Sectt. II-27—60,004—17-11-48.

T

1

E & P.H. **(1949) epartment.**

SERIES.

Put away

G.O. NO. Ms.3234 Education.

Dated 24th October 1949.

pp47-48 cf
p-42-43 rf
p-44 rf

[Despatch Abstract.]

Basic Education - 15 years programme - Papers Recorded

Back Papers.

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

Further Papers.

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

AS1 (2)

C.F. 32.

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

Education DEPARTMENT.

Received ______ Registered ______

From (Name) Sri D. S. Reddi, M.A.(Oxon.),

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction

Post Box ______, (Station) Madras.

Telegraphic Address 'Instruction'.

17 APR 1948

28766

To

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

R.O.C. No. 1858-B1/47, dated 14th April, 1948

Sir,

Enclosures page 1 ny.

Spare Copies p1 ny.

*ELEMENTARY EDUCATION--Compulsory--extension of the scheme in rural areas--1948-49--Deferring of--Note of the Hon'ble Minister for Education--remarks submitted.

Reference:-Copy of the note of the Hon'ble Minister for Education to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Education and Public Health, Madras dated 30..3..1948.

I have the honour to invite the attention of Government to my letter C.No.1858-B1/47 dated 17.9.1947 to Government in which the unsatisfactory of working of compulsion in the areas where it has been introduced already has been explained and on the basis of which I have requested Government to defer the scheme of fresh introduction for 1948-49. Besides my remarks already made, I would like to add the following in this connection.

b/cf

JP 19/4
15-6

2. It was pointed out in my letter referred to above that Attendance Committees have an important function to discharge in the enforcement of compulsion but it is found that they do not function properly. It is learnt that some committees do not function at all, some meet but not regularly every month as required under the rules and some meet but fail to prepare defaulters' lists, etc. It has been reported that the nominated members were irregular in attending the meetings. Thus, the indifference on the part of the members of the Attendance Committees partly hampered the satisfactory working of the scheme.

3. In some cases where attendance committees have functioned satisfactorily and have reported the cases of default of parents to the Presidents of District Boards, the only action taken was the issue of notices to defaulting parents, Nothing else was done in most cases. The number of cases of warning issued or penalty imposed is comparatively small. It will therefore be seen that the Presidents of District Boards were unwilling to enforce compulsion and impose the penalties provided for. A statement showing particulars received in respect of some districts given below may kindly be perused in this connection.

P.T.O.

District.	No. of cases of default noticed during 1946 - 1947.	No. of cases in which notices have been issued.	No. of cases in which further action was taken against those in Col. (3)	Cases in which no action was pursued.	REMARKS.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6).
Madura		270		270	
Tinnevelly West	Not given	-	-	Not even notices were issued to defaulters.	
Tinnevelly East.	-	52		52	
S.Kanara	12514	-	3505 Warned 78 Fined.		Attendance of nominated members not satisfactory.
Tanjore (46-47 area)	1986	-	90	1896	
45-46 "	4320	436	Not reported.		
N.Malabar	-	1421	275 warned	-	Nominated members reported to take no interest.
Coimbatore	-	-	No action has been taken against defaulters.		
Guntur North.	-	-	Attendance Committees not functioning regularly.		
Cuddapah.	10061	5555	539-warned 122-explanation accepted.	-	
Trichinopoly	26459	No action was taken by the District Board.			
West Godavari	-	No effective steps taken against defaulters			

4. The absence of adequate staff to check and supervise the working of the scheme is another reason for its inefficient working. The work of the Deputy Inspectors has increased considerably and copies of the letters of the District Educational Officers, Anantapur and Cuddapah, Roc. No. 785-C/44 dated 2.9.1946 and Roc 219-D/46 dated 14.12.1946 which would throw light on this aspect were already submitted to Government with this office reference Roc.No.8125-B1/46 dated 14.12.1946. The urgent need for the attendance officers was also explained therein.

5. Consequent on the transfer of powers regarding the enforcement of compulsion from the Presidents, District Boards, to the District Educational Officers, the necessity for the preparation and standardization of forms to be used by the District Educational Officers, the Deputy Inspectors as Presidents of the Attendance Committees and the other agencies has become necessary and this is being attended to now.

6. There is also the question of inadequacy of accommodation in many schools. Proposals for the working of the schools under shift system have been called for and the introduction of the same may reduce the difficulty to some extent.

7. The lack of qualified teachers to work in compulsory areas has been another difficulty. There are nearly 1200 untrained teachers working

in the compulsory areas of 1945.46 and 1946-47 alone. Very satisfactory results cannot be expected with such a large number of unqualified teachers.

The above explains the position regarding the inefficient working of compulsion.

VRR 16/4

For Director of Public Instruction.

ks. 15.4.

16/4

4

(4)

Edn. H. Dept

Memo no 23769 ~~B2~~ B2/48-1 Edn Dt 7.5.48

Sub:- Ele Edn. Compulsory - extension of the scheme in rural areas in 1948-49

1½

47
7/5 1Cf

From the D.P.I. no. 1858 B1/48 Dt 14.4.48.

The D.P.I. is requested to submit a full and comprehensive review of ~~the scheme for~~ the working of the scheme of compulsory ele education, dist by dist, with particulars of the number of children of school age in each area, the number enrolled under the scheme and the average attendence of the pupils in school in the areas should also be furnished. The review should contain information about the factors which have hindered success in each dist. With reference to [illegible] the Ele Edn Act has been amended providing for the ~~be~~ transfer of power to impose penalties on defaulting guardians to the D.E.O's, the question of appointment of Attendence officers is also under consideration. ~~In the circumstances, it is not will be possible for this dept to impose enforce the scheme of compulsory ele. Edn without much difficulty.~~

[illegible], and, or the [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible]

~~3~~ 2. The Director is requested to examine and report also what further measures he considers necessary for implementing the scheme of compulsory ele edn. ~~He~~

6 (by [illegible] the process of [illegible] these areas under compulsion last year?)

edn { He ~~should~~ is requested to send his reply by the 1st of July.

6/5/48

6/5/48

5/5/48

To. ✓

The D.P.I.
Madras

8-5-48

Reminded on 9-7-48

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

7

From
The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

To
The Secretary to Government,
Educationx and Public
Health Department, Madras.

ROC. No. 1858-B1/48 dated 11th August 48.

Sir,

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
14 AUG 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

SUB: ELEMENTARY EDUCATION - Compulsory - Extension of the scheme in rural areas in 1948-49 - Particulars called for.

REF: Govt. M emo. No.23769-B2/48-1 Edn. dated 7-5-48.

60927

In reply to the Govt. Memo. referred to above, I have ~~thx h~~ to state that particulars from some of the District Educational Officers are still due and they have been reminded. A full and comprehensive report will be submitted to Government immediately on receipt of particulars from them.

Yours faithfully,

[illegible]

KN.12.8.

FOR DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

12/8.

E&P.H Dept (B2)

The report from the Director of Public Instruction may be awaited. The file may lie over till 15.9.48.

16/8/48 16/8/48

17/8/48

8

8/B2 (6)

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
29 SEP 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

FROM

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MADRAS

To

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

Rc.No.1858B1/48 dated 25/9/48

72708 Sir,

Sub:--Elementary Education--Compulsory--Extension of the Scheme in rural areas in '48-'49--Particulars called for by Government

Ref:--Reminder dated 17-9-48 on Memorandum No.23769B2/48 dated 7-5-48 p.5 an

I have to state that particulars from the District Educational Officer, Trichinopoly are still due and he has been reminded. A report will be submitted to Government immediately on receipt of particulars from him.

Yours faithfully,

TRR

for Director of Public Instru on

Clb.27/9/48

27/9

8

8/132 (6)

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
29 SEP 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

FROM

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MADRAS

To

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

Rc.No.1858B1/48 dated 25/9/48

72708 Sir,

Sub:--Elementary Education--Compulsory--Extension of the Scheme in rural areas in '48-'49--Particulars called for by Government

Ref:--Reminder dated 17-9-48 on Memorandum No.23769B2/48 dated 7-5-48

I have to state that particulars from the District Educational Officer, Trichinopely are still due and he has been reminded. A report will be submitted to Government immediately on receipt of particulars from him.

Yours faithfully,

for Director of Public Instruction

Clb.27/9/48

9/

E&P.H Dept (B2)

A further report from the D.P.I. may be awaited. This may lie over.

RSN
1/10/48

1.10.48

7/10/48

B2

10 ⑦

Office of the
Director of Public Instruction.
Rc. 1858-B1/48.

Madras, dated 13th Nov.'48.

FROM

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS.

TO

88126

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATION & PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
20 NOV 1948
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

SIR,

Sub: Elementary Education - Compulsory - Extension of the scheme in rural areas for 1948-49 - Comprehensive review on the working of the ~~shoe~~ scheme..

Ref: Govt. Memo. 23769-B2/48-1 Edn. dated 7/5/48.

--

With reference to Govt. Memo. referred to above I submit herewith a comprehensive review district by district with the particulars of number of school age children in each area, number enrolled under the scheme and average attendance of pupils in each area and the factors which have hindered the successful working of the scheme of compulsory elementary Education.

Refer already

2. In addition to the usual causes, viz. poverty and apathy of the people, lack of co-operation of village officials and of the local bodies, there are genuine difficulties about securing any accommodation for schools and lack of teachers. There is no genuine demand from the people and so long as this is so no effective compulsion is possible. If there is to be effective compulsion the following should be considered irrespective of the financial considerations. Provision of school buildings - entire cost being met out of provincial funds ~~edn~~ and there should be tiled sheds and not thatched ones, which require attention every year, minimum equipment to be provided, free, midday meal to children, ~~heaving~~ heavy penalties and provision for effective ~~one~~ enforcements etc.,

3. In the above circumstances I have to state that it is better to consolidate efforts to make compulsory elementary education effective in the areas already ~~brve~~ brought under the scheme before the question of further expansion of the scheme ~~is~~ in fresh areas is be thought of.

Yours faithfully,

23.11.48

for Director of Public Instruction.

Copy to B1 and M Sections (3 copies each).
B
23/XI

kn.18/11/-

12

8

1-1

Extracts from the Notes for the Cabinet
on
"Elementary Education — Improving Efficiency"

17928

BASIC EDUCATION.

Before taking up the matter of the pace of expansion. we should have a clear
understanding of our policy on Basic education. The main aspects of Basic education
as adumbrated by the Hindustani Talimi Sangh are as follows :—

(1) Education through craft and other activities.

(2) Every child must be provided education on these lines for seven years. (In
the Post-War Development Scheme as has been approved by the Government of India,
it is eight years.)

(3) It must be compulsory on a nation-wide basis.

(4) It must be free.

(5) The craft is intended not merely as an instrument of teaching but also as
an instument of production through which there will be income for the school.

(6) There will be no English in the Basic school throughout the course of seven
years but instead there will be Hindustani from the sixth year.

The difference between this and the Basic education as accepted by the Govern-
ment of India, in their Report on Post-War Educational Reconstruction, popularly
called the Sargent Report, is as follows :—

(1) There must be compulsion for eight years.

(2) There must be provision for English in the senior basic stage.

(3) While craft should be an important activity for education, it need not be
viewed from the point of getting an income.

This Government have accepted Basic education as adumbrated by the Hi i
Talimi Sangh for the first five years. The Hindustani Talimi Sangh also conte
a pre-basic course of one year thus bringing up the whole basic course to eight
In South India, children go to school much earlier, i.e., at five plus and so, it is neces-
sary to begin with pre-basic class. Taking into account the pre-basic class also, the
basic course as advocated by the Hindustani Talimi Sangh also comes to eight years.
This Government have ordered that the Basic education as advocated by the Hindus-
tani Talimi Sangh for the first five years including the pre-basic course may be accepted
as their policy in this Province.

The reasons why we are not able to accept the Basic Education Scheme in full are
as follows :—

The implications in the scheme of the Hindustani Talimi Sangh are—

(1) that it must be compulsory for eight years;

(2) it must be free; and

(3) there must not be English.

We have not been able to provide compulsory elementary education for even five
years for as many as half the number of school-going population and unless we are
able to make arrangements to do so, it will not be possible for us to accept compulsion
for eight years. It is also a matter of finance. The cost for providing compulsion
for eight years will roughly be more than three times the present cost.

The cost if compulsion is for five years will be Rs. 441 lakhs.

The cost if compulsion is for eight years will be Rs. 1,600 lakhs—details given i
Appendix I.

Secondly, under the present circumstances, we have not been able to abolish
English in the Senior Basic Stage since University education still continues to be
through the medium of English.

The principles of Basic education have been continued in secondary education also
in the present reorganization of secondary education.

I. The question now is whether we shall have the full-fledged Basic education of
the Hindustani Talimi Sangh type, viz. :—

(a) Compulsory and free elementary education for eight years throughout the
Province; and

(b) whether we shall give up English in the Senior Basic Stage.

APPENDIX I.

COST OF INTRODUCTION OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION UP TO THE FIFTH STANDARD.

Number of children to the newly enrolled—32·16 lakhs.

For educating 35 pupils—

		RS.	
Pay of teacher	.. ..	30	per mensem.
Rent	.. .. ..	5	do.
Contingencies	.. ..	5	do.
	Total ..	40	per mensem or Rs. 480 per annum.

For educating 32·16 lakhs of children, the cost is—
32·16 × 4·80/35 or 441 lakhs.

COST OF INTRODUCTION OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION UP TO EIGHTH STANDARD.

Number of children to be newly enrolled is 70 lakhs.

For educating 35 pupils—
Pay of teacher, rent and contingencie—Rs. 66-2/3 per mensem or Rs. 800 per annum.

For educating 70 lakhs of children the cost is—70 × 800/35 or 1,600 lakhs.

Extract from the proceedings of the Cabinet Sub-Committee Meeting held on the 12th and the 13th January 1949

(1) (a). Compulsion may be for five years of Basic Education uding the pre-basic course.

(b) About 200 full basic schools may be started throughout the province.

(c) Arrangements must be made to put up at least essential buildings for basic schools.

(d) Where grants are not given to schools, timber other than teak may be given at concessional rates for school buildings as may be certified by the Director of Public Instruction. This concessional rate shall not generally be above five lakhs of rupees per year. This concession given may be debited by the Forest Department to the account of the Education Department.

(e) The self-supporting basis of basic schools must be examined.

A X

Extract from the proceedings of the

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HELD AT FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS, ON SATURDAY, THE 12TH FEBRUARY 1949.

AGENDA

19. Elementary Education - Improving efficiency - Levy of Education Tax by District Boards - Recommendations of the Cabinet Sub-Committee.

ORDER.

It was decided that the decisions arrived at by the Cabinet Sub-Committee regarding elementary education should be approved subject to the modification that as regards the shift system it may be tried in 10 selected areas in the province. As regards Point (15) the decision was that the previous decision (i.e. medium of instruction in elementary and secondary schools - Government of India's resolution) will stand. As regards the question of levy of education tax by District Boards it was decided that the Secretariat department should examine the matter and prepare a note for consideration by the Cabinet.

