory Basic Education, a large number of Basic Training Schools has to be opened. But this has to be limited to the number of basic trained graduates -- available every year. According to the plan in the current year it may be possible to secure the services of 80 Basic Trained -- graduates from the beginning of the next school year (35 from - Perianaickenpalayam, 35 from Pentapadu and 10 from Wardha). Allowing 12 people for meeting the requirements of the existing B.T. Schools about 68 graduate teachers trained in basic education will be available for the opening of new Basic Training Schools next year. It may be possible to open 34 new Basic Training Schools with these 68 teachers in the next school year. In each school provision may be made to admit 80 students every year so that each school will have 4 sections (2 seniors and 2 Juniors from the 2nd year of its opening. But there exists the problem of securing suitable accommodation for all the 34 schools to be opened in case the scheme of Construction of buildings for 12 Basic Training Schools matures this year there may be 10 buildings available for 10 schools. For the remaining 24 schools to be opened rented buildings may have to be

secured....

secured till pucca buildings are provided by the Government.

All the 34 schools if opened during 1949-50 will be able to supply 2,720 teachers at the end of 1951-52. Including 1,900 teachers who will be available from the existing training schools, 4620 teachers or 4600 teachers will become available for introduction of compulsory Basic Education. In case 34 Training Schools are opened every year for a period of 3 years from - 1949-50 it may be possible to proceed with the expansion scheme of compulsory Basic Education. The number of Basic Training Schools to be opened every year and the number of teachers that will be available every year are furnished hereunder:-

YEAR.	Number of schools at the beginning of the year.	Number of schools to be opened.	Total No of Training - Schools.	Number of teachers who will become available in	Number of teachers required for replacement.	Number of teachers available for compulsion.
1949-50.	160	34	194	9500 in 51-52.	4900	4600
1950-51.	194	34	228	12200 in 52-53.	4900	7300
1951-52.	228	34	262	14900 in 53-54.	4900	10000
1952-53.	262	--	262	14900 in 54-55.	4900	10000

According to the above if 14,900 teachers are made available every year from 1953-54 it may be possible to bring 33.86 lacs of children under compulsion by the end of 1959-60 as shown under Item II below:

From 1953-54 onwards, the existing 150 ordinary Training - Schools can be taken up for conversion into Basic Training - Schools.

As regards buildings for the Basic Training Schools a five year plan may be drawn up so that all the 102 new Basic Training Schools proposed to be opened may have buildings of their own. Excluding the 10 buildings that may be made available in 1949-50, 92 buildings will have to be constructed. This may be done - gradually year after year. Provision may be made for the construction of 20 buildings during 1949-50. In the succeeding years at the rate of 18 buildings per year all the new Basic Training Schools will have buildings by 1953-54.

.....3

ITEM II. With reference to the number of teachers available under Item No.1 above, it may be possible to bring under compulsion 33.86 lacs of children by the end of 59-60 as shown in the following table Calculation has been made at the rate of one teacher for every 35 pupils.

YEAR.	Number of teachers available for expansion scheme.	Number of pupils in lacs that will be brought under instruction.
1945-46. ..	..	1.70 Number already brought
1946-47. ..	..	2.00 under compulsory Ele-
1947-48. ..	..	1.50 mentary Education.
1948-51. ..	..	... Expansion of compulsion suspended.
1951-52. ..	4,600	1.61
1952-53. ..	7,300	2.55
53-54. ..	10,000	3.50
54-55. ..	10,000	3.50
55-56. ..	10,000	3.50
56-57. ..	10,000	3.50
57-58. ..	10,000	3.50
58-59. ..	10,000	3,50
59-60. ..	10,000	3.50
	81,900	33.86

Compulsory Basic Education

Including the number of elementary Grade teachers in the existing elementary schools (98,800) the number that will be employed in elementary school number in 1959-60 will be 1,80,700. About 5% of this will be required every year for replacement. This comes to about 9000 teachers.

Out of 14,900 teachers who will come out of the Training Schools every year, 9000 will be required for replacement and the remaining 5900 will be available for introducing compulsion in standards above the 5th from the year 1960-61.

Since it is necessary to go ahead with the provision of satisfactory accommodation for schools along with the expansion scheme of compulsion, provision may be made for the construction of 500 Basic School buildings year after year for a period of 10 years, so that at the end of that period it may be possible to have 5,000 Basic School buildings. The estimated cost of each building is about Rs.12,000/-.

The cost on account of the above proposals is shown in the appendix.

I. COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF BASIC TRAINING SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS.	TOTAL COST OF BUILDINGS IN LACS.
1948-49. ..	10 ..	15 @ Rs.1.5 lacs per building.
1949-50. ..	20 ..	30
1950-51. ..	18 ..	27
1951-52. ..	18 ..	27
1952-53. ..	18 ..	27
1953-54. ..	18 ..	27

II. COST OF TRAINING TEACHERS 1949-50.

Estimate of expenditure on 34 Basic Training Schools to be opened during 1949-50.

Staff per school.	Cost in 1949-50 from 1--7--1949.	Total cost per annuam.
2 L.Ts. Secondary grade teachers. 1 Part-Time Music Teacher. 1 Craft Attender. 1 Clerk. 1 Cook. 1 Deputy Warden. 2 Secondary Grade Teachers for the Model School.	Total cost of 34 schools(3904 x 34). 1,32,736.	2,90,904.
Total cost in 1949-50 for 8 months per school 3904 Annual Cost. 8556		
Stipends for 2720 students @ Rs.18/-	3,91,680	5,87,520
Excursion expenses @Rs.500/- per school for 34 schools.	17,000	17,000
Contingencies at Rs.500/-per school for 34 schools.	17,000	17,000
Rent for 24 schools at Rs.200 P.M.	38,400	57,600
	5,96,816	9,70,024

NON-RECHRRING COST.

Furniture, Equipment etc.		5,000
Books and Periodicals.		1,000
Kitchen Utensils.		1,000
Games Materials.		200
	Total.	7,200
Total cost for 34 schools, ...	2,44,800	

TOTAL COST IN 1949-50.

RECURRING. ..	5,96,800
NON-RECURRING.	2,44,800
Total.	8,41,600

P.T.O.

Schools opened in 1950-51:

Staff. ..	3,49,384.	(2,90,904 / 58,480 / 3,49,384)
Stipends.	10,28,160	
Excursion.	17,000	
Contingencies.	17,000	
Rent for 16 buildings at Rs.200/-	38,400	
It is presumed that 18 buildings will be constructed and made available for 18 schools.		
Total. ...	14,49,944.	

SCHOOLS TO BE OPENED IN 1951-52.

Staff for details vide work sheet for 1949-50.	1,32,736	
Stipends. ...	3,91,680	
Excursions and contingencies.	34,000	
Rent for 34 schools at Rs.200/- per school.	54,400	
Total.	6,12,816	

NON-RECURRING.

Equipment etc. for 34 schools at Rs.7,200 per school. 2,44,800

TOTAL COST IN 1951--52.

Recurring.	15,01,996	
	14,49,944	
	6,12,816	
		35,64,756
Non-Recurring. ..		2,44,800
TOTAL.		38,09,556

COST IN 1952--53.

1) Schools opened in 1949-50.
Total cost. .. 15,01,996

SCHOOLS OPENED in 1950-51.

Staff.	4,30,236
Stipends.	10,28,160
Excursion and contingencies.	34,000
Rent for 16 buildings.	38,400
	15,30,796

Schools opened in 1951-52:

(P.T.O.)

COST IN 1950--51.

Cost of 34 Schools opened in 1949--50:

		Expenditure in	Total Expr.
STAFF as per previous year.	..	2,90,904	2,90,904
Addl. Staff: 2 L.Ts. and 1 Secondary Grade teacher for each school.		58,480 (for 8 months).	1,39,332
Stipends for 2720 seniors for 13 months and for 2720 juniors for 8 months @ Rs.18/-		10,28,160	
Excursion expenses for 34 schools @Rs.500/- per school.	..	17,000	
Contingencies.	..	17,000	
Rent for 4 schools at Rs.200/-per mensem. (It is presumed that 20 schools will have buildings of their own in 1950-51)		9,600	
	Total.	14,21,144.	

Cost of 34 Schools to be opened during 1950--51:-

	Cost in 1950-51.	Total cost.
Staff.- for details vide the working sheet for 1949-50.	1,32,736	2,90,904
Stipends. "	3,91,680	
Excursions. "	17,000	
Contingencies. "	17,000	
Rent for 34 buildings at Rs.200/- per month. for 8 months	54,400	
	6,12,816.	

NON-RECURRING.

Equipment etc at Rs.7,200/-. per school for 34 schools.	2,44,800.

TOTAL COST 1950--1951.

RECURRING.	14,21,144.	
	6,12,816	
		20,33,960
Non-Recurring.		2,44,800
Total.		22,78,760

COST IN 1951--52.

SCHOOLS OPENED IN 1949--50.

Staff.	4,30,236	(2,90,904 + 1,39,332 = 4,30,236)
Stipends.	10,28,160	
Excursion.	17,000	
Contingencies.	17,000	
Rent for 4 schools,	9,600	
	15,01,996.	

.....4

Schools opened in 1951-52:-

Staff.	3,49,384
Stipends.	10,28,160
Excursion	17,000
Contingencies.	17,000
Rent 16 schools.	38,400
	14,49,944

(18 buildings will be available for 18 schools).

COST IN 1952--53.

RECURRING.	15,01,996	
	15,30,796	
	14,49,944	
		44,82,736

ABSTRACT - COST OF TRAINING TEACHERS.

Year.	Number of schools to be opened.	COST IN EACH YEAR. Recurring.	Non-Recurring.	T o t a l.
49-50. ..	34 ..	5,96,800	2,44,800	8,41,600
50-51. ..	34 ..	20,33,960	2,44,800	22,78,760
51-52. ..	34. ..	35 ~~36~~,64,760	2,44,800	38,09,560
52-53. ..	.. ..	44,82,740	..	44,82,740

(PTO)

III. COST OF COMPULSION - ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE IS SHOWN IN LACS.

	1951-52	52-53.	53-54.	54-55.	55-56.	56-57.	57-58.	58-59.	59-60.
Recurring.	22.08	57.12.	105.12	153.12	201.12.	249.12	297.12	345.12	393.12

1950-51
4600 trs.
4600x12x40
55200x40
22,08,000
48 lacs.

