

(T) E & P. (1949) Department.

(12)
SERIES.

G.O. NO. Ms.3333 Education.

3333

Dated 1st November 1949.

pp 1-3 of pp 1-12 of copy
[Despatch Abstract.]

Adult Education - Progress made - Notes 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.

C. No.

List of records put up

Department.

Sect. II-74.

Number.	Date.	Department.	Signature of Clerk putting up the paper.	Signature of Clerk removing the paper.

(P.T.O.)

Honorary Director,
Adult Education, Andrews Press.

and even 60-day not ten percent of them have been adequately trained on the way. In January 1949, it therefore happens that though we have about 600 teachers they have been left in the cold too long opportunity to open schools. Even the 100 schools as originally contemplated were allocated in five and two districts accepted. Men trained as early as June 1948 could get no schools for a year could be utilized over the four months from November 1948 to March 1949. Somehow this idea was not have permitted 300 schools to start as the provision of 100 about the month of November and it was quite possible to and other factors delayed starting in literacy schools till schools on the whole. Making of rules and passing of them ment of education rightly asked for creation for 400 officers provide work in a reasonable measure for these 600 the department of education therefor was about 600 for 1948-49. To trained personnel that another twelve courses might be run. The ordered that more trained personnel was needed and there- the more trained personnel was needed and there- spread over the province. Later, however, the and its arrangements to train 180 teachers in six train- literacy schools during 1948-49 and that to that launched in April 1948. The G.O. that sanctioned it contem- Abul Kalam, Abul Kalam in our province was

to open literacy classes without delay. The total provision on these two heads, Literacy Classes and training of teachers, for the same would be 1,98,700 Rupees for 1949-50. Surely this is not much. If, the Government of Madras cannot do more than this for 1949-50, they may probably draw an equal amount from the Government of India immediately and double the effort in this Province.

To avoid bad dislocation of effort due to disappointments, it is necessary that instructions should issue to all Deputy Inspectors that every trained teacher should be permitted to open literacy class and his claim for recognition and aid should be considered. As most of the teachers that come up for training are local board elementary school teachers district boards should be instructed that they permit literacy schools to be opened by them except when the District Board undertakes to employ ~~it~~ trained directly by itself on Adult Literacy Work.

Yours sincerely,
G. Narisankaranna Rau

The Hon'ble A.C. Shetty
Education Minister to the Govt of Madras
Copies to the Director of Public Instruction - Madras
" the Audit Estt Officer - Madras.

EP.17 (B2) Derrn.

A copy of ^{the communication} this representation has since
the D.P.G. The D.P.G. will address the Court in the matter
if necessary. reaction seems called for now. ~~Maybe~~
lodged. This may be over till 15/6/49.
done
C9/s/ues

2nd Street Gopala-
Puram, Madras 6.
Dated 2-5-1949.

Adult Education, Andhra Pradesh,
Honorary Director,
M.A.A.

While this state of affairs obtained with the Government of India, after recommendation made by an Advisory Committee appointed by them, came to the conclusion that they should make 50% of the age group 15 to 25 all over India literate in three years time and ordered a grant of a crore of rupees to local governments. The Madras Government, I understand, was offered 12 lakhs per year on the understanding that it should find an equal amount with the Government. The Government to draw 27 lakhs over three years by adjustment. The Government of India was asked to start intensified work from the 1st of April 1949. It is not known where delays and difficulties have occurred but from 1.4.49 the Government of India has cut down the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction by half. The expenditure has to be incurred from June 1949. If no further concessions are raised, 312 schools may run for the ten months from June 1949 to March 1950. Training of staff for Adult Literacy work is also provided for in the G.O. The amount is Rs. 30,400. This roughly works out to 24 sessions of training with 30 stipendaries per session. We admit 10 non-stipendaries for each session making 40 trainees per session. So in the current year another 900 Adult Education trained teachers will be turned out. This at the end of March 1950 we shall have a force of about 1500 trained teachers. If the Government of India's offer can be fully utilised we should be having a very large much larger force of trained teachers and running thousands of literacy schools working in full swing even in three months. I recommend that you should seriously consider the question and get your Capital & Sanction authorities to meet the Government of India's desire for progress fully. But in the meanwhile with the present sanction made in G.O. 1142 we would require the provision to be further strengthened to keep an employment men whom we train. Therefore, in the only 312 literacy schools may open. The Government will have to find provision for another 1200 schools. Roughly at Rs. 100 a school this works out to Rs. 120,000. To have ourselves the situation of disarrangement we have with it to face, it is necessary that by appropriate action funds to this extent should be found as early as possible to allow men, as they are trained.