K.R.M.
14-2-1949.

O.P.Ramaswamy Reddy,
PREMIER.

K.R.M.
15-2-49.

Extracts from the minutes of H. M. (Edu).

(1) (b):- About 200 full basic schools may be started throughout the province. To do so, it will be necessary in the first instance to approve a syllabus for the full basic course of eight years. At present, we have approved a scheme of five years of basic education including the pre-basic course as accepted by the Cabinet in (1) (a). There is a syllabus for eight years by the Hindustani Talimi Sangh. That must be gone into and approved with suitable amendments, if necessary. The Director of Public Instruction may be asked to go into the matter and put up proposals.

These schools will have the status of the present higher elementary schools. But to start the senior basic schools, we must have schools which have gone through the five years of the junior basic schools. The question is whether we have any such schools at present to which the sixth year class may be added next year. The Basic Education Officer may also be asked to go into the matter and report whether any higher elementary schools can be converted into full basic schools even in the next year.

2. (1) (d): The Cabinet has approved that schools for which no capital grants are given for buildings, timber other than teak may be given at concessional rates. The total of this concessional rate shall not exceed five lakhs of rupees. This concession is to be debited by the Forest Department to the account of the Education Department. The necessary administrative arrangements to make this concession must be evolved by us. Arrangements may be made to do so.

T.S.A. 15.2

14

E. & P.H. (B2)

Please see the extract on pages 1-3 ante. A draft D.O. to the D.P.I. is submitted below for approval.

H.O. (Edn) may see

OSM
5/3/49 S

5/3/49

[illegible] (Edn)

May be approved.

These are all arising out of our decisions on certain policies with regard to elementary education. If they are sent to the D.P.I., the D.P.I. may go into them and, perhaps, it will be better for him to come and discuss with ~~me~~ on such matters ~~over which he requires decision~~ as may be necessary. By that way we may get at earlier conclusions than the papers going up and down.

TSA
7.3.49

SECRETARIAT, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
8 - MAR 1949
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

A sentence has been added to the draft. For orders whether it may issue.

OSM
8/3/49 S

8/3/49

15

(10)

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

D.O. No: 17928-B2/49-1 Edn., dt. 8.3.49.

Dear Mr. Bhadhrayya,

Sub:- Basic Education — Compulsory — Expansion of

I am to say that the Govt. have taken the following decisions in the matter of Basic Education:-

[H.E. 'A' on page 2 n.f.] p 12 ante

The Hon'ble the Minister for Edn. has, in this connection, minuted as follows:-

[H.E. 'B' on page 3 n.f.] p 13 ante

I am to request you to consider the suggestions made by the H.M. and to submit your proposals in the matter. In order to expedite the proposals, you may discuss with me and the Hon. Minister such matters as may be necessary.

Yours sincerely,

OSM
5/3/49

To the D.P.I. (by name)
(with encl.)

Desp.
9/3/49

(11)

Edu. and P. H. Dept (B)

D.O. No. 23769 B2/48-6 Edn., dt. 10.5.49

Dear Mr. ~~Bhadriah~~, Reddi

Sub: Elementary Education — Compulsory — Basic — 15 Year Plan.

Ref: (i) Mr. Reddi's D.O. letters, Rc. No. 407-B1/48, dated 2.3.1948, 22.3.1948, and 23.3.1948, and No. 75-M/48, dated 28.7.1948.

(ii) Director's official letter, Roc. No. 296-B1/48, dated 9.4.1948.

(iii) " " letters, Roc. No. 1858-B1/47, dated 14.4.1948 and 13.11.48.

9/12

pages 1-34 + 10 ef.

p. 15 ante

In continuation of your ~~Mr.~~ Subrahmaniam's D.O. No. 17928-B2/49-1, Edn., d/ 8.3.49 I am to forward herewith extracts from the Note for the Cabinet on "Elementary Education – Improving Efficiency" and to say that the Govt. have decided that compulsory basic education should be spread throughout the Province within fifteen years beginning from 1950-51, and that the training of teachers required for such expansion should be undertaken side by side with it. Steps should also be taken to carry out and complete the following items of ~~&~~ ~~the~~ work ~~also~~ on a fifteen year plan:-

(i) Conversion of all ordinary training schools into basic training schools

(ii) Retraining in basic training of staff in all training schools including aided training schools

(iii) Retraining in basic training of staff in all elementary schools

and (iv) Conversion of all elementary schools into basic schools.

2. I am, therefore, to ask you to submit ~~an~~ a comprehensive fifteen year plan ~~on~~ for the

K' cup. 18 np.

purpose
~~the above~~ matters. The proposals should reach the Govt. sufficiently in advance for consideration in connection with the B.E. for 1950-51.

3. I am also to send herewith a few ~~an~~ extracts from the Presidential Address at the Aboriginals Education Section of the All India Educational Conference, Mysore, held in December 1948 and to say that the Govt. consider that a generous provision should be made for introducing, on a planned programme, basic education in the Agency tracts of Vishakapatanam, East Godavari and West Godavari Districts and for the Chenchus of Kurnool District. I am accordingly to ask ~~request~~ you to include necessary proposals in this regard also in the fifteen year plan referred to above.

Yours sincerely,

D'omp. 19.7.

To
Sri P. Reddi ~~[illegible], M.A.,~~
D.P.I.,
Madras.
(with enclosures)

13/4/49

17/4/49

D.O. 276M/49

(12)

SECRETARIAT, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT. 10 JUN 1949 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AND PUBLIC ... DEPT. 10 ... 1

Director of Public Instruction,
Madras 6, 6th June 1949.

Dear [redacted]. Lobo Prabhu,

Sub: Basic Education--Compulsory--Expansion of.

Ref: D.O. No.17928-B2/49-1-Edn. dated 8th March 1949. — p 15 ante

-----

I furnish below the proposals called for in your D.O. referred to above.-

44317

1.(a) As regards the spread of compulsory elementary education throughout the Province, I shall send a comprehensive scheme separately with reference to your D.O. No.23769-B2/48-6, Edn. dated 10--5--1949. — p 17-18 ante

A

(b) Regarding the opening of 200 full Basic schools throughout the Province, I consider that this can be done only gradually year after year. As stated by the Hon'ble Minister for Education, it is necessary, in the first instance, to approve a syllabus for full Basic course of 8 years before full Basic schools are started. At present there is no syllabus prescribed by the Hindustani Talimi Sangh for standards 6 to 8. The Syllabus Committee which met on the 5th, 6th and 7th February 1949 at Sevagram has prepared and submitted a draft syllabus for the approval of the Sangh. It is expected that the draft syllabus will be approved by the Sangh and printed in a month or two. After it is made available, it will be scrutinised and submitted to Government for their approval with suitable modifications or additions necessary. I think that it will take 4 or 5 months to get the final orders of Government approving the syllabus for standards 6 to 8 in Basic schools.

p 13 ante

The first set of Basic schools in this Province was started in 1946. Only in the 17 Basic schools in the Perianaickenpalayam area and a few stray schools elsewhere, the entire staff consisted of Basic trained teachers and only in those schools Basic Education was introduced in all the standards. In a large number of remaining Basic schools, Basic Education is confined only to the bottom standards, for which alone Basic teachers are available.

For the reasons given above, I am of opinion that the question of opening full Basic schools (i.e., opening of standard 6 with Basic syllabus) may be taken up during 1950--51 when the syllabus for that standard will be available and when a few Basic schools having standards 1 to 5 as Basic standards will be in a position to open standard 6 with Basic syllabus. In the meanwhile I shall examine the position and see how many Basic schools will be in a position to open standard 6 during 1950--51. The number of Basic schools opening standard 6 each year will depend upon the number of Basic schools which follow Basic syllabus in standards 1 to 5, and the number of pupils available for standard 6 in those schools as well as on the number of Basic trained secondary grade teachers. As the policy of Government is to expand Basic Education and to convert all the existing elementary schools into Basic schools, all the existing higher elementary schools will become full Basic schools gradually.

2164/49

Director of Public Instruction,
Madras 6, 6th June 1949.

Dear Mr. Lobo Prabhu,

Sub: Basic Education--Compulsory--Expansion of.

Ref: D.O. No.[illegible]-E2/49-1-Edn. dated 7th March 1949.

I furnish below the proposals called for in your D.O. referred to above.-

1.(a) As regards the spread of compulsory elementary education throughout the Province, I shall send a comprehensive scheme separately with reference to your D.O. No.23709-E2/48-6, Edn. dated 10--5--1949.

(b) Regarding the opening of 200 full Basic schools throughout the Province, I consider that this can be done only gradually year after year. As stated by the Hon'ble Minister for Education, it is necessary, in the first instance, to approve a syllabus for full Basic course of 8 years before full Basic schools are started. At present there is no syllabus prescribed by the Hindustani Talimi Sangh for standards 6 to 8. The syllabus committee which met on the [illegible] February 1949 at [illegible] has prepared and submitted a draft syllabus for the approval of the Sangh. It is expected that the draft syllabus will be approved by the Sangh and [illegible]. After it is made available, it will be scrutinised and submitted to Government for their approval with suitable modifications or additions if necessary. I think that it will take 4 or 5 months to get the final orders of Government approving the syllabus for standards 6 to 8 in Basic schools.

The first set of Basic schools in this Province was started in 1939. Only in the 17 Basic schools in the [illegible] area and a few [illegible] schools elsewhere, the entire staff consisted of Basic trained teachers and only in those schools Basic education was introduced in all the standards. In a large number of remaining Basic schools, Basic education is confined only to the bottom standards, for which alone Basic teachers are available.

For the reasons given above, I am of opinion that the question of opening full Basic schools (i.e., opening of standard 6 with Basic syllabus) may be taken up early in 1950--51 when the syllabus for that standard will be available. [illegible] standard 6 with Basic syllabus. In the meantime I shall examine the position [illegible] how many such schools will be in a position to open standard 6 during 1950--51. The number of Basic schools opening standard 6 each year will depend upon the [illegible] schools which follow Basic syllabus in standards 1 to 5, and the number of pupils available for standard 6 in these schools as well as on the number of [illegible] teachers. As the policy of Government is to convert [illegible] elementary schools into Basic schools, all the existing higher elementary schools will become full Basic schools in due course.

(c) Regarding the arrangements to be made to put up essential buildings for Basic schools, the Government have made a provision of Rs.12 lakhs in the Budget Estimate for 1949-50 for the construction of buildings for Basic schools (Rs.5 lakhs for schools under private management, 5 lakhs for schools under local bodies and Rs.2 lakhs in the P.W.D. budget for construction of buildings for Basic schools under Government). For the utilization of the amount, proposals have been called for from the local bodies and the District Educational Officers. Since the Government grant or subsidy will not exceed 1/2 of the total cost of construction, subject to a maximum of Rs.4,000/- for junior Basic schools and Rs.7,000/- for senior Basic schools, it is doubtful whether it may be possible to utilize the full provision, as the managements will not be in a position to incur one-half of the expenditure as well as the rest of the expenditure if it exceeds the limit of Rs.4000/- or Rs.7000/-, as the case may be, from their own funds. But I hope the opportunity will be utilized by the majority of the local bodies and private managements.

(d) As regards the decision to supply timber other than teak at concessional rates to schools for which grants are not given, I suggest the following procedure:--

The managements which do not apply for grants for construction of buildings should be requested to apply and get the approval of the Director for the building to be constructed along with the plans and estimates. In addition they may be required to submit the quantity of timber other than teak required for such construction so that their requirements may be sent to the Chief Conservator of Forests with a request to make necessary arrangements to supply timber other than teak at concessional rates.

M

In the case of schools under local bodies, it may be considered whether the above concession is to be extended, if the entire cost of construction of buildings is to be met from Elementary Education Fund of the local bodies. Definite orders of Government are required regarding the same.

XI

(e) As regards the self-supporting aspect of Basic Education, I am obtaining reports from each Basic school and Basic training school once in 4 months and watching the progress. The earnings at the early stages are almost nil while craft work fetches an income in the higher standards. The value of earnings in one of our good Basic schools with a strength of 86 children in four standards managed by 4 teachers during the four months ending December 1948 is Rs.163--2--9. When the school develops into a full junior Basic school with 5 standards, the income through craft work will be slightly higher. I consider that reliable data in this respect will be available only after at least a few schools follow the Basic school syllabus upto standard 5.

Yours sincerely,

To

J.M. Lobo Prabhu, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government,
Education & Public Health Department,
FORT ST. GEORGE, Madras.

AR./6.6.

23

D.O.
No.568 M/~~48~~ 49.

Office of the Director of
Public Instruction,
Madras, 14th June 1 9 4 9.

Dear Prabhu,

(114)

SECRETARY, EDN. & P.H. DEPT.
21 JUN 1949
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Sub: Elementary Education - Compulsory -
15 Year Plan.
Ref: Your D.O.No.23769 B2/48-6 Edn.,
dated 10th May 1 9 4 9.
---

17 ans

I send herewith a comprehensive plan as required in your D.O. referred to above.

25-4 info

18 ans

Regarding proposals called for in para 3 of your D.O., I have asked for certain particulars from the Agents to the Government of Madras for Vizagapatam, East Godavari and West Godavari and the Divisional Inspector of schools, Anantapur. I shall submit to Government a detailed plan for the introduction of Basic Education in the Agency tracts and for the Chenchus of Kurnool District on getting their replies.

Yours sincerely,

J.M. Lobo Prabhu Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Dept.,
Fort St. George.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION - COMPULSION - BASIC SCHOOLS - 15 YEAR PLAN.

@@@

(1) Conversion of all ordinary Training Schools into Basic Training Schools:- Excluding the 18 Government and aided Basic Training Schools already functioning, there are about 146 Training Schools in this Province (73 Government and 73 aided) to be converted into Basic Training Schools. Of these 7 Training Schools (6 Government and 1 aided) will be converted into Basic Training Schools from 1-7-1949. It is proposed to convert the remaining 139 Training schools into Basic Training schools within a period of 10 years from the year 1950-51.

Since the existing Training Schools are not in a position to supply the required number of teachers for manning the existing elementary schools in the Province and since a large number of teachers for the expansion of compulsory elementary education from the year 1950-51 is required, it has become imperative to open new Basic Training Schools. Hence a plan is suggested for the opening of 60 Basic Training Schools within a period of 6 years at the rate of 10 per year from the year 1950-51. According to this proposal there would be 234 training schools during 1955-56 and subsequent years.

