(2)

Sectt. II-27—60,004—17-11-48

(1)

Edn. Gnt (1943) Department.

(25)

Ag SERIES.

Not necessary
Scagal
W

G.O. NO. 2528 Edn

Dated 6.8.69

Mp 17-19 8
Mp 23-24 f
p-22 nf

[Despatch Abstract.]

Adult Edn — Preparation of plans for Intensive work in Selected Areas — Standing Advisory Committee Constitution Proposals Received

Back Papers.

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

Further Papers.

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

Government of Madras

FIRKA DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

ASST. SECRETARY 41883

G.O. No. 276, 13th May 1948

Rural Reconstruction—Intensive work in selected firka and centres—Overall plan of development—Report of the Select Committee of the Provincial Firka Development Board—Approved—Expenditure on items provided in the scheme—Sanctioned.

Order—No. 276, Firka Development, dated 13th May 1948.

At its first meeting held on 19th October 1947 the Provincial Firka Development Board appointed a Select Committee to (1) draw up a detailed scheme for the Firka Development work; (2) draw up a detailed plan for the training of workers under the scheme and (3) provide for the effective supervision and inspection of the work. The Select Committee has accordingly submitted a general plan for the development of the firkas. The Committee's report is appended to this order.

The Government generally approve of the scheme outlined by the Committee and pass the following orders.

2. All Collectors and the Heads of Departments are requested to implement the various suggestions that are contained in the scheme with which they are concerned. The Heads of Departments are requested to submit detailed proposals whenever necessary for the employment of additional staff to carry out the improvements contemplated in Part I of the scheme.

3. Under 'Rural Recreation' the Committee has recommended that collective village games should be encouraged and organized. The Government consider that the Rural Welfare Officers employed under the ameliorative programme in the Prohibition Scheme should be able to attend to this item of work. The Rural Welfare Officers should take up their residence s in a rural area in the selected firkas and organize rural games, etc, in a systematic way in the selected firkas. The Board of Revenue (Land Revenue) is requested to issue necessary detailed instructions accordingly after consulting the Board of Revenue (Excise).

4. Basic Education Training Schools have already been started by the Education department. Seven ordinary training shools will be converted into Basic Training Schools during the year 1948–49. The Government consider that the training to be given at these centres should be restricted in the case of future entrants to the teachers from the selected firkas and centres till such time as all of them receive the training. The trained teachers should be utilized to convert all the elementary schools in the selected areas into Basic Education Schools. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to take action accordingly.

5. The Government accept the suggestion of the Select Committee that a Standing Advisory Committee should be constituted consisting of three members each from the Basic Education Board and the Firka Development Board for preparation of plans for the Educational reconstruction of the selected firkas. Orders constituting this Committee will issue separately from the Education and Public Health Department. The Government have also drawn up a scheme for the Spread of Adult Education and orders regarding the opening of the Adult Education centres in selected firkas will be issued shortly in the Education and Public Health Department.

6. Most of the suggestions of the Select Committee of the Provincial Firka Development Board regarding the formation of Panchayats and Panchayat Unions are being considered by the Government in connexion with the comprehensive Village Panchayats Bill under preparation. Pending the enactment of the proposed Village Panchayats Act, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards is requested to take steps to constitute under sections 5 and 6 of the Madras Local Boards Act, a Panchayat for each of the villages in the selected firkas and for the introduction of ward system in these Panchayats wherever necessary. The Inspector should report to the Government periodically the progress made in this regard.

7. Separate orders will be issued in the Development Department regarding the formation of multi-purpose Co-operative Societies in the selected firkas.

8. The Select Committee's suggestion regarding the organization of Grama Seva Sanghams for attending to the various schemes of reconstruction in the selected firkas is approved by the Government. Detailed instructions regarding the formation of these Sanghams will be issued by the Provincial Firka Development Officer.

9. Sanction is accorded to the incurring of an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 1,32,200 non-recurring and Rs. 56,840 recurring for the training of the Firka Development Officers and Village Development Officers along with a few non-officials as recommended by the Select Committee. The Provincial Firka Development Officer will in consultation with the Regional Firka Development Officer exercise the necessary financial and administrative supervision in respect of the entire scheme. The selection of the permanent and visiting staff who will train the Firka Development Officers and Village Development Officers will also be made by the Provincial Firka Development Officer. The detailed syllabus of traininng, which should follow the outline suggested by the Committee, shall if necessary be drawn up in consultation with the Heads of Departments concerned. The estimates for the construction of buildings to house the training centres and the trainees should be approved by the Public Works Department authorities.

10. Under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby considers that the conditions of service of the staff that may be employed in connection with the training scheme sanctioned in paragraph 9 above are matters not suitable for regulation by rules.

11. Orders on the other recommendations of the committee under 'Publicity' and other heads will be issued separately.

12. The Government also accept the suggestion of the Committee that the Provincial Firka Development Officer may authorise one or more competent non-officials in each district to supervise and inspect as often as necessary the work of Firka Development in the districts. The Provincial Firka Development Officer shall get reports from such non-officials through the Regional Firka Development Officers and send periodical reviews to the Government for

information. These non-official inspectors will draw travelling allowance at the following rates:—

Railway fare, 1 2/5 Second class fare
Mileage fare journeys by road, annas 6.
Daily allowance for halts, Rs. 6.

13. The expenditure on the various items referred to in the preceding paragraphs will be debited to "25. W. General Administration—Miscellaneous—J. Posts-war Reconstruction—Expenditure from the fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift (Madras)".

14. The Provincial Firka Development Officer is requested to follow the ordinary treasury and financial procedure in regard to withdrawal of funds, etc., required for meeting the expenditure connected with the scheme.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

G. GOPALAKRISHNA NAYUDU,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Provincial Firka Development Officer.
" the Regional Firka Development Officer (North).
" the Regional Firka Development Officer (South).
" all Collectors.
" all Heads of Departments.
" the Accountant-General (through the Finance Department).
" the Finance Department.
" the Finance (Budget General) Department.

To the Revenue Department.
" the Education and Public Health Department (with extracts of notes).
Copy to the other Departments of the Secretariat.
" all Members of the Provincial Firka Development Board.
" all Firka Development Officers.
" City Khadi Officer.

APPENDIX.

THE GENERAL PLAN FOR FIRKA DEVELOPMENT WORK.

A GENERAL SCHEME FOR FIRKA DEVELOPMENT WORK.

(IN FOUR PARTS.)

I. General plan of work.
II. Scheme for the training of workers.
III. Supervision and Inspection.
IV. Concluding observations and certain suggestions.

SUB-COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

Sri J. C. KUMARAPPA.
" G. RAMACHANDRAN (*Chairman*).
" R. R. KEITHAN.
" MOTHY NARAYANA RAO.
" M. SATYANARAYANA SASTRI.
" K. KELAPPAN.
" G. VENKATACHALAPATHI (*Convenor*).
" T. V. RAGHAVA RAO.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

This is a general and overall plan for the work of firka development. It does not furnish specific or detailed schemes of work for each of the firkas. It lays down what we consider are the right lines along which the whole work should begin and grow. It is for each of the firkas to draw up periodically its own local schemes in detail, keeping in mind the general lines we have laid down.

But before any schemes of detailed work are actually drawn up, the general plan laid down by us should be fully understood. Because whatever schemes of work are taken up locally should not merely be good for the locality, but should fit in harmoneously with the general plan of development. It is therefore necessary to set forth clearly what are the aims and objects with which the general plan is drawn up.

The object is to organize the vilages for a happier, more prosperous and fuller life in which the individual villager will have the opportunity to develop, both as an individual and as a unit of a well integrated society. This has to be done by using local initiative and local resources to the utmost extent possible in the economic, political and social fields of reconstruction on co-operative lines. Self-reliant, self-dependent and properly organized life in the villages will thus be the aim of firka development work. Such work should ultimately lead to the establishment of a just and democratic social order along peaceful lines. In Gandhiji's words such a new social order should be "Casteless and Classless".

PART I.

PLAN OF WORK.

Firka development is best organized around the following five main centres of work:—

(1) Agriculture and Village Industries.
(2) Sanitation, Health and Housing.
(3) Village Education.
(4) Village Organization.
(5) Village Culture.

I. AGRICULTURE AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

Under this heading we deal with village economics. This is a big and comprehensive heading. Agriculture is the foundation of village economy and includes animal husbandry. The aim is self-sufficiency in food and clothing as far as possible.

(A) Under *agriculture and animal husbandry*, the following details are emphasized:—

(1) *Balanced cultvation.*—Priority should be given to the growing of food crops keeping in view the fundamental necessity of a balanced diet for the villages. Further the proper rotation of food crops keeping in mind the balanced fertility of the soil is necessary. Selection of seeds is another important item. In regard to manure, villages should be taught the use of nightsoil, farmyard and green manure, village waste, bonemeal and jungle collections.

The Agricultural Department should help in teaching the great possibilities for better cultivation from the proper selection of seeds and from the composting of all locally available sources of manure.

(2) *Minor irrigations.*—Wells and tanks next only to rain contribute most to village irrgation. Many of the old tanks are tending to become less useful. A full survey of village tanks and wells should be made and possibilities of adding to them and improving them should be investigated.

(3) *The conservation of the soil.*—The prevention of erosion, the recovery and use of uncultivated lands, afforestation and tree-planting in public land, the utilization and regulation of excess lands not availed of for balanced cultivation for commercial crops and similar other items must be attended to urgently.

(4) *Vegetable gardening.*—Villagers eat more grain food and too little of vegetables and this is one of the chief reasons for malnutrition. There will hardly be a village which cannot grow its own vegetables. Vegetable gardening must therefore be systematically organized and even made obligatory. Where families have no land even for vegetable gardening small plots should be made available either free or on easy terms. Vegetables exhibitions should be organized and best growers honoured and given prizes.

(5) *Fruit tree planting.*—Fruit trees suitable to the localities should be extensively planted under a proper plan as private and also as common effort.

(6) *Other items.*—Poultry farming, bee-keeping, sheep rearing, fish growing, sericulture, etc., are other important items.

(7) *Animal husbandry.*—This is a major item closely associated with agriculture, since the whole of our village economy is more or less bullock and cow centred. Attention should therefore be given to the development of cattle of good working capacity and good milk-strain through proper breeding. The milk goat should not be neglected as it is the poor man's cow.

(8) *Village dairies.*—Village milk production is in a chaotic state and benefits no one less than the villagers. It is a prolific source of exploitation by the city men. The organization of village dairies on a co-operative basis is a crying need.

(9) *Ailments of cattle.*—The common ailments of village cattle and cheap and simple remedies for the same should be taught in the villages. There is already a fund of knowledge available in the village on this subject. It has to be added to and made more scientific.

(10) *Common pasture land.*—In the old days common pasture lands in the villages was part of village economy. Such pasture lands have now-a-days largely disappeared. This is fatal and should be remedied, if necessary by framing new rules and regulations by Government.

(B) *Village Industries.*—Under village industries will come the following numerous items, not necessarily in their order of importance, since that will vary from firka to firka and even from village to village:—

(1) *Food processing.*—All food processing such as flour grinding, paddy husking, oil pressing, gur making should be emphasized.

(2) *Khadi production.*—The whole process of Khadi production from cotton to cloth including tailoring comes under this item. Production of woollen goods also should be organized wherever possible.

(3) *Village pottery.*—The village potter like the village handloom weaver has withstood much competition and survived. But his methods and technique should be improved.

(4) *Handloom weaving.*—The village handloom weaver is one of our best craftsmen. While the ultimate aim is to convert every handloom into a Khadiloom, even those who now use mill yarn should be organized on a co-operative basis. Luckily much valuable experience in this line is available with the Co-operative department which should be utilized.