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To avoid bad dislocation of effort due to disappointments, it is necessary that instructions should issue to all Deputy Inspectors that every trained teacher should be permitted to open literacy class and his claim for recognition and aid should be considered. As most of the teachers that come up for training are local board elementary school teachers district boards should be instructed that they permit literacy schools to be opened by them except when the District Board undertakes to employ ~~the~~ trained directly by itself on Adult Literacy Work.

Yours sincerely,
G. Narasimham Rao

The Hon'ble A.C. Shetty
Education Minister to the Govt of Madras
Copies to the Director of Public Instruction - Madras
the Adult Edn Officer - Madras.

S.P.11 (P.2) Down.

A copy of this communication has been
the D.P. 9. The D.P. 9 will address the Cmt in the matter
if necessary. Madam seems called for mrs. Mayte
lodged may be over till 15/4/49
18/5/49
C9/s/les

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Yours sincerely,
Wm. L. Garrison

Get them out of the way of the car

Copy to the Director of Public Instruction - Toronto
the Health Officer

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if necessary, process inbores seems called for now. 12/1/74

Sept 8

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Современная Рима

Hon. Director

Adult - Education, Andhra Pradesh

Camp: Guntur (W) 19.5.49.

Secy., E. & P.H.

Please put up early.

22/5

H. 07. (29 du.)

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
24 Nov 1956
39624 sent a letter +
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH
I enclose

24 Nov 1849
39638 sent a letter to you from the S.D.'s office on 8/49
a copy of which I enclose. I have not so far heard from you
in regard to it. I have not had acknowledgement of it. I presume
there has been some mistake somewhere. I shall be back in Madras
by the 22nd inst. and I stay there till the 26th evening. I shall be
obliged if you may kindly reply to me to the Madras address.
If you should desire to talk over the matter with me I shall be
happy to meet you in Madras on any day between the 23rd
and 26th insts. at the place and time you may appoint.

Yours Sincerely
G. Narisambhaua Pan

4. *amur*
Lark 10 24/5

Copy of a letter addressed
to the Minister for Education, Government of Madras.

G. Harisravothama Rao, M.A.,
Honorary Director,
Adult Education, Andhra Desa.

2nd Street Gopalapuram
Madras 6.
Dated 2-5-1949.

Dear Sir,

The Scheme of Adult Education in our Province was launched in April 1948. The G.O. that sanctioned it contemplated 100 literacy Schools during 1948-49 and to that and it was made arrangements to train 180 teachers in six training courses spread over the Province. Later, however, the Government felt more trained personnel was needed and therefore ordered that another twelve courses might be run. The trained personnel therefore was about 600 for 1948-49. To provide work in a reasonable measure for these 600 the department of education rightly asked for sanction for 400 literacy schools on the whole. Making of rules and passing of them and other factors delayed starting of Literacy Schools till about the month of November and it was quite possible to have permitted 300 schools to start, as the provision of 100 schools for a year could be utilised over the four months from November 1948 to March 1949. Somehow this idea was not accepted. Men trained as early as June 1948 could get no opportunity to open schools. Even the 100 schools as originally contemplated were allocated in fives and two district war in January 1949. It therefore happens that though we have about 600 teachers they have been left in the cold too long and even to-day not ten percent of them have decently started on the way.