No. of existing Basic Trng. Schools ..	18
No. that will be newly opened during 1949-50	10
No. that will be converted into Basic Trng. schools during 1949-50 ...	7
No. that will be opened from 1950-51 to 1955-56 at 10 per year ..	60
No. that will be converted from 1950-51 to 1955-56 (9 in 1950-51 and 10 in each year from 1951-52) ..	59
No. yet to be converted after 1955-56 Govt. and aided ..	80
Total	234

According to the above proposal, the number of Basic Training Schools and the number of L.Ts. trained in Basic Education required each year will be as follows:-

Y e a r.		No. of new schools to be opened.	No. of Trng. schools to be converted.	Total.	No. of L.Ts. (Basic) required.
1950-51	..	10	9	19	95
1951-52	..	10	10	20	100
1952-53	..	10	10	20	100
1953-54	..	10	10	20	100
1954-55	..	10	10	20	100
1955-56	..	10	10	20	100
1956-57	..	..	20	20	100
1957-58	..	..	20	20	100
1958-59	..	..	20	20	100
1959-60	..	..	20	20	100

It is proposed to convert ~~x~~ nine Training Schools into Basic Training schools during 1950-51 and at the rate of 10 schools per year from 1951-52 to 1955-56. From 1956-57 the conversion of Training schools into Basic Training schools may be effected at the rate of 20 every year so that by the end of 1959-60 all the existing training schools would become Basic Training Schools. The cost involved in converting these Training schools into Basic Training Schools is worked out and shown in Annexure I. (a) info

The cost of additional expenditure for conversion of each of the Training Schools has been calculated at Rs.1,500/-* in the first year of conversion and at Rs.1,800/-* in each of the succeeding years. The cost of equipment has been calculated at Rs.7,000/- per school. Expenditure on stipends has been calculated at Rs.6/- per mensem being the additional expenditure (Rs.18-12).

* Recurring.

		Cost in the year of conversion. Rs. (8 months)	Total cost. Rs. (12 months)
1 cook on Rs.24/- per mensem	..	192	288
1 Craft Attender at Rs.24/-	..	192	288
1 Deputy Warden on an allowance of Rs.15/-	..	120	180
Craft Contingencies	..	500	500
Other -do-	..	500	500
Total	..	1,504 or 1,500	1,756 or 1,800

Non-Recurring.

Equipment	..	Rs. 5,000
Books & Periodicals		" 1,000
Kitchen utensils	..	" 1,000
Total	..	Rs. 7,000

(2)(a) Retraining in Basic Education of the staff in Training Schools including aided Training schools:- Basic Education has been included as an optional subject in the B.T. Syllabus by the Madras University and students who take up this subject will become available for appointment in Basic Training Schools from the year 1950-51. But this number would be very small. Though the principles of Basic Education has been included in the ~~Basic Training~~ B.T. Syllabus, the students who take optionals other than Basic Education cannot be employed in Basic Training Schools unless they are re-trained in Basic Education. There are a number of graduate teachers who are working in Training schools who also have to be re-trained. Therefore, it is necessary to arrange for the re-training of graduate trained teachers in Basic Education at least for a period of 3 years at the rate of 100 teachers per year. If this is done, it would be possible to man the new Training schools that come up every year with Basic Trained personnel. After a period of three years it may not be necessary to arrange for re-training in Basic Education since the students coming from training colleges with Basic Education as their optionals may be sufficient for supplying the demand of the Basic Training Schools.

Re-training may be for a period of five months as at present. During the re-training period, the teachers would have to be paid their salary, Dearness allowance as well as a stipend of Rs.25/- per mensem as is now paid. The cost of re-training 100 L.Ts. will be Rs.67,000* per year - vide appendix I.

* Stipends for 5 months at Rs.25/- for 100 L.Ts.		..	12,500
Pay and allowances of substitutes appointed in the place of teachers deputed.			
Pay at Rs.85/- ..	85 x 5 x 100		
Dearness allowance at Rs.24/- ..	24 x 5 x 100	..	54,500
		T o t a l ..	67,000

12000
54500

(2)(b) Opening of new Basic Training Schools:- In item 1 above the opening of ~~x~~ ten new Basic Training schools every year has been suggested. Since it is very difficult to secure adequate and suitable rented accommodation for the Basic Training Schools, it is essential that buildings should be constructed for

Basic Training Schools from 1951-52. In the Budget Estimate for 1949-50 the Government have made provision of Rs.12 lakhs for the construction of buildings for Basic Training Schools. It is expected that those buildings will become available for the opening of 10 new schools in 1950-51. At this rate provision has to be made in the Budget Estimate every year for a period of 5 years from 1950-51 for the construction of new Basic Training School buildings.

In each of the new Training schools it is proposed to have two sections in the first year and four sections from the second year (2 Seniors and 2 Juniors). Each new school will be able to supply 80 teachers every year. The cost on account of the opening of 10 Training schools every year and the amount required for the construction of buildings every year are furnished in annexure I.

In working out the cost for the opening of new Training schools, the following staff has been allowed for each school:-

	In the first year of opening.	In the 2nd and subsequent years of opening.
L.Ts ..	3	5
Secondary grades ..	1	3
Music Teacher ..	1 Part-time	1
Craft Attender ..	1	1
Clerk ..	1	1
Cook ..	1	1
Deputy Warden on an allowance of Rs.15/- p.m.	1	1
Secondary grade teachers for the Model school ..	2	3

(2)(c) Training of teachers and introduction of compulsion:-

The total number of teachers under training in the Training schools is about 17,300. Of these, 13,600 are of higher elementary grade and ~~27,000~~ 3,700 are of secondary grade. Every year about 6,800 teachers of the Higher elementary grade come out of training schools. The total number of teachers employed in all elementary schools in the Province is about 1,15,200 of which 16,400 are of secondary grade and graduates. The remaining 98,800 are of the elementary grade and these are the teachers who handle children of the compulsory education age level. At least 5 percent of this number is required for replacement on account of retirement, death, etc. This would mean that out of 6,800 teachers of the higher elementary grade who come out of the training schools, 4,000 will be required for replacement and only 1,900 will be available for expansion of compulsion and the replacement of the untrained teachers in the existing elementary schools.

The 10 basic training schools that will be opened in each of the seven years from 1949-50 will be able to supply teachers at the rate of 800 from the year 1951-52 on a progressive scale.

The number of training schools to be opened every year and the number of teachers that will be available for the expansion of compulsion are furnished hereunder:-

Year.		No. of trng. schools at the beginning of the year.	No. of new Trng. schools to be opened.	Total.	No. of teachers who will be available.	No. required for replacement.	Number availa ble fo expa sion
1949-50	..	164	10	174	6,800 (In 50-51)	4,900	1,900
1950-51	..	174	10	184	7,600 (In 51-52)	4,900	2,700
1951-52	..	184	10	194	8,400 (In 52-53)	4,900	3,500
1952-53	..	194	10	204	9,200 (In 53-54)	4,900	4,300
1953-54	..	204	10	214	10,000 (In 54-55)	4,900	5,100
1954-55	..	214	10	224	10,800 (In 55-56)	4,900	5,900
1955-56	..	224	10	234	11,600 (In 56-57)	4,900	6,700
1956-57	..	234	.. ~~10~~	234	11,600 (In 57-58)	4,900	6,70

From the year 1956-57, 6,700 teachers will become available e year for the expansion of compulsory Basic Education.

With reference to the number of teachers available as own above, it may be possible to bring about 33.495 lakhs of ch ren under instruction by the end of 1964-65 as shown in the fol win table. Calculation has been made at the rate of one teach everyn35 pupils. The cost of educating each child has been mated at Rs.21/- per pupil as detailed hereunder:-

Pay of Higher ele. grade teacher at Rs.30/-	..	Rs.3
Dearness allowance at Rs.19/-	..	Rs.
Contingencies	..	Rs. 18
Rent	..	Rs. 70
Equipment, etc.	..	Rs. 59
Expenditure for educating 35 pupils	..	Rs.735
-do- -do- 1 pupil	..	735÷35 = Rs

Y e a r.		No. of teachers available for compulsion.	Nol of children to be brought under instruction.	
1945-46	..	...	1.70 lakhs.	No. already brought under instruction.
1946-47	..	...	2.00 -do-	
1947-48	..	...	1.50 -do-	
1948-49		Expansion suspended.		
1949-50				
1950-51	..	1,900	0.665 -do-	
1951-52	..	2,700	0.945 -do-	
1952-53	..	3,500	1.225 -do-	
1953-54	..	4,300	1.505 -do-	
1954-55	..	5,100	1.785 -do-	
1955-56	..	5,900	1.965 -do-	
1956-57	..	6,700	2.245 -do-	
1957-58	..	6,700	2.245 -do-	
1958-59	..	6,700	2.245 -do-	
1959-60	..	6,700	2.245 -do-	
1960-61	..	6,700	2.245 -do-	
1961-62	..	6,700	2.245 -do-	
1962-63	..	6,700	2.245 -do-	
1963-64	..	6,700	2.245 -do-	
1964-65	..	6,700	2.245 -do-	
T o t a l	..	83,700	33.495 lakhs.	

13
13965
19
251,100

Including the number of elementary grade teachers in the existing elementary schools the total number that will be employed during 1964-65 will be 1,82,500 (98,800 plus 83,700). About 5 percent of this number will be required for replacement. This comes to about 9,100. Out of 11,600 teachers who will be available from 1956-57, 9,100 will be required for replacement and the remaining 2,500 will be available for the introduction of compulsion in standards above the 5th from 1965-66. The cost on account of the proposals has been showin in appendix I.

3. Re-training in Basic Education of the teachers in all elementary schools:- In all the existing elementary schools there are about 1,15,200 teachers. Of these 16,400 are secondary grade and graduates and the remaining 98,800 are elementary grades. Most of them know little or nothing of Basic Education. It will be essential to re-train them in Basic Education if all the elementary schools are to become Basic schools. If they are given re-training course in Basic Education of five months duration, the cost would be something like Rs.39,20,000/- if they are to be paid a stipend of Rs.18/- per mensem in addition to their usual salaries. In view of the high cost it is considered not essential to re-train them. In new Basic schools to be opened

as well as in the elementary schools converted into Basic schools, the employment of a certain number of non-basic trained teachers may be allowed. It is suggested that the basic schools may have Basic trained and non-Basic trained teachers in the ratio of 1:1 except in Model schools attached to Basic Training Schools where the staff may consist of only Basic trained personnel. This would enable the non-Basic trained teachers to adjust themselves to the new environment and work the Basic syllabus with the help and assistance of Basic trained teachers employed in those schools. During the Teachers' Association meetings also, the Deputy Inspectors may explain the principles and methods of Basic Education; they can check up the work of Basic trained teachers in Basic schools during their visits and inspections and also guide the teachers in the proper way. For these reasons, it is considered unnecessary to arrange for the re-training of elementary school teachers in Basic Education.

4. Conversion of elementary schools into Basic schools:- In case the suggestions made in item 3 above are acceptable, it may be possible to convert all the existing elementary schools into Basic schools within a period of 15 years. The conversion may go side by side with the expansion of compulsory elementary ~~grade~~ education. There are about 36,500 elementary schools in the Province. They may be converted within a period of 15 years as shown below:-

Year.		No. of schools that can be converted.
1950-51	..	500
1951-52	..	1,000
1952-53	..	1,500
1953-54	..	2,000
1954-55	..	2,000
1955-56	..	2,500
1956-57	..	3,000
1957-58	..	3,000
1958-59	..	3,000
1959-60	..	3,000
1960-61	..	3,000
1961-62	..	3,000
1962-63	..	3,000
1963-64	..	3,000
1964-65	..	3,000
Total	..	36,500

In all the 36,500 elementary schools in the Province there are about 1,15,200 teachers. The cost of conversion of elementary schools into Basic schools has been worked out and shown in Appendix I at the rate of Rs.300/- per teacher assuming that each elementary school has three teachers on an average. To provide craft equipment, it is necessary to have Rs.300/- per teacher.

~~Dep Director~~ of Public Instn

=======

167~~400~~
597~~400~~
1014
1525
19888
24524
~~22424~~

70
70
70
70
70
70
70

779288
1424
8212

60

~~for Director of Public Instn.~~

62000
70
70
70
70
70
140
140
140
140

43700
1,44,200
25,400
356,40
462800
69
7238
9262
11486
1561

577,6300
9,73,1
9,73,00
69,69,200

Appendix I

statement showi cost of Schemes - f

	1950-51		1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1954-55		1955-56		1956-57		
	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Non-Recurring	ring	Non-Recurring	Rec
I. Cost of Conversion of Training schools into Basic Training Schools.	43,700	63,000	1,44,200	70,000	2,50,[illegible]00	70,000	3,56,600	70,000	4,62,800	70,000	5,69,000	70,000	,800	1,40,000	9,3
II (a) Re-training of staff in all Training schools.	67,000	→	67,000	→	67,000	→	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
II (b) Construction of Basic Training school Buildings.	-	12,00,000	-	12,00,000	-	12,00,000	-	12,00,000	-	12,00,000		-		-	
I (b-2) Cost of opening 10 New Basic Training Schools every year	1,67,400	70,000	5,98,100	70,000	10,61,600	70,000	15,25,000	70,000	19,88,600	70,000	24,52,100	70,000	27,,100	-	2
II-(c) Cost of introduction of Compulsion.	13,96,500	-	33,81,000	-	59,5[illegible],500	-	91,14,000	-	128,62,500	-	169,89,000	-	217,0500	-	2
IV Cost of conversion of ele. Schools into Basic Schools.	-	4,50,000	-	9,00,000	-	13,50,000	-	18,00,000	-	18,00,000	-	22,50,000	-	27,00,000	
Total -	16,74,600	17,83,000	41,90,300	22,40,000	73,32,500	26,90,000	1,09,95,600	31,40,000	1,53,13,900	31,40,000	2,00,10,100	23,90,000	2,51,75,00	28,40,000	

31b00

appr.

4 3
63
10 6

1396
3381
5953
9114
12862
16989
21703
26418
31132
35847
40561
45276

49990
54705
59417
41.4

6
7
8
7

4.50
9.00
13.50
18.00
18.00
22.50
85.50

27.9

1,2

e Education.

1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		1961-62		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
ing	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Non-Recurring
11,-8,600	1,40,000	13,61,000	1,40,000										
—	—	—	—	—									
	—		—										
7,80,900	—	27,80,900	—	27,80,900		27,80,900		27,80,900		27,80,900		27,80,900	
31,32,500	—	358,47,000	—	405,61,500	—	452,76,000	—	499,90,500	—	547,05,000	—	594,19,500	
—	27,00,000	—	27,00,000	—	27,00,000	—	27,00,000	—	27,00,000	—	27,00,000	—	27,00,000.
3,50,62,000	28,40,000	3,99,88,900	28,40,000	4,33,42,400	27,00,000	4,80,56,900	27,00,000	5,27,71,400	27,00,000	5,74,85,900	27,00,000	6,22,00,400	27,00,000.

Director of Public Instn.