The cost is calculated at the following rates per teacher:

Pay of Rs.30/
contingencies 5/-
Rent. Rs. ~~35~~ 5/-

Allowances have not been included. In case the dearness allowance is also taken into account the cost will have to be increased by 2/3 (roughly).

Buildings	1949-50.	50-51.	51-52.	52-53.	53-54.	54-55.	55-56.	56-57.	57-58.	58-59.
Non-Recurring	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60

NEW SCHEMES TO BE INCLUDED IN THE 'POSTWAR SCHEMES'.

For the purpose of Government of India Grant under the Postwar Scheme, the following two schemes also may be considered. A rough estimate of the cost involved is submitted below.

I. TAKING OVER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE VICTORY MEMORIAL BLIND SCHOOL, POONAMALLEE FROM JULY 1948, WITH A VIEW TO TRAIN TEACHERS FOR BLIND AND DEAF SCHOOLS.

(Already taken over by Government - G.O.No.Ms. 1672 Edn.dated 30--6--48)

Expenditure: Non-recurring....Nil.

Recurring:

1948-49(8months)..Rs.42,000.

Ultimate (Full year).Rs.56,000.

Receipts.

Interest from endowments.....	Rs.17,000
Sale proceeds of articles.....	Rs. 7,000
	Rs.24,000

Net ultimate expenditure.... Rs.32,000

II. OPENING OF A GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION BY TAKING OVER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE Y.M.C.A.COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION WITH A VIEW TO TRAIN MORE TEACHERS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

(Proposal being submitted to Government as a Part II-scheme for 1949--50).

Cost:- Non-recurring....Compensation payable to the Y.M.C.A. for buildings and equipment....Rs.2 lakhs.

Recurring.....Maintenance of the Govt.College. Rs.70,000/-

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(19) 35

Education and Public Health Department.

NOTE FOR THE CABINET.
SCHEME FOR SOCIAL SERVICE.

While considering the attitude to be adopted by Government over Sri Vedaratnam Pillai's resolution, the Cabinet suggested that I should present a scheme for Social Service which may be adopted by Government. I have thought over the matter for some time. I have had discussions over it with various persons and I suggest the following scheme.

In the present state of the country, the necessity for giving a big drive for social service of various aspects is immense. Either we must employ a large army of men for these various aspects of social service such as Education, Public Health, Adult Education, Rural Service etc., or we must be able to find voluntary workers to do this work. In our present financial circumstances, we are finding it increasingly difficult even to finance the normal progress in the nation-building departments. It will be well high impossible to take up large schemes unless we go in for voluntary service or conscription. Compulsion of all students for one year is a very difficult proposition because of the possible unwillingness of the students themselves and because of the large numbers involved. To organise it will indeed be very difficult as at present situated. And so it is necessary that we should put it on the voluntary basis, giving these people who offer themselves for Social Services an inducement to do so. Other Governments have tackled this question and the United Provinces Government also have come forward to insist upon a year of social service on all those who aspire for posts in Government or Local Boards or Aided School services. This scheme mainly follows their scheme.

The varieties of social services which these candidates may be made to serve must be of a sort in which a large amount of specialised training will not be necessary, but of a nature in which a short training will do. We must be able to provide for that training at a small cost and in a short period. Viewed from these standards the social service which are urgent and necessary and to which these candidates should be utilized may be

(1) Rural Uplift work
(2) Elementary Education
(3) Secondary Education
(4) Adult Education
(5) Library work; and
(6) Internal defence services - such as Home Guards.

For rural uplift, Adult Education etc., it is necessary that we should frame a syllabus as well as the ways in which we can put these people into good use. That will be done in consultation with the rural uplift and other relevent departments.

For service in elementary schools already untrained teachers are allowed. It is possible for the Department to give these candidates a short training in which the elements of teaching may be taught to them. Candidates passing school final may be allotted for elementary schools and graduates or undergraduates, may be allowed to serve in High Schools. In view of the fact that there is a large dearth of teachers, we are not able to open as many schools as we would like, this will prove greatly useful in this direction. I must state for the information of Hon'ble Ministers that there are already 600 candidates appointed in high schools for want of trained teachers.

In view of adult suffrage, the matter of adult education has become much more important today than before. I have had a talk with the Educational Officer of the Corporation and I am planning to launch a big adult education drive in the city in which the students also will take their proper share. It will be necessary to have permenent adult education centres in various places in the

districts also and for this also these candidates will be immensly useful.

In my talk with some of the Cabinet members it was mentioned that these raw men without training will not be suitable for service in the various spheres mentioned above. I should make it clear that this is not so. It is intended that we should give a short training for about a month or six weeks to all these persons before putting them to work.

I was also told that in the present circumstances we should not make this qualification of Social Ssrvice an essential qualification for service in Government or Local Board or Aided services, but that we make it as an additional qualification. Personally I am of opinion that it may be made one of the qualifications necessary for Government service and for service in Local Boards and aided schools. But if other Ministers are of opinion that this should be only as an additional qualification qualifying them for service in Government and Local Boards, their suggestion also may be tried for a short period of time, say 3 years, before taking further steps.

Now comes the matter of finance. It will be necessary to appoint one officer at least of the cadre of Senior Deputy Inspector of Schools with the necessary clerical staff to organise these classes as well as to distribute these candidates in these various centres. The Senior Deputy Inspector of Schools is usually of the first grade among the L.Ts. viz., Rs.170-240. One Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction may be necessary to carry on this work in the Director's Office. He may be of a Deputy Director's grade or senior District Educational Officer's grade. He must be able to organise the whole work throughout the Province.

These candidates, whose services we conscript, must also be maintained. A sort of a living maintenance allowance must be given to them. That is the scheme of the United Province Government also. I suggest Rs.25/- for post-sixth form candidates and Rs.35/- for graduates. The starting salary that we give to graduates under Government service is Rs.85 plus dearness allowance and the starting salary for School Finals is about Rs.45/- plus Rs.18/- as dearness allowance. And so, the Government, by employing these people, will profit largely even when after paying this maintenance allowance. In fact there will be a saving for Government. Graduates will act as substitutes for those who receive Rs.85-165 and the others will act as substitutes ~~for those who receive Rs.85-165 and those who will receive~~ to those who will receive a pay of Rs.45/- to Rs.90/- and so that Government will substantially gain from this arrangement even when they are employed in aided schools, elementary as well as secondary. It may be presumed that we may get a thousand graduates who would like to have this qualification. Under this arrangement, Government will roughly save Rs.50/- per graduate and Rs.25/- per school final. Roughly about 1,000/- graduates and 5,000 school finals may come into this scheme. This will result in a saving of about Rs.8,16,000/- in the first item and Rs.22,80,000 in the second. The expenditure involved is negligible.

Apart from the savings for Government, this has got a great advantage of giving practical experience to those who want to take service under State and bring them into direct touch with the people. Considering from all sides, this is a scheme which is worth attempting and I have no doubt it will greatly benefit the country.

T.S.A(vinashilingam)
13.9.47.
Minister for Education.

In pursuance of the Cabinet decision to circulate a Scheme for Social Service, the above scheme was submitted. The scheme was circulated to all the Members of the Cabinet. Opinions have been received from eight of the members of the Cabinet which are as follows:--

1. H.M., L.A. "I think that Arts Graudates may be required to undergo training in Social Service for a period of one year before degrees are conferred on them. This is not necessary in the case of Science and other technical graduates as they undergo practical training before completing their College course. However, even during their student course, they may be given training in rural uplift and may even be asked to go to villages, make living contact with the villagers and learn things about agriculture etc. They may be given training in Development of cottage industries and specially in adult education, library movement, hygiene and sanitation and about the general political situation."

2. H.M.Food. "I have seen the scheme of Social Service you have sent. The financial implications seem satisfactory but I am not quite so happy with regard to the personnel. My own feeling is that the choice of the personnel has got to be done after a thorough investigation of the persons concerned. It would be better if they understand the outline of the purpose of the scheme so that the future entrants may have an idea as to what they are expected to do. On the whole, I approve of the scheme and the matter may go before the Council of Ministers".

3. H.M.Agri. " I think H.M.Education has mainly concentracted on getting recruits to Education Department. My ideas are:

(1) A list of Social Services should be drawn up adding something more to the subjects suggested by H.M.Education such as:

(i) Harijan Uplift and Welfare;
(ii) Agriculture;
(iii) Improvement of Live Stock;
(iv) Rural Sanitation;
(v) Field-work required for Engineering Draftsmen;
(vi) Clerical work in any Department; and
(vii) General Propaganda.

(2) A Director of Social Welfare should be in charge of the work.

(3) Applications should be called for from graduates, secondary passed people etc. and people with only Oriental Diplomas should also be invited.

(4) To make it attractive, one years' course in any of the subjects should get preference for any appointment under the Government or Government sponsored institutions.

(5) A Selection Committee should help the Director to allocate the applicants to different courses of training.

(6) They should be given a maintenance allowance during the course of training."

4. H.M.Industries "(a) The persons that are selected for Social Service must have a course of training for at least six weeks.

(b) The Social Service must be held as an additional qualification for Government or other services.

(c) The candidates whose services are taken must be paid.

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(d) I consider that their pay must be adequate for their maintenance without their being made to be dependent on sources other than the one provided by the Government. The scale suggested for graduates and postsixth form candidates is too low. The salary must be sufficient to purchase two meals and some tiffin every day. The salary will have to depend upon the cost of living. ~~[illegible]~~ I should suggest Rs.35/- for post-sixth form candidates and Rs.45/- for graduates as a minimum."