While this state of affairs obtained with us the Government of India, after recommendation made by an Advisory Committee appointed by them, came to the conclusion that they should make 50% of the age group 13 to 45 all over India literate in three years time and offered a grant of a crore of rupees to local Governments. The Madras Government I understand was offered 19 lakhs per year on the understanding that it should find an equal amount with the option to draw 57 lakhs over three years by adjustment. The Government of India was stated to be anxious to start intensified work from the 1st of April 1949. It is not known where delays and difficulties have occurred but I see from G.O. Ms. No. 1142 Education dated 14th April 1949, the Government of Madras has cut down the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction by half. The expenditure has to be incurred from June 1, 1949. If no further objections are raised, 315 schools may run for the ten months from June 1949 to March 1950. Training of staff for Adult Literacy Work is also provided for in the G.O. The amount is Rs. 36,400. This roughly works out to 24 sessions of training with 30 stipendiaries per each session. We admit 10 non-stipendiaries for each session making 40 trainees per session. So in the current year another 960 Adult Education trained teachers will be turned out. Thus at the end of March 1950 we shall have a force of about 1560 trained teachers. If the Government of India's offer can be fully utilised we should be having a very much larger force of trained teachers and running thousands of literacy schools working in full swing even in three months. I recommend that you should seriously consider the question and get your Cabinet sanction sufficient funds to meet the Government of India's desire for progress fully. But in the meanwhile with the present sanctions made in G.O. 1142 we would require the position to be further strengthened to keep in employment men whom we train. With the provision now available only 315 literacy schools may open. Therefore, in the course of the year the Government will have to find provision for another 1245 schools. Roughly at Rs. 100 a school this works out to 124500. To save ourselves the situations of disappointment we have hitherto had to face, it is necessary that by appropriate action funds to this extent should be found as early as possible to allow them as they are trained to open literacy classes without delay. The total

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. in relation to the above named matter. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time, but I am sure that you will understand the necessity of this delay. I am sure that you will be satisfied with the result of my investigation. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
J. H. [Signature]

provision of these two heads, Literacy Classes and training of teachers, for the same would be 1,98,700 Rupees for 1949-50. Surely this is not much. If, the Government of Madras cannot do more than this for 1949-50, they may probably draw an equal amount from the Government of India immediately and double the effort in this Province.

To avoid bad dislocation of effort due to disappointments, it is necessary that instructions should issue to all Deputy Inspectors that every trained teacher should be permitted to open a Literacy class and his claim for recognition and aid should be considered. As most of the teachers that come up for training are local board elementary school teachers district Boards should be instructed that they permit literacy schools to be opened by them except when the District Board undertakes to employ its trained men directly by itself on audit. ~~Audit~~ Literacy work.

Yours sincerely,

Beharisinghama Kan

KT. 3/5.

Yours sincerely,

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Yours sincerely,

KT. 3/5

The Social Service League, Cuddapah.

2/175, Mochampet,
CUDDAPAH.

Ref. No. 101 A.E. 49.

15th May, 1949.

Telegrams: "SOCIAL"

Post Box No. 40

TO

The Director of Public Instruction,

MADRAS.

Dear Sir,

24 MAY 1949

Sub: Adult Education and Literacy Campaign.

Ref: Your Letter L.Dis. 656 B1/49., Dated 1-4-49.

We thank you very much for your encouragement of Adult Literacy Campaign for the Student Volunteers at Cuddapah. We conducted the Adult Education Training Course for Volunteers in the College Hall with the cooperation of the College Authorities. 69 Candidates including 9 lady Candidates underwent the Training. Mr. Y. Israel, A.C.C. Adult Literacy Expert and Mr. G.V. Ramanayya, the College Lecturer, instructed the candidates in Adult Literacy. The Course was conducted for 6 days from 25-4-49 to 30-4-49, and officers of various Departments of Government gave lectures on Adult Education. We had to incur an expenditure of Rs. 300/- for the the ~~above~~

P.T.O.

13
above Course. Now we have started an Adult Education Centre at Yerramukkapalle (A Village in the Neighbourhood of Cuddapah) and 8 Volunteers who underwent the Training are imparting instructions in ~~the~~ Adult Literacy. The Adult Education Centre which we have started is run for an Hour and a Half from 7 P.M. to 8-30 P.M., every day in the National Reading Room at Yerramukkapalle. We have 20 Adults at present on the Rolls. We hope to open other Centres also in various villages of the District as soon as we can secure financial aid from the Government.

We had addressed the Premier to the Government of Madras on 6-4-49 to help us to start an Adult Education Training Course for 6 days at Cuddapah. We had also similarly addressed Dr. Laubach and the Principal of the Adult Education Training Course conducted in the Government Muslim College, Madras, on 7-4-49. The only response we got was from you and we repeat our gratefulness to you for it. We have however to point out very regretfully that the assistance we have received so far from the Government in such a vital Social Matter as Adult Education has been neither prompt nor anything worth the name. We had hoped from the various communiques issued by the Government ~~that~~ and the speeches of the Hon. Ministers of the Government that the Government could give us prompt financial assistance, to give us an impetus in the undertaking of activities affecting the Social Welfare of the Public. We ~~that~~ have been put to much inconvenience and much trouble in fulfilling our pledges given to the public. We therefore request that you will be so good as to sanction us a Liberal Grant to enable us to liquidate our commitments in the recent campaigns undertaken for the public cause and to assist us in our future undertakings in this cause. We request a favour of very early orders.