Asl

125
113.6
67.13
86.70

42

328.5
9.7 7
4.20

59.96
77.92
2.07
4147.50

~~[illegible]~~

27.48
22 2.47

4605.397

4537.34

16.75	17.83
41.90	22.40
72.33	26.90
109.96	31.40
153.14	23.40
200.10	22.90
251.75	28.40
301.25	27.40
350.62	28.40
399.27	27.40
433.42	27
480.57	27
527.71	27
574.86	27
622.	27

4537.35

4602.43

24

43

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
Education and Public Health Department
***

D.O.No.23769 B2/~~48~~49 Education.

Fort St. George,
Madras,
25th July 1949.

My dear Reddi,

BASIC ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

p 23 cf

Your D.O.No.568-M/49, dated the 14th June 1949

I am desired to ask you to direct Sri Rudrappaswami, Basic Education Officer, to meet the Hon'ble Minister for Education immediately ~~and discuss~~ in connection with the proposals sent with your letter referred to above.

Yours sincerely,

To

Sri D.Sadasiva Reddi, M.A.(Oxon),
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

24/7

22/7/49

22/7

Fair copy below

65 (23)

Confidential.

D.O.

Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 12th August 1949.

My dear Prabhu,

Sub: Basic Education - Introduction of -

61767 I am herewith returning the two [illegible] files sent to me for comments. I have taken a copy of your note in the other file and will discuss the matter with you later. It may not be appropriate for me to offer any remarks on your suggestions or on Hon'ble Minister's orders at this stage.

Yours sincerely,

To

J.M.Lobo Prabhu, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government,
Education & P.H.Department,
Fort St.George, Madras.

DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
11 1949
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

(20) 47

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

D.O. No. 23769 B2/49-13 Edn., dated 24/9/49.

My dear Reddi,

3

ϕ 23-42 CF

Sub:- EXPANSION OF BASIC EDUCATION
Ref:- Your D.O. No.568-M/49, dated
the 14th June 1949.

16/26/9

12/26/9.

H.M.(E.& L.) discussed your proposals with the Basic Education Officer. He considers that the scheme of compulsory Basic elementary education should be re-examined with reference to the income which can be derived from the sale of articles produced in schools. I am to ask you to furnish an estimate of the income that will be derived under the scheme with reference to the experience of last year.

2. It has been suggested that the subject 'Basic Education' should be dealt with by an officer not lower in rank than that of a Dy. D.P.I., that he should be solely in charge of Basic Education without entangling it with non-basic ele. education and that he should be directly responsible to you. I am to ask you to examine the suggestion and make concrete proposals.

3. The Govt desire ~~The Hon. Ministers want~~s that the entire allotment made under Basic Education in the Budget Estimate as detailed in the margin** should be utilised and that no portion of it should be allowed to ~~re~~lapse. If there are any special difficulties in the utilisation of the provision you may make suggestions to overcome them. A quarterly report of the progress of expenditure may be sent, If the provision for construction of buildings for Govt. Basic schools cannot be utilised, it may be spent on the acquisition of necessary lands in the current year so that buildings may be constructed at least next year.

** H.E. from X on p.38 n.f.

4. ~~The DPI is requested to furnish~~ ~~H.M. desires also to have~~ I am to ask you to furnish information about the number of new basic schools which may be opened in 1950-51. Particulars in regard to the schools and the provision required for them may be reported.

u8

It has been suggested
2

5. ~~H.M. considers~~ that a separate inspecting staff for basic schools should be provided immediately. I am to ask ~~you~~ to submit necessary proposals in this behalf.

6. The Govt. generally concur in the views expressed by you in your D.O. No.276-M/49, dated 6-6-49. They accept your suggestion that the concession regarding the supply of timber other than teak for construction of buildings for ele. schools may be extended also to local bodies if they agree to meet the entire cost of construction from the E.E.Fund.

P 19-21 CF

P, P24 NF

A.

Yours sincerely,

SS

ORM 5/8/49

To

The D.P.I.(by name)

TELEPHONE: 84238

MINISTER FOR EDUCATION
4 1 1949
GOVT. OF MADRAS

MASCOT VILLE
20, EDWARD ELLIOT ROAD,
MYLAPORE, MADRAS 4.

B2 u9

October 3, 1949.

SECRETARIAT EDN. DEPT.
12 DEC 19
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

18 DEC 1949

E&G.H

12/12

Dear [illegible] Menon,

I am afraid there is too much talk and emphasis on Basic Education. I feel it is high time the Government take stock of the situation as large sums of money are being spent on what is called conversion of existing elementary schools into Basic Schools and the existing Training Schools into Basic Training Schools. A Committee of unbiassed educational experts may be appointed to define what exactly Basic Education is, what its objectives should be, whether the existing elementary schools cannot adopt the principles of Basic Education if these principles are in any way different without undergoing 'conversion', whether the existing Training Schools also cannot in the same way adapt themselves to the new conditions, the future of Higher Elementary Schools, the relationship between the Junior Basic Schools and of Senior Basic Schools if it is decided to convert the existing Higher Elementary Schools into Senior Basic Schools, to Secondary Schools, whether and how integration of all courses of studies can be brought about and othe cognate matters. The Committee may also be asked to consider the question of control and supervision of ~~elementary education. M. Avanashi~~

97297

2

50

elementary education. Mr. Avanashilingam had some definite proposals. I am not sure if they have been accepted by Government. Let those proposals also be examined by this Committee before legislation is undertaken.

Trusting these suggestions will receive you kind and favourable consideration,

Yours sincerely,

R.Suryanarayana Rao

To
The Hon. Sri. K. Madhava Menon,
Minister for Education.

51

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

Letter No. 97297-B2/49. Edn. dated, 20.12.49.

To

Sri R.Suryanarayana Rao, M.L.C.
20 Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore

Sir,

Sub:- ~~Introduction~~ ~~IMPROVEMENT OF~~ BASIC EDUCATION - APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE.

Rf :- Your D.O. dated 3-10-'49 addressed to the Hon'ble Minister for Education.

In reply to your letter ~~dated 3-10-'49 addressed to H.M.(E & L)~~ cited above, I am to say that the Government are not convinced of the need for the appointment of a special committee for examining the points raised in your letter. They are of opinion that the Advisory Board constituted for Basic Education will be competent to deal with all problems relating to ~~Basic Education.~~ the subject

Yours fatithfully,

19.12.49

19/12

19/12/49

20/12

20/12

1 IWF

(29)

Secretary, E. & P.H.

P.B.-4 ?? (K)

Secretariat to Government
31 MAR 1948
Education and Public Health Dept.

23769

This year in the Part II Schemes, the D.P.I. was not for enlarging our area of compulsion in elementary education. The main reason that he gave was that even in the existing compulsory areas, the scheme has not been working well and that it would take time to make it efficient. He may be asked to state the reasons why the existing areas are not working well and what steps he proposes to take to make them more efficient. The Government would like to have a report as soon as possible so that if the scheme is really inefficient, steps may be taken to make it more efficient in future.

TSA
30-3-48

H.M. Education.

Copy to the D.P.I.

E. & P.H. Dept.
31 MAR 1948
Government of Madras

E & P.H (B2) Dept

A draft ~~[illegible]~~ Memo. to the D.P.I. is subd.

7.4.48

9.4.48

12/4/48

2

[From the D.P.I. No. 1858 B1/47 dated 14.4.48] pp1-3 f

Submitted for perusal of —

The D.P.I.'s report at pages 1-3 f. explaining the position regarding the inefficient working of compulsory scheme of Ely. education. The report does not however contain concrete proposals for improving the efficiency of the Ely. schools.

Attention is invited in this connection ~~invited~~ to the D.P.I.'s ~~suggestion~~ promise at 'P' at page 37 of in the Cp-file to submit proposals for the training of teachers in the methods of imparting quick literacy. Attention is also invited to the note at ② for the informal meeting of the Honble. Ministers. The shift system proposed to be introduced is designed to accelerate the spread of Ely. education.

This has nothing to do with the present Sm.
Dy

That will in fact ② intensify the problems to be faced in relation to compulsion.
Dy

3

It may also be worth while to ~~draw~~ invite attention to the measures suggested by the D.P.I. for avoiding wastage in Elementary education and which have been generally accepted by Govt. for orders whether any further action is called for in this file.

These have [illegible] been [illegible] either in the file (A)
pp 11-27
G.O. 946 [illegible]
21st [illegible] time.
Dy

Memo

Ro
20/4/48.

[illegible]
21/4/48 S

We should ask for a full and comprehensive review, district by district, of the working of the scheme in the areas in which it has been introduced so far, with the figures of enrolment and attendance as against the total school-going population, and a report of the factors which have hindered success in each district. With reference to those factors, on the one hand, and, on the other, to the fact that the agency for enforcing the penal provisions has been altered and we have agreed to the appointment of attendance officers also, he should be asked to report what further measures are necessary before ~~resuming~~ so we can resume the process of bringing fresh areas under compulsion each year. He may be asked to send the report in about six weeks' time.

M
24/4/48
Dy. (Edn.)

TSA
30-4-48

A draft memo is out for appl.

[illegible]
6/5/48 S

M
6/5/48

[illegible]
5-5-48

[Memo No. 23769 B2/48-1
d. 7-5-48]

4

p 11 CF

From the D.P.I., No.~~1858-B~~1/48, dated 13th Novr. 1948.

In 1945-46 the Govt. sanctioned a scheme of compulsory ele. edn. on a limited scale in selected villages in each district. The scheme was extended to a few more villages during 1946-47 and 1947-48. When the question of extending the scheme to other areas in 1948-49 was raised the D.P.I. reported that the scheme of compulsory ele. edn. already introduced was not working well and that it would be advisable to suspend the extension of the scheme to new areas until the defects noticed in the working of the scheme in the existing areas were rectified. He was accordingly asked to review the whole position and to make necessary recommendations in the matter. His reply is on p.11 c.f.

p 5 cF

From the Director's reply, it will be seen that the scheme of compulsory ele. edn. is not working satisfactorily. Various factors have ~~been~~ contributed towards this, chief of them being:--

(1) Poverty and apathy of the people.

(2) Lack of co-operation of village officials and of the local bodies.

(3) Difficulty in securing accommodation for schools.

(4) Lack of teachers, dearth of trained teachers and poor quality of teachers. ⊗

(5) Absence of the scheme of midday meals.

(6) Insufficiency of penalties now imposed under the E.E.Act.

(7) Absence of provision for effective enforcements.

(8) Employment of children of school age. ⊗

(9) Improper working of attendance committees. ⊗

⊗ Taken from the compulsory [illegible] review below

The steps that can be taken to remedy the defects noticed by the Director are briefly indicated below:--

A31

(1) above:- It is true that the Education Department cannot take any steps to improve the poverty of the parents. As regards the apathy of these towards education, the Govt. have sanctioned a scheme of Adult Education which aims at creating an interest in the masses in education. The Officers of the Education Deptt. may perhaps be asked to do propaganda in villages impressing upon the masses the importance of education.

If we are to wait until apathy & poverty disappear we shall not be able to take a further step for ages. On the other hand the process of compulsory education is expected to help in the disappearance of apathy itself [illegible]

---

(31) 5

(2) above:- Perhaps the Collectors of Districts may be requested to issue instructions to village officers asking them to cooperate with the officers of the Education Deptt. in regard to the enforcement of the scheme of compulsory ele. edn. It is not stated what kind of cooperation is required from village officers. Under the rules framed under the Elementary Education Act, village officers are required to serve notices and orders imposing penalties on guardians. Failure on the part of ~~the~~ village officials to ~~take action~~ serve the notice or the order may be reported to Tahsildars concerned by the Inspecting Officers of the Education Deptt. The question whether village officials should be asked to prepare census registers of children of schoolage is under consideration. A reference is to be issued to the Board of Revenue on this subject. //As regards local bodies it is not known in what way they are not helping the department in regard to the introduction of compulsory ele. education. Under the E.E.Act power to impose penalties has been vested in the D.E.Os. Defaulters' lists are prepared by the headmasters of ele. schools and scrutinised by the attendance committees. Local bodies are required to provide necessary school places accommodation and equipment. If the D.P.I. makes concrete suggestions as to the manner in which local bodies should be asked to help the Dept. in ~~regard to~~ the enforcement of compulsion, the question of issuing definite instructions may then be considered.

A I believe some general instructions have been issued already. D.P.I. may be asked to specify what kind of help is required.

B

(3) above:- It is true that on account of high prices of building materials the question of providing pucca buildings cannot be considered in the near future. That is why the Govt. have been permitting local bodies to erect temporary sheds for schools in compulsory areas. The question of framing a building programme has been taken up and the Govt. of India have been addressed for a grant towards the construction of buildings. If a subvention is made by the Govt. of India, a definite programme of construction of buildings may be chalked out and put into operation. The D.P.I. suggests that subsidies should be given to cover the entire cost of putting up tiled

We cannot obviously wait until a programme of construction of pucca bldgs is completed or even drawn up. We must make what headway we can with our premises or huts. Temp. construction for accommodation meanwhile.

buildings instead of ~~tatched~~ thatched ones. There is a matter of finance.

(4) above:-The rates of stipends for teachers have been increased. The pay has also been enhanced. As more training schools are opened, this difficulty may be solved before long.

We cannot, & need not, wait until the problem is 'solved': the solution must proceed ~~[illegible]~~ pari passu with expansion.
W

(5) above:-However desirable the scheme of midday meals may be the finances of the Province may not admit of the huge expenditure involved on the revival of the scheme.

But if we are to wait until it is solved we may make no progress for a considerable time to come.
W

(6) above:- It is open to the Director to suggest a scale of heavier penalties if need be. The Director has separately pointed out that majority of parents are poor and that the poverty is one of the obstacles in the way of sending children to schools. ~~In such a case~~ If that is the case, it is not known how the enhancement of penalties will solve the difficulties. In practice, many local bodies impose penalties on defaulting parents, subsequently write off the dues as irrecoverable items and apply for the sanction of Govt. to the write off. If such a procedure is followed in many cases, the objective of the scheme of compulsion will not be achieved. The scale of penalties are intended only to serve as a threat to parents and to minimise defaults relating to non-attendance of pupils. Of course the enhancement of scale of penalties may have the desired effect on parents who are rich. But it may be noted that these parents will not generally fail to send their children to schools and the question of imposing penalties on these parents may not arise at all.

W C

(7) above:- It is not known what the Director means by the statement. The Ele. Edn. Act authorises the D.E.Os. to impose penalties on guardians of defaulting children on a scale which has been prescribed in the rule. The officers of the Education Dept. are responsible for the enforcement of compulsion. A scheme of attendance officers has been sanctioned. It is not known what is required further. The D.P.I. may be asked to submit necessary proposals.

These have not had time to make their effect felt.
W

W D

(8) above:-The question whether legislation should be undertaken to prevent the employment of children of schoolage is under consideration. The file has been allowed to lie over pending the decision of Govt. on the question of constitution of Taluk Edn. Boards.