(5) *Mat and basket making.*—This is one of the industries requiring the cheapest raw materials available almost everywhere and should be taken up more extensively than now.

(6) Bell metal work.

(7) Toy making.

(8) Tool and equipment making for village schools and village industries.

(9) Soap making.

(10) Paper making.

(11) Tanning and making of leather goods.

(12) Making of oil lamps.

(13) Improved carpentry.

(14) Improved blacksmithy.

NOTE.—None of these items of village industries is new. They are already being carried on almost everywhere as parts of the undying economy of our villages. But in many cases our village craftsmen make no progress with their technique, patterns, materials and designs. The need therefore is to give them the assistance of expert technicians and artists. New types of village goods suited to new needs and tastes in the villages themselves and outside should be produced with better technique, materials and artistry. Workers trained in good technical schools and schools of art should be made available from time to time by Government departments concerned. Village pottery, village carpentry, etc., can thus be made more useful, artistic and remunerative. *Electricity*: For agricultural and village industries purposes cheap power should be made available wherever possible under proper guidance. Proper guidance is necessary in order that use of power may not uproot village economy but will strengthen and nourish it on its own ground.

II. SANITATION, HEALTH AND HOUSING.

Gandhiji has insisted that sanitation is the first step in village work. Many of the diseases, which have tended to depopulate our villages arise from insanitary conditions of life.

The following items have to be emphasized:—

Sanitation.

(1) *Personal habits of cleanliness.*—Villagers have generally a fairly high sense of personal cleanliness derived through tradition and habit. Unfortunately some of these good habits are being given up under a false sense of modernity. Therefore the value of all good old personal habits of cleanliness should be re-emphasized and where necessary new good habits inculcated.

(2) *Collective or group cleanliness.*—This is the weakest link in our village life. Village paths, roads, public places and tank bunds have all become so many public latrines. Villagers answer the calls of nature anywhere indiscriminately polluting most of the places on which people walk about and even the available drinking water. But the fault is not the villagers' wholly. There are no common latrines or urinals in a village and houses are so crowded and small that each house has no such facilities. Therefore the construction and proper maintaining of latrines, urinals and bathing places on a common basis becomes very necessary, as also a plan to convert all rubbish and night soil, etc., into manure. Such a programme is necessary from the point of view of sanitation and of village economy. The following details of group cleanliness are indicated:—

(*a*) Suitable and cheap drainage, even if only open ones, and their periodical cleaning and disinfecting.

(*b*) Use of drainage water for kitchen gardens and fruit trees.

(*c*) Collection of all rubbish and waste and its conversion into manure.

(*d*) Keeping village wells, paths, tanks and open places clean and uncontaminated.

(*e*) The making and maintaining of small gardens for the village public, childrens' playgrounds, etc.

Health.

(1) *Village dietetics.*—Mal-nutrition is rampant in the villages. Villagers must be taught the nutritive values of different articles of food which are or can be produced in the villages. Every family should understand the meaning of a balanced diet and how best to get it under village conditions.

The Health Department should take up educative work in this line in all the firkas seriously. The Government should prohibit rice mills within the firkas to begin with and help to organize hand-pounding of rice.

(2) *Drinking water.*—Supply of clean drinking water is a fundamental item. Many more wells are required in the villages. Many old ones have to be repaired. In some cases clean and protected tanks will have to be made sources of drinking water. This is one of the items which should secure immediate priority.

(3) *Preventive measures.*—Preventive measures against diseases should be emphasized more than curative measures. This means emphasis on balanced diet, personal and collective sanitation and general healthy living with provision for recreations and exercises.

(4) *Ordinary ailments and cheap remedies.*—Common village ailments and their prevention and cure should be taught. Natural methods and cheap remedies with suitable village herbs and drugs should be emphasized. Every family should be supplied with and taught the use of cheap disinfectants. The Health Department should investigate the value of locally available poisonous herbs, weeds, etc., in this connexion.

(5) *Recreation and exercises.*—Provision of space and equipment for open air creations and exercises should be made in every village. Exercises like Suryanamaskar, Asanas, and collective village games should be encouraged and organized.

Housing.

Better and healthier housing is an important item. Village houses are insanitary, over-crowded and built without any common plan. This has to be altered under a well-conceived plan which will be drawn up by the village panchayat sitting down with such Public Health and Public Works authorities as are available near at hand. The following points have to be emphasized:—

(1) Relieving congestion of village houses by providing extension sites for buildings under a plan.

(2) Future house building to be on a co-operative basis.

(3) Improvement of existing houses through Educative Propaganda.

(4) Provision of some kind of drainage for individual houses and for the streets. The first is obtained by digging and maintaining soak pits which will be periodically cleaned and changed. The second is done through a simple and cheap drainage system, even if open, which will be periodically cleaned and disinfected. Normally drainage water should be used for vegetable gardens and fruit trees.

(5) Village houses being small and over-crowded common latrines, bathing and washing places should be provided.

(6) Immediate levelling up of all stagnant water pools at pits which become source of malarial infection.

(7) Laying out and improvement of village paths and road on planned basis is not to be delayed.

(8) Model houses suited to village conditions should be made and exhibited by Public Health and Public Works Departments.

(9) In select places where old villages cannot be improved in sanitation and health conditions, an attempt should be made in transplanting the village progressively to a new site nearby with free gift of land and small building subsidies on a co-operative basis. (This is being attempted in Sevagram, Wardha).

(10) In all new enterprises and schemes of house building care should be taken to give the Harijans their full share of concessions and amenities in order to do away with the present segregation of their living quarters from the rest of the village.

III. Village Education.

Village Schools.

Under this heading we deal with village schools. In regard to village schools the Government have laid down a policy for the whole Province, i.e., that all elementary schools should be converted into Basic schools as soon as possible. Almost all the schools in the villages are Primary and Elementary schools. The question under the Firka Development Scheme therefore is when and how will all village schools become Basic schools.

In view of the fact that Firka Development as conceived by us is complete village re-organization, we are convinced that the question of the schools in the selected firkas being converted into Basic schools should obtain immediate priority in the programme for the spread of basic education in the Province. Such priority would be of value both to the Firka Development Scheme and to the Education Department Scheme for spreading basic education. Basic schools will flourish better in the selected firkas than elsewhere because in the firkas they will have the background of the co-ordinated work of village reconstruction.

But basic education will be a seven years programme only for boys and girls between the ages of seven and fifteen. In the selected firkas however, there will be the large percentage of adults who have had no education worth the name. This adult population will be the chief human material with which firka development work will have to deal and as such nothing is more important in our scheme than the education of the adults.

The following proposals are made in regard to basic education and adult education:—

1. *Basic education.*—(*a*) Machinery should be set up to link up the Basic Education Programme of the Education Department with the programme of firka development.

(*b*) A plan should be drawn up under which the first and second grades in all village schools in the selected firkas should become basic within the next one or two years and remaining grades become basic within the further three years. Thus within the next five years all elementary schools in the selected firkas should become basic schools.

(*c*) To achieve the above end, two teachers from each of the existing schools should be trained as Basic teachers within the next one year or two and all the rest within the further three years.

Note.—Wherever basic education spreads the village outlook and village organization will follow and grow. Thus basic education will be the best lever in firka development. Firka development without simultaneous spread of basic education will become a contradiction and lead to failure.

2. *Adult education.*—If basic education is important as part of the permanent and long range plan, adult education is of more extreme urgency, for, without taking on hand the immediate education of the village adult whose percentage of literacy is very low, we shall not secure the intelligent co-operation of that very section of the village community without which no single item of our programme can be worked successfully.

The Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Sevagram, Wardha, has prepared through a committee of experts, a scheme of adult education which has had the careful scrutiny of Gandhiji himself. According to this scheme, adult education should neither begin nor end with literacy; but it is the education of the adult for life and throughout life for a happier, fuller and more prosperous existence. The following are our suggestions for adult education:—

(1) One duly qualified worker from each of the selected firkas should be trained for six months at least in adult education work as conceived by the Hindustani Talimi Sangh. The training should be under the direction of the Hindustani Talimi Sangh. The qualification for those selected for training should not be so much a University degree as love of the village people, experience in one or more items of constructive work including knowledge of some village handicraft, organizing capacity, capacity to persevere in day-to-day practical work and general knowledge of village facts and conditions. Thirty-four adult education workers will thus be trained, one for each firka, for six months under the direction of the Hindustani Talimi Sangh at some suitable rural centre in the South where there is already a sound tradition of village work.

(2) Each one of the trained adult education worker will at the end of six months start an actual centre of adult education in his firka at which he will train a small number of local workers in the technique of adult education.

(3) As more and more trained adult education workers become available we should multiply such adult education centres so that finally we have a network of them throughout the firka.

(4) All adult education centres will become active centres of firka development. They should be provided with craft and educational equipment, a small village museum, library with reading room attached, a workshop, a radio set, a magic lantern set, etc.

N.B.—The whole of the above work of village education will be impossible unless the Education Department co-ordinates its work with that of firka development. In order to achieve such co-ordination, we suggest that a small Standing Committee of not more than seven members be set up under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister and with six other members selected three each from the Basic Education Board and the Firka Development Board including the Education Minister. The whole work of Educational Reconstruction in the selected firkas should be as per plans prepared by this Standing Committee.

IV. Village Organization.

Village organization will come under three institutions: (1) a village panchayat for village administration on the basis of village self-government, (2) multi-purpose co-operative society for the economic organization of the village and (3) a grama seva sangham to mobilize non-official support and initiative to back up the work of the whole scheme of firka development, on the basis of voluntary effort.

(1) *The Village Panchayat.*

There will have to be a village panchayat for each village selected on adult franchise, the village being divided into wards for convenient sections for the purpose.

The panchayat will have direct responsibility in regard to all village services, such as, village roads, village water-supply, village education, village dispensaries, village sanitation, administration of justice within certain limits, village lighting, etc. These services will have to be compulsorily provided for in every village. If the revenue raised and allotted is not sufficient to provide for these services the deficit should be borne by Government.

There will be another set of services like libraries, village halls, exhibitions, etc., which should be paid for partly by local contributions and partly by Government.

There should be a panchayat union for all the panchayats in the firka. The duty of such a union will be to link up the various essential services, under the village panchayats. The union will thus guide, supervise and co-ordinate the activities of village panchayats and audit their accounts. The firka union will further undertake secondary or post-basic education and maintain hospitals and maternity homes. An Assistant Engineer attached to the firka union will prepare estimates and execute all works.

The firka union of panchayats will consist of representatives from the various panchayats in the firka. It will get contributions from the panchayats and grants from the Government.

N.B.—The village panchayats should be something more than mere administrative agencies. They should help in training villagers generally in civic responsibility giving every adult knowledge of the rights and duties of village citizenship. They should also take up the tasks of internal reforms like the abolition of common vices such as, gambling, etc., abolition of superstitions and social evils, like untouchability, etc.

(2) *Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies.*

Just as the panchayat is the instrument of political and administrative organization, the multi-purpose co-operative society is the instrument for the economic organization of the village. The multi-purpose co-operative society will deal with the following items:—

(1) The obtaining, grading and storage of the food produce of the village.

(2) The various processing of food articles.

(3) The balanced distribution of local products and of such imports as are necessary.

(4) The stocking and supply of the instruments for agricultural operations, village industries, etc.

(5) The stocking and supply of raw materials like cotton, wood, metal, etc., for local industries.

(6) The marketing of finished products.

(7) Arranging for the exchange of surplus village produce for necessary materials and goods from outside.

(8) The organization of important village industries as interrelated co-operative units, so that, as far as possible profits and benefits are equitably shared by the village community as a whole.