Yours faithfully,
For SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE,
K.R. Raghavendra Rao
SECRETARY.

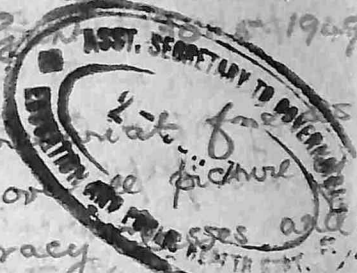
14
Copies to:

- (1) The Hon. Premier to the Government of Madras, Madras.
 - ✓ (2) The Hon. Minister for Education to the Government of Madras, Madras.
 - (3) The District Educational Officer, Cuddapah.
 - (4) The Special Development Officer, Cuddapah.
-

G. Anandarama Rau ma
Hon. Director, Adult Education
for Andhra Pradesh

Secy., G.P.H.,
3/5

Post. Trng. School for Adult School Teachers
Vidyalaya College School, Guntur
1949



42170
JUL 1949
Dear Sir, After my interview with you and other Secy. on the Adult Education, I consider it necessary to present you an or picture on the Adult Education endeavour so far as it relates to Literacy training of teachers for the same.

The Adult franchise now Conceded has brought into the forefront of our Educational efforts the question of making every adult a literate in as short a time as possible. That is why the Government of Andhra have come to the conclusion that at least 50% of our population in the age group 15-45 should be turned literate in three years and offered 19 lakhs per annum to this province provided the local Government find a similar amount for the purpose. They were anxious that the scheme of 'Social Education' as they called it, should start on the 1st of April 1949.

The Government of Madras will do well to decide whether they are prepared to carry out the policy of the Central Government and find the money for it. A scheme should have been prepared expeditiously sent to the Central Government and the amount of grant drawn. None concerned in the matter appears to have moved in the matter with the alacrity that was required.

Page 16
The preparation of a scheme for 20 lakhs of Rupees in all for 1949-50 has long been in the air but one does not know, very nearly two months after the 1st of April on which ^{date} it should have begun working, at what stage it is even on paper.

There is absolutely no difficulty in adapting the Madras Scheme to the Govt of India's Scheme as I pointed out in a special note circulated to the members of the Adult Education Sub-Committee. Only the will to do ^{it} is not strong enough.

Apart from the Government of India and their scheme, the Madras Scheme in itself has suffered for want of timely and appropriate action. The scheme of Adult education in our province was launched in April 1948. The G.O. that sanctioned it contemplated 100 Literacy Schools for 1948-49 and to that end it made arrangements to train 180 teachers in six training Courses spread over the province. Later, however, the Government felt that a quicker pace was necessary and another 12 Courses might be run to provide work in a reasonable measure to about 600 teachers thus trained. The department of Education, rightly asked, I understand, for sanction of 400 Literacy Schools for 1948-49. Preparation and publication of rules, and other matters caused much delay and no school could possibly open till November 1948. If the allotment for the year could be utilised over the remaining four months 300 schools could easily be provided for.

Page 2
However, this position was not accepted. Men trained as early as in June 1948 could get no opportunity to begin work. The original 100 classes were distributed over the 28 Educational districts some getting five and some two. This was done in January 1949. This has ~~caused~~ led to incongruities. So far as the Andhra area is concerned, outside the City of Madras, we were allotted 41 schools.

From the information I have so far received the Literacy Schools started in 1948-49 and later in each district and the number that have got permission are shown below.

District	No known to have opened	actually permitted	District	number opened	permitted
North Vizag	nil	nil	Nellore	3	5
South Vizag	6	5	Cuddapah	10	5
East Godavari	1		Anantapur	nil	nil
West Godavari	3	2	Bellary	4	1
Kistna	4	2	Chittoor	24	5
Gunthur North	3				
Gunthur South	5	not known			

The Rule of previous permission has been used in such a way as to mean actual discouragement. Permission to open a school does not mean immediate recognition and grant in aid. It has been framed to

* 18
avoid unhealthy Competition. This rule is probably not necessary in the case of adult Education for there cannot be too many teachers of adults who are found in heaps all around us. At least general instructions should have issued to inspecting officers that this rule should not be used except where actual Competition arises. That number of applications are pending in DEO's offices for want of allotment proves that this rule has been misapplied and trained teachers in large numbers have grown dissatisfied. In some cases District Boards who are employers of the teachers concerned have acted in the same wrong spirit ~~and~~ waiting for something to come from the Government.