(9) above:-It is open to the Director to suggest measures for the reconstitution of the attendance committees in such a way that they may work properly. He may be asked to submit definite proposals in this regard.

E W

1 (Y)

3. It may be noted that the whole scheme of reform of elementary education is to be discussed by the Cabinet. A note on the subject is to be circulated to H.Ms. The question whether ele. education may not be taken away from district boards and entrusted to the administration of Taluk Education Boards has also been raised in that connection. ~~Perhaps the suggestion of the D.P.I. in para 3 may be discussed by the Cabinet~~, If the large amount spent by Govt. on compulsion is not to be ~~worked~~ wasted it seems better first to make it effective in the areas in which it has already been introduced before extending to other areas. Perhaps the suggestion of the D.P.I. in paragraph 3 may be discussed by the Cabinet.

PA
p 10 etc

S.S.
1/12/48

BM
7/12/48
S

'P' above: I am afraid I do not agree with the Director at all. His seems to be merely a ~~council~~ counsel of despair. As indicated in the notes above, some of the points mentioned by him are of such a nature that if we are to wait until they are solved, we shall never be able to make any progress for a considerable period, and others are of such a nature as to call properly publicly for ~~withdrawal~~ remedial steps to be taken and not merely to be ~~reverted~~ referred to as justifying a case for not taking any steps at all.

On some of the points raised by him it is pertinent also to remark that the ~~causes~~ processes and consequences involved in the scheme of expansion of compulsory elementary education will themselves offer a solution to the drawbacks referred to. And after all, I do not think there is sufficient ground for us to castigate what has been actually achieved so far as a waste or a failure. I tried to get some complete figures in that respect; the figures available are at (Y). It will be

Cm. 23769B2/48

noticed that in the areas where compulsion is working, the percentage of enrolment to school-age population was 74, 67 and 58 respectively for the three years during which the scheme worked. Compared with the average for the whole Province, for the last year prior to the year in which compulsion was introduced, ~~it was~~ which ~~it~~ was 41, these figures are not bad at all, and they compare very favourably also with the average for the rest of the Province in the years in which the scheme of compulsion worked, which may be taken more or less to be the average given for the whole Province in the statement at (Y), viz., 44, 45 and 49 respectively for the three years. There are no figures available for the last pre-compulsion year ~~and for the compulsion years~~ for the whole Province, or for the compulsion years for the areas excluding compulsory areas, in respect of percentage ~~or rate~~ of average ~~of~~ attendance ~~of~~ to enrolments, for comparison with that percentage in the compulsory areas; but the figures by themselves in the compulsory areas for the compulsion years viz., 84, 88 and 88 are by no means bad.

It seems to me therefore that there is no justification for keeping suspended the scheme of extension of compulsory education. We should merely ask the D.P.I. to make in due course specific proposals on the points referred to at 'A to E' at pp.5-7 ante, and meanwhile we should proceed to have the scheme expanded on the general lines already chalked out before.

A

B

27-1-49

H.M.(Edn.)

H. (Edn.)

28/1

TSA
5.2.49

5 - FEB 1949

ED (3)

With reference to orders in circulation on page 8 ante, ~~ante~~ a draft order is submitted for approval. Finance may see before issue.

2. The following point arises for consideration in this connection:-

In September 1947, due to certain defects noticed in the working of the scheme of Compulsory Ele. Edn., the D.P.I. proposed that the extension of the scheme ~~during 1948-49~~ might be deferred. This Deptt. suggested that the Director's proposal should not be accepted and proposed that a provision of Rs.10 lakhs might be made in Part II of the B.E. for 1948-49 for extension of the scheme in that year. But the S.F.C. recommended that the provision should be utilised for extension of Basic Education. This was approved by the Cabinet. Thus the suspension of the extension of the scheme was a matter which was decided by the Cabinet. As it is now proposed to revive the extension of the scheme (vide the orders at p.8 ante), it seems necessary to take orders of the Cabinet again in the matter. But this may perhaps be done after the proposals of the D.P.I. called for in the draft below are received. It is, however, a point for consideration whether H.M.(Fin.) and H.Pr. at least may not see the case now. This may be done after return of the file from Finance.

17/2/49

18/2/49

19/2/49

pages 7 — 8 ante

A

B They may see now.

D.P.(i)
18/2/49 (with l.f.)

EP Hm 23769B2/48.3
18.2.49

11045
19 FEB 1949
Exp. A

(K)

Finance (Exp.-A) Deptt.

Please see the notes of E & P.H. from p.4 above and the draft order below.

2. Attention is invited to the Finance Secretary's note at 'M' on p.26 n.f. of ~~L.F.~~ ~~As~~ The present policy of the Govt. is to introduce basic education ultimately. As already pointed out, it will mean duplication of expenditure if compulsory elementary education is extended to new areas and the new schools are converted into basic schools later. The

P.T.O.

recommendation of the S.F.C. approved by the Cabinet is that the provision made for extension of compulsory elementary education should be utilised for the extension of basic education. Finance Secretary also suggested that the expenditure incurred in the quinquennium on the extension of compulsory education and on extending basic education should not exceed what was contemplated for the extension of compulsion in the curtailed Post-war plan, i.e., if the scheme of extension of basic education is implemented some corresponding reduction should be made in the expenditure contemplated in the 5 year plan for the extension of compulsion or on some other education scheme.

In the circumstances, it does not seem necessary to extend compulsory education to new areas.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
4-16219
MAR 1
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

3. E & P.H. propose to take the orders of the Cabinet in the matter after obtaining detailed proposals from the D.P.I. In the meantime, it is proposed to take orders in circulation including H.M.(Fin.) and H.Pr. Finance may agree to ~~with E & P.H. that this may be done.~~ this proposal.

A on p 9 above

B -do-

IAA
1 3 49

init
1.3.49

For
2/3/49

S
E&P.H

ADS

S ?

E+PH

I would only add that the provision already made in the budget for 49-50 for P.W.R. schemes is ~~already~~ much in excess of what is necessary to earn the "block-grant." promised by the Govt. of India in full, that we have already been put to the necessity of imposing a no: of new taxes to find the money for the schemes that have been included in the budget and that it is impossible to provide any funds for this scheme in 49-50. If any proposals are to be called for, they may be only proposals that maybe considered in connection with the budget for 50-51.

3-3-49 E&PH.

Fin. u.o. 11060/Exp
49-1
3.3.49

For
2

RS
5/3/49

Extracts from the Note for the Cabinet on "Elementary Education – Improving Efficiency"

Introduction of Compulsory ele: edu:

PACE OF EXPANSION.

The next question is the question of pace. At the present rate of expansion as has been approved by the Post-War Development Plan, it will take more than twenty years to have compulsory elementary education for all children for five years, i.e., the Junior Basic Stage. This pace is considered to be too slow. It has been suggested that the pace must be increased and that compulsory elementary education of the basic type throughout the Province should be established within ten years. This is mainly a matter of cost as well as of training sufficient teachers for the purpose. If compulsion is to be brought about, the cost will be as follows :—

	Within 10 years.		Within 15 years.		Within 20 years.	
Years.	Number of pupils in lakhs that will be brought under instruction.	Cost.	Number of pupils in lakhs that will be brought under instruction.	Cost.	Number of pupils that will be brought under instruction in lakhs.	Cost.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		LAKHS. RUPEES.		LAKHS. RUPEES.		LAKHS. RUPEES.
1951–52	1·61	22·08	1·61	22·08	1·61	22·08
1952–53	2·55	57·12	2·2	52·32	1·61	44·16
1953–54	3·50	105·12	2·2	82·56	1·61	66·24
1954–55	3·50	153·12	2·2	112·80	1·61	88·32
1955–56	3·50	201·12	2·2	143·04	1·61	110·40
1956–57	3·50	249·12	2·2	173·28	1·61	132·48
1957–58	3·50	297·12	2·2	203·52	1·61	154·56
1958–59	3·50	345·12	2·2	233·76	1·61	176·64
1959–60	3·50	393·12	2·2	264·00	1·61	198·72
1960–61	3·50	441·12	2·2	294·24	1·61	220·80
1961–62	..	..	2·2	324·48	1·61	242·88
1962–63	..	..	2·2	354·72	1·61	264·96
1963–64	..	..	2·2	384·96	1·61	287 04
1964–65	..	..	2·2	415 20	1·61	309 12
1965–66	..	..	2·2	445·44	1·61	331·20
1966–67	..	..	..	..	1·61	353·28
1967–68	..	..	..	..	1·61	375·36
1968–69	..	..	..	..	1·61	397·44
1969–70	..	..	..	..	1·61	419·52
1970–71	..	..	..	..	1·61	441·60
	32·16*		32·41		32·20	

* 5·2 lakhs of children have been brought under instruction during 1945–46, 1946–47 and 1947–48. One teacher is allowed for every 35 pupils. The cost per teacher is calculated as follows :—

	RS.
Pay	30
Rent	5
Contingencies	5
Total ..	40

The cost calculated does not include dearness allowance for teachers and the cost of equipment and building.

	If compulsory education is introduced within		
	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.
	LAKHS. RUPEES.	LAKHS. RUPEES.	LAKHS. RUPEES.
Cost for the first quin-quennium	538·56	412·80	331·20
Cost for the second quin-quennium	1,725·60	1,168·80	883·20
Cost for the third quin-quennium	2,205·60	1,924·80	1,435·20
Cost for the fourth quin-quennium	2,205·60	2,227·20	1,987·20
Total ..	6,675·36	5,733·60	4,636·80

The cost in the first quinquennium if compulsion is introduced within 10 years, 15 years and 20 years will be Rs. 538·56, Rs. 412·80 and Rs. 331·20 lakhs respectively.

Please see in this connexion a note prepared for discussion at an Informal Meeting of Hon'ble Ministers (Appendix A).

II. The question now is whether the pace of introduction of compulsory elementary education throughout the Province shall be within 10 or 15 years or as at present 20 years.

~~As regards the cost of compulsory elementary education, there are two ways in which this cost can be reduced.~~

Appendix A.

Extracts from the Note for the Cabinet
on Compulsory Education – Expansion & Efficiency

COMPULSORY ELEMENTARY EDUCATION—INTRODUCTION DURING A PERIOD OF TEN YEARS.

One of the post-war plans of educational development is the introduction of universal compulsory elementary education up to fifth standard within a period of ten years. The scheme is to be extended thereafter up to the VIII Standard during the second decade.

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

	LAKHS RS.
1945–46	1·70
1946–47	2·00
1947–48	1·50

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

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

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

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

5. It has been estimated that there are about 70 lakhs of children of school-age in this Province, of whom about 35 lakhs of children will be attending elementary schools. The question now for consideration is to prepare a scheme for bringing the remaining 35 lakhs of children to schools within a period of ten years. The number of pupils for whom provision should be made each year will be about 3·5 lakhs. The cost of educating a child has been estimated at Rs. 18 per pupil as worked out below. For bringing 3·5 lakhs of children to school a provision of 63 lakhs will be required each year. The expenditure will be on a progressive scale rising by Rs. 63 lakhs every year. The cost at the end of the ten years will be Rs. 6·3 crores.

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

This expenditure is for educating 35 pupils.

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

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

"I regret that this Department cannot accept the suggestion that there should be a standing commitment to increase the budget allotment by sanctioning like Rs. 63 lakhs per year so that compulsory elementary education may be in force throughout the Province at the end of ten years. We are trying our best to provide the maximum **A** *amount possible for this purpose every year taking into account the grants we may receive from the Government of India and the requirements of other Departments. So far as one can judge at present the indications are that the Government will not be able to maintain their services even at the present level unless new sources of revenue are found. It is therefore not possible to say that we will somehow be able to find for this scheme only Rs. 6·3 crores recurring over and above what we are now spending at the end of ten years.* Various suggestions for reform of the present system are apparently under consideration and it seems to me that cost per pupil must come down considerably before compulsion can be extended to the whole Province and that the total cost (as reduced) should be covered by specific taxes (such as the education cess, house-tax, etc.) which the community as a whole would be willing to pay or which the Government feel justified in imposing on the community, for giving compulsory elementary education throughout the Province. The problem of making the course of instruction of some real benefit to the children and suitable for the living conditions in India will also have to be tackled and final decisions reached before universal compulsion is attempted. For the present, therefore, the position must remain as at **A** above.

T. N. S. R[AGHAVAN]—27-4-48.

M

Extract from the proceedings of the Cabinet Sub-Committee Meeting
held on the 12th and 13th January 1949.

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

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

* * * * *

"The real crux of the matter is their suggestion that there should be a standing commitment to provide an increase in allotment every year so that the maximum cost of full introduction of compulsory elementary education may be reached in full within a period of ten years and every year one-tenth of the requisite additional provision should be made in the Budget.

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

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

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

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

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

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

"I would like Hon'ble Minister, Finance and Hon'ble Premier and other colleagues in the Cabinet to view this question from that point of view."

T. S. A[VINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR]—12-5-48.

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

B. G[OPALA REDDI]—16-5-48.

Until existing elementary education becomes efficient we need not try new experi[illegible]s.

O. P. R[AMASWAMI REDDIAR]—27-5-48.

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

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

T. S. A[VINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR]—29-5-48.

B. G[OPALA REDDI]—1-6-48.

Let it come before the informal meeting of Ministers first.

O. P. [illegible]AMASWAMI REDDIYAR]—11-[illegible]-48.

The suggestion of the Retrenchment Committee [illegible] be placed before the meeting of the Council of Ministers for orders.

M. V. SUBRAMANIAM.

Extract from the proceeds of the Cabinet Sub-Committee Meeting held on the 12th and the 13th January 1949.

(2) and (5) : (a). Compulsory elementary education should be spread throughout the province in 15 years.

(b) The matter of a provincial surcharge especially on the sales tax should be examined by the Finance Department so that an income source may be obtained for expansion of basic and elementary education, training of teachers and buildings for schools.

A

Extract from the proceedings of the

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HELD AT FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS, ON SATURDAY, THE 12TH FEBRUARY 1949.

AGENDA

10. Elementary Education - Improving efficiency - Levy of Education Tax by District Boards - Recommendations of the Cabinet Sub-Committee.

ORDER.

It was decided that the decisions arrived at by the Cabinet Sub-Committee regarding elementary education should be approved subject to the modification that as regards the shift system it may be tried in 10 selected areas in the province. As regards Point (15) the decision was that the previous decision (i.e., medium of instruction in elementary and secondary schools - Government of India's resolution) will stand. As regards the question of levy of education tax by District Boards it was decided that the Secretariat department should examine the matter and prepare a note for consideration by the Cabinet.

K.R.M.
14-2-1949.

O.P.Ramaswamy Reddy,
PREMIER.

K.R.M.
15-2-49.