5. H.M.Public Health "The U.P.Government scheme of compulsory social service for graduates appeals to me very much. The proposal made by H.M.Education is worth trying. If the call for such social service is made by our respected leaders like Gandhiji, Nehru and C.Rajagopalachari, it is bound to meet with sufficient response. We are in need of a large number of men to take up teaching work until we are able to get fully trained teachers. We require a large army of workers for other kinds of service also in rural areas. Social Service of the kind suggested, may, for the present, be considered as an additional qualification for service in Government and Local bodies. The scheme may be tried on a small scale to begin with and gradually extended in the light of experience."

6. H.M.Prohibition. " I consider the scheme to be very valuable and if properly carried out, would prove a powerful agency for 'better living' in our villages and towns."

7. H.M.Publick Works. " I would like to have further particulars about the training proposed to be given, when this is discussed in person. The training for Social Service should only be an additional qualification"

8. H.M.Rural Development "It is better to recruit women also. They are the best people for social service. A separate agency may also be set up to give them training."

On a perusal of the opinions expressed above, it may be seen that there is a general agreement on the scheme itself except for some details. Many of the suggestions given by H.Ms. may be incorporated in the scheme.

The Suggestion given by H.M.(Agriculture) about the additional aspects of Social Service may be accepted and worked out in detail except that clerical and propaganda work may not be prescribed as Social Service. His other suggestions also will be considered in working out the details.

The suggestions of H.M.(Industries) about the course of training will also be considered when working out the details. He has recommended a salary of Rs.35/- p.m. for post-sixth form candidates and Rs.45/- p.m. for graduates as a minimum. I think the salary suggested is a little too high than those suggested in the original memorandum and may be changed as Rs.25 and 40 or may be retained as before as Rs.25 and Rs.35. The suggestions given by other H.M.s. also may be accepted and worked out in the details of the Scheme.

All have suggested that those who undergo the one years's course of social service should get preference in any appointment under Government or Local boards or Government aided institutions; that suggestion also may be accepted. With these remarks, the scheme may be referred to the Cabinet for its consideration.

T.S.A(vinashilingam)
29.10.47.

Extract from Commerce, 21st June 1947. (2)

COMPULSORY SOCIAL SERVICE IN U.P.

Scheme to start in September

* * *

"No one who has not put in one year's social service training according to the schemedrawn up by the Education Department will be eligible for service in ~~xx~~ any Government or local body, or institutions aided or recognised by the Government, or for admission to training or technical institutions recognised or maintained by the Government". Thus observed the Hon'ble Sri Sampurnanand, Minister for Education and Finance, U.P.Government, referring to a scheme of compulsory social service for graduates in the course of his budget speech addressed to the U.P.Legislative Assembly on 4th March last. This scheme, we learn, is now ready and will come into operation from September next.

A beginning in regard to the scheme referred to above is to be made with graduates. Each graduate will have to put in one year's compulsory social service in villages. The Government will bear all expenses incurred in connection with the training. It is estimated that it will come to about Rs.438 per head. A sum of Rs.6.57 lakhs has been earmarked in the budget this year. The Government expects that, out of 2,500 students who graduate from the Province's Universities, at least 1,500 will come up for training. Next year, under-graduates may also be included in the scheme. The number of trainees may then go up to 6,000. With a view to organising the scheme, a new post- Director of Social Services - has been created and the appointment also has been made.

In the first instance, camps will be started at three centres which include Dehra Dun and Fyzabad. At each centre, 500 students will be trained. From these camps trainees will spread into the surrounding villages covering an area of about 40 sq. miles in each centre. The main camp will be divided into four camps of 125 students each and these camps may again be sub-divided into smaller camps of 15 each.

Before commencing the actual contact work, the students will undergo a course of intensive physical training, infantry training target shooting, and motor driving. For this, the services of the U.T.C. will be utilised, it is stated. Lectures will be delivered on subjects such as civics, economics, and history with the help of a special staff recruited for the purpose. The trainees will then go into the fields, make living contacts with the villagers and demonstrate to them how the present standard of farming can be improved. Methods to check soil erosion will be demonstrated to the villagers with the help of the Agricultural ~~D~~Department. The students will also take up afforestation work with the help of the Forest Department. The P.W.D. will lend its services to the trainees in the task of constructing kutcha roads in the villages. In order to enable them to appreciate what is dignity of labour, evidently, the students themselves will be asked to wield the shovel and the pickaxe, though they may be helped by the villagers also in the task. At the end of the year, an informal convention will be held at the main camp when individual experiences will be recounted.

The move made by Mr. Sampurananand is commedable. It provides scope for every graduate to know the economic conditions prevailing in Indian villages at first hand, which even economics

graduates cannot claim to do today. As it is made compulsory for every graduate before entering Government service to undergo such training, it ensures that every employee of the Government has a close and intimate knowledge of the problems of the poverty-stricken villagers of this land of ours. This should enable the employees whether they are in executive or in administrative posts, to view the problems sympathetically and dispose of them promptly. The compulsory social service scheme will thus provide, in a way, a good training ground for the future services of the Province. The trainees may also be expected to act as a good agency for spreading ideals of patriotism, loyalty to Government, and love of social service, and above all, discipline - all of which are woefully lacking in the country today.

Although the scheme is a progressive one, a few words of warning may not be inappropriate here. By its very nature, the scheme derives its inspiration from above and not from the people themselves. It may be noted that no programme of reform can be successfully superimposed on the people without their active participation in it. In the circumstances now prevailing in the country, it is unlikely that the backward classes will take kindly to it, for they are generally uninterested in any scheme which does not tend to bring them direct benefit in kind or coin. It, therefore, behoves the intelligentsia and the cultured classes to take an active interest in the scheme and render all possible assistance to the trainees to carry on their work in the villages, so that any indifference among the rural masses may be done away with easily.

The success of the scheme depends again on the way in which the Director of Social Services and his staff go to tackle their job of training the youghts. They should not approach the problem with any mercenary spirit. Their job requires them to be thoroughly disciplined and more social service minded than the trainees, for otherwise, they will not be able to inspire the trainees. They should equip themselves with an intimate knowledge of the social, economic and political conditions in the several camp areas, so that the problems arising out of these conditions may themselves be placed before the trainees for being solved. In this work, the experience gained by some of the Congress-sponsored non-political organisations like the Harijan Sevak Sangh, the All-India Spinners' Association etc., may be drawn upon freely. The task as a whole is undoubtedly great and, if only because of this, the men hendling it should be greater still, if the scheme is to succeed.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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NOTE FOR THE INFORMAL MEETING OF THE HON. MINISTERS

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SUBJECT:- PROGRAMME for the spread of Basic Education.

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The policy of Government is to introduce the system of Basic education in this Province as soon as possible. To meet the demand for teachers to conduct Basic schools, the Government have opened Basic Training Schools by converting ordinary training schools in certain localities. Basic Training schools conducted by private managements are recognised and aided by the department. With the teachers trained in the Basic training schools, ordinary elementary schools functioning around Basic training schools are converted into Basic schhols. There are at present 27 Basic elementary schools.

2. With a view to accelerating the introduction of Basic education, the Director of Public Instruction has drawn up a programme. The programme consists of the following schemes and it will be spread over a period of 10 years from 1948-49. (This scheme has already been implemented in the current year as explained in paragraph 1 above).

(1) Training of teachers for Basic Training schools.

(2) Conversion of ordinary training schools into Basic training schools with the teachers trained under (1) above.

(3) Retraining of teachers in elementary schools in Basic education.

(4) Conversion of elementary schools into Basic schools with the teachers trained under (2) & (3) above.

Item (1) above:- The Director has suggested that one hundred and twenty teachers (L.T. and others) should be retrained each year in the principles of Basic education for a period of six years beginning from 1949-50. The cost of retraining has been estimated at Rs.76,200/- each year and Rs.4.57 lakhs for the six years.

Item (2) above:- As and when teachers are retrained they will be utilised for converting ordinary training schools into Basic Training schools. Thus twenty-four training schools will be converted each year and the process will be over by the end of 1954-55. The cost of conversion has been estimated as follows:-

Year.	Recurring. Rs.	Non-recurring Rs.
1949-1950	1,78,200	1,58,400
1950-1951	3,84,450	1,72,800
1951-1952	5,90,460	1,72,800
1952-1953	8,02,770	1,72,800
1953-1954	10,08,780	1,72,800
1954-55	12,21,090	1,72,800
	41,86,750	10,22,400

Item (3) above:- The Director has estimated that it will be enough if about 7,700 teachers (about 7 percent of the total number of teachers) are retrained in the principles of Basic Education. Other teachers in elementary schools will become conversant with the principles of Basic education as and when they work along with the teachers who received the training. The cost of retraining 7,700 teachers has been estimated by the Director as follows:--

Year.	No. of teachers to be trained.	Cost of training
		Rs.
1948-1949	130	44,550
1949-1950	560	1, 90,600
1950-1951	1,050	3,54,250
1951-1952	2,590	8,77,400
1952-1953	3,360	11 ,19,600

Item (4) above:- The conversion of ordinary elementary schools into Basic schools does not involve any extra recurring cost. Non-recurring expenditure has to be incurred at the rate of Rs.300/- per teacher or Rs.900/- per school on the purchase of equipment. The number of schools that will be converted into Basic schools each year and the cost of supply of equipment to these schools has been estimated as follows:--

Year.	No. of schools converted.	Cost of supply equipment.
		Rs.
1949-1950	180	1,62,000
1950-1951	523	4,71,000
1951-1952	1,282	11,53,500
1952-1953	2,306	20,76,000
1953-1954	3,655	32,89,500
1954-1955	4,746	42,72,000
1955-1956	6,095	54,85,600
1956-1957	7,186	64,68,000
1957-1958	7,975	71,77,500
		3,05,55,000
		-Rs-

The Finance Secretary recorded the following views in the file:--

"It appears that the compulsory education that is ultimately to be introduced in the whole Province is basic education and this amounts to an admission that the elementary education now given is in some respects defective. If so it seems to me that there should be no question of extending compulsory elementary education under the existing system in any areas, for it is obvious that there will be duplication of expenditure if compulsion under the existing system is extended to new areas and the new schools are then converted into basic schools (which involves expenditure by way of "retraining" of teachers, etc.). However, as the elementary education contemplated for the future is basic education some expenditure by way of conversion of the existing schools into basic schools is inevitable. Though this cost will be ultimately in addition to the cost of introducing compulsion in the province, I gather from the general trend of the D.P.I.'s reports that the pace of extending

compulsion to new areas will necessarily have to be slowed down in the immediate future. It should therefore be possible to ensure that the expenditure incurred in the quinquennium on the extension of compulsory education and on extending basic education does not exceed what was contemplated for the extension of compulsion in our curtailed P.W. plan. This Department may therefore suggest that if the present scheme is implemented some corresponding reduction should be made in the expenditure contemplated in the 5 year plan for the extension of compulsion or on some other education scheme."

xxx xxx xxx

With reference to the note of the Finance Secretary above, this Department noted as follows:--

xxx xxx xxx

"The Finance Department suggest that the question of extending the scheme of compulsory elementary education should be taken up only after the existing elementary schools are converted into Basic schools. It does not appear that this proposition can be accepted. Of the 7 million children of school-age, only 3.5 million children are attending schools. The scheme of compulsory elementary education is designed to bring the remaining 3.5 million children to schools within 10 years. The suggestion of Finance will have the effect of postponing the introduction of compulsion by another decade.