Therefore, the first step that should be taken immediately for 1949-50 is to provide opportunities for about 600 men already trained to utilise their training in a proper manner. The Govt's sanction for 1 Literacy Classes for 1949-50 suffices for about 315 Centres. A supplementary allotment must be made for 300 more Centres. But consequential on an allotment already made for training another 960 teachers in 1949-50, the supplementary allotment will have to cover Centres to be opened by these fresh additions. To give up the training scheme for fear of going up for a supplementary grant would really amount to withdrawing the scheme that requires to be ever-expanding until the objective

19 (2)
is reached. To look for results before the scheme has begun and to try to judge it before you have worked it would equally ^{mean} amount to the same.

The soulless delays in administration are great handicaps for business like this which is really an emergency endeavor resembling war measures in a way. A responsible officer of the department seriously puts it to me that the Govt. Gazette is his official means of publication and until matters have appeared in the Gazette in due course and he has communicated to his officers after such publication his officers, or for the matter of that, others, have no right to act on decisions though taken. We may be right as one trained in bureaucratic methods but what this Circumlocutory process means, only those who know what time it takes for a duly signed paper to get out of government offices today, can realise. Add to this that Adult Education work that affects 87% of the population is put into the hands of an officer who is drowned in Elementary Education files and can ill afford to spare time for other purposes. If Adult Education should prosper or have a chance to prosper it must be in the hands of one who is free in himself to carry on work expeditiously. It cannot prosper

under bureaucratic red-tape methods. I am not sure, if after all, it will not help expedition and efficiency if Adult Education work in this province is arranged to be run ^{by a} ~~non-official~~ ^{non-official} Adult Education Council or Councils with non-official majorities and Presidents and educational officers whose services may be lent. Grants may be made to the Council or Councils as per budgets prepared. The Mysore Adult Education Council may serve as an example.

Yours sincerely
Gobharisamudra Ram

To The Honble AB Shetty
Education Minister
to the Govt of Madras.

Copy to The Secretary ⁱⁿ the Educational
Department
Govt. of Madras.

Gobharisamudra Ram
President, South Indian Adult Education Association
Hon. Director, Adult Ed. Andhra Pradesh.

21/ 2nd St, Gopalapuram
Madras 6

23/6/49.

Dear Sir,

47925 When I interviewed ^{you} ~~the~~ ^{TR} ~~the~~ ^{the} 24. May 1949, one month ago, you were good enough to tell me that you would take steps in certain matters re Adult Education. I am glad that to employ the large number of teachers that have already been trained in adult Education method 350 schools have been since sanctioned for this year and instruction issued. I brought to your notice that the Government of India had undertaken to give Madras 19 lakhs and odd per year and that it was time a scheme had been ~~sent~~ ^{sent}. You were good enough to say you would reconsider the A.P.E.'s Office. May I know at what stage the matter stands. It is very late already.

For your information, I may state that according to my information, before the end of May 1949, Eighty six literacy schools had

22/2
started in the Andhra area, the northern part of this province, of which only 34 had been formally permitted by the District Educational officers. Now that more provision is made further progress must be taking place.

Yours Sincerely
C. Narasimhaiah

EPHBE

main file sent to D.P.H.O.

May be added to main file

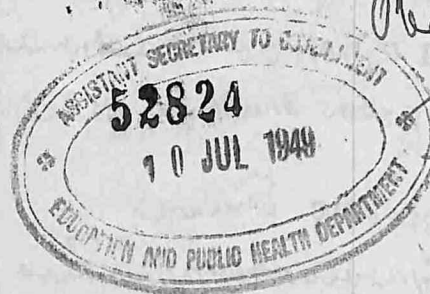
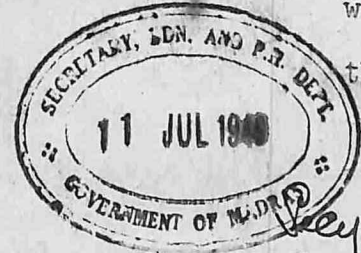
The Secretary to the Govt. of Madras
for Education

88
28/6/49
29/6

RM
28/6/49

H.M. (Edn.)