Extracts from the Note for the Cabinet

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The next important matter is to create the personnel which will make this expansion possible. If we are to introduce compulsory elementary education in the course of ten years, the number of teachers that will be required for the purpose will be 15,000 per year. We have at present about 120,000 elementary school teachers. Presuming that a teacher may serve for about twenty years, we may have to get about 6,000 teachers per year to fill up the vacancies. The total school-going population has been calculated to be about seventy lakhs. There is now provision for 35 lakhs of children. We have yet to provide for 35 lakhs more of children. That is, if they are to be provided for within ten years, we must provide for every year, teachers for 3·5 lakhs of children. The average number of children per teacher has been calculated to be about 30 and that will come to about 12,000 teachers and so, on an average, we will have to train 18,000 teachers per year. The cost for this training will be as follows :—

Cost of training of teachers—Ten-year plan.

Years.	Number of new basic training schools to be opened.	Cost. RS. LAKHS.	Number of teachers who will become available.
1949–50 ..	34	8·41	..
1950–51 ..	34	22·78	..
1951–52 ..	34	38·09	9,500
1952–53 ..	— —	44·82	12,200
1953–54 ..	102	44·82	14,900
1954–55 ..	—	44·82	14,900
1955–56 ..		44·82	14,900
1956–57 ..		44·82	14,900
1957–58 ..		44·82	14,900
1958–59 ..		44·82	14,900
1959–60 ..		44·82	14,900
1960–61 ..		44·82	14,900

Cost of training of teachers—Fifteen-year plan.

Years.	Number of new basic training schools to be opened.	Cost. RS. LAKHS.	Number of teachers who will become available.
1949–50 ..	34	8·41	..
1950–51 ..	21	19·50	..
1951–52 ..	—	24·24	9,500
1952–53 ..	55	24·74	11,200
1953–54 ..	—	24·74	11,200
1954–55 ..		24·74	11,200
1955–56 ..		24·74	11,200
1956–57 ..		24·74	11,200
1957–58 ..		24·74	11,200
1958–59 ..		24·74	11,200
1959–60 ..		24·74	11,200
1960–61 ..		24·74	11,200
1961–62 ..		24·74	11,200
1962–63 ..		24·74	11,200
1963–64 ..		24·74	11,200
1964–65 ..		24·74	11,200
1965–66 ..		24·74	11,200

Cost of training of teachers—Twenty-year plan.

Years.	Number of new basic training schools to be opened.	Cost. RS. LAKHS.	Number of teachers who will become available.
1949–50 ..	34	8·41	..
1950–51 ..		14·21	..
1951–52 ..		15·01	9,500
1952–53 ..		15·01	9,500
1953–54 ..		15·01	9,500
1954–55 ..		15·01	9,500
1955–56 ..		15·01	9,500
1956–57 ..		[illegible]	[illegible]
1957–58 ..		[illegible]	[illegible]
1958–59 ..		[illegible]	[illegible]
1959–60 ..		[illegible]	[illegible]
1960–61 ..		[illegible]	[illegible]
1961–62 ..		[illegible]	[illegible]
1962–63 ..		15·01	9,500
1963–64 ..		15·01	9,500
1964–65 ..		15·01	9,500
1965–66 ..		15·01	9,500
1966–67 ..		15·01	9,500
1967–68 ..		15·01	9,500
1968–69 ..		15·01	9,500
1969–70 ..		15·01	9,500
1970–71 ..		15·01	9,500

V. Now, the question is whether the pace of increasing the training of teachers may be extended to ten, fifteen or twenty years.

X

Extract from the proceedings of the Cabinet Sub-Committee

(2) and (5) : (a). Compulsory eleme need not [illegible] ion should be spread throughout the province in 15 years. necessary

(b) The matter of a provincial surcharge

on the sales tax should be examined by the Finance Department so th

an income source may be obtained for expansion of basic and elementa

education, training of teachers and buildings for schools.

Extract from the proceedings of the

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HELD AT FORT ST. GEORGE,

MADRAS, ON SATURDAY, THE 12TH FEBRUARY 1949.

AGENDA

10. Elementary Education - Improving efficiency - Levy of Education Tax by District Boards - Recommendations of the Cabinet Sub-Committee.

ORDER.

It was decided that the decisions arrived at by the Cabinet Sub-Committee regarding elementary education should be approved subject to the modification that as regards the shift system it may be tried in 10 selected areas in the province. As regards Point (15) the decision was that the previous decision (i.e., medium of instruction in elementary and secondary schools - Government of India's resolution) will stand. As regards the question of levy of education tax by District Boards it was decided that the Secretariat department should examine the matter and prepare a note for consideration by the Cabinet.

K.R.M.
14-2-1949.

O.P.Ramaswamy Reddy,
PREMIER.

K.R.M.
15-2-49.

[illegible]

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

The file deals with the question of the further expansion of the scheme of Compulsory Elementary Education. The D.P.I. in September 1947 suggested that the expansion of the scheme might be deferred. This Deptt. did not accept the Director's suggestion but proposed that a provision of Rs.10 lakhs might be made in the B.E. for 1948-49 for the extension of the scheme. Eventually, however, the Cabinet ordered that the provision should be utilised for the spread of basic education. Nevertheless, this Deptt. asked the D.P.I. to submit a full and comprehensive review of the working of the scheme as it existed, containing the factors which hindered the success of the scheme. The Director accordingly submitted a report. On examining the report, it was found that the defects were remediable. This Deptt., therefore, proposed, and took the approval of H.M.(Edn.), that the extension of the scheme should be revived. It was proposed to inform the D.P.I. accordingly and ask him for necessary proposals for the revival of the extension of the scheme, taking further orders in circulation to H.M.(Fin.) and H.Pr. Vide the draft put up below. The draft was sent to Finance for remarks before circulation. Finance have agreed but have pointed out that the proposals for extension can be considered only in connection with the B.E. for 1950-51.

p.1 cf. (K)
p. 9 ante
page 5 cf.
+ page 10 cf
pages 4 - 8 ante
page 8 ante
page 9 ante
page 9 ante
page 10 ante

2. In the meantime, the Cabinet, in connection with the question of improving the efficiency of elementary education, has decided that compulsory elementary education should be spread throughout the province within a period of fifteen years, along with the training of teachers required for such expansion. It has also decided that the matter of a provincial surcharge especially on sales tax should be examined by the Finance Deptt. with a view to providing ~~our~~ an income source for the expansion of basic and elementary

pages 14 & 15 ante

EA B2

-2-

education, training of teachers and buildings for schools - Vide the extracts at pages 11-16 above. So it seems unnecessary to take further orders of the Cabinet for calling for proposals from the D.P.I. for the extension of compulsory elementary education. But the point to be considered is whether the compulsory elementary education referred to by the Cabinet is of the ordinary type or of the basic type. Attention is, in this connection, invited to the Cabinet's decisions in L.F. II Below, according to which, for five years including the pre-basic course of basic education, there should be compulsion. Presumably, therefore, the compulsory education under reference in this file is also of the basic type. For orders whether the D.P.I. may, ~~be~~ in continuation of the D.O. in L.F. II below, be asked to submit necessary proposals for the spread of compulsory basic education throughout the province within a period of 15 years beginning from 1950-51, along with the training of teachers required for it. Necessary extracts from the notes to the Cabinet may also be forwarded to him for reference in this connection. For orders.

3. Finance may see again before circulation. They may also be requested to take necessary action on the decision of the Cabinet referred to at 'A' on page 14 ante.

W K

pages 11-15 ante

31/3/49

31/3/49

31/3/49

Dep(i) with L.F's. I & II below
1/4/49

Ed Hny. 23769 B2/48-1
1.4.49

Dir (Exp.A)

ADDITIONAL DEPUTY SECRETARY
22092
1 APR 1949
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

EA

(Previous Finance notes on pp. 9-10 above)

E.&P.H.-notes on pages 17-18 above may be perused. Their proposal at K above may be accepted. ~~It is presumed that the proposals will be considered in connection with Part II Budget for 1950-51~~

~~AS I~~

CSR

Dir. AcHs

(Para 3 above) proposals taken w.r.t. [illegible] above for necessary action

RS
8/4/49

5/4/49

27424

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

22092/Exp.A/49-1
6.4.49

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(3)

Extracts from the notes of the Public(Refugee) Department

C

(3) III at pp.30&32 - While the views in the paras relating to 'Basic Education with Agriculture' 'Adult Education among Adivasis' (at pp.30-35) and 'Teachers (at pp.38-40), may be supported, it may be stated that it was on the same principle as those in III at pp.30 and 32 that in the file relating to the welfare of Todas (submitted to Addl. Secretary on 24-1-1949) it has been suggested that basic schools may be opened for Toda and other hill tribes children in the Nilgiris.

xxx xxx xxx

D

C. The agencies are, I think, an excellent area for basic education, and this type of education will be the best to adopt for these areas and hill-tribes. Adult Education has still to ~~kmmxkx~~ make headway in the plains areas, and basic education at the elementary stage should have the first priority in the Agency areas. E. & P. H. may consider making a generous provision accordingly on a planned programme for the Agency tracts in the Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari Districts and for the Chenchus of Kurnool District.

S.V.

xxx xxx xxx

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

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above D above

Para 3 on page 2 ante and C on page 3 ante:- It is submitted that the main file relating to the spread of compulsory Basic Education within 15 years has been sent to Finance u.o. It is proposed to ask the D.P.I. for necessary proposals in this connection. The D.P.I. may be asked to include the Agency Tracts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Visakhapatnam, and the chenchus of Kurnool District in the scheme proposed to be called for from him. Relevent extracts will be taken from the Presidential Address and the notes of Pub. (Ref.) Deptt. and added to the main file for necessary action.

This file may be returned to Public (Ref.) Deptt. u.o.

I.B.M.
8-4-49.

Edn. & P. H. (B2)

Notes from page 17 above and notes on pages 39-40 ~~of. in L.F. I. below~~ may be perused. A draft D.O. to ~~cover~~ the proposals in this file as well as ~~in L.F. I. below~~ is subd. below for approval.

K

2. H. M. (Edn.)

2. H.M. (Edn.) may see before issue.

Jm 13/4/49

DPI 17/4/49 S

Finance may see the draft as I am not sure that we are not placing on the D.P.I. a monumental work which may lead to no results. The decision of the Cabinet is a general one that compulsory education may be enforced within 15 years. To assume from this provision for basic education on the compulsory basis within 15 years appears to be a different proposition in terms of the cost involved. Unless there is some assurance that money will be found it may not be worthwhile to trouble the D.P.I. to prepare the various estimates. Much of his time and that of the D.E.Os. will be required at the possible sacrifice of other duties. It may further be noted that the D.E.Os. have recently been deprived of their P.As. so that the pressure of work on them may permit them of no time at all, for the details of this large and extensive plan.

Finance

22/4

DP(i) 25/4/49 (with 2 linked files)

EP.H.No. 23769 B2/49-5 22.4.49

STANT SECRETARY, FINANCE DEPARTMENT
27234 B
25 APR 1949
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Fin (B.G) Dept.

(Previous finance Note on p 18 above)

Please see the further note of E & P.H on pages 19-20 above.

2. It will be seen from the Proceedings of the Cabinet Sub Committee meeting held on the 12th and 13th Jany 1949 that it has been decided that the Compulsory Elementary Education should be spread throughout the Province in 15 years. The proposal is to be

page 14 above

to see fin Note on p18 above

Not put up.

brought forward as a Part II Scheme for 1950-1. Under para 58 of the Madras Budget Manual, every Part II Scheme should be accompanied by an estimate of the loss of revenue or additional expenditure involved as well as the ~~cost~~ ultimate cost and cost in the year of introduction, both recurring and non recurring. At about the end of January the Govt will decide with reference to the funds available which of the Part II Schemes should be provided for in the Budget Estimates for the ensuing year. The same procedure has to be followed in the present case also. The finance Dept, it is submitted cannot give any assurance well in advance that money required for this scheme will be found.

see X on p20 above

The case may be returned to E.P.H. now

Through Sep A.

B 29.4.49

B 29.4.49

NB 29.4.49.

As regards 'x' in E & P.H Secy's note at p 20 above, it is impossible to give an assurance of the kind referred to therein, especially in the present case where the expenditure involved is huge. What the financial resources of the Province will be in the next 15 years during which the scheme of compulsory elementary education is to be implemented cannot be predicted with any degree of accuracy. The moneys that can be made available for this scheme each year could only be known when the budget for that year has been prepared, taking into account the other requirements of the Govt. The preparation of any plan for compulsory education must proceed on this basis.

1.5.49

Ch.S. 2.5.49 / S.

B2

An estimate of cost is certainly necessary if the Scheme is to be considered as a Part-II Scheme. | A

We are running up against all sorts of difficulties in trying to find new sources of revenue. My personal opinion is that compulsory elementary education throughout the province must remain a pious dream unless means can be devised to substantially reduce the cost of giving elementary education to a given number of pupils. | B

2.5.49. E&P.H.

EP.H (B_2) Deptt

File No. 27234/[illegible]

With reference to A above, it is submitted that the cost of introduction of the scheme of compulsory elementary education and the cost ~~of~~ on account of training of teachers required for the scheme, have been worked out on pages 11-15 ante. The point for decision is whether the Govt. will provide necessary funds each year for the introduction of the scheme so that universal compulsory elementary education may be an accomplished fact at the end of 15 years. For orders as to the approval of the draft already put up.

Is this for basic or ordinary education / B

5/5

The file may be submitted to H.M. (Edu), H.M. (Fin) and H.P.R.

5/5/49

RSM 4.5.49

5/5/49

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
B- ......
33615
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

A above Submitted that the cost is for the introduction of compulsory Ed. of the basic type. Please see X on p 11 ante.

The cost of training of teachers ~~[illegible]~~ has also ~~[illegible]~~ been ~~taken to~~ worked out in relation to basic training schools.

5/5/49

5/5/49

23769 B2/48

I am afraid this scheme, as it stands, must remain on paper. Compulsion has not been a success, and the allocation for it was diverted to Basic education in 1948-49. Basic education has just started, and its better results have to be known before the student population of the whole province are turned over to it. However in view of decisions already taken, the draft, which is self explanatory, may issue to D.P.I.

C

7/5

H.M. (Edu)

9/5

JOINT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
10 MAY 1949
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

[Issued as. D.O. 17928 B2/49-1 Edu. d. 8/3/49. | p 15 CF
" " D.O. 23769 B2/48-6 Edu. d. 10-5-49.] | p 17-18 CF

e No. 44317 from the D.P.I. D.O. 276M/49. d. 6/6/49. | p 19-21 CF

The former H.M. (Edu). prepared a comprehensive note for the Cabinet on various points relating to Edu. The note was discussed by the Cabinet and orders passed on the several points raised in the note. | p 13 CF —

2/. Two of the items discussed by the Cabinet are dealt with in this file namely | p 11-14 CF

1) Policy of the Govt. regarding Basic Edu.
2) Introduction of Basic Edu. throughout the Province

The decisions on these items are on p 13 CF and p 14 CF (respectively)

P.T.O.