It may be pointed out that in any case extra teachers will be required whether the system of education is the present one or according to the principles of Basic education. The cost of retraining teachers for Basic schools will comparatively be small.

The Finance Department has suggested that the additional expenditure on the implementation of the scheme of Basic Education as proposed by the Director of Public Instruction should be met by effecting a corresponding reduction in the provision to be made for the scheme of compulsory elementary education or some other scheme in the Education Five Year Plan. In another file the Retrenchment Committee has suggested that a specific provision should be made each year for 10 years for the extension of the scheme of compulsory elementary education. It has been estimated that the provision required will be about Rs.63 lakhs each year, on a progressive scale, the recurring cost at the end of 10 years being Rs.6.3 crores. The matter is to be discussed at an informal meeting of the Hon'ble Ministers. The cost of the scheme of compulsory elementary education cannot be curtailed to provide funds for implementing the scheme of Basic education. There is no possibility either of effecting savings under some other education scheme as suggested by Finance Secretary. If savings are to be made by curtailing the scheme of compulsion this would xx put back the progress by a number of years and is likely to be a matter for severe public criticism."

xxx xxx xxx

It has been ordered that the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction should be discussed at an informal meeting of the Hon'ble Ministers.

M.V.SUBRAMANIAN,
Secretary to Government.

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(24) 45

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Note for the Informal Meeting of Honourable Ministers

SUBJECT

COMPULSORY ELEMENTARY EDUCATION - Introduction during a period of 10 years.

One of the Post-War Plans of educational development is the introduction of universal compulsory elementary education up to Fifth Standard within a period of 10 years. The scheme is to be extended thereafter up to the VIII Standard during the second decade.

2. As a preliminary to the introduction of the Five-year plan the Government sanctioned in 1945-46 a limited scheme of compulsory elementary education in selected villages in each district. The scheme aimed at bringing to schools children of school-age and to retain them there till they complete the lower elementary school course (up to Fifth Standard). The scheme was extended to a few more villages in each district during the years 1946-47 and 1947-48. The number of children that may have been brought to schools in these areas will be as follows:--

1945-46	...	Rs. 1.70 lakhs
1946-47	...	2.00 lakhs
1947-48	...	1.50 lakhs

3. The further extension of the scheme of compulsory elementary education during 1948-49 was deferred as the Director of Public Instruction brought to notice certain defects in the working of the scheme already introduced. He has been separately asked to suggest measures for remedying the defects. A scheme of Attendance Officers has also been sanctioned to enforce regular attendance of children in schools in compulsory areas.

4. The Retrenchment and Re-organization Committee appointed by Government has made the following recommendations:-

"The Committee feels that there should be a planned expansion of elementary education so that there may be a target for the next five years and universal compulsory elementary education may be attained within a reasonable time. Any additional resources available should be earmarked for the expansion of elementary education.

There should be a standing commitment to provide an increase in allotments every year so that the maximum cost of full introduction of compulsory elementary education may be reached in not later than 10 years. The maximum may be worked out and the allotment may be graduated, so as to make up the maximum during a period of 10 years by additional annual instalments, of 1/10th."

5. It has been estimated that there are about 70 lakhs of children of school-age in this Province, of whom about 35 lakhs of children will be attending elementary schools. The question now for consideration is to prepare a scheme for bringing the remaining 35 lakhs of children to schools within

	Per year
	Rs.
*Pay of a teacher (higher grade)	360
Dearness allowance	192
Contingencies	18
Rent for school buildings	70
Total	640

This expenditure is for educating 35 pupils.
Cost on educating one pupil is 640 = 18
35

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a period of 10 years. The number of pupils for whom provision should be made each year will be about 3.5 lakhs. The cost of educating a child has been estimated at Rs.18/- per pupil as worked out in the margin.* For bringing 3.5 lakhs of children to school a provision of Rs.63 lakhs will be required each year. The expenditure will be on a progressive scale rising by Rs.63 lakhs every year. The cost at the end of the 10 years will be Rs.6.3 crores

6. This Department supported the recommendation of the Committee. Finance Secretary's views were as follows:-

" I regret that this department cannot accept the suggestion that there should be a Standing commitment to increase the budget allotment by ~~sanction~~ ing like Rs.63 lakhs per year so that compulsory elementary education may be in force throughout the province at the end of 10 years. We are trying our best to provide the maximum amount possible for this purpose every year taking into account the grants we may receive from the Govt. of India and the requirements of other departments. So far as one can judge at present the indications are that the Government will not be able to maintain their services even at the present level unless new sources of revenue are found. It is therefore not possible to say that we will somehow be able to find for this scheme only Rs.6. ~~xxkxx~~ crores recurring over and above what we are now spending at the end of 10 years. Various suggestions for reform of the present system are apparently under consideration and it seems to me that the cost per pupil must come down considerably before compulsion can be extended to the whole province and that the total cost (as reduced) should be covered by specific taxes (such as the education cess, house tax etc.) which the community as a whole would be willing to pay or which the Government feel justified in imposing on the community, for giving compulsory elementary education throughout the province. The problem of making the course of instruction of some real benefit to the children and suitable for the living conditions in India will also have to be tackled and final decisions reached before universal compulsion is attempted. For the present, therefore the position must remain as at A above."

T.N.S.R.
27--4--48.

The orders in circulation on the proposal have been extracted below:-

"They have rightly said that the spread of elementary education is the primary responsibility of the Government and must be faced even at great cost.

xxx xxx

The real crux of the matter is their suggestion that there should be a standing commitment to provide an increase in allotment every year so that the maximum cost of full introduction of compulsory

elementary education may be reached in full within a period of 10 years, and every year 1/10th of the requisite additional provision should be made in the Budget.

As has been said often by the Minister for Education in the Centre, we cannot afford to be waiting for 20 and 30 years for compulsory education even up to the 5th standard. We must take up the matter boldly and courageously. I think if we face the problem boldly and courageously, we can cut it down to 10 years.

xx xx xx xx

This cost is very heavy for a Government like this. The Minister for Education at the Centre has promised us a grant for this purpose. I think when we make the plan and agitate on it, they will certainly contribute some amount. But it is open to us to see whether it cannot be made cheaper.

xx xx x xx

The difficulty of getting the requisite teachers has been pointed out. That indeed is a real problem. But I hope the reorganisation of secondary education with teaching as a bifurcated subject will not only enable us to get a better type of teachers but also will make training cheaper. I have asked the matter to be examined financially and put up so that it may be, if possible, introduced even next year. That matter is separately under consideration and it is hoped that a proper type of teachers will be available.

I want to make another suggestion by which we can make the cost of elementary education considerably cheaper and that is the using of graduates of the Universities for the purpose of elementary education.

I have already submitted a scheme on that subject which has been referred to the informal meeting of the Cabinet. Though it was submitted 6 or 7 months back, it could not be brought before the informal meeting till now. That scheme was generally accepted by all the Hon'ble Ministers in circulation and certain suggestions they have made have been incorporated in the scheme now pending before the informal meeting of the Cabinet for their suggestion. The cost of the scheme for spreading compulsory elementary education will be considerably reduced if the scheme of voluntary services through graduates is accepted. I have no doubt that these graduates will be as good if not better than the present teachers since their general education and background will be much better than the general education and background of the teachers that we are getting for elementary schools.

I believe that with these suggestions the suggestion of the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee must be accepted. After all, Finance must be our servant rather than our master. We shall and must be able to find the finance and must face it courageously. We have come as popular representatives of the people and they will certainly expect from us a definite plan for the spread of elementary education as one of our first duties. If we take up this problem boldly and resolutely, that will be one of the greatest things that we would be doing for our Province. It shall be our pride and honour if we can inaugurate a plan by which compulsory elementary education could be spread throughout the Province within 10 years.

I would like H.M.(Finance) and H.Pr. and other colleagues in the Cabinet to view this question from that point of view."

T.S.A(vinashilingam)
Chettiar
12-5-48.
H.M.(Education).

" This is a matter of big policy involving a huge recurring expenditure. Must be discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet."

B.G(opala)R(eddi),
16-5-48.
H.M.(Finance).

" Until existing elementary education becomes efficient we need not try new experiments."

O.P.R(amasami)Reddiar,
27-5-48.
Hon'ble Premier.

" This is a matter of policy in which a large commitment is involved. I only wish that this matter be considered by the Cabinet.

We talk so much about spreading compulsory elementary education throughout the province. Of course elementary education means to-day basic education because that is the accepted policy of Government. We ourselves and the members of the Cabinet in many places speak on these terms. This is only a scheme to put that into practice. The Cabinet may accept it or reject it, but it is my duty to place it before the Cabinet. What I want is that it may be considered by the Cabinet. I hope H.Pr. will allow it to be considered by the Cabinet. It is open to them to do whatever they please with it. "

T.S.A(vinashilingam) Chettiar,
29-5-48.
H.M.(Education).

B.G(opala) R(eddi),
1-6-48.
H.M.(Finance).

" Let it come before the informal meeting of Ministers first."