(9) Up-to-date technicians and those with artistic training should be made available to village artisans to help and improve their work. The cost of such instruction and supervision should be borne by the Government.

(10) There should be one fully trained Co-operative Inspector for each firka.

(3) *Grama Seva Sangham.*

The question may be raised, where is the place for a Grama Seva Sangham, where a panchayat and multi-purpose co-operative society are together organizing village life. It should not be forgotten that the village panchayat and the multi-purpose co-operative society will be run only by a few elected people whereas all the adults who have elected them will have only a waiting and watching programme unless they are also harnessed to constructive work under the various headings of village reconstruction. The Grama Seva Sanghams will be non-official voluntary bodies which would organize all such work as will help the panchayat and the multi-purpose co-operative society to fulfil their tasks. Firka Development Officers and Village Development Officers and others should help in organizing, strengthening and utilizing the Grama Seva Sanghams, which should be autonomous bodies with their own constitution, rules and funds. Government may give grants to this Grama Seva Sanghams, but without fettering their autonomy. The Grama Seva Sanghams will organize bodies of voluntary workers for village sanitation, for the regulation of village meetings and festivals, for the protection of life and property in the villages and for various service on such occasions as the prevalence of epidemics or floods or similar emergencies. In fact for every full-time paid worker under Government, panchayat or multi-purpose society there will have to be numerous non-official voluntary servants of the village from the village trained for such work by the Grama Seva Sanghams.

Note.—We have dealt with village panchayats, multi-purpose co-operative societies and Grama Seva Sanghams as the three instruments of village organization. The ultimate aim of village organization is village self-sufficiency in food and clothing and in other major needs of village life as far as possible, so that self-reliance and self-dependence become the foundation of village life. And all this to be achieved on democratic and peaceful lines.

V. Village Culture.

Village culture is a neglected item in most programmes of village development. But neither village self-government nor village self-sufficiency will be real of permanence without the solid influence of village culture. India has evolved through the centuries a village culture which has fairly stood the test of time. It must be rediscovered, valued and developed. The village women particularly indicates the inheritance of this culture adding beauty and strength to village life. It has sometimes been said that a village grandmother can put a University graduate to shame with her practical wisdom and understanding of life and its problems. The following suggestions are made to nourish village culture:—

(1) Study of village traditions and habits, village institutions and village history.

(2) Study of folk songs, folk tales and folk art.

(3) Recovery and improvement of artistic handi-crafts and village art in general.

(4) Organization of bhajanas, kirthans, dramatics, etc., for village education.

(5) Organization of village festivals and important religious occasions to strengthen the unity of village life without distinction of caste and community. People belonging to different communities should be encouraged to take part in each others festivals and religious occasions in a spirit of common happiness.

(6) Organization of village libraries, village museums and village study circles.

(7) Provision for healthy and open air recreations like rural games, folk dances, excursions, etc.

Note.—The reorganization of village culture should be creative and should aim at giving the villager a high sense of the values that should govern his life as an individual and as the unit of a new society.

PROPAGANDA.

We are strongly of the opinion that organized educative propaganda must be undertaken as an integral part of the work. The whole work cannot go on efficiently and speedily if we do not continually educate public opinion to appreciate what is being planned and done. We suggest the following ways in this connexion:—

(1) A Central Publicity Committee should be set up with not more than five members which should be charged with the task of effectively organizing propaganda.

(2) Simple and easily understood pamphlets and tracts should be prepared on various items of work showing their importance, etc.

(3) Magic lantern lectures, dramas, songs and bhajans, exhibitions, demonstrations and competitions should be arranged.

(4) Wireless sets should if possible be made available.

(5) Occasional tours should be arranged for those who are competent to explain to the firka people the ideas and methods of the Firka Development Programme.

(6) A small propaganda unit should be set up in each firka consisting of important local people.

(7) Adequate financial provision should be made for the work of propaganda.

Note.—Propaganda among the literates who are only 12 per cent of the population will be fairly easy, but propaganda among the 84 per cent of the illiterates will be very difficult and when done will be education and thus part of adult education work.

PART II.

SCHEME FOR THE TRAINING OF WORKERS.

1. General Remarks.

We cannot emphasise too much the need for giving adequate, efficient and thorough training to all workers on whom will rest the burden of implementing in the villages the programmes laid down. The untrained worker will be a menace to the work, and will create confusion where there should be a clear vision, a detailed plan and careful methods of work. We have no hesitation in saying that the whole programme will be defeated and frustrated without trained workers.

There should be no delay in taking up the training of workers. The training programme has therefore be marked "immediate and urgent."

2. Outlines of the training work.

The points under this heading are—

(1) Who are to be trained?

(2) Who will train those selected?

(3) Which will be the centres of training?

(4) What is the period of training and when should training commence?

(5) What should be the nature of training and who will draw up the syllabus of studies?

(6) What standard should be set for the trainees?

(7) What will be the cost of training?

We shall now consider the detailed answers to the above questions.

(1) *Who are to be trained?*

Those to be trained will be primarily the Firka Development Officers and the Village Development Officers. Besides these, whole-time paid workers a sufficient number of others with suitable qualifications should also be trained who will be part-time or voluntary workers. From this last group will come those who might be recruited later as Village Development Officers and Firka Development Officers. Firka Development Officers and Village Development Officers will have to be trained separately. All the Firka Development Officers can be trained together whereas the Village Development Officers will have to be divided into a Telugu group in the North and into a Tamil-Malayalam-Kannada group in the South. A certain number of voluntary workers with due qualifications will have to be trained along with each group at each centre as reserves under each category.

(2) *Who will train those selected?*

Without a proper training staff we shall only be wasting time, energy and money on the training scheme. The staff will therefore have to be carefully selected. The advice of the All-India Spinners' Association, the All-India Village Industries Association and the Hindustani Talimi Sangh as also of the Kasturba-Gandhi National Memorial Trust may be taken in this connexion. Experts from the various Government departments should also be consulted.

The staff of each training centre will consist of two kinds:—

(1) Resident and permanent staff where necessary.

(2) Visiting and temporary staff of experts and workers with experience.

The resident and permanent staff for each training centre should consist of at least two members, a Superintendent,

who is an Agricultural, Craft or Co-operative expert and a chief assistant who is alternately an expert in one of these three items. Those two will be trained full-time workers.

The visiting and temporary staff will consist of such persons as will teach one or more of the various subjects in the syllabus for some days at a stretch. A list of such teachers should be drawn up and each of them assigned his or her subject and time. These will be given travelling expenses, free food while at the training centres and where absolutely necessary, a small honorarium.

(3) Which will be the centres of training?

We have already stated that the Firka Development Officers and the Village Development Officers will be trained separately. So the centres of training for the Firka Development Officers and Village Development Officers will be in different places.

It would be good to give all the Firka Development Officers together training in such centres in the Province where considerable constructive work has already been undertaken as in the Vinayasram in Guntur, the Gandhi Ashram at Komaravole in Kistna district, the Gandhiniketan in the Madura district, the Gandhi Ashram in the Salem district, the Gandhi Ashram near Chidambaram and Gandhi Gram near Dindigul. The headquarters of the Tamilnad, Andhra and Kerala All-India Spinners' Association will also be good centres for training.

The Firka Development Officers are 34 in number. These 34 plus 6 qualified private candidates making a total of 40 may be selected for training. As it will not be possible to take away the Firka Development Officers from their firkas for more than a short period at a time, our proposal is that the Firka Development Officers should come for training for a period of three weeks at a stretch once in every three months. For each of these short periods of training one of the above institutions may be chosen to locate the training centre. The training during each of those periods at one or the other of the above Ashrams may be for one special subject, giving most of the time to that subject but without completely neglecting other items. For instance, the training course on the subject of village education may be either at the Vinayasram in Guntunr or in the Gandhi Ashram at Chidambaram which have Basic Teachers' Training Centres and Basic schools as part of their work. In the same way for the subjects of Co-operative Village Industries, the Gandhiniketan in the Madura district may be chosen. Similarly, to specialize in village sanitation and health as also in organizing women in the villages Gandhi Gram near Dindigul may be selected. In this way, the Firka Development Officers will get their training in their main subjects at centres which have specialized in them.

The training of Village Development Officers should, we think, be at two permanent centres, one in the North range and the other in the South range. The Andhra Village Development Officers will get their training at the Telugu centre and the Tamilnad, Malabar and South Kanara Village Development Officers at a Tamil Centre in the South range. Since successive batches of Village Development Officers will have to be trained necessitating permanent staff, accommodation and equipment, we suggest that the two training centres may be made permanent centres. Since we are proposing later in our report that the Regional Firka Development Officers for the North and the South should each have their headquarters in one of the Andhra and Tamil firkas, respectively, we suggest that the permanent training centres for the North and South ranges be located in the two headquarters firkas.

Two Village Development Officers from each firka should be selected to give a total of 34 Village Development Officers for training at a time at each permanent centre in each successive batches for a period of three months in 1948, to be followed by further successive batches in 1948 each getting training similarly for three months. Along with the 34 Village Development Officers six voluntary candidates with proper qualifications may also be trained, thus giving a batch of 40 candidates for each period of three months per year. The same batch which is trained in 1948 will come in for the next three months training in 1949, so that each Village Development Officer will get six months training in two years.

Each of the above permanent training centres will work for an aggregate of nine months in 1948 and for a similar aggregate of nine months in 1949 but the second year's training will be for the same groups. It means that between the two centres, 240 Village Development Officers and voluntary candidates will be trained in the first year, each for a period of three months and for a further period of three months in the second year. The work will proceed as follows: Forty candidates will be admitted at each of the two training centres to begin with. At the end of three months, this will go back and will be replaced by the second batch of 40, for another three months and when the second batch has finished training for three months, a third batch of 40 will take their place.

N.B.—Later on trained Firka Development Officers and Village Development Officers working together in small select group might run smaller training centres for a number of field workers in the various firkas locally, the ideal being to give every adult in the firka some useful training or other for a short period.

(4) What is the period of training and when should training commence?

We are strongly of the opinion that all arrangements for the training of workers should be completed before the end of December 1947, so that the one rotating training centre for the Firka Development Officers and the two permanent training centres for the Village Development Officers should actually commence their work on the Thursday, the 1st January 1948.

According to Gandhiji, no complete village worker can be trained in less than two years. But the firka development work is there, money has been spent on salaries and establishment and so we are compelled to be in a hurry. We therefore suggest the irreduceable minimum of six months for training workers. But since even here, we have to face the difficulty that the Firka Development Officers and Village Development Officers cannot be drawn away from their firkas for too long a time, we have suggested that the six months of training may be spread out as explained under the previous heading. Under our Scheme, the Firka Development Officers will get the six months training spread over two years in periods of three weeks once in every three months. Similarly, the Village Development Officers will get their six months of training also in two years but in two periods of three months each.

(5) What should be the nature of training and who will draw up the syallabus of studies?

The nature of the training will closely follow the nature of the work as outlined in our general plan. Those trained should be able to fit in the general scheme of work with special knowledge of the important items and a working knowledge of the other items. The trained Firka Development Officers should have a clear idea of the objectives and of the nature of the overall plan and be capable of supervising and guiding the work. The trained Village Development Officers should be capable of the same things in a smaller area.

The syllabus of studies should be drawn up under the following major items:—

(1) Clear grasp of the ideals of the new Social Order which has to be created; in other words, a clear understanding of the aims and methods of Firka Development as part of National Reconstruction. Every trained worker should be made familiar with the ideology and methodology of the Congress Constructive Programme as outlined by Gandhiji.