24

3. (1) above:- The D.P.I. was asked to submit proposals to implement the orders of Govt. His replies are on pp.19-21 c.f. In the circumstances explained by the Director no immediate action seems called for. The views of the D.P.I. may generally be concurred in. The suggestion of the Director that the concession regarding the supply of timber other than teak for construction of buildings for elementary schools may also be extended to local bodies, if they agree to meet the entire cost of construction from the Ele. Edn. Fund may be accepted.

P

(2) above:- The D.P.I. has submitted proposals to implement the comprehensive scheme of Basic Education. According to him all ele. schools at present functioning in the Province should be converted into Basic schools and the scheme of compulsory ele. edn. ~~in~~ of the basic type should be introduced throughout the Province within a period of 15 years. The proposals made comprise the following:-

pp 25-46 c.f.

(1) Conversion of existing elementary schools into basic schools;

(2) Opening of new Basic Training Schools, conversion of existing training schools into Basic training schools and retraining of staff in existing training schools so as to provide for the supply of teachers required for introduction of compulsory ele. edn. of the basic type;

(3) Opening of new schools under the scheme of compulsory ele. edn.

(1) above:- The D.P.I.is of the view that the teachers at present employed in ele. schools need not be retrained in the principles of Basic education, & that ~~It~~ is sufficient if these teachers are allowed to work along with teachers trained in Basic education. In course of time, according to the Director, existing teachers will get themselves acquainted with all the principles of Basic education. The only expenditure involved in the conversion of ele. schools into Basic schools is that relating to the supply of equipment ~~to an ele. school of the basic type with 3 teachers~~ to these schools. The Director has estimated that the expenditure of Rs.9,000/- may have to be incurred on the supply of equipment to an ele. school of the basic type with

para 3, pp. 32-37 c.f.

(41)

25

three teachers. The cost of conversion of 36,500 ele. schools has been estimated at Rs.328.5 lakhs. The expenditure is to be spread over a period of 15 years beginning with 1950-51. The entire expenditure is non-recurring.

(2) above:- At present there are 139 training schools of the ordinary type under Govt. and under private managements. According to the Director these schools will be ~~coverted~~ converted into Basic training schools at the rate of 10 schools * per year during the first 6 years and at the rate of 20 schools per year during the succeeding 4 years. The cost of conversion will be on a progressive scale and has been estimated at Rs.69.69 lakhs (Rs.59.96 lakhs recurring and Rs.9.73 lakhs non-recurring) for the ten years. The recurring cost as the end of the 10th year is Rs.13.61 lakhs.

* in the first year only 9 schools will be converted.

p41g

The D.P.I. is of the view that 60 basic training schools should be newly opened to supply teachers for Basic schools. The schools will be opened at the rate of 10 schools per year for 6 years beginning with 1950-51. The cost of these schools has been estimated at Rs.82.12 lakhs (Rs.77.92 lakhs recurring and Rs.4.20 lakhs Non-recurring) for the six years. The recurring cost at the end of the sixth year will be Rs.27.01 lakhs.

141g

Proposals have been made by the D.P.I. for the retraining of the staff in the existing training schools in Basic education. 300 teachers will be retrained at the rate of 100 teachers per each year. The training course will be for a period of 5 months. The cost of retraining has been estimated at Rs.67,000 a year for each of the 3 years. The entire expenditure is non-recurring.

The Director suggests that provision should be made for the construction of buildings for the 60 basic training schools to be opened in the next 6 years at the rate of Rs.12 lakhs per year. (total 72 lakhs) It is not known whether the existing training schools which will be converted into Basic training schools may not require new buildings of the basic type or whether the existing buildings may be used for locating the basic training schools with some alterations, if necessary. Perhaps this point may be considered later.

(3) above:- With the supply of teachers from basic training schools to be converted and to be newly opened during the years beginning with 1950-51 the Director proposes to introduce compulsory ele. edn. so that all children of school-age would ~~have become~~ enrolled in schools at the end of 1964-65. The cost of introduction of the scheme of compulsory ele. edn. is also on a progressive scale and has been estimated at

Rs.41.47 crores recurring. The recurring cost at the end of the 15th year will be Rs.5.9~~5~~4 crores. The D.P.I. has not taken into account the expenditure on the supply of equipment to the Basic schools to be opened under the scheme of compulsory ele. edn. On the basis of the cost worked out for the conversion of the existing ele. schools, the extra expenditure involved on the supply of equipment to basic schools will be Rs.251 lakhs. This will be spread over a period of 15 years. The Director has not also taken into account the cost of construction of buildings for basic schools.

4 The comprehensive proposals submitted by the Director involve huge liability to Govt. to be spread over many years, as indicated in the statement on p.41 c.f. The question for consideration is whether it will be possible for Govt. to provide funds each year for implementing the scheme in accordance with the programme drawn up by the D.P.I. The file may be sent to Finance Deptt. for remarks before circulation.

25.6.49

BM 25/6/49

Finance may see - Perhaps immediately we may appoint committee to assess the value, and discover the defects, if any, in the systems of compulsion and basic training, which have been in force. They could also consider what economies are possible, and what private enterprise can be mobilised to reduce the part played by Govt. In any case before a vast expenditure is incurred, we must be sure of its justification in respect of various details

27/6 Fin

EPH No 23769 B2/48 B

28/6/49

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT 42785 29 JUN 1949 30

Finance (Exp.A) Dept.

(Finance saw last on pp.20-22 above).

This file deals with the policy of the Government regarding basic education and its introduction throughout the Province.

The remarks of the D.P.I. on pp.19-39 C.F., the summary of the extra cost involved given in the statement on page 41 C.F.

and the note of E & P.H. from the middle of page 23 above may be perused.

It will be observed that the scheme of introduction of compulsory basic elementary education throughout the Province in a fifteen years' period commencing from 1950-1 is very large. Attention is ~~on~~ in this connection invited to the remarks of Financial Secretary at B on page 22 above and of Secretary, E & P.H., at C on page 23 above.

p. 26 above

E & P.H. Secretary considers that before a vast expenditure is incurred, we must be sure of its justification in respect of various details and has therefore proposed the appointment of a Committee to assess the value and discover the defects, if any, in the systems of compulsion and basic training which have been in force and to report what economies are possible and what private enterprise can be mobilised to reduce the part played by the Government. This Department may agree to the proposal subject to orders being taken in circulation, including H.M.(Finance).

A.S. 4.7.49

If it is decided in circulation that a Committee may be appointed, E & P.H. may be requested to work out the details showing the strength of the Committee, the persons who should serve on it, the period of employment, and the cost involved, so as to enable this Department to indicate the financial procedure to be followed before constituting the Committ

B 4.7.49

A.S. 4.7.49

It is easy enough to prepare plans costing several crores of rupees recurring — and recurring on a steadily increasin scale. But it is very difficult to see whe the money is going to come from. I repeat what I have stated elsewhere that before any considerable extension of compulsion can be made the cost to

28

B2

t per school will have to be reduced & there is no use of working on the basis of adding something on account of equipment to the cost now incurred on the schools. On p.21 C.F. the D.P.I refers to the "self-supporting aspect of basic education". This aspect will have to be examined with care & the possibility of reducing the net cost per school actually demonstrated before we can go ahead with extending compulsion.

This dept. accepts the suggestion that a Committee shd be appointed to go into the question. Details may be worked out if the suggestion is accepted in (2) =

4.7.49.

EPH

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

Fin U.O. 42785 Exp A-1
4.7.49

51043

EPH. (B2)

p 14 ante

At a meeting of the cabinet it was decided that compulsory elementaray education should be spread throughout the Province in 15 years. The D.P.I was asked to submit detailed proposals to give effect to this decision. His reply is on p. 29-39 C.F.

p 15-18 C.F

According to the director the scheme ~~includes~~ envisages

1) the opening of new basic training schools.
2) Conversion of existing training schools into Basic training schools.

29

3) Conversion of existing elementary schools into Basic Schools;
4) Opening of new elementary schools of the Basic type with the teachers trained in Basic Training Schools.

The proposal involves large addl. expenditure both recurring and non-recurring as indicated in the statement on p.41 c.f.

p.26 ante

2. The Secretary has noted that a Committee should be appointed immediately to assess the value and discover the defects if any in the systems of compulsion and Basic training already in force and to consider what economies are possible and what private enterprise can be mobilised to reduce the part played by Govt. The Finance Secretary accepts this suggestion. The note of Finance Secretary on pp.27-28 may be read in this connection.

3. The file may be circulated ~~to H.M.(Edn.)~~ for orders on the following points:-

(1) whether the Govt. will embark on a scheme of compulsory education of the basic type involving the heavy commitment indicated by the D.P.I. on p.41 c.f.; or

(2) whether a committee will be appointed first as suggested by the Secretary and if so, what the personnel of the Committee should be and if it should contain non-officials, whether these members should be granted T.A. and if so, at what rates.

4. Orders are also solicited on the proposal at 'P' on p.24 n.f. regarding the free supply of timber to local bodies for construction of buildings for elementary schools.

7/7/49.

2/7/49

7/7/49

S

H.M. (Edn)
H.M. (Fin)
H.M.?

In accordance with the decision of the Cabinet that compulsory education under the basic system should be introduced completely in the province within a period of 15 years, the D.P.I. has submitted proposals (pp.25-39 c.f.) involving a cost of Rs.49.39 ⊗ crores for the 15 years and thereafter of a recurring expenditure of Rs.6.22 crores, in addition to the existing expenditure of Rs.6.46 crores. Finance Department is unable to accept the plan which it considers to be without reference to the provincial finances and without reference also to the "self-supporting aspect of basic education". They agree that before further expenditure is incurred on compulsion and on basic education, we must be sure of its justification in various details and we may therefore appoint a Committee to assess the value and discover the defects, if any, in the system of compulsion and basic education which have been in force and to report what economies are possible and what private enterprise can be mobilised to reduce the part played by the Government.

⊗ Rs.45.37 crores recg.
Rs. 4.02 crores non-recg.

p 41 c/

p 27-28 out

2 . Without doubt, it is the intention of the Cabinet decision that literacy in the province should be increased. The question however is whether this can be done by compulsion or by the universalisation of the basic system. In respect of compulsion the provision which was being made since 1945-46 was deleted in view of the discouraging results reported by the D.P.I. The saving of Rs.10* lakhs was applied to the construction of 10 basic training schools. In connection with compulsion the D.P.I. reported various factors contributing to its failure which are listed at p.4 ante. My predecessor did not consider the results very discouraging as the percentage of enrolment to the school age population was found by him to be 74, 67 and 58 respectively for the three years during which the scheme worked as against a percentage of 44, 45 and 49 in non-compulsory areas. Even these figures demonstrate (1) that in spite of penal provision and the provision of educational facilities, compulsory education is not complete, (2) that there has been a progressive decline# from the beginning with the result that in the last of the three years the enrolment in compulsory areas ~~is~~ was only 9 per cent better than in non-compulsory areas.

*since increased to 12 lakhs

p 4 out

This may be due to the abolition? of the scheme [illegible]

[illegible] (X)

In terms of actual figures about 2.35 lakhs extra boys were enrolled in 1947-48 as a result of compulsion at a cost to the provincial exchequer of Rs.34 lakhs on an average Rs.16/- per boy. Exactly ~~had~~ how many of them were made literate and at what cost, would be known from the ~~preposition~~ proportion of them who have reached the V class in 1948-49. These figures leave no doubt of the failure of compulsion.

3 . We are none the less concerned in increasing literacy to the extent the finances permit. It has been presumed so far that there may be a change in elementary education from the introduction of the basic system. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished but we may not be justified in assuming it without a knowledge of the results of the experiment so far. Basic Education has been introduced into this province since 1946. Before that it was the subject of experiment in other parts of India on a small scale. It is a system which is not followe[illegible]n any other country. It seems necessary, that before the large expenditure indicated above, as also the large volume of human endeavour involving 70 lakhs of students is committed to it, the precise results in the schools already running are assessed. While basic education itself may be excellent, it is possible that the particular version we have adopted may not be as effective and economic as is possible. It is therefore suggested that a fact finding committee may examine the results of basic education in representative schools in order to find out how far it has affected the literacy, interest and general efficiency of the students comparatively with students in ordinary schools. The Committee may also examine what changes, if any, are necessary in the curricula and what economies are possible in the training and teaching under the basic system.

Dont say things you do not know. Even England has taken it up by a new Education Act
KM

I dont want to shelve this by a committee
KM

4. In respect of compulsion, it is necessary that

we should be firmly persuaded that our concern is with literacy and not with mere enrolment. In this connection it must be noted that even under the voluntary system the percentage of students enrolled who become literate was 32 in 1945-46, 26.9 in 1946-47 and 29.1 in 1947-48. If the idea is to increase literacy there is an immediate prospect of doing so by more than 250 per cent if all those who are enrolled are made compulsorily to read up to the Vth Standard in order to attain literacy. All this can be done without any additional cost. The proposal of the D.P.I. is only for a 100 per cent increase in enrolment i.e., from 35 lakhs children to 70 lakhs. This increase considering the compulsory nature will carry a larger proportion of wastage than before. In effect therefore the proposal merely to extend compulsion to those who are not enrolled may secure a smaller increase in literacy than the purposal of compulsion in respect of those already enrolled. Such compulsion may be more easy to enforce as the indentity of the defaulters will be known in much easier way than the identity is now ascertained of unenrolled children. It will also be more rational because once the student~~s~~, ~~he~~ being can be considered to be under an obligation to justify by his efforts, the expenditure of the Government on him. Such parents as fail to send their children may be subject to a uniform fine to be collected as land revenue. In this connection it may be mentioned that ~~the~~ compulsion to complete the elementary course may make the students more earnest than they are at present particularly if they or their parents are anxious to obtain release. There is a case for immediately enforcing Section 44(d), (e) and (f) of the Ele. Edn. Act by orders under Section 45-A, as a colossal waste of Govt. money, and of opportunities for education has arisen from obvious neglect to enforce an existing provision.

(Y) This is to provided for under EE Act. sec 51

sec 44 (d)(e)(f)

5. Compulsion alone will not do unless the system of education itself is able to increase the interest and the willingness of the students. It is a lamentable fact that our methods of education in elementary schools have not been examined precisely with reference to their efficiency. In respect of adult education, it was found that about a thousand schools which we ~~are~~ were running under the same methods of elementary education for children, had to be closed as the method was a failure. The present system of adult education is based on a new method which, right or wrong, at least suggests that the old method was found to be useless. Education in other countries has been affected by new ideas of psychology and new means of science. We have to consider how these can be introduced in our schools. The basic system is based on one such new idea. To the extent our experiments show it to be successful, they may deserve to be extended; to the extent it does not justify itself other ideas deserve to be experimented if not on a general basis than in selected schools. We have definitely to encourage teachers and institutions to discover the best method of teaching a child. We have also to find out (1) if games and amusements should not be utilised in the same way as crafts to interest the child in education, (2) if an element of emulation should not be introduced by way of examinations and scholarships including rewards to teachers to bring out the best effort on the part of the children, (3) if audio-visual aids like the radio and the cinemotograph should not be generally introduced in order to better engage the attention of the child.