O.P.R(amasami) Reddiar,
11-6-48.
Hon'ble Premier.

The suggestion of the Retrenchment Committee may be placed before the meeting of the Council of Ministers for orders.

M.V. Subramanian,
Secretary to Government.

Finance Department.

U.O.Note No.2736 Re/48-2, dated 16--1--1948.

RECOMMENDATIONS of the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee - Education.

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A copy of the recommendations of the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee made at its meeting on 10-1-1948 is sent to Education and Public Health Department for necessary action. That Department may be requested to communicate to this (Retrenchment and Reorganisation) Department the orders of the Government on the Committee's recommendations. They may also be requested to work out the financial effect of the recommendations of the Committee and of the final orders of the Government and intimate them to this department for incorporation in the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee's Report.

C.O.Coorey,
Secretary, Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee.

To

The Education and Public Health Department.
(with enclosures)

Forwarded/By Order

x x x x
Superintendent.

(True Copy)

MINUTES OF THE RETRENCHMENT AND REORGANISATION COMMITTEE HELD

ON THE 10TH JANUARY, 1948.

***

Present:-

Sri T.A.Ramalingam Chettiar, M.L.A. (Central), Chairman,
Sri K.P.Krishnan Nair,
Sri V.Ponnuswami Pillai,
Sri T.K.Duraiswami Ayyar,
Sri L.Venkatakrishna Ayyar,
Sri R.Suryanarayana Rao, M.L.C.,
Mr. C.O.Coorey, M.B.E., I.C.S., (Secretary) and
Sri C.S.Krishnaswami Ayyangar (Asst. Secretary).

***

EDUCATION.

The Medical Colleges and the Agricultural College are now placed under the direct control and administration of the Medical Department and the Agricultural Department respectively, but the Engineering Colleges are now under the control and supervision of the Education Department. If the same procedure is to be adopted with reference to all colleges, the P.W. Department, which will employ most of the students passing through the Engineering colleges and from which most of the teaching staff is deputed will be a better department to exercise control supervision over the Engineering Colleges. In the light of the above remarks it is for the Government to consider the position of all the technical and technological institutions and how they should be managed.

The Committee has been informed that even though there is an Advisory Board consisting of the Chief Engineers, the Board is not said to be meeting or doing any advisory work.

There is a strong feeling in the country that Elementary Education has not received due attention and so far as progress is concerned, higher education, both secondary and university, have made much more progress than elementary education within recent times. Pupils have increased by about 23% in elementary schools, 10% in secondary schools and 126% in the colleges within a period of 10 years. The Committee feels that there should be a planned expansion of elementary education so that, there may be a target for the next five years and universal compulsory elementary education may be attained within a reasonable time.

Any additional resources available should be earmarked for the expansion of elementary education.

The chief difficulty in expanding elementary education is the paucity of qualified teachers. Every effort should be made to get the large body of teachers that will be necessary for expansion. The training schools with the model schools attached are very costly and they have not been able to attract many students. The need for passing through a training course involves two years additional course after taking the S.S.L.Certificate and it costs a considerable amount of money to the State and to the students. Even after they go through the training schools, the students who take the certificates cannot look forward to any more attractive career than those who have stopped with the S.S.L.C. This explains, to a certain extent, along with the poor prospects available for teachers, they very small number of people who come forward for undergoing training in the Training Schools. The Committee considers that the present system is not likely provide the large number of teachers that are needed for the expansion of elementary education. They would therefore suggest that teaching may be made one of the optionals for the S.S.L.C. course and the theoretical part of the training in the Training Schools may be imparted in the S.S.L.C.course itself. Those who take this optional course may be appointed as teachers; after they practise teaching for a year satisfactorily, they may be granted a Diploma and be considered to be fully trained teachers. There can be no objection to this arrangement, as the Government themselves have decided to have what is called the bifurcation in High Schools are providing for teaching Secretarial and Managerial Courses.

P.T.O.

There are various causes for inefficiency in Elementary Schools. The Model Schools have not been satisfactory and they only serve as fields for training at the expense of the students. Those ought to be abolished. There are a large number of one teacher and two-teacher schools, whose work cannot be expected to be satisfactory and there is a lot of wastage in those schools. These may be amalgamated. The minimum for a school ought to be fixed at least at 3 teachers with 5 classes.

(If these views are accepted, the Training Schools and the Model Schools will become unnecessary.)

The text-books now adopted in the schools are prescribed not always on the reasons of merit and quality. The Textbook Committee approves of a very large number of books and it is open to the Managements and the Headmasters to select any of these books. The books are not prepared on national lines of with special reference to the needs, except that they approximate to the syllabus in a way. The Committee considers that it will be more satisfactory if at least the textbooks in languages are prepared under the supervision of the Government, so as to include all matters they desire to be taught in a national setting and as they books are published by themselves. This is not a new idea, xxxxx as the University is publishing the textbooks for the training schools. Incidentally, it will be a source of income to the Government. For the preparation of the books, the Government may utilise the services of competent experts for a remuneration.

SPECIAL OFFICER FOR INDIAN MEDICINE:- The Committee considers that the appointment of the Special Officer for the Reorganisation and Development of Indian Medicine, apart drom the Principal of the College, is not necessary. The qualifications of the present incumbent do not seem to justify his being considered an expert in matters arising in relation to Indian Medicine. He is also a retired officer of the Mysore Government. He seems to be, in any case, unnecessary, as the Principal is more competent to give advice than he is. There seems to be also no necessity even in the interest of reorganisation for this officex.

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E.& P.H.(B2).

Portion 'A' on page 3 ante:-

The Post-war Education Sub-Committee has suggested that universal compulsory elementary education up to VIII Standard should be introduced within a period of 20 years. The Five-year plan framed by the Government provides for the introduction of compulsory elementary education up to the Fifth Standard within ~~a period of 10 years~~ the first ten year period. In the actual working of the plan it was found that it was not possible to proceed according to the plan, on account of the paucity of trained teachers. The scheme of compulsory elementary education will be spread over a larger number of years than 10. About 40 lakhs of children are yet to be brought to schools. The scheme introduced in 1945-46 provided for bringing to schools 1.70 lakhs of children. In 1946-47 villages were selected for compulsory ele. education to bring to schools about 2 lakhs of children. In the current year, proposals for the introduction of compulsory ele. education have been sanctioned so as to enrol 1.50 lakhs of children. In the Budget for '48-49 a provision of Rs.11 lakhs was suggested with a view to bringing to schools about 1 lakh of children. The Cabinet Sub-Committee decided that the provision proposed might be utilized for the introduction of Basic Education. The file has been submitted to H.M. for orders on the recommendation of the Standing Finance Committee. In the circumstances, as the expansion of ele. education depends largely on the decision of Govt. to provide sufficient funds for the scheme.

Portions 'B' and 'C' on pages 3 and 4 ante:-

The remarks of the D.P.I. may first be called for. A D.O. is submitted for approval.

Portion 'D' on p.4 ante:- The D.P.I. has been asked ~~to take necessary~~ steps to be taken in the matter of abolition and amalgamation of single-teacher schools and to prevent wastage in the elementary education. He has also been asked to submit necessary amendments to Rules in the matter.

Portion 'E' on p. 4 ante:- The question whether Government should undertake the publication of Text-books is under consideration separately.

Publication of Text-books

22/1/48 S

5303.

Copy of the minutes of the Hon'ble Minister for Education.

29

"The main points brought out in the minutes of the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee with regard to education are:--

(1) The possibility of exploring whether training may not be given in the bifurcated courses in the High School stage itself and the Training School period reduced from 2 years to 1 year to give the actual training necessary. This matter is already under consideration of Government and is being actively considered.

(2) The matter of publishing text books by Government has been raised by the Committee. This is also being considered by Government. A copy of the Cabinet resolution on the matter may be sent to them for information.

(3) With regard to the matter of elementary education, it is unfortunately true that its efficiency is not very high. The following steps are being taken both to reduce the costs and increase the efficiency of education:--

(i) Abolition of single teacher and double teacher schools wherever possible;

(ii) The amalgamation of boys and girls ranges and schools;

(iii) Fixing up of teachers for elementary schools, so that unnecessary transfers may be avoided;

(iv) Taking off elementary education from the Dt. Boards whose management of elementary education has been very inefficient and entrusting them to other bodies with smaller jurisdiction;

(v) Arrangements are being made to progressively introduce basic education in all elementary schools;

(vi) In order to make education more suitable to our country, activities are being introduced in elementary schools as in others;

(vii) Introduction of shift system for reasons of both economy and providing seats for as many children as possible.

The method of shift system as well as fixing up teachers are being tried in selected taluks by Govt. so that their working may be watched and extended later on throughout

p.t.o. -the-

8 -2-

the Province. It is hoped that with these reforms elementary education can be made much more efficient in the near future.

With regard to extension of elementary education, it is hoped that money economised by shift system will enable us to extend elementary education to larger number of children. The Government agree that more money should be spent on elementary education in future and are taking steps in that direction."

T.S. A(vinashilingam) Chettiar,
2-2-48
H.M.(Education).

(True copy).

9/30

Finance (Reorganization-II) Deptt.

U.O. Note No. 2736/48- Re-29 dated 24th February 1948.

Subject:- Grants-in-aid to local bodies for elementary education - Recommendations of the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee.

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14142

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
26 FEB 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

A copy of the recommendations of the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee dated 20-2-1948 relating to Grants-in-aid to local bodies in respect of Elementary Education is sent herewith to the Education & Public Health Department for necessary action. They are requested to communicate to this Department the orders of the Government on the recommendations of the Committee.

C.O. Coorey,
24.2.48
Secretary, Retrenchment and
Reorganization Committee.

(True Copy)

Forwarded/By Order.

ducation & Public
ealth Department.

Superintendent.
25/2/48

10

GRANTS-IN-AID TO LOCAL BODIES

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION: As the Committee has already stated (when considering the Departments of Education and Public Health) compulsory elementary education and the supply of wholesome drinking water are of the greatest importance among the services, to which the Province should give the first priority. In these two fields, the progress attained in spite of several plans prepared, is very unsatisfactory. The Committee considers that the Government should accept these services as of national importance and provide adequately for making the necessary leeway within the next few years.