(2) Training in and understanding of panchayat organization, in multi-purpose co-operative society and in the work of Grama Seva Sanghams.

(3) Village Economics and Village Sociology.
Proficiency in at least one village handicraft.

(4) Village politics and technique of village politics and technique of village organization.

(5) Understanding of the village mind and the village outlook. This means the study of village habits and customs, village traditions and village culture.

(6) Study of the technique of village survey.

(7) Actual practice of village work for a minimum period of thirty days as a brief apprentice course.

(6) What standards should be set for the trainees?

There will be no formal written examinations which are often misleading. The success of each candidate will be judged from his progress from day to day throughout the period of training. The following items are important in judging the success or failure of every candidate:—

(1) Earnestness in an application to work.
(2) Village-mindedness.
(3) Skill in any craft or crafts.
(4) Organizing ability.
(5) Capacity to persevere in practical work.
(6) General knowledge.

The teaching staff will judge jointly who is successful from the experience they have of the trainees throughout the period of training.

(7) What will be the cost of training?

The cost of the training of the Firka Development Officers and Village Development Officers should be borne by Government. But we have also suggested that along with the training of these, Government should also train a small number of qualified voluntary workers. We think that the

cost of the training of these voluntary workers should also be borne by Government as Firka Development will require more and more trained workers in every direction. After all, we have suggested the addition of only six such candidates along with the Firka Development Officers and another 18 along with the Village Development Officers.

TRAINING OF ADULT EDUCATION WORKERS.

We had suggested earlier that adult education workers should also be trained under this scheme. In regard to this, the Hindustani Talimi Sangh should be approached to frame a scheme with budget, etc., and make it available to the Provincial Firka Development Officer early. The candidates to be selected for adult education training need not necessarily be from among the Firka Development Officers and Village Development Officers.

Budget for the Training Centres.

This is the budget for the training of the 34 Firka Development Officers and six vounteers and for the training of three batches of 34 Village Development Officers each, plus six volunteers for each batch, in one year.

I. Budget for the training of Firka Development Officers.

Number of candidates—40.

Period of training—3 weeks (Four times in one year).

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Establishment charges—			
(1) Three temporary sheds, and temporary latrines and bathrooms	1,500	0	0
(2) Lighting and sundries— Twenty lanterns, 2 petromax and kerosene, etc.	300	0	0
(3) One clerk and one office boy	60	0	0
2. Salaries, honorariums and travelling allowance for teaching staff—			
(1) Principal—Honorarium	100	0	0
(2) Resident Assistant—Honorarium ..	60	0	0
(3) Honorarium for 5 visiting teachers— Rs. 30 × 5	150	0	0
(4) Travelling allowance under all heads but not including travelling allowance for Firka Development Officers.	300	0	0
3. Kitchen equipment—			
(1) Cooking utensils—Mud pots mainly ..	100	0	0
(2) Buckets, mats, etc.	50	0	0
(3) Water-storage vessels	100	0	0
4. Craft and education equipment—			
(1) Tools and craft equipment minus charkas which the Firka Development Officers should bring	300	0	0
(2) Maps, charts, reference books, etc. ..	250	0	0
5. Food charges—			
(1) Forty trainees × 20 rupees (3 weeks) ..	800	0	0
(2) Provision for visiting staff and guests ..	200	0	0
6. Contingencies—Stationery, postage, etc. ..	50	0	0
Total for each 3 weeks' course ..	4,320	0	0
Total for four such courses in 1948 ..	17,280	0	0

N.B.—But since lighting, kitchen and craft equipment can be taken over from one training camp to another there will be considerable saving in training of the three courses after the first, which will amount to a total saving of about Rs. 3,000. The net cost of the scheme therefore will be about Rs. 14,000.

II. Budget for the training of Village Development Officers.

Number of candidates—40 each at two permanent centres.
Period of training—3 months.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Non-recurring items—			
(1) Buildings—			
(a) Two permanent hostel blocks 60 × 15. hard floor, brick walls and country tiles, Rs. 6,000 × 2	12,000	0	0
(b) One residential block for staff 60 × 15, same details, only divided into five-rooms	6,500	0	0
(c) Kitchen and dining hall with store room.	5,500	0	0
(d) One class room with side room and one craft class with store room, each 60 × 15 and same details as (a) Rs. 6,000 × 2 ..	12,000	0	0
(e) Five bath rooms and five latrines ..	5,000	0	0
(f) Workshop block for carpentry blacksmithy, weaving, etc., 60 × 15 same details ..	6,000	0	0
(g) Office and library building	5,000	0	0
(h) Two wells	2,000	0	0
Total ..	54,000	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
(2) Equipment—			
(a) Hostel equipment, racks, floor desks. mats, etc., for two hostel blocks for 40 trainees	1,000	0	0
(b) Equipment for staff quarters, same details.	500	0	0
(c) Kitchen equipment—Cooking vessels, storage utensils and boxes, shelves, etc.	1,000	0	0
(d) Bath room equipment, tubs, buckets. etc., plus latrine equipment	500	0	0
(e) Craft equipment	1,000	0	0
(f) Workshop equipment	2,000	0	0
(g) Educational equipment	500	0	0
(h) Office and library	1,500	0	0
Toial ..	8,000	0	0
Total for one permanent centre ..	62,000	0	0
2 Reeurring items—(3 courses of three months in one year)—			
(1) Establishment charges—Teaching staff—			
(a) Principal, salary Rs. 100 × 12	1,200	0	0
(b) Khadi expert Rs. 75 × 12	900	0	0
(c) Agricultural teacher Rs. 75 × 12 ..	900	0	0
(d) Co-operative expert, Rs. 75 × 12	900	0	0
(e) Provision for the honorarium of five visiting teachers from outside for part-time teaching for bee-keeping, gur-making, paper-making, carpentry, etc., also leading constructive workers	1,000	0	0
(f) Workshop manager, Rs. 75 × 12	900	0	0
(g) Weaver, blacksmith and carpenter and potter, Rs. 50 × 4 × 12	2,400	0	0
Total ..	8,200	0	0
(2) Office staff—Salaries—			
(i) Manager cum-Accountant Rs. 75 × 12 ..	900	0	0
(ii) Typist-clerk, Rs. 50 × 12	600	0	0
(iii) Office boy, Rs. 25 × 12	300	0	0
Total ..	1,800	0	0
3. Stationery and postage—			
(1) Paper, note books, covers, etc.	200	0	0
(2) Postage and telegrams	120	0	0
4. Travelling under all heads. (Visiting staff and experts, etc.)	600	0	0
5. Lighting— Thirty lanterns plus 3 petromax and kerosene, etc.	500	0	0
6. Food charges—			
Rs. 25 × 40 × 9 months only	9,000	0	0
Provision for visiting staff and guests ..	500	0	0
7. Contingencies	500	0	0
For one permanent centre total ..	21,420	0	0
N.B.—Non-recurring total for one permanent centre	62,000	0	0
Recurring total for one pernanent centre ..	21,420	0	0
Total ..	83,420	0	0
Grand total for two centres—2 × 83,420 ..	1,66,840	0	0

N.B.—Each permanent centre should get at least 15 to 20 acres of fairly good cultivable land. The cost of this has not been added as the value depend upon the locality and availability of land in the chosen area.

PART III.

SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION.

Naturally supervision and inspection will be in the hands of the Provincial Firka Development Officer and two Regional Firka Development Officers. They will be the Chief Supervisors and Inspectors. But we feel strongly that competent non-officials should be associated with the supervision and inspection of the whole work. After all, the whole work is in effect non-official work among the bulk of the village people on a self-reliant and self-dependent basis. We therefore suggest the following procedure:—

The Provincial Firka Development Officer in consultation with the Regional Firka Development Officers might authorize one or more competent non-officials in each district to supervise and inspect as often as possible and necessary the work in the district. The reports of such supervision and inspection should be sent to the Provincial Firka Development Officer through the Regional Firka Development Officers at least once in two months without fail. Only such people as agree to do this may be authorized to do same.

The travelling expenses of such non-official inspectors should be met by the department. Such non-official agent or agents in each district will act as a link between the department and the field workers.

PART IV.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS AND CERTAIN SUGGESTIONS.

The work before the Firk Development Department is new and difficult in the present context. Therefore we strongly feel that the whole procedure of work under the department should be made simple, quick and devoid of delays. Otherwise there will be waste of money and energy. The following points appear to us as of great importance in this connexion:—

(1) The Firka Development Department should become a full-fledged department like any other. The Provincial Firka Development Officer will be head of the department, and the department should have a full-time Secretary to to Government.

(2) Every district should be asked to frame their schemes and budget for 1948 immediately and once these budgets are approved and sanctioned, the Provincial Firka Development Officer as the head of the department would make all disbursements as and when needed. In drawing up the budget, the quantum of contribution from local sources, if any, should be incorporated.

(3) Since firka development work in each district will require co-ordination between various departments a District Firka Development Board must be set up in each district with the Collector as Chairman, the Firka Development Officer as Secretary and with the district heads of the departments concerned plus a few non-officials as members. All schemes and budgets should come through these Boards to Government.

(4) The Regional Firka Development Officers should select one firka in the Telugu area and another in the Tamil area to locate their headquarters. They should stay in the selected firka and personally guide and direct a fully co-ordinated experimental work in them. The training centres for the Village Development Officers which will be permanent should be in these two headquarters firkas. All the items of work in the general plan should be taken up in these firkas as soon as suitable workers are available. This being experimental firkas which should serve as models, adequate funds should be provided. Detailed schemes and budgets for the above purpose should be immediately called for from the Regional Firka Development Officers.

(5) Wherever specific schemes of work are available even now they should be immediately scrutinized and sanctioned. This will specially apply to schemes in regard to drinking water-supply, minor irrigation and village roads.

(6) In view of the fact that work as conceived by us should develop as quickly as possible, there should be no retrenchment at all of the Village Development Officers. Where technicians are needed, their services should be added for such periods as necessary to those of the existing staff.

(7) The present Cottage Industries Section is attached to the Department of Industries. This section should be brought into the Firk Development Department. This is in our view, very important.

Note.—In conclusion we wish to point out that great expectation have been created in the public mind regarding firka development. Those who have carried on constructive work in various directions during the last 25 years look upon the scheme of firka development as the fulfilment of all that they have worked for till now. After all only the Government can fulfil a general and country-wide programme of village reconstruction. The people will help and must be organized to help. But the main burden will naturally fall on the Government. Therefore a great responsibility rests with the Government. Firka development should not be considered as a side programme but as the central one in National Reconstruction. It should therefore occupy the Centre of the stage in our national planning. It is for the Government to give this perspective to all those who will be concerned with their programme of firka development.

G. RAMACHANDRAN (*Chairman*).
J. C. KUMARAPPA.
R. R. KEITHAN.
MOTHY NARAYANA RAO.
M. SATYANARAYANA SASTRI.
T. V. RAGHAVA RAO.
G. VENKATACHALAPATHI (*Convenor*).

Forwarded to the Education & Public Health Dept

(By order)

S Thayumanavan
Superintendent

C.F. 32.

In reply, please quote number, date and short title.*

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Received _____ *Registered* _____

From (Name) SRI. D.S. REDDI, M.A.(OXON),

(Designation) DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, M a d r a s.

POST BOX _____, (STATION) _____,

Telegraphic Address _____

SECT. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 20 JUN 1948 EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

To

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, EDUCATION & PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, M A D R A S.

48026

R.C. *No.* ~~135/M/48~~, *dated* ~~24th June~~ 19 48

Sir,

SUB: RURAL RECONSTRUCTION == Intensive work in selected firka and centres = Overall plan of development -- report of the select Committee of the Provincial Firka Department Board.