This may be considered in connection with the proposals sent by the D.P.I. regarding the Adult Education Scheme.



Key. EPHB
Please examine
RM
19/7

9/7/49

Telegrams: VINCENTCO

Phone: 84 A

Vincent & Co., Ltd.,

EDUCATIONAL FILMS DEPARTMENT.

PLEASE MENTION "EDUCATIONAL FILMS"
DEPT. IN YOUR REPLIES TO AVOID DELAY.

Ref. No

Tiruchirapalli Cantt.

27th June, 1949.

The Hon'ble Mr. J.L.P. Roche-Victoria,
Hon. Minister for Food,
Titherdon Road, Egmore,
Madras.

Dear Sir,

16MM Film Propaganda in villages and towns.

We beg to introduce ourselves as one of the pioneers in this field in South India. We have at present eight 16MM complete sound projector equipments in charge of experienced operators stationed at the towns of Trichy, Madurai, Tuticorin, Salem and Kumbakonam. We are already giving Visual Education Film shows in schools for the past two years in all these places. We are also screening propaganda films on behalf of manufacturers. We also gave ameliorative shows in the villages of Trichy District at the time of introduction of Prohibition, under instructions from the Prohibition Amelioration Department.

We offer our services to run our propaganda motor car complete with 16MM projector equipment and petrol generator to screen sound and silent films that you may select and supply us, in the villages and towns irrespective of the availability of electric energy. We also send microphone with the equipment so that talks may be given through microphone before, after or during the show. We will send the necessary mechanics and operators to give these shows successfully.

It is quite possible to arrange for a show every day at any village or town without any loss of time, except for the four Sundays or other weekly holidays thereby making 26 or 27

shows per month, according to the number of days in the month. Only the films have to be selected and supplied by you.

We offer to do all the above, inclusive of all expenses (except for the films) at Rs.1,500/- (Rupees One Thousand and Five Hundred only) per month. We suggest that such shows may consist of as under:-

- 1) On food production, food preservation etc.
- 2) On Irrigation and other necessary aids to agriculture.
- 3) On Industry as aid to agriculture or otherwise.
- 4) On Public Health-films regarding Hygiene, Cleanliness, prevention of diseases etc.
- 5) Community Manners and Activities.
- 6) Civic Affairs and responsibilities.
- 7) New Discoveries and inventions and general information.

It is suggested that every show may last for about an hour, screening about four reels each reel of about 400 feet long. The various Departments and Ministries can contribute to this expense jointly since it will benefit all the departments and also serve the causes of "ADULT EDUCATION" in general.

Regarding the availability of films, the following have already some 16MM films both sound and silent on such subjects:-

- 1) Films Division, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting Department, Government of India New Delhi.
- 2) United Nations Films Centre, New Delhi.
- 3) British Information Services, Madras.
- 4) United States Information Services, Madras.
- 5) The Visual Education Department, D.P.I., Madras.
- 6) M/s Vincent & Co., Ltd., Educational Films Department, Tiruchirappalli Cantt.

We enclose herewith a printed list of the films approved by the D.P.I. out of which we

have almost all the films with us. We also enclose herewith a list of the 16MM films stocked by the Films Division, of Information & Broadcast Department, Madras. We shall be only too glad to look out for other sources of supply of such films with your kind permission, if you so desire.

Assuring you of our best cooperation and awaiting ~~for~~ your further instructions,

Yours faithfully,
FOR VINCENT & CO., LTD.,

Encl:

J. S. Chay.

LIST OF 16m.m. EDUCATIONAL SHORT FILMS.