2 As regards the grants that are given to local bodies for Elementary Education, there is variation in the methods adopted. Under the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government were giving a grant to local bodies equal in amount to what was raised by them by way of educational cess. Under the amending Act of 1941, this responsibility was taken away but all the same, the Government have been making certain fixed grants to local bodies. So far as the Municipalities are concerned, the Government do not give grants for institutions started after 1941 and they have to be financed entirely by the Municipalities, So far as the rural areas are concerned, the Government have undertaken to bear the whole cost of expansion under their scheme for compulsory education. For this purpose, the Government allot certain amounts every year and they have also introduced the system of selecting villages in each district where compulsion may be introduced. The existing system of financing elementary education has two defects. Firstly, there is the difference in the way in which institutions are treated, some getting full grant, some half and some no grant. Secondly taking expansion as the principal object, the attainment of compulsory education throughout the Province, which should be the aim, cannot be accomplished within a reasonable time. There are two difficulties. One is with reference to the funds available, which is a matter of budget provision every year, thus limiting the scope of expansion and the other, the system of selecting villages, instead of aiming at general expansion throughout the Province. While the Committee thinks that the advantage of the full grant, which they are having at present for expansion of elementary education, may help the District Boards, yet there is not so much scope for expansion under the present system. If on the other hand, the authorities in all areas are encouraged to start schools with the promise of a contribution to cover all deficit, there may be a better chance of elementary education expanding more speedily. In any case, compulsion should be introduced in all urban areas immediately. For this, a contribution is xx available in the shape of local taxes, which can be raised, e.g., house tax, remunerative enterprises, xxx like markets etc.

3 The Committee is informed by the Secretary, Education Department, that he finds no difficulty in administering the present system of various grants to local bodies for Elementary Education. The system will, however, require alteration, as has been suggested above, with reference to the object of speedy expansion. The expansion of elementary education should not be made to depend on the exigencies of the Provincial Budget, which is the case at present. There should be a standing commitment to provide an increase in allotments every year, so that the maximum cost of full introduction of compulsory elementary education may be reached in not later than 10 years. The maximum may be worked out and the allotment may be graduated, so as to make up the maximum during a period of 10 years by additional annual instalments of 1/10th.

Please see the u.o. note from the Finance(Reorganisation) dept. at page and the recommendations of the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee relating to grant-in-aid to local bodies for elementary education at p.11 ante. The recommendations of the Committee may be summed up as follows:-

(1) Authorities in all areas should be encouraged to start schools with the promise of a contribution to cover all deficit so that elementary education may expand more speedily.

(2) The scheme of compulsory elementary education should be introduced immediately in all urban areas, the expenditure required being met by raising house tax and remunerative enterprises like markets, etc.

(3) There should be a Standing Committee to work out the total maximum cost of full introduction of compulsory elementary education in full within a period of 10 years, and every year 1/10th of the provision should be made in the Budget.

Item (1) above:- The policy of the Govt. is to depend mainly upon local bodies and aided agencies to open and maintain elementary schools. The Govt. pay subsidies to local bodies for the maintenance of the schools. The grants paid to local bodies for the purpose can be classified under the following heads:-

(i) Contributions in respect of education tax,
(ii) Subsidies for maintenance of schools,
(iii) Subsidies for pre-vocational training.
(iv) Subsidies for compulsory elementary education.
(v) Subsidies for dearness allowance.

The present recommendation of the Committee will involve large financial commitments to the Govt. Attention is also invited in this connection to the note on portion 'A' at page 5 ante. It therefore does not seem desirable to accept the Committee's recommendation.

Item (2) above :- The Govt.'s policy in regard to the scheme of compulsory elementary education is outlined at p.5 ante. For the reasons stated therein, the step suggested by the Committee cannot be taken for the present.

(P.T.O.)

Item (3) above.- The recommendation of the post-war Education Sub-Committee is that universal compulsory elementary education up to VIII Standard should be introduced within a period of 20 years. The five year plan framed by the Government provides for the introduction of compulsory elementary education up to V Standard within the first ten year period. On account of paucity of trained teachers at present, there is difficulty to implement in full the programme within ten years. To overcome this difficulty the Govt. propose to take certain steps, such as, conscription of candidates on voluntary service and introduction of the subject 'teaching' in the S.S.L.C. course, dispensing with the training course.

2. The Reorganisation Committee's suggestion is that there should be a standing commitment to provide an increase in allotments every year so that the maximum cost of full introduction of compulsory elementary education may be reached in not later than ten years and that this maximum may be worked out and that the allotment may be graduated so as to make up the maximum during a period of 10 years by additional annual instalment of 1/10th.

3. It has been estimated that there are 70 lakhs of children of school-going age out of which 35 lakhs are under instruction. The other 35 lakhs have yet to be brought to schools. The cost of educating a child is at present estimated at Rs.18 per annum. If 35 lakhs of children have to be brought to schools compulsorily within a period of ten years, the enrolment of children will proceed at the rate of 3.5 lakhs each year and the annual additional expenditure involved will be as shown below:-

For the first year.	Rs. 63 Lakhs.
For the 2nd year.	Rs 126 lakhs.
For the 3rd year.	Rs 189 lakhs.
For the 4th year	Rs. 252 lakhs.
For the 5th year.	Rs 315 lakhs.

For the sixth year Rs. 378 lakhs.
For the seventh year Rs. 441 lakhs
For the eighth year Rs. 504 lakhs
For the ninth year. Rs. 567 lakhs.
For the tenth year. Rs. 630 lakhs.

~~Total Rs. 3465 lakhs~~

Thus the recommendation of the Committee will entail an additional annual recurring expenditure of Rs. ~~3.5 crores~~ 6.3 crores nearly at the end of the tenth year.

Rs
1.4.48.

2/4/48

This recommendation of the Committee may be supported in this dept.
Dir: may see before circulation.

Grant

20.4.48

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
30838 EA
20 APR 1948
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

E&PH (B2) wo
5303/48-1
20.4.48

Fin (Exp A)

The file deals with the recommendations of the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee regarding grants-in-aid to local bodies for elementary education. The recommendations of the Committee on page 11 above and the E&PH. note on pages 12-14 above may be perused.

2. So far as items (1) and (2) on p.12 above are concerned, Finance may agree with the views of E. & P.H.

(32)

3. Item (3) on p.12 above: With a view to having speedy expansion of elementary education, the R & R Committee have recommended that there should be a standing commitment to provide an increase in allotment every year, so that the maximum cost of full introduction of compulsory elementary education may be reached in full within 10 years and, that, till then, every year 1/10th of the requisite additional provision should be made in the budget. The additional annual recurring expenditure is roughly estimated at Rs.6.3 crores at the end of the tenth year — please see the portion marked 'A' on pages 13-14 above. E.P.H. support this recommendation of the R & R Committee.

H on p 11 above

B on p 14 above

D on p 3 above

It is submitted that the real difficulty in the way of speedy expansion of elementary education is the dearth of teachers. In order to remove this difficulty, the question of bifurcating the S.S.L.C. course is under separate consideration and if this materialises, expansion of elementary education will get speeded up without any change in the policy of the Government, involving such large additional expenditure. It is stated that no difficulty has been found ~~in~~ ~~may be mentioned that there is at present no difficulty in~~ administering the present system of various grants to local bodies for elementary education. In view of the above and of the present state of the provincial finances, Finance may advise against the proposal of E & P.H. ~~They may be requested to circulate the case to H.M.(Fin.) at this stage.~~

F P on p 11 above

If, however, E & P.H. wish to press their proposal, they will have ~~may be requested~~ to follow the 'new service' procedure, in view of the large extra cost involved, and to place the matter before the Standing Finance Committee and the Cabinet.

26.4.48

4. With reference to circular No. 28696/48 Re-1 d/ 12.4.48, no orders on the recommendations of the R & R Committee should be issued before the matter is considered by the full Cabinet. E & P.H. will ~~therefore~~ have to place this matter eventually before the Cabinet and to communicate the final decision arrived at by the Government to the Fin. (Reorganization) Deptt.

C&h
26/4

Thro Fin (RR II)

26.4.48

26.4.48

C&h
26/4/48

26.4.48

ASIV

16

I regret that this dept cannot accept the suggestion that there shd be a standing commitment to increase the budget allotment by something like Rs 63 lakhs per year so that compulsory elementary education may be in force throughout the province at the end of 10 years. We are trying our best to provide the maximum amount possible for this purpose every year taking into account the grants we may receive from the G of I and the requirements of other depts. So far as one can judge at present the indications are that the Govt will not be able to maintain their services even at the present level unless new sources of revenue are found. It is therefore not possible to say that we will somehow be able to find Rs 6·3 crores for this scheme only recurring over & above what we are now spending at the end of 10 years. — A

Various suggestions for reform of the present system are apparently under consideration and it seems to me that the cost per pupil must come down considerably before compulsion can be extended to the whole province & that the total cost (as reduced) shd be covered by specific taxes (such as the education cess, house tax &c) which the community as a whole would be willing to pay or which the Govt feel justified in imposing on the community, for giving compulsory elementary education throughout the province. The problem of making the course of instruction of some real benefit to the children & suitable for the living conditions in India will also have to be tackled & final decisions reached before universal compulsion is attempted. For the present therefore the position must remain as at A above.

[signature] 27.4.48
E&H.

31074

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
28 APR 1948

Fin U.O. 30838 EA-1
27.4.48

17.

25.2.48

The file may be circulated to H.M. (Edn), H.M. (Fin) & H.M. Pr. for orders on the points raised in the notes on pages 12-14 ante.

[signature]
3.5.48

[signature] 4/5/48
3/[signature] 5/5/48

H.M. (Edn)
H.M. (Fin)
H. Pr.

The points raised in the note of the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee with regard to grant-in-aid to Local Bodies for elementary education requires very careful consideration. They have suggested large changes of policy which will mean great financial committment to Govt. They have rightly said that the spread of elementary education is the primary responsibility of the Govt. and must be faced even at great cost. Their suggestions have been set out in page 12 ante.