REF: Government Order No.276=Firka Development Department dated 13th May 1948.
= = = = = =

I have the honour to state that as per para 4 of the Government Order referred to above, training in the Basic Training Schools should be restricted in the case of future entrants to the teachers from the selected firkas and centres till such time as all ~~the~~ of them receive training. It has also been ordered that trained teachers should be utilized to convert all the elementary schools in the selected areas into Basic Schools. Since Basic Education is only in the initial stage at present, Basic Schools are developed only in areas around the Basic/Training Schools ~~are~~ so that these schools may get guidance from the staff of the Basic Training Schools. So I consider that admissions to Basic Training Schools should be restricted to the teachers of the compact areas encircling the Basic Training Schools. In regard to the admissions of fresh candidates, I have issued instructions to the selection Committees to give preference to Harijan candidates, to candidates coming from compact areas around the basic training schools particularly from villages having no schools at present and to candidates deputed by

ENCLOSURES _____

SPARE COPIES _____

deputed by the Basic Schools already existing.

2 In regard to the selection of sites for the construction of basic training schools during 1948-1949 care has been taken to select sites in the selected firkas as for as possible. A report in this regard is being submitted separately. After Basic Training Schools buildings are constructed and schools begin to function from June 1949, it will be possible to select candidates from the selected firkas and proceed with the conversion of the elementary schools in the Firkas into Basic Schools.

3 During the current year, I shall examine the possibilities for the opening of Basic Training schools in some more selected Firkas and submit my recommendations in Part II Scheme, so that in course of time every selected Firka will have its own Basic Training Schools which will devote itself, in the first instance, to the conversion of existing elementary schools into Basic Schools and then to the opening of new Basic Schools in the School less centres.

ORR

for DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SNS/2.6

Edn & P.H. (B2) Dept.

Memo No. 41839- B2/48 Edn dt: 24/8/48

Subj: Rural reconstruction - Intensive work in selected firka centres. Overall plan of development. Report on the Select Committee of the Provl Firka Devt Board - Opening of adult education centres in Firka areas

—

The attention of the D.P.I is invited to para 5 of G.O. No. 276 F.D, dt 13.5.48, on the above subject and he is informed that some of the adult literacy schools sanctioned in G.O. No. 846 Edn dt 9.4.48 should be established in Firka areas. He is requested to issue instructions to the D.E.Os to arrange for the opening of the schools in consultation with the officers of the Firka Devt.

To
The D.P.I.

12

(20) E. & P. H. Dept. (B2) 13

Pl. issue copies to all concerned & keep 20 spare copies. [initials] 19/3

Note for the Informal Meeting of the Hon'ble Ministers

Sub:- Constitution of a Standing Advisory Committee for preparation of plans for the educational reconstruction of the selected firkas.

At its first meeting held on the 19th October 1947 the Provincial Firka Development Board appointed a Select Committee to ~~(1)~~ draw up a detailed scheme for ~~the~~ Firka Development Work; and ~~(2) draw up~~ a detailed plan for ~~the~~ training of workers under the scheme and to ~~(3)~~ provide for the effective supervision and inspection of the work. The Select Committee accordingly submitted a general plan for the development of the firkas. One of the recommendations of the Select Committee was that the Education Department should co-ordinate its work with that of Firka Development in the matter of village education in the selected firkas and that in order to achieve such co-ordination, a small Standing Committee of not more than seven members should be set up under the chairmanship of the Premier and with six other members selected three each from the Basic Education Board and the Firka Development Board including the Education Minister. This recommendation of the Select Committee was approved by the Govt. and it was ordered that orders constituting the Standing Advisory Committee should be issued in the Education Department. Orders were accordingly solicited of H.M.(Edn.) and H.M.(F.D.) on the personnel of the proposed Advisory Committee. At first both the H.Ms. agreed on a certain personnel. But later H.M.(Edn.) considered that a separate board for Basic Education in Firka Development areas would not be necessary and that the present Basic Education Board would do & that members as H.M.(F.D.) desires might be added to Edn. Board. ~~in which Firka Development schemes might also be discussed.~~ H.M.(F.D.) did ~~would~~ not agree to this and still held Edn. ~~insisted on~~ a separate Board ~~or Committee~~ for the development of basic education in firka development areas, with keeping. H.M.(Fin.) agreed with H.M.(Edn.), but H.Pr. concurred with the view of H.M.(F.D.). It was ultimately decided that the matter

'A' on p1 CF

'A' on p1 NF

para5, p1 CF

p11 NF
p12 NF
p15 NF

DeSO 15-3-49

p16 NF

should be discussed at an informal meeting of the Hon. Ministers.

This note is accordingly submitted for consideration at an ~~by the~~ Informal Meeting. The minutes recorded by the H.Ms. who have seen the case are extracted below for reference:-

xxx xxx xx

~~B on p.9 ante is~~, I hope, (with reference to the constitution of a Standing Advisory Committee consisting of three members each of the Basic Education Advisory Board and the Firka Development Board for the preparation of the plans for the educational reconstruction in the selected firkas. That may be done if H.M., Firka Development, wants it.

T.S.A.
7-9-48.

Yes.
S.G.
15-9-48.

xxx xxx xxx

The following may be appointed as members of the Standing Advisory Committee:-

H.M. (F.D.) - Chairman
Provincial Firka Development Officer - Secretary
Basic Education Officer;
Sri K.Venkataswami, Headmaster, Basic Training School, Pentapadu;
Srimathi Soundaram Ramachandran, Gandhi Gram.

I think this will do to represent Basic Education. H.M.(F.D.) may nominate such other members whom he thinks will be suitable.

T.S.A.
7-10-48.

Discussed with H.M.(Edn.) and we agreed on the following members:-

Sree K.Venkataswami — Sri K.Arunachalam
Sreemathi Vithya Devi — Sri R.Vinayakam
Sree G.Ramachandra Rao — Sri R.V.Rudrappaswamy

T.S.A. 18-10-48 S.G. 18-10-48.

xxx xxx xxx

I thought over the matter since last I had a talk with H.M., F.D. Almost the very same members constitute the Provincial Basic Education Board. I begin to think what will be the special use by constituting another board in a different name. I think one Basic Education Board will do in which Firka Development schemes may also be discussed. H.M., F.D. will kindly consider the matter.

T.S.A.
6-11-48.

I find that some members whom we proposed for the Firka Education committee (Messers. R.Vinayakam Pillai G.Ramachandran and K.Venkatasamy) are not included in the Basic Education Board.

In the B.E. Board which is intended for the whole Province we may not be able to pay adequate attention to Basic education in the firka areas. For discussing Basic Education work in the selected firkas I think it it is necessary we should have a separate committee for selected firkas. After consultation with H.M.(Edn.) a separate committee may be formed.

S.G.
20-1-49.

I don't think a separate committee is necessary

B.G.R.
21-1-49.

I still think that a separate committee is not necessary. The members that H.M., F.D. wants may be added on to the Basic Education Board.

T.S.A.
25-1-49.

x x x x

~~Please refer to pages 1 to 7 of this file. It is based on these that a board was suggested as on page 12 but now it is being changed.~~ I still believe that a separate board is necessary to give effect to Basic Education in the selected firkas on the lines of the 7 years Wardha scheme.

Premier may see and decide.

S.G.
4-2-49.

My opinion is as above. Multiplication of committees does no good. The Firka Dept. may learn to work in cooperation with other depts. We can't be having everything separately for it. It is neither good nor workable. It may also result in unnecessary duplication and conflict.

T.S.A. 7-2-49. B.G.(Rao) R(addi) 10-2-49.

Have the Basic Education Committee for Firka Devt. areas

O.P.R.(ramaswamy reddiar) 11-2-49.

I don't think ~~it~~ this is good policy. It may come before an informal meeting, if it is pressed.

T.S.A.
11-2-49.

Please have it placed before an informal meeting of the Cabinet

S.G.
19-2-49.

JWA 2/3/49

B.G.R.
19-2-49.

O.P.R.
23-2-49.

18/M 3/3/49

M 4/3/M

66

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Note for ~~the Informal Meeting of the Hon'ble Ministers~~ to cabinet. --

(10)

Sub:- Constitution of a Standing Advisory Committee for preparation of plans for the educational reconstruction of the selected firkas.

At its first meeting held on the 19th October 1947 the Provincial Firka Development Board appointed a Select Committee to draw up a detailed scheme for Firka Development Work and a detailed plan for training of workers under the scheme and to provide for the effective supervision and inspection of the work. The Select Committee accordingly submitted a general plan for the development of the firkas. One of the recommendations of the Select Committee was that the Education Department should co-ordinate its work with that of Firka Development in the matter of village education in the selected firkas and that in order to achieve such ~~co-operation~~ co-ordination, a small Standing Committee of not more than seven members should be set up under the chairmanship of the Premier and with six other members selected three each from the Basic Education Board and the Firka Development Board including the Education Minister. This recommendation of the Select Committee was approved by the Govt. and it was ordered that orders constituting the Standing Advisory Committee should be issued in the Education Department. Orders were accordingly solicited of the Hon'ble Minister for Education and Hon'ble Minister for Firka Development on the personnel of the proposed Advisory Committee. At first both the Hon'ble Ministers agreed on a certain personnel. But later the Hon'ble Minister for Education considered that a separate board for Basic Education in Firka Development areas would not be necessary and that the present Basic Education Board would do and such members as the Hon'ble Minister for Firka Development desired might be added to that Board. The Hon'ble Minister for Firka Development did not agree to this and still held that a separate Board for the development of Basic education in firka development areas was necessary. The Hon'ble Minister for Finance agreed with the Hon'ble Minister for Education, but the Hon'ble Premier concurred with the view of the Hon'ble Minister for Firka Development. It was ultimately decided that the matter should be discussed at an

informal meeting of the Hon'ble Ministers.

This note is accordingly submitted for consideration at an Informal Meeting. The minutes recorded by the Hon'ble Ministers who have seen the case are extracted below for reference:-

xxx xxx xxx

I hope that this is with reference to the constitution of a Standing Advisory Committee consisting of three members each of the Basic Education Advisory Board and the Firka Development Board for the preparation of the plans for the educational reconstruction in the selected firkas. That may be done if the Hon'ble Minister, Firka Development, wants it.

T.S.A(vinashilingam)
7-9-1948.

Yes.
S.G.(urubatham)
15-9-48.

xxx xxx xxx

The following may be appointed as members of the Standing Advisory Committee:-

Hon'ble Minister for Firka Development - Chairman

Provincial Firka Development Officer - Secretary

Basic Education Officer

Sri K.Venkataswami, Headmaster, Basic Training School, Pentapadu.

Srimathi Soundaram Ramachandran, Gandhi Gram.

I think this will do to represent Basic Education. H.M.(F.D.) may nominate such other members whom he thinks will be suitable.

T.S.A.(vinashilingam)
7-10-48.

Discussed with H.M.(Edn.) and we agreed on the following members:-

Sree K.Venkataswami
Sreemathi Vithya Devi
Sree G.Ramachandra Rao
Sri K.Arunachalam
Sri R.Vinayakam
Sri R.V.Rudrappaswami

T.S.A.(vinashilingam) S.G.(urubatham)
18-10-48. 18-10-48.

xxx xxx xxx

I thought over the matter since last I had a talk with H.M.(F.D.) Almost the very same members constitute the Provincial Basic Education Board. I begin to think what will be the special use by constituting another Board in a different name. I think one Basic Education Board will do in which Firka Development schemes mayalso be discussed. H.M. (F.D.) will kindly consider the matter.

T.S.A.(vinashilingam)
6-11-48.