7 [A film production company has offered to display hundreds of educational films at a cost of 2 to 3 annas per boy. Radios, specially of mass produced can help not only ele. education, but also adult education and rural development. All such technical aids deserve more attention and finance than they have received because by improving the appeal of education, they can reduce the length and curtail its real cost] (4) the Roman alphabet may be tried in some schools to measure if it facilitates and expedites literacy, (5) the Lauback method and Montesori and other systems also deserve trial.

6. The fundamental idea in these experiments is that

the old methods have not shown results commensurate with money and efforts, and that new ones must be found. It is the quality of our independence that every method should be given its opportunity, ~~with duestate~~ with due State aid, in an area sufficient to give representative results. As in Science, so many different cultures has to be made before the exact remedy is found for the pathological condition of our education. To introduce only one remedy, on a mass scale, without knowing how it has worked is a dangerous and may be ~~in~~ a most costly failure. We want universal literacy by the best methods possible, which must therefore be discovered and tried, with impartial assistance from Government.

7. It is therefore proposed that before we approve of the plan proposed by the D.P.I. and consider it for the next budget a committee may be appointed with the following terms of reference:-

(1) If the system of basic education, judged from the result of representative schools, has resulted in increasing the literacy, interest and general efficiency of the students comparatively with students under the ordinary system, ~~and to~~ as what pace should the system be introduced.

(2) If not, what changes are desirable in order to fully capitalise the qualities of craft centred education.

(3) What economies are possible to reduce the cost of basic education without prejudice to its efficiency.

(4) What are the defects in the present system of compulsion and of general education which account for the large proportion of students who do not acquire literacy.

(5) Whether it is desirable to make it compulsory that a student once enrolled will complete the course of elementary education in order to acquire permanent literacy. At what pace and by what methods should compulsion be introduced.

(6) What changes are necessary in the technique of teaching in order to bring it into line with modern practice.

(7) If the radio and the cinema and other devices should be generally introduced in order to improve the appeal of education by increasing its efficiency and its interest.

(8) What experiments, to facilitate and expedite literacy should be undertaken. Particularly should the Romanised script, the Lauback method and the Montesori system be introduced for observation.

(9) Does the existing curricula take due ~~amount~~ accnt of the physical and psychological capacities of the students.

(10) What other steps may Govt. take to generalise literacy and knowledge.

8. The Committee may be of experts. The following personnel is suggested:-

(1) Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras
(2) Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University
(3) Dr.Zakir Hussain or his nominee
(4) A Psychologist who has specialised in child Psychology.
(5) Two members of the Legislature who have been in the educational field
(6) Secretary, Education & Public Health Dept.

The D.P.I. may be the Secretary to the Committee.

9. If it is agreed, a note on the above lines may be submitted for the consideration of the Cabinet.

H.M. (E. & L.) ✓
H.M. (Fin.)
H.Pr.

19/7

~~This scheme has been prepared to~~

I am afraid I cannot escape from a feeling that the scheme is prepared to show that Basic Education is impracticable. I do not want a Committee as

7/20/7

36

Mentioned above. I want to revive the Old Basic education Committee. Please ask the D.P.I to direct Sri Kuppaswami to meet me about this immediately

This has been done.

KM
22/7

A draft D.O. is subd.

[illegible]
22/7/49 S

22/7

SECRETARIAT, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
22 JUL 1949
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

[Issued as D.O. 23769 B2/48-9 Edu. d 25/7/49]

Discussed.

As far as I am concerned & this Govt is concerned Basic Education is no experiment. It has come to stay.

1) The Scheme has to be reexamined with reference to a provision anticipating some income which has to be estimated

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(47) 37

on our experience last year

(2) I want Basic education to be under a Seperate Officer in the D.P.I's Office directly responsible to D.P.I without entangling it with the non Basic Elementary Educatn.

of the status of the Dy D.P.I.

(3) I want steps & Schemes for utilising the entire allotment under grants provided in this years Budget & no amount of this should lapse.

M

(4) The provision made for building for schools should be utilised either for building or for acquisition of necessary land

(5) I want steps to be taken to fix the number of ~~B~~ new Basic Schools we are opening next year -50-51 which these schools are & provision for that to be made for next year.

(6) A separate Basic Education Board has to be constituted & they should be in charge of this work. The status & work of the Bd can be ~~[illegible]~~ decided later.

separate file

(7) A Separate inspection Staff for Basic School should be provided immediately.

KM
2/8

2 AUG 1949
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

38

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

Item (1) in H.M.'s note:--- A reference may be made to the D.P.I. on this point.

Item (2) in H.M.'s note:- The intention of H.M. is ⊗ that the subject Basic Education should be dealt with by an officer of the status of the Dy. D.P.I. and that this officer should be solely in charge of Basic Education. It is not known whether such an arrangement will be workable. The policy of the Govt. is to convert all existing ele. schools into Basic schools ultimately. Unless there is a connecting link between the administration of basic edn. and elementary education, difficulties may arise. It therefore appears one Deputy D.P.I. should be in charge of both Ele. and Basic Education. In any case the D.P.I. may be requested to offer his remarks.

⊗ The Supdt. was frank in the interview

Item (3) in H.M.'s note:- The provision made in the current year's budget for Basic Education is for the following purposes:-

(a) subsidies to local bodies for construction of buildings for Basic schools - Rs.5 lakhs.

(b) Grants to private managements for construction of buildings for Basic schools - Rs.5 lakhs

(c) Construction of buildings for Basic Schools to be opened under Govt. Rs.2 lakhs.

(d) Acquisition of lands, with irrigation facilities for Basic training schools - Rs.1 lakh

(e) Subsidies to local bodies towards the equipment of basic schools - Rs.1.08 lakhs.

(f) Grants to private agencies for equipment of basic school - Rs.1.08 lakhs.

X

(a) and (b) above:- The Basic Education Officer who met H.M. pointed out that no local bodies or private agencies have come forward to construct buildings ~~of~~ for Basic schools on the half-grant system subject to a maximum of Rs.4,000 or Rs.7,000/- according as the institution is a junior or senior Basic school. He suggested that unless that the basis of grant is raised to 3/4th and the maximum fixed at Rs.3,000/- per teacher (A junior basic school may have 3 teachers and a senior basic school 5 teachers) there is no possibility

P

(48) 39

of the provision in the current year's budget being spent.

Submitted that the system of half-grant and maximum were fixed on the analogy ~~on~~ of the scheme of building grants ~~of~~ for ordinary ele. schools. It is now seen that the original basis should be revised. The D.P.I. may be asked to submit concrete proposals in the matter.

P

(c) above:- There is no Basic school functioning under Govt. management. The question of construction of buildings for Govt. schools does not therefore arise now. The Director may be asked to submit proposals for the acquisition in the current year of lands necessary for the construction of buildings at least next year.

(d) above:- The D.P.I. has already been asked to submit proposals in this regard.

refer K

(e) above:- The D.P.I. may be asked to submit proposals for the distribution of the provision among the local bodies.

(f) above:- The Director can himself arrange for the distribution of grants to private managements. He may be requested to take necessary action in the matter.

Item (4) in H.M.'s note:- Please see the note under item (3) (c) above.

Item (5) in H.M.'s note:- The D.P.I. will submit proposals in this regard in connection with the Part II estimates. He may however be apprised the orders of H.M.

R

Item (6) in H.M.'s note:- Separate action will be taken in the matter.

Item (7) in H.M.'s note:- The D.P.I. may be consulted.

A draft D.O. is submitted for approval. A para has been added with ref. to P on page 24 ante.

2. In his notes on p.32 ante Secy. has raised the question of enforcing the provisions in the E.E.Act under which children once admitted in ele. schools will be retained in schools till they complete the ele. school course and become permanently literate. If

action is taken in this direction, the percentage of literates can be increased to a large extent without much additional expenditure. For orders whether the D.P.I. may be asked to submit concrete proposals in the matter. HM (Edl)

88 4/8/49. may see before issue 4/8/49

5/8/49 S

Finance may see for approval of A on page 2 of the draft

6/8 Fin

51729
9 - AUG 1949
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

EPH 2o 23769 B2/48-10
6/8/49.

([illegible] by Fin 9/8)

Fin (Exp A)

(Last Finance note on pp 26.28 above)

The note of the E & PH secretary on pp 30 - 35 above, the minutes of H.M. (E&L) on pp 35 - 37 above, the further note of E & PH on pp 38 - 40 above may be perused.

EPH 2o 23769 B2/48-11
25/8/49

26 AUG 1949
55559 E.A.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The proposal to extend the concession regarding the supply of timber other than teak for the construction of buildings for elementary schools to local bodies if they agree to meet the entire expenditure from the E.E. Fund, may be agreed to in this Department. ~~The loss of revenue on account of the proposal is not likely to be large~~ However ~~it is not~~ [illegible]

see P on p 24 above and A on p 2 of the draft

May be accepted in view of the Cabinet Sub. Committee's decision at 'X' on p 12 ef. It is presumed that as contemplated therein supply at concessional rates will be so regulated as to keep the loss of revenue within Rs 5 lakhs a year. Dev. may also see

1.9.49

The draft D.O. letter to the DPI may be perused. Pending receipt of detailed proposals, no remarks are called for in this dept.

1.9.49

AA 30/8/49

30.8.49

Thro' Accounts

PW 31/8/49

A.S. I S.

C&L 1.9.49

I believe the inspecting staff was increased recently. The possibility of treating part of this additional staff as ear-marked for the supervision of basic education may be put to the D.P.I. in connection with (S) on p. 2 of the draft.

I also suggest for the consideration of E&PH. whether it is not better to avoid saying "H.M. desires... or "H.M. wants...." by adopting the alternatives ~~suggested~~ indicated in pencil.

H.M. (Fin) may see the draft before issue.

1.9.49. E&P.H.

Fin 55559 EA-1
1.9.49

first [illegible] Dev may see with reference to the note of the finance Dept. at X on p 40 ante

6/9/49

Dev

5/9/49

90377 [illegible]
79 49

67527
2 - SEP 1949

E & P.H. W.O.
23769 B2/49-12

W

B2

DEVELOPMENT (CII) DEPT.

To A.S.

The file has been sent to this Department with reference to the proposal that timber other than teak may be given at concessional rates for school buildings to be constructed in connection with Basic Education Scheme contemplated by Govt. At the meeting of the Cabinet Sub-Committee held on 12th and 13th Jan. 1949 the proposal was accepted subject to the conditions that the concessional rate proposed to be given shall not generally be above five lakhs of ruppes per year and that this concession may be debited by the Forest Dept. to the account of the Education Dept. The D.P.I. has further proposed that this concession may be extended to local bodies also if they agree to meet the entire cost of construction from the Eelementary Education Fund. Education and Public Health Dept. propose to accept the proposal of D.P.I. Finance Dept. have also agreed to the proposal.

⊗ 'X' on p 12 cf

'Z'

× 'X' on p 21 cf

> para 6 of draft D.O. below

+ 'X' p on 40 above

2. At present timber is supplied by Forest Dept. at concessional rates fixed in G.O. Ms. 148, Dev., d/15.1.1947 only for the following purposes:-

> copy at p 3 of (J)

(1) For construction of Govt. buildings.

(2) To Cooperative Societies.

(3) To Quasi-Govt. concerns.

Even in the case of Quasi-Govt. concerns, such as All India Spinner's Association, ~~for~~ Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust etc., the Govt. have recently modified their decision and issued revised orders in G.O. Ms.66, Development, dated 6.1.49 directing that timber should be supplied to them only at market rates. The C.C.F. does not appear to have been consulted on the proposals. ~~raised in this file~~. But in view of the Cabinet Sub-Committee's decision at "X" on p. 12 c.f., and in view of "Z" above this Dept. may also agree to the proposals.

p 5 of (J)

15.9.49

H.M. (Prohn) may also see the case. After orders are passed the file may be returned to E&P.H. R.O. [illegible]

9.9.49. Ok the case to HM (Prohn) also.

25.9.49

71461
16 SEP 1949
AND PUBLIC HEALTH
E&P.H.

Deci 90877 /49-1
15 9 49

50

The Development Deptt agree to the supply of timber other than teak at concessional rates to local bodies also.

The pencil alterations to the draft made by Finance may be accepted.

2. Please see H.M.'s orders on pp.36-37 ante and the further notings on pages 38-40 ante.

With reference to 'P' on pages 38-39 ante, it is submitted that the question, whether the basis of grant for Basic school buildings should not be revised, was considered by the Cabinet and the Cabinet have ordered that the basis should be revised as indicated in the Note on page 38 ante. Orders on the subject are under issue.

With reference to "K" on page 39 ante, it is submitted that proposals have been received from the D.P.I. for the acquisition of lands for 2 Basic Training schools. Orders have been issued in one case. The other case is still pending. (File sent to Finance and Revenue for remarks).

With reference to "R" on page 39 ante, a separate file has been started.

3. This file may be circulated to H.M.(Edn & Law) for approval of the draft D.O. H.M.'s (Finance) and (Prohibition) may also see.

SS 16/9/49

19/9/49

19/9

SECRETARIAT, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
24 SEP 1949
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

H.M. (E & L)

H.M. (Fin)

H.M. (Proh)

23.9

23/9

25/19/9

44

The ~~Memo~~ D.O. has been issued.

The proposals called for from the D.P.I. may examined ~~as~~ as & when they are recd.

These papers may be

G.O. No. 3234 Edn dated 24-10-49 linked

Recorded.

Basic Edn - 15 yr programme - papers Recorded.

19/10/49

22/10/49

Bo

3

E.No. 97297/49

pp 1-2 ante

17 DEC 1949

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

Sub:= Improvement of Basic Education - Appointment of a Committee.

Ref:= From Sri R.Suryanarayana Rao, M.L.C., D.O. dated 3-10-1949

Please see the letter from Sri R.Suryanarayana Rao, M.L.C. on pages 1-2 ante. He suggests that a committee should be appointed to define Basic education and its objectives. Attention in this connection is invited to the notes of the Secretary making a similar suggestion on pp.34-35 n.f. of G.O.No.3234-Edn., dated 24-10-1949 and also to the minutes of H.M.(Edn.) on pp.35-36 n.f. ~~of~~ the G.O. H.M. was not for appointing a committee for this purpose. Government have appointed a Basic Education Advisory Board. It is for the Board to consider the points raised by the M.L.C., if necessary. For orders.

S.S.
16-12-49.

16/12/49

17/12

H.M. (E&L)

17/12

'M'

Please see the orders at 'M' above. Sri. R.Suryanarayana Rao., M.L.C. may be informed accordingly. A draft letter is submitted for approval.

19.12.49

19/12

19/12/49

20/12