At present the contribution to the Local Boards for elementary education are somewhat complicated. Before 1920 there were only a few schools maintained and some were maintained by Govt. After 1920 when the Elementary Education Act was introduced, the Govt. provided for the levy of an education cess and promised that an equal amount to the levy collected in the various Municipalities and Dt. Boards will be paid by Govt. for the elementary education fund in addition to the amount which was already being spent in the various Dt. Boards and Municipalities for elementary education. After some time, subsidies for pre-vocational trainings were given. In 1941 the Govt. introduced an amending act by which the responsibility of Govt. to pay an equal amount for the elementary

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
18 MAY 1948
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

education cess collected by the Municipalities and District Boards was taken away. But later on, due to agitation, the Govt. conceded that in cases of certain Municipalities where the elementary education cess was not high, they will meet the raising of the education cess up to 3 1/3 pies. But in spite of ~~it~~ A, the Govt. continued their subsidies for compulsory elementary education which was started in the year 1945. Subsidies for dearness allowance were also given and are being given upto this date. In case of certain backward districts, like Ceded Districts and Salem, special subsidies were given for expansion of elementary education. Thus it will be seen that the Govt. is making a fairly considerable contribution towards the expenditure on elementary education. It will be better if these various amounts can be rationalised and put on a consolidated basis.

The second suggestion given by the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee is that the scheme of compulsory elementary education should be introduced immediately in all urban areas, the expenditure required being met by raising house tax and from remunerative enterprises like markets, etc. L.A. may kindly examine this matter.

The real crux of the matter is their suggestion in (3) that there should be a standing commitment to provide an increase in allotment every year so that the maximum cost of full introduction of compulsory elementary education may be reached in full within a period of 10 years, and every year 1/10th of the requisite additional provision should be made in the Budget.

As has been said often by the Minister for Education in the Centre, we cannot afford to be waiting for 20 and 30 years for compulsory education even upto the 5th standard. We must take up the matter boldly and courageously. I think if we face the problem boldly and courageously, we can cut it down to 10 years.

The Education Department is taking various measures to avoid wastage and ~~create~~ evolve efficiency in administration. Some of the measures already made are:

(1) Amalgamation of boys and girls ranges

(2) Amalgamation of uneconomic schools in the same place under various agencies.

(3) Avoidance of transfers which have contributed a great deal towards illtreatment of teachers and consequently created inefficiency.

(4) Transfer of the management of elementary schools from Dt. Boards to Taluk Education Committees.

(This matter is under the consideration of the Cabinet.)

(5) Reorganisation of education consistent with basic education so that the quality of education may be improved.

(6) Reorganisation of the Inspectorate by making the Inspectorate and the Training Schools and Colleges one cadre so that the Inspectorate will be in touch with the latest methods of education and have fresh opinions of educational ideals and methods.

(7) The introduction of Library Movement on adult education so that there will not return to illiteracy by those who have gone through the elementary schools.

(8) Abolition of single teacher and double teacher schools wherever possible.

(9) Introduction of shift system for reasons both of economy and providing seats for as many children as possible.

(This matter has been referred to an informal meeting of the Cabinet by H. Pr.)

While this will to a some extent economise and make things efficient, unless we have a conscious programme for liquidating illiteracy, under the present ~~phase~~ pace of progress we will not be able to make the large majority of adults and children literate even within 20 years. With adult sufferage coming in, this cannot be a happy ~~progress~~ situation and so I believe we must face the problem whatever may be the commitments.

The actual commitment if the suggestion of the Retrenchmentand Reorganisation Committee, if accepted has been worked out on ~~on~~ page 13.

For the first year	Rs. 63 lakhs.
For the 2nd year	" 126 lakhs .
For the 3rd year	" 189 lakhs.
For the 4th year	" 252 lakhs
For the 5th year	" 315 lakhs.
For the 6th year	" 378 lakhs
For the 7th year	441 lakhs
For the 8th year	504 lakhs
For the 9th year	567 lakhs
For the 10th year	630 lakhs.

This cost is very heavy for a Govt. like this. The Minister for Education at the Centre has promised us a grant for this purpose. I think when we make the plan and agitate on it, they will certainly contribute some amount. But it is open to us to see whether it cannot be made cheaper.

The difficulty of getting the requisite teachers has been pointed out. That indeed is a real problem. But I hope the reorganisation of secondary education with teaching as a bifurcated subject will not only enable us to get a better type of teachers but also will make training cheaper. I have asked the matter to be examined financially and put up so that it may be, if possible, introduced even next year. That matter is separately under consideration and it is hoped that a proper type ~~xxxxx~~ of teachers will be available .

I want to make another suggestion by which we can make the cost of elementary education considerably cheaper and that is the using of graduates (a university) for the purpose of elementary education.

I have already submitted a scheme on that subject which has been referred to the informal meeting of the Cabinet. Though it was submitted 6 or 7 months back, it could not be brought before the informal meeting till now. That scheme was generally accepted by all the Hon'ble Ministers in circulation

5303-B/48

and certain suggestions they have made have been incorporated in the scheme now pending before the informal meeting of the Cabinet for their suggestion. The cost of the scheme for spreading compulsory elementary education will be considerably reduced if the scheme of voluntary services through graduates is accepted. I have no doubt that these graduates will be as good if not better than the present teachers since their general education and back ground will be much better than the general education and background of the teachers that we are getting for elementary schools.

I believe that (with these suggestions,) the suggestion of the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee must be accepted. After all Finance must be our servant rather than our master. We shall and must be able to find the finance and must face it courageously. We have come as popular representatives of the people and they will certainly expect from us a definite plan for the spread of elementary education as one of our first duties. If we take up this problem boldly and resolutely, that will be one of the greatest things that we would be doing for our Province. It shall be our pride and honour if we can inaugurate a plan by which compulsory elementary education could be spread throughout the Province without 10 years.

I would like H.M. Fin. and H. Pr. and other colleagues in the Cabinet to view this question from that point of view.

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P. H. DEPT.
07 MAY 1948
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

This is a matter of big policy involving a huge recurring expenditure. Must be discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet.

H M (Fin) TSP 12.5.48

Until existing Elementary education becomes efficient we need not try new experiments

C P R 27/5

A

B2
5303

The file may be recirculated to H.M (Edn) for perusal of the minutes of H.M (Fin) & H.Pr. and to H.M (Fin) for perusal of the minute of H.Pr.

28/5/48

This is a matter of policy in which a large commitment is involved. I only wish that this matter be considered by the Cabinet.

We talk so much about spreading compulsory elementary education throughout the province. Of course elementary education means today basic education because that is the accepted policy of Government. We ourselves and the members of the Cabinet in many places speak on these terms. This is only a scheme to put that into practice. The Cabinet may accept it or reject it but it is my duty to place it before the Cabinet. What I want is that it may be considered by the Cabinet. It is open to them to do whatever they please with it.

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT. 1- JUN 1948 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

29.5.48

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT. 31 MAY 1948 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

1.6

The file may be circulated to H Pr.

1/6/48

Yet it come before the informal meeting of Ministers not first-

6.P.R
11/6

A draft note is only for appr. Hon may see before circulation. DA also may see with reference to 'X' in H.M's minute suggestions on page 18 ante

1/6/48

GOVERNMENT 2 JUN 1948 SECRETARIAT ADMINISTRATION DEPT.

Edn. H.M. 5303 B2/48 Edn.
2/6/48

L.A. Dept. M

The draft note for the informal meeting of Hon'ble Ministers prepared by the E & H dept. & placed below may be perused.

2. With reference to "X" in the minute of H.M (Edn) on page 18 above (which has been referred to by the E & H dept in their note on page 22 above), it may be stated that it may not be possible in some cases to meet the additional expenditure involved in the scheme of compulsory ely edn by raising property tax in mfpties. In most cases property tax has been raised by the Govt in exercise of the powers conferred on them under section 81-A of the M D M Act in order to meet the growing expenditure on services and the additional expenditure on account of payment of dearness allowance to ml employees at the rate admissible to Govt servants. It may become necessary in the course of the current year (while reviewing the R.E of ml cls for the current year) to increase the rates of property tax further in order to make provision for the enhancement of the rates of dearness allowance to ml employees from 1-1-48 without aid from Provincial funds. Ely Edn is of national importance & it seems that the Provincial Govt should meet the entire cost of introduction of the scheme of compulsory ely edn either in ml or in non-ml areas. The introduction of protected water supply schemes and drainage schemes is equally important so far as ml cls are concerned in the interests of public health and ml cls cannot be expected to starve their services in favour of ely edn. This dept

may therefore suggest that the scheme of compulsory ely edn in ml areas also should be financed by the Provincial Govt.

3. With these remarks, the file may be passed on to the Fin Dept. (E & PH will doubtless circulate the case to H.M (LA) also before the note is placed before the informal meeting of H.Ms.)

[illegible]
27.6.48

The suggestion at X on page 18 ante is generally feasible of adoption. ~~In the~~ However in the case of some mplties (X) in poorer areas like the ceded dts, it will be impracticable to raise the rates of property tax and market fees to the full extent necessary to finance compulsory Ely Edn as well as ~~[illegible]~~ protected water supply and drainage schemes. In such cases, it will be necessary for Govt to grant a subsidy to the municipalities to finance compulsory Ely Edn. ~~[illegible]~~ In municipalities where all amenities and services including water and drainage schemes and schemes for housing the poor are provided it may be possible to ~~[illegible]~~ raise the rates of property tax (inclusive of Edn tax) upto a maximum of 30% of the annual value per annum. Any further increase will be

(X): eg. Hospet

too burdensome and will be impracticable.

I agree.
[illegible]
28/6/48

RM 28/6/48

Secy Fin.

Sp 29/6

LAHD 24475/-1A/48
29-6-48

ADDITIONAL DEPUTY SECRETARY
47722
30 JUN 1948
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

B.A

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
9 - JUL 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Kept below

Finance (Exp A)

(Previous Finance note on pp 14-16 above)

The orders in circulation on pp 17-22 above, the note of L.A. on pp 23-25 above ~~[illegible]~~ and the draft note for the informal meeting of the Ministers may be perused.