I find that some members whom we proposed for the Firka Education Committee (Messers. R.Vinayakam Pillai, G.Ramachandran and K.Venkata-samy) are not included in the Basic Education Board.

In the Basic Education Board which is intended for the whole Province we may not be able to pay adequate attention to Basic Education in the Firka areas. For discussing Basic Education work in the selected firkas I think it it is necessary we should have a separate committee for selected firkas. After consultation with H.M.(Edn.) a separate committee may be formed.

S.G.(urubatham)
20-1-49.

I don't think a separate committee is necessary.

B.G.(opal) R.(eddi)
21-1-49.

I still think that a separate committee is not necessary. The members that H.M., F.D. wants may be added on to the Basic Education Board.

T.S.A.(vinashilingam)
25-1-49.

xxx xxx xxx

I still believe that a separate board is necessary to give effect to Basic Education in the selected firkas on the lines of 7 years Wardha Scheme.

Premier may see and decide.

S.G.(urubatham)
4-2-49.

My opinion is as above. Multiplication of committees does no good. The Firka Dept. may learn to work in co-operation with other departments. We cannot be having everything separately for it. It is neither good nor workable. It may also result in unnecessary duplication and conflict.

T.S.A.(vinashilingam) B.G(opal)R(eddi)
7-2-49. 10-2-49.

Have the Basic Education Committee for Firka Devt. areas.

O.P.R(amaswamy Reddiyar)
11-2-49.

I don't think this is good policy. It may come before an informal meeting, if it is pressed.

T.S.A(vinashilingam) Chettiar.
11-2-1949.

Please have it placed before an informal meeting of the Cabinet.

S.G(urubatham)
19-2-49.

B.G(opal) R(eddi)
19-2-49.

O.P.R(amaswamy Reddiyar)
23-2-49.

discussion & the subject has not so far taken place. With refee: to the note of the Principal Private Secy & H.P.s. No 112-C19-1 dated 12-5-1949 the subject is now placed before the cabinet.

M.V.SUBRAMANIAN
Secretary to Government.

20/5/49 20/5

(PN)

Edn. (P.I.(B2))

Pl. issue copies to all concerned.

WL.

2.8.49

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

2/(IV)B2

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HELD AT FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS, ON FRIDAY, THE 3RD JUNE 1949.

*****

The Hon'ble the Premier presided.

Present.

1. The Hon'ble Dr. T.S.S. Rajan
2. The Hon'ble Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam
3. The Hon'ble Sri B. Gopala Reddy
4. The Hon'ble Sri K. Madhava Menon
5. The Hon'ble Sri A.B. Shetty
6. The Hon'ble Sri K. Chandramouli
7. The Hon'ble Sri B. Parameswaran
8. The Hon'ble Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy
9. The Hon'ble Sri C. Perumalswami Reddi, and
10. The Hon'ble Sri J.L.P. Roche Victoria.

43498

Agenda

Constitution of a Standing Advisory Committee for preparation of plans for the educational reconstitution of the selected firkas.

Order

It was decided that a Standing Advisory Committee need not be constituted for the preparation of plans for the educational reconstruction of selected firkas.

(Sd) P.S. Kumaraswami Raja
Premier.

E & P.H.

22

Memo. No. 32400 F.D.I/49-1 dt. 30.7.49 (13) 23

Sub:- R.R- Intensive work in Selected fishes and Centres – Overall plan of development Educational reconstruction – Constitution of Standing Adv. Committee –

Ref:- G.O.Ms.No.276 F.D. dt. 13.5.48

In para 5 of the G.O. cited, the Govt. accepted the ~~recommendations~~ Suggestion (of the P.T.B. Board ~~appointed by the P.P.D.~~ of the Select Committee) that a Standing Adv. Committee should be Constituted for ~~per~~ preparation & plans for the Educational reconstruction of the selected fishes and states & (That orders constituting this Committee would issue separately in E & P.H. dept - She Govt. have since decided that a Standing Adv. Committee

P.T.O.

Extracts from the Sectional Note of the file dealing with the report of the School Committee of the P.E.D.B.

(14)

III. Village Education.

Village Schools.

Under this heading we deal with village schools. In regard to village schools the Government have laid down a policy for the whole Province, i.e., that all elementary schools should be converted into Basic schools as soon as possible. Almost all the schools in the villages are Primary and Elementary schools. The question under the Firka Development Scheme therefore is when and how will all village schools become Basic schools.

In view of the fact that Firka Development as conceived by us is complete village re-organization, we are convinced that the question of the schools in the selected firkas being converted into Basic schools should obtain immediate priority in the programme for the spread of basic education in the Province. Such priority would be of value both to the Firka Development Scheme and to the Education Department Scheme for spreading basic education. Basic schools will flourish better in the selected firkas than elsewhere because in the firkas they will have the background of the co-ordinated work of village reconstruction.

But basic education will be a seven years programme only for boys and girls between the ages of seven and fifteen. In the selected firkas however, there will be the large percentage of adults who have had no education worth the name. This adult population will be the chief human material with which firka development work will have to deal and as such nothing is more important in our scheme than the education of the adults.

The following proposals are made in regard to basic education and adult education:—

1. *Basic education.*—(*a*) Machinery should be set up to link up the Basic Education Programme of the Education Department with the programme of firka development.

(*b*) A plan should be drawn up under which the first and second grades in all village schools in the selected firkas should become basic within the next one or two years and remaining grades become basic within the further three years. Thus within the next five years all elementary schools in the selected firkas should become basic schools.

(*c*) To achieve the above end, two teachers from each of the existing schools should be trained as Basic teachers within the next one year or two and all the rest within the further three years.

Note.—Wherever basic education spreads the village outlook and village organization will follow and grow. Thus basic education will be the best lever in firka development. Firka development without simultaneous spread of basic education will become a contradiction and lead to failure.

2. *Adult education.*—If basic education is important as part of the permanent and long range plan, adult education is of more extreme urgency, for, without taking on hand the immediate education of the village adult whose percentage of literacy is very low, we shall not secure the intelligent co-operation of that very section of the village community without which no single item of our programme can be worked successfully.

The Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Sevagram, Wardha, has prepared through a committee of experts, a scheme of adult education which has had the careful scrutiny of Gandhiji himself. According to this scheme, adult education should neither begin nor end with literacy; but it is the education of the adult for life and throughout life for a happier, fuller and more prosperous existence. The following are our suggestions for adult education:—

(1) One duly qualified worker from each of the selected firkas should be trained for six months at least in adult education work as conceived by the Hindustani Talimi Sangh. The training should be under the direction of the Hindustani Talimi Sangh. The qualification for those selected for training should not be so much a University degree as love of the village people, experience in one or more items of constructive work including knowledge of some village handicraft, organizing capacity, capacity to persevere in day-to-day practical work and general knowledge of village facts and conditions. Thirty-four adult education workers will thus be trained, one for each firka, for six months under the direction of the Hindustani Talimi Sangh at some suitable rural centre in the South where there is already a sound tradition of village work.

(2) Each one of the trained adult education worker will at the end of six months start an actual centre of adult education in his firka at which he will train a small number of local workers in the technique of adult education.

(3) As more and more trained adult education workers become available we should multiply such adult education centres so that finally we have a network of them throughout the firka.

(4) All adult education centres will become active centres of firka development. They should be provided with craft and educational equipment, a small village museum, library with reading room attached, a workshop, a radio set, a magic lantern set, etc.

N.B.—The whole of the above work of village education will be impossible unless the Education Department co-ordinates its work with that of firka development. In order to achieve such co-ordination, we suggest that a small Standing Committee of not more than seven members be set up under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister and with six other members selected three each from the Basic Education Board and the Firka Development Board including the Education Minister. The whole work of Educational Reconstruction in the selected firkas should be as per plans prepared by this Standing Committee.

A

need not be constituted for the ~~preparation~~ whole ~~plans for the Educational reconstruction of selected firkas~~. The D.P.I. is therefore informed that no ~~orders~~ separate orders constituting the Committee will issue from the E+P.H. dept ~~as stated in para 5 of G.O.~~ constituting the Committee

bwp 22.7.49

21.7.49

25/7

To

The D.P.I.

Copy to the E+P.H. Dept.

25/7/49

Extracts of Office Note.

Under Village Education, the Committee has formulated proposals both for spread of basic education and adult education in the firkas.

In respect of basic education, the Committee has recommended that all elementary schools should be converted into basic education schools within the next 5 years. For this, it has been suggested that 2 teachers from each of the existing schools should be trained as basic teachers within the next one year or two and that the remaining teachers should be trained within the further three years.

Particulars regarding the number of schools and teachers are already being collected. In 32 of the 34 selected firkas and Centres, there are 1206 elementary schools and 3367 teachers in these schools. As per the Committee's recommendation, about 2500 teachers have to be trained as Basic Education teachers within the first 2 years and the remaining teachers (about 1000) have to be trained in the next 3 years.

Under the general programme of basic education, the Government have started 5 basic education centres where teachers are being trained at Government cost. Instructors etc. required for running the training Centres are being trained at Wardha, Sevagram. Teachers of the Education Department who receive this training are sent to the various schools throughout the Province. It is also understood that E.&.P.H.Department are considering whether the number of such training centres could not be increased. It is not known whether with the existing training centres it will be possible for giving training to 2500 teachers within the first two years required for the schools in the selected firkas and centres. Till the number of training centres is increased, it is for consideration whether it will be decided that the training to be given at these basic education centres will be restricted to the teachers from selected firkas and centres till such time as all of them receive this training. | M

Education and Public Health may see for remarks.

In respect of adult education the Committee is of the view that, to start with 34 adult education workers at the rate of one for each firka or centre will have to be trained for 6 months in adult education work under the auspices of the Hindustani Talimi Sangh. It is also suggested that the Hindusthani Talimi Sangh should be requested to frame a scheme with budget etc. and make it available to the Provincial Firka Development Officer. For orders whether this may be done. In this connection, it is also submitted that E.&.P.H.Department are considering 3 or 4 alternative schemes for the development of adult education in the Province. | This may be done. G.G.

In conclusion, the Committee has suggested that a small standing Committee of not more than seven members should be set up under the chairmanship of H.P.M.and with 6 other members selected 3 each from the Basic Education Board and Provincial Firka Development Board including H.M.(Education) and that the whole work of educational reconstruction in the selected firkas should be done in accordance with the plans prepared by this Committee. A list showing the members of the Provincial Firka Development Board and Basic Education Board is put up at (K). For orders whether the Committee's recommendation will be accepted and if so who will be appointed as members of the Standing Committee of Basic Education. | A | B

Education and Public Health may see for remarks.

G.G.
21.11.47.

M.S.J.
15.12.47.

But it is not, I think essential that this should be so. There is no objection to an arrangement being made as at 'M' at pp.2-~~3~~ ante. 'C'

M.V.S. 19/12

C

May be accepted. G.G.

D

Yes. Do not overlook this. G.G.

Vide p.5 infra

F

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

It is proposed to convert 7 ordinary training schools into Basic training schools next year. Each school can train 105 teachers. Thus 735 teachers can be trained in a year. In the existing Basic Training Schools about 500 teachers can be trained. The intention of the Education Department is that the teachers trained in the schools should be utilised to convert elementary schools in and around the places in which the training schools are located into Basic elementary schools.

A scheme for opening adult education centres (20 in each District) and night schools is under consideration in this Department as a Part II Scheme. The centres wherein a scheme of adult Education is to be introduced have not yet been settled. The centres may be chosen from the selected firkas.

This Department may agree to the proposal to constitute a small Standing Committee as proposed at A page 2 ante, but it may be suggested that the functions of the Committee should be only advisory.

Sd/- B.M.
19/12/47.

Finance (E3)

No remarks.

Firka Development Dept.

Please see notes from p.~~11(a)~~ 1 ante. For orders whether the proposals at 'M' on ~~pp.11(a) 11(b)~~ para, 'B' on p.~~11(b)~~ 2 ante and 'C' above will be accepted. It is also for orders whether orders constituting the Standing Committee referred to at 'A' on p.~~11(b)~~ 2 ante may be issued in E.&.P.H. Subject to orders the draft order provides for this. E.&.P.H. may see the draft order for acceptance before circulation.

G.G.
14/3/48.

Finance (C.S.R.)

The proposal at 'A' on p.~~11(b)~~ 2 above may be accepted in Finance also.

P.C.
31/3/48.

Firka Development Dept.

Notes from p.~~11(a)~~ 2 ante may be perused. E.&.P.H. Department have stated that the Government have provisionally sanctioned the conversion of 7 ordinary training schools into Basic training schools. It is for orders whether para 4 of the draft order may be suitably modified. Subject to orders necessary amendments have been made to para 4 of the draft.

Necessary extracts of note file will be sent to E.&.P.H.with reference to their note ~~at p.7~~ of main note file.

G.G.
19.4.48.

Extracts from the file dealing with the Report of the Select Committee of the Provincial Firka Development Board.

** ** ** **

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

Previous notes of this Department at ~~pp.11(b) and 11(c)~~ p3 of the sectional notes.

The draft order may be perused.

With reference to para 4 of the draft it may be pointed out that Government have provisionally sanctioned the conversion of 7 ordinary training schools into Basic training Schools.

As regards para 5 for the constitution of a Standing Advisory Committee from the Basic Education Board and the Firka Development Board, necessary orders may be issued on receipt of the copies of the draft order and the relevant notes.

The draft order does not provide for the opening of Adult Education centres in selected firkas as suggested at 'C' at ~~pp.11(c)~~ p3 of the sectional notes. The Government have drawn up a scheme for the spread of Adult Education and orders are likely to issue shortly. On receipt of copies of relevant notes and orders necessary instructions may be issued to the D.P.I. for the opening of the adult Education centres in selected firkas. This Department may suggest circulation to H.M.(Education)

Sd- B.M.
16.3.48.

** ** ** **

The draft order may be approved. P.F.D.O.may see.

G.G.
21.4.48.

G.V.
24.4.48.

Yes.

In the firkas in which we are having village development schemes, the schools should be transferred to this department; so as to convert these ordinary schools as basic education schools. H.M.(Education) may consider this.

O.P.R.
26.4.48.

Yes. The Firka Development Department may open Basic Schools under their management.

T.S.A.
28.4.48.

Who will do the supervision?

B.G.R.
29.4.48.

I have discussed the matter with the Basic Education Officer(Mr.Rudrappasami) attached to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction. The Basic Schools will be organised and supervised by the Headmaster or Expert of the Basic Training

Training School. Basic Schools and the Basic Training Schools should go together and the former will ordinarily be organised round the Basic Training Schools. It will thus be seen that the Basic Schools will be supervised by the Heads of the Basic Training Schools, ~~it will thus be seen that the Basic Schools~~ but the general supervision of all the Basic Schools in the Province will be made by the Basic Education Officer, Mr. Rudrappasami.

P.F.D.O. may also see.

G.G.
1.5.48.

G.V.
3.5.48.

O.P.R.
4.5.48.

The supervision of these basic schools will be like the supervision of other basic schools as may be laid down by Government from time to time. Just as other departments run schools under their auspices, though the supervision is entrusted to the Education Department the Firka Development Department may also open basic schools under their management.

T.S.A.
8.5.48.

B.G.R.
9.5.48.

Please see the orders in circulation on ~~pp.14-15 ante.~~ H.Pr.has ordered that the schools in the selected firkas should be converted into Basic Education Schools. Para 4 of the draft order provides for this. No further addition to the draft seems necessary. For orders. | G.G.

With reference to 'M' above also no addition to the draft seems necessary. For orders.

For orders whether the draft order may now issue after perusal by Finance. E.&.P.H.may see after issue. | Yes. G.G.

P.F.D.O. may see.

G.G.
10.5.48.

G.V.
10.5.48.

Finance E.III.

(Previous note of Finance ~~on pp.8-9~~ above)

Please see the orders in circulation ~~on pp.14-15~~ above and the further note of Firka Development above. The draft order below may be accepted and the case returned to Firka Development through E.&.P.H.

P.C.
12.5.48.

E.&.P.H.(B2)

This Department last noted on ~~pp.6-7 ante.~~ The draft order may be accepted, and the file returned to Firka Development.

B.M
12.5.48.

Firka Development Department.

Finance and E.&.P.H.notes on pp.~~15-16~~ 1-2 ante may be perused. The draft order may now issue.

Issue at once.

G.G.
13.5.48.

(Issued as G.O.No.276,Firka Development,d/13.5.1948.)

(True copy)
Attested
Superintendent
Dy.S.

(19)

Edn & H. Dept (B2)

CRO 41839

G.O. No. 276 F.D dt 13.5.48.
From the D.P.I No. 135/M/48 dated 24.6.48
Rural reconstruction - Intensive work in selected Firkas and centres - Overall plan of development - Report of an select committee of the P.F.D.B.

This department is concerned with paras 4 & 5 of the G.O. read above.

Para 4

The D.P.I has since reported that it may not be possible to select (this year) teachers from the selected Firkas and centres for training in the basic training schools (next year) and that he will submit proposals (for the opening basic Training schools (next year) in selected Firkas not later than a Part II scheme. The D.P.I has explained the circumstances under which it may not be possible to take in teachers from the Firka areas for training in basic education this year. In the circumstances, this dept may agree with the D.P.I. The Firka Edn Dept may see for remarks.

A

Para 5 ~~The D.P.I has been asked to~~

Lists showing the names of the personnel of the Basic Education Advisory Board and of the Provincial Firka Development Board are put up at (B). The file may be circulated to Govt for orders as to the personnel of the Standing Advisory committee to be constituted.

B

As regards the opening of adult education centres in the Firka areas, the D.P.I may be asked to instruct the DEOs to arrange for the opening of Adult schools in the Firka areas

in consultation with the (Officers of the) Firka Dev Dept

A draft memo is submitted for approval. Firka Dev Dept may see before circulation

3/7/48

Firka Dev:

E&PH No. 41839-B2/48 6-7-48

Firka Development Deptt.

CW 3290 7/7/48.

Please see the note of the E &P.H.Deptt. at pp.9-10 above. The file has been sent to this Deptt. with reference to portions marked 'A','B' and 'C' of their note.

2. As regards 'A' on p.9 ante, the D.P.I. has stated that Basic Schools are at present developed only in areas around the Basic Training Schools so that these schools may get proper guidance from the staff of the Training Schools. He, therefore, considers that it may not be possible to take in teachers from selected firkas and centres for training in the Basic Training Schools this year, as the teachers of the locality around the Basic Training Schools should be admitted for training in those schools. He, however, points out that as soon as the Basic Training Schools begin to function ~~in the~~ next year in the selected firkas, it will be possible to select candidates from the firka areas. ~~He has promised to submit proposals in this regard.~~ ~~He has also stated~~ (and) that as soon as the Basic Training Schools are established in selected firkas, the elementary schools in those areas can be converted into Basic Education Schools. The D.P.I. has promised to submit proposals in this regard for being considered as a Part II scheme. The E.&P.H. Deptt. agree with the D.P.I. Attention is invited (in this connection) to the instructions issued in F.D.'s U.O.Note No.26978(A)-B.G.-4 d.21-12-47 under which Firka Development schemes are exempted from being treated as New Schemes. It is not, therefore,

p 9 · para 2, p10 · para 3, ibid · Flag (C)

(19)

clear why the D.P.I. should consider the proposal for opening Basic Training Schools in selected firkas as Part II Scheme (for next year), as it forms part of the Firka Development schemes. This Deptt. may, perhaps, suggest that the D.P.I. should be asked to take up the scheme this year itself.

But the expenditure will be met from the Education budget & not from the Firka Dev. fund. Schemes if met from our fund only need not be treated as Part II

not necessary

3. With regard to 'B' on p.9 ante, it is for orders whether this Deptt. may suggest circulation to H.M.(F.D.) also.

4. As regards 'C' on pp.9-10 ante, the draft below may be accepted in this Deptt.

5. With these remarks, the file may now be returned to the E&P.H. Dept.

12/7/48 13/7/48 4/8

P.S.D. E&P.H.

F.D. No. 3290-FDIV/48-1 16/8/48 (61239)

E&P.H. Deptt.

A on p.9 ante No further action is called for in view of para 2 of the notes above.

B on p.9 ante: The file may be circulated to HMs (Edn) & (F.D.) for orders

C on p.9 ante The draft memo may now issue.

2/8/48 2/8/48 3/8/48

HM (Edn.) HM (F.D.)

Issued memo 41839-B2/48 d. 24/8/48

31/8

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT. 16 SEP GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

B. on p. 9 ante, is (now) with reference to the constitution of a Standing Advisory Committee consisting of three members each of the Basic Education Advisory Board and the Firka Development Board for the preparation of the plans for the educational reconstruction in the selected firkas. That may be done if H.M., Firka Development wants it.

7-9-48

Yes 15/9

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT. 8 SEP GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

12

The file may be recirculated.

Sd/- 17.9.48

SRM 28/9/48 S

[illegible] Hm. (Ed.)

ISA 26-9-48

The proposals (for orders) in the file are regarding (1) the constitution of a standing advisory committee for the preparation of plans for the educational reconstruction of the selected firkas and (2) the selection of the personnel of the committee. The need for the constitution of the committee having been conceded, orders are solicited as to the personnel who will constitute the committee. The file may therefore be recirculated again to HMs (Edn) & (F.D) for orders

Sd/- 28/9

Sd/- 28/9/48

SRM 29/9/48 S

[illegible] 1/10/48

Hm. (Edn.) ✓

Hm. (F.D.)

Or 26/10

27 SEP 1948

The following may be appointed as members of the Standing Advisory Committee:-

H.M.(F.D.) - Chairman

Provincial Firka Development Officer - Secretary

Basic Education Officer;

Sri K.Venkataswami, Headmaster, Basic Training School, Pentapadu;

Srimathi Soundaram Ramachandran, Gandhi Gram.

I think this will do to represent Basic Education. H.M.(F.D.) may nominate such other members whom he thinks will be suitable.

ISA 7-10-48

Discussed with H.M. (Edn)
And we agree on the following members
Sri K. Venkataswami
Sreemathi Vithya Devi
Sri G. Ramachandra Rao
Sri K. Arunachalam
Sri R. Vinayakam
Sri R.V. Rudrapaswamy
P.F.D.O as Secretary

ISA 18-10-48 Sd/- 18/10/48

13

(20)

F.D. Dept.

FD u.o. No. 4613-FD IV/48-1
21/10/48.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
21 OCT 1948
7792
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

EPH Dept (A2)

With reference to the orders in circulation, a draft order is submitted.

It is observed that Sri K. Venkataswami, Sri R Vinayakam and Sri R.V. Rudrapaswamy are not members of either the Basic Education Advisory Board or the Firka Devt. Board. It is not known whether the intention is that the P.F.D.O should be a member of the Standing Advisory Committee in addition to his being ~~the~~ Secretary of the committee ~~or whether he will be a Secretary~~. If so, suitable addition will be made in the draft. It may however be noted that ~~original intention was~~ the orders are to select three members each only from the Basic Edn Advisory Board & the Firka Devt. Board. (para 5 of G.O. 276 F.D. of 13.5.48) & not anyone who is not a member of either. ~~and~~ Firka Devt Dept. may see before ~~issue~~ circulation.