No special remarks are called for in Finance now.

Bj
7.7.48

~~A.S.~~ [illegible]
8/7/48

E&PH

HA
5.7.48

[illegible]
6.7.48

50846

Fin. U.O. 47722 E.A-1
8.7.48

~~[illegible]~~

E&PH Dept
B2.

Please see the notes of the L.A. and the Fin. Dept. from p. 23 ante. The file may be circulated to HM (Edn.) and HM (LA) with reference to the points raised in ~~their~~ ~~LA~~ the notes by the ~~Fin Dept.~~ ~~[illegible]~~ financing of the schemes of compulsory e.d. in ml ~~areas~~.
The draft note for the informal meeting is as for app.

[illegible]
12.7.48

[illegible]
12.7.48

RM
14/7/48

S

[illegible]
14/7/48

H.(Fin)
H.M.(LA)

TSA
21.7.48

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
22 JUL 1948
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Copies of the note for the informal meeting of HMs have been sent to all HMs and HPR. The case may now be sent to the Principal private Secy. to the HPR.

[illegible] 28-7-48

[It is presumed that no further action seems called for in regard to the introduction of compulsory ed. in Municipal areas]

[illegible] 28/7/48

[illegible] 29/7/48

Informal meeting

Vide 'X' on page 18 ante + notes following.

Principal Private Secy to the [illegible]

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
17 SEP [illegible]
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

E. & P. H. Dept.

Extract of note from the Principal Private Secretary to the Hon'ble Premier.

The next informal meeting of the Council of Ministers is not likely to be held for over a week since the Hon'ble the Premier is leaving for Delhi to-morrow morning. The files noted below are returned to the E. & P. H. Department. I will ask for the files again when the subjects are actually included in the Agenda for the meetings.

(Sd.) J.

xxx xxx xxx

4. Compulsory Elementary Education - Introduction during a period of 10 years.

xxx xxx xxx

~~7. Programme for the spread of Basic education~~

xxx xxx xxx

The file may lie over.

RSM 17/9/48

[illegible] 17.9.48

[illegible]

Extracts of H.M. minutes.

xxx xxx xxx

~~I would like to know the money that we ill be claiming from the Post-war Development fund including the new items suggested. H.Pr. is anxious that we should put up schemes to utilize this large portion of the fund.~~ I have given a scheme for the expansion of basic education which must have been examined by Finance by this time. The implications of this schemes may also be put up so that it may be referred to the S.F.C. or Cabinet, if necessary, for sending it up as an approved scheme to the Government of India.

T.S.A.
27-9-48

xxx xxx xxx

Schemes of introduction of compulsory elementary education and Basic education have been kept distinct and notes on the two schemes have been prepared for discussion at an informal meeting of Ministers. The matter has not so far been discussed by the Ministers. The connected files have been returned to this Department with the intimation that they will be sent for as soon as the date for the next meeting is fixed. H.M.(Edn.) apparently desires that instead of the two schemes there should be only one scheme as prepared by the Basic Education Officer. If so, the scheme prepared by the Basic Education Officer will be examined and the notes on the schemes already submitted will be modified. It may be noted that until the scheme of compulsory ~~xxxxxx~~ Basic Education as envisaged in the papers at 'Z' is approved by this Govt., the Govt. of India cannot be addressed for the inclusion of the scheme in the post-war programme and for claiming a grant in respect of that scheme from the funds allotted by the Centre.

p26 ante & p35 NF & [illegible]

Orders of H.M. may be taken as to whether the scheme at 'Z' may be examined and a revised note circulated to H.Ms. for discussion in an informal meeting of the Ministers in the place of notes already circulated on the two schemes referred to.

M.V.S.
6-10-48.

T.S.A. 7-10-48

In the scheme drafted by the Basic Education Officer at 'Z' no mention has been made about the conversion of existing training schools into Basic training schools and existing elementary schools into Basic schools. The cost of conversion of each of the existing training schools into Basic Training schools has been estimated at Rs.7,300 recurring and Rs.7,200 non-recurring as detailed below:-

Pay of a cook and of a craft attender and Deputy warden allowance ...	Rs. 1,300
Extra expenditure on stipends (at Rs.18 a month instead of Rs.12 a month) ...	Rs.5,000
Excursion charges & contingencies	Rs .1,000
	7,300

Non-recurring charges - details at 'X' on p.5 of 'Z'.

Without the conversion of these 2 types of schools into institutions under Basic system the scheme of compulsory Basic education cannot be worked. In the note for the informal meeting below account has also been taken of the expenditure on these items.

28

The Basic Education Officer has not reported the extra cost on account of the provision of buildings for existing training schools ~~and~~ as and when they are converted into Basic training schools. There is no information as to how many of these schools have buildings of their own and how many required new buildings. The D.P.I. may have to be consulted. The estimate of cost of buildings will require revision.

As regards buildings for elementary schools the Basic Education Officer has suggested provision for 5,000 schools. It may be noted that according to the report on Public Instruction for 1946-47 15,000 schools may have to be provided with buildings; besides about 30,000 elementary schools may have to be opened under the scheme of compulsory Basic Education. The provision of buildings for these 45,000 schools may also have to be included in the note for the informal meeting.

2/4

A draft note is submitted for approval. Finance may see before circulation.

53

RM
19/10/48 S

Fin (Exp. A)

Exp. H.No. 5303 B2/48-4
22.10.48

Recd. 3 P.M.
22/10

(Last seen in Finance on p. 25 above)

The extract of notes on pages 27-28 above and the note for the informal meeting of the Hon. Ministers placed below may be perused and the file returned to E&P.H. (E&P.H. will no doubt circulate the file to H.M (Fin) also.)

25.10.48

Finance Department ... OCT 1948 92817

AD
S2
E&PH

The total cost of the Basic Education scheme as now estimated is Rs 94.63 crores including Rs 55.38 crores for buildings. Even if the cost of buildings is reduced by putting up sheds as suggested on P 5 of the draft note the total cost is likely to be not less than about Rs 50 or 60 crores (of which Rs 38½ crores will be recurring). It has already been pointed out in this dept. on Page 16 above that the Govt. will not be able to finance a scheme of this magnitude.

KN
25/X/48 S

It has been estimated elsewhere that the total amount which we may be able to spend on P.W.R. schemes (including schemes

29

which may legitimately be financed by borrowing) over a five year period would be of the order of Rs 80 crores & the Govt. of India have recently suggested that the schemes planned for the quinquennium shd be spread over a longer period. Care should be taken in selecting the schemes so as to avoid an undue addition to our recurring expenditure. The cost of the present scheme even if the expenditure on buildings is considerably reduced would be about Rs 50-60 crores over a ten year period & what is more it involves a recurring expenditure of Rs 7.11 crores per annum at the end of the period. It would certainly be impossible to finance this scheme on the ambitious lines on which it has been framed.

26.X.48 E&PH.

Fin U.O. 92817 EA-1
26 X 48

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH ... 79202 26 OCT 1948

E&P.H Dept (Bz)

In the circumstances stated by Finance Dept., it is for orders whether the question of introduction of the scheme of Compulsory ~~...~~ Basic Education should be ~~introduced~~ considered.

The file may be circulated to H M (Edn) and H.M (Fin).

(for orders) H.Pr. may also see.

RSM
27.10.48

27.10.48

It may be pointed out that H.M. (Edn) proposes to place before the Cabinet all reorganisation schemes relating to ele: education including the proposals under consideration in the file. It

30

Cmo 5303B2/48

is not clear whether the proposals in this file should be taken up separately now.

(Notes from p. 27 ante)

BM
28/10/48 S

Wd
(?) Th. (Cir.)

H.S. This must be considered along with other matters regarding elementary education by the Cabinet. No separate consideration necessary.

/SA
6-11-48

OSH 29/11

This file may remain linked with the main file

11/11/48

BM
14/11/48 S

Has this been embodied or referred to the main note.

Wd
15/11/48

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
6 - NOV [redacted]
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

A

With reference to 'A' and H.M.'s minutes ~~on p.30 ante~~ above, it is submitted that the proposal mainly to be considered by the Cabinet is ~~only~~ whether the scheme of compulsory elementary (basic) education should be spread over a period of 10, 15 or 20 years. After the Cabinet's decision is reached, details ~~of~~ proposals with estimates of cost will have to be worked out. The cost worked out in the Notes ~~of~~ to the Cabinet is only in respect of children to be newly brought under instruction.

2. The note in this file refers to the introduction of the scheme of Basic education not only in respect of children already attending elementary schools but ~~as well~~ also in respect of children to be newly brought to schools under the scheme of compulsory ele. education. The estimates of cost in this file ~~has taken~~ take also into account the expenditure on the provision of buildings for Basic schools and Basic Training schools, While these two items do not find a place in the notes for the Cabinet ~~as~~ Also the expenditure on the conversion of existing elementary and training schools into Basic schools and Basic training schools. has not been included in the note.

3. As noted in para 1 above the proposals in this file ~~will~~ can be further considered only after the decision of the Cabinet is known. The file may lie over till the matter is discussed in the Cabinet.

26.11.48

BM
27/11/48 S

As my views whether they were ... whether ... amplification of the Note to the Cabinet is necessary with reference to para 2 above.

Wd
29/11/48 Th. (Cir.)

OSH 29/11

I understand that our note for Cabinet is already under print. These other matters may be gathered together and may form another reference to the Cabinet after that is decided.

/SA
1-12-48

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
1 - DEC [redacted]
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

This file may lie over for the present

1.12.48

BM
1/12/48

XXX

The D.P.I. is being asked to separately to submit proposals for the introduction of the compulsory elementary education of the basic type to be spread over ~~within~~ a period of 15 years. In the circumstances no action is called for in this file. The papers may be recorded.

G.O. Ms. No. 1568 Edn., dt. 16.4.49

Recorded

Abstract: Elementary Education - Compulsory. Provision of funds every year - Recommendations of the R & R Committee. Papers - recorded

RBM
12.5.49

13/5/49

BM
1?/5/49

To the Municipal Council