Sd/- 22/X

Sd/- 22/10/48

[The question of T.A will have to be taken up. Perhaps the members may be allowed at the rate fixed for the Basic Edn Board. Separate action will be taken after the orders are issued.]

SRM 24/10/48 S

[illegible]

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
4786
25 OCT 1948
FIRKA DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

EPH u.o. 41839-B2/48-3
25.X.48

14)

F.D. Deptt.

Please see the note of the E & P.H. deptt. at p. 13 ante. Action is being taken separately in this deptt. to make Sri R. Vinayakam as a member of the P.F.D.B. It is for orders whether Sri K. Venkataswami and Sri R.V. Rudrappaswamy may also be nominated as members of the Basic Edn. Advisory Board. If so, E & P.H. deptt. may be requested to take necessary action. As regards the PFDO, the intention appears to be that he should be a member of the Standing Advisory Committee in addition to his being the Secy. of the Committee. After orders are passed, the file may be sent to E & P.H. deptt. through Fin.

PEA 25-X-48 26/10/48

P.F.D.O. discussed the matter with H.M. (F.D.) & H.M. (Edn.). He may please clarify the position. Secy should see

2/11 P.F.D.O. Secy / Fin

2-11-48.

Fin (C&T)

FD no 4986-FD IV/48-1

The draft order may be perused and the case returned to Edn & P.H. [Edn & P.H. propose to take separate action re the T.A. to be allowed to members of the Committee]

H.M. (Fin) shd. see.

3/11/48

4/11

E-PH

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 3-NOV 1948 95677 FINANCE DEPARTMENT

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT. 4-NOV-1948 81470

95677-C&T 4-11-48.

Sri K. Venkataswami — Sri R. Vinayakam
Sreemathi Vithya Devi — Sri R.V. Rudrapasamy
Sri G. Ramachandra Rao — P.F.D.O. as Secretary

ISA 18-10-48 18/10/48

15

Edn & P.H. Deptt (B2)

4839-B2/48

3290 IV/48

(102)

The notes of the Firka Devt. Deptt. on p 14 ante may be perused.

Necessary addition has been made in the draft to include the P.F.D.O. also as a member of the standing advisory committee.

The file may now be circulated to H.M.s (Edn) (F.D.) (Fin) for approval of the draft. It is also for orders whether Sri K. Venkataswami & Sri R.V. Rudrappaswami may be nominated to the Basic Education Advisory ~~committee~~ Board.

5/11 5/11/48 5/11/48

6/11/48

H.M. (Edn)
H.M. (F.D.)
H.M. (Fin)

ISA 6-11-48

I thought over the matter since last I had a talk with H.M., F.D. Almost the very same members constitute the Provincial Basic Education Board. I begin to think what will be the special use by constituting another board in a different name. I think one Basic Education Board will do in which Firka Development schemes may also be discussed. H.M., F.D., will kindly consider the matter.

ISA 6-11-48

21 JAN 1949

I find that some members whom we proposed for the Firka Education committee (Messers R.Vinayakam Pillai ~~R.V.Rudrappaswamy~~, G.Ramachandran and K.Venkatasamy) are not included in the Basic Education Board.

In the B.E.Board which is intended for the whole province we may not be able to pay adequate attention to Basic Education in the firka areas. For discussing Basic Education work in the selected firkas I think it is necessary we should have a separate committee for selected firkas. After consultation with H.M.(Edn.) a separate committee may be formed.

I don't think a separate committee is necessary.

21.1

HM (F.D.) 20/1

19.1.

PFDO

16

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

DRM 21/1/49 S | 24/1/49 | 14.0 (Edn) / 14.0 (F.D)

I quite think that a separate Committee is not necessary. The members that H M T.D wants may be added on to the Basic education Board.

ISA

25-1-49

Please refer to pages 1 & 7 of this file. It is based on these that a board was suggested as on Page 12 - but now it is being changed. I still believe that a separate board is necessary to give effect to Basic education in the selected Taluks on the lines of 7 years wardha scheme -

Premier may see and decide.

4/2/49

SECRETARIAT, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT. 4 FEB 1949 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

The file may be sent to H M (Edn), H M (T.D) and H M (Fin) with reference to the minute of H M's.

DRM 4/2/49 S

My opinion is as above. Multiplication of committees does no good. The Taluka Dept. may learn to work in cooperation with other depts. Time can be saved by having everything separately for it. It is neither good nor workable. It may also result in unnecessary duplication & conflict.

ISA

7-2-49

Have the committee for Taluka Development areas. Basic Education G.P.R 11/2

SECRETARIAT, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT. 11 FEB 1949 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

17

The file may be recirculated to H M (Edn), H M (T.D) and H M (Fin) with reference to the minute of H M's. orders are also solicited whether the draft order may issue now

DRM 11/2/49 S

I think this is good policy. I don't think it may come before an informal meeting; if it is passed.

ISA

11.2.49

Please have it placed before an informal meeting of the Cabinet.

19/2

P.S.9

19.2

The file may be circulated to H M's. with reference to the minutes above.

DRM 21/2/49 S

21/2/49

H M's.

G.P.R 23/2

SECRETARIAT, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT. 21 FEB 1949 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

SECRETARIAT, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT. 23 FEB 1949 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

With reference to the orders in circulation above, a draft note for the informal meeting of H. M's. is submitted below for approval. It may be sent to Taluka Dev. Boards for acceptance.

DRM 3/3/49 S

4/3/49

Line Dev.

Edn. Secy. No. 4183 9/48-4- B2- Edn. 4.3.1949.

16

1A B2. Firka Dev. Dept.

41839/48

The note for the informal meeting of Hon. Ministers prepared in the E&PH Dept. and placed below may be accepted and the file returned to that Dept.

4.3.49 | P.F.D.O. | 4.3.

4.3.49

\- 9527

E&P.H.

F.D. I Secy. file. 4.3.49

E&P.H.

E&P.H. (B2)

The Note for the Informal Meeting put up below may now be circulated to H.M. (Edn.) and H.M. (F.D.) for approval before issue.

7/3/49

7/3/49 S

H.M. (Edn.) ✓ H.M. (F.D.) / 10/3

F.D. U.O. No. 05-F.D. I.49. 2 5.3.49.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

17169

TSA 9.3.49

8/3

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT. 10 MAR 1949 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Copies of the Note for the Informal Meeting have been sent to all concerned. The file may now be sent to the Pr. Pr. Secy. to H.Pr. for ~~arranging~~ including the subject in the agenda of the next informal meeting.

14/3/49

15/3/49

Principal Private Secy to H.Pr.

15/3

This subject has been included in the list of subjects awaiting discussion at the informal meeting of the council of Ministers: I will call for the file when the subject is included in the Agenda.

P.P.S. to H.Pr., 15.3.49

Lie over until called for

19

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

No. 41839 B2/48

Intimation has been received from the Principal Private Secretary to H.Pr. that such of the subjects ordered to be placed before the Council of Ministers as have not been disposed of should be placed before the Cabinet meeting to be held on 3-6-49. This file relates to the question of constitution of a Standing Advisory Committee for preparation of plans for the educational reconstruction of ~~the~~ selected firkas. The subject was to be discussed at an informal meeting of Ministers. Copies of the notes ~~have already been~~ were circulated to all H.Ms. The subject has not so far been discussed. It may be placed before the Cabinet at its meeting to be held on 3-6-49. A note for the Cabinet is submitted for approval.

The Chief Secretary may see before circulation.

20/5/49

S 20/5 | C.S

20/5

33 20/5

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT. 20 MAY 1949 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

E & P H Dept.

The file may be circulated.

23/5/49

23/5/49

S 23/5

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT. 23 MAY 1949 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

H.M. (Edn.) 23/5

23/5

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

Copies of the note for the Cabinet have been sent to the all Hon'ble Ministers, C.S., Finance Secy & the P.S.G. The file may now be sent to Public Department for reference at the Cabinet meeting.

Edn. & P.H. U.O. 41839/48-A-B2 25.5.49

25/5

24.5.49

24.5.49

25/5/49, Public

Edn. & P.H. (B2) Deptt.

No action is called for. The papers may be recorded in a G.O.

F.D. Dept may perhaps see.

11/6/49

W.I. 10.6.49

17/6/49

Firka Dev I

~~Pl. see the previous notes of this Dept and the subsequent notes of E & PH. from p. 18 ante and the decision of the Cabinet at and the file returned to E & PH. No. p. 21 cf.~~

Notes and orders from p. 18 above may be perused and the case returned to E & P.H. That Dept. may be requested to consider the desirability of issuing necessary orders with reference to the former ~~part~~ half of para 5 of G.O. Ms. No. 276 F.D. of 13.5.'48 vis-a-vis the Cabinet decision.

22/6/49

Govt have decided that a standing Advisory committee need not be constituted for the preparation of plans for the educational reconstruction of selected firkas

11/7

F.D. 13.7.49

S

15.7.49

G.O.(Ms.) No. 21

Rural reconstruction - intensive work in selected Firkas - overall plan to development - papers - recorded.

Edn. & P.H. W.O.

A1839/48-6-B2

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 26221 13 JUN 1949 FIRKA DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

(C)

A

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 54299 16 JUL 1949 EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Edn & P.H.(B2) Deptt.

Please see the note of the Firka Devt. Dept. above. Presumably they desire that orders shoudd be ~~invited~~ issued to the effect that no Committee ~~should~~ will be constituted as indicated in Para 5 of G.O.No. ~~276~~ 276, Edn; F.D. dated 13th May 1948. It does not appear that any such orders should be issued in this department. If necessary

E & P.H

Firka Devt. U.O. No. 26221 F.D.I/49-1 15.7.49

(C)

Firka Development Department may themselves modify their orders in para 5 of G.O. of 1948. The file may again be sent to F.D. U.O.

19/7/49

Firka Dev

W.I. 18.7.49

18/7/49

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 21 JUL 1949 32400 FIRKA DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Edn. & P.H. W.O.

41839 B2/48-7

20.7.1949.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 4 AUG 1949 EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Fir. Dev. Dept.

Please see this dept. note on page 20 ante and that of the E & P.H dept. on pages 20-21 above. In para 5 of G.O. at (C) orders were issued with concurrence of E & P.H. dept. that orders ~~regarding~~ constituting a a Standing Advisory Committee for the preparation of plans for the Education Reconstruction of selected firkas and centres would issue in that Dept. That dept. has further examined the matter and it has been decided by the Cabinet that the Committee need not be constituted. It was therefore suggested that E & P.H. instead of issuing orders for the Constitution of the committee, might issue suitable orders conveying the decision of the Cabinet. E & P.H. do not consider it necessary to issue any such orders. For orders whether a the decision of the Cabinet may be conveyed to the D.P.I. through a memo from this Dept. Subject to orders. A draft memo is submitted for appl. After issue this may be returned to E & P.H.

The orders of Govt may be communicated ~~to the D.P.I.~~

21-7-49.

22.7.49

21/7

E & P.H. ...

E & P. ...

59198

XXX

[Issued as memo. No. 32400 F.D.I/49-1 dt. 30.7.49]

F.D. U.O. 32400 F.D.I/49-2

dt. 30.7.49.

Edu. & P.H. (Edn.) Dept

6.8.49

No action is called for in this. May be recorded in a G.O.

W.I / A.S.O. [signature] 4/8/49

[signature] 5/8/49

G.O.(Ms) No 2508 Edn/ Dated

~~Rural reconstruction~~ — Preparation of plans for intensive work in selected firkas — Standing Advisory Committee overall plan for constitution ~~development~~ — papers recorded.