100

1. Need of the moment - This film shows how the productivity of land can be increased by the widespread use of manure. Strikingly illustrated with graphic charts and diagrams, this film presents an important agricultural problem lucidly and vividly.
2. Tube Wells - This short film shows how tube-wells are dug and constructed and the ingenious way in which they make water available for agricultural purposes, thereby freeing the Indian Peasant from the vagaries of the monsoon.
3. School for Farmers - This short film deals with the new and useful type of education that is being imparted to children of farmers at the Agricultural Bias School, Nagaon, where both the theory and practice of farming are taught.
4. Minged Menace - A constant menace to India's crops, locusts have presented a difficult problem to the Indian farmer from times immemorial. This short film portrays some of the most effective means by which these pests can be eliminated.
5. Land of five rivers - This documentary film depicts the irrigation system of the Punjab and shows how the arid wastes of that Province have been transformed into fertile plains bearing rich crops. It is a tribute to the great engineering fact that made this change possible.
6. Egging them on - This short film on poultry farming shows how by the application of modern scientific methods healthy chickens can be bred and bigger and better eggs produced.
7. From silkworm to parachutes - This short but comprehensive film on the silk industry in Kashmir tells everything about the making of silk from the time the worm leaves its cocoon to the time its gossamer product is ready to be put to a number of uses.
8. Handicrafts of India (Series I & II) - Two reels -- In these two short films the Indian craftsman is shown at work at his hereditary trade whether it be weaving of shawls, rugs or carpets, carving in wood, ivory, marble or metal, making articles of papier mache, clay or cane. These films portray all that goes in the making of the framed handicrafts of India and the necessity of looking after the interests of the Indian craftsman.
9. Handicrafts of Travancore - Leaves of a tree, horns of a buffalo and the multicoloured shells from the beach are some of the materials from which the gifted craftsman of Travancore deftly mould beautiful and fascinating articles.
10. Tree of Wealth - Absorbingly beautiful and photographed against idyllic background of Travancore's palmfringed waterways, this shows the numerous uses to which the coconut is put. Not a bit of its tree, leaf or fruit is wasted. Every part of it is a source of wealth to the inhabitants of South India.
11. Invisible power - This is a short film on the development of Hydro-electricity in the Punjab. It shows how rivers running down the snowy slopes of the Himalayas have been harnessed to produce power for mills, factories, homes and transport purposes.
12. Suds - This short film is on soap manufacture, one of India's little known but important industries. The various mysterious processes it is manufacture from the extraction of vegetable oils which form one of its basic ingredients to its final cutting and packing are vividly shown on the screen.
13. A match for you - India's match factories not only cater to the entire requirements of the country but produce large quantities for export. This film gives a detailed and graphic account of match manufacture while a lucid commentary explains every process.
14. Dances of India - Bharat Natyam - This is one of the short films on the Dances of India. It explains the rhythm, movement and significance of "Madras" (hand gestures) of the well known South Indian Dance, Bharat Natyam.
15. Kathak dance - This short film describes the fascinating technique of North India's favourite classical dance. Highly

in appeal Kathak contains an exquisite demonstration of the virile randev style of dancing. Competent artists also give delightful exposition of other styles.

16. Melody of Hindustan. - This exquisite documentary features four popular musical instruments - the flute, the Mridangam, the Sarangi and the Jal-Tarang.

17. Our Heritage (Series I & II) - four reels - These two films show the ancient architectural monuments of India - the frescoes of Ajanta, the temples of Ellora, Tanjore, Madura Bihar, and Orissa, the Dilwara Temple at Abu, Jaipur's Hawa Mahal, Gwallior Fort, Taj Mahal Kutb Minar Fort at Delhi, Fatehpur Sikri, Jehangir's Mausoleum at Lahore and the Golden Temple at Amritsar.

18. Malaria - This interesting film shows the most effective means of dealing with the mosquito menace which is at its height during the monsoon.

19. Community Health - This is a film on general community Health.

20. Community Manners - This is a film on the cultivation of civic sense. It records an astonishing number of outrages most of us unthinkingly practise and few in the auditorium will help squirming when their little sins of omission and commission are flashed on the screen. A brilliant commentary full of wit and satire makes this picture entertaining as well as extremely instructive.

21. Woman of India. This film shows some of the activities of the Indian woman in this modern world. It shows women in shops, and offices, in profession and in the entertainment world. We then see women organising a session of All India Women's Conference and the important social work done by them amongst the poor.

22. Angels of Mercy. This film shows the training of a nurse and the great part she plays in the world today. With her nobility, unselfishness and her devotion to duty, she is certainly an angel of mercy.

23. Page by page - This film deals with the paper industry - its making from the earliest times to the modern paper mills turning out more and better paper day by day.

24. At your service. This is a film on postal service. It traces the adventures, letters undergo once they leave our hands and enter the precincts of a post-office. This film also pleads for a better co-operation between the public and the postal authorities to enable the letter to do their work more efficiently.

(THE ABOVE FILMS HAVE ONLY HINDUSTANI COMMENTARIES AT PRESENT)

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APPROVED VISUAL EDUCATION FILMS

PORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE—dated the 4th May, 1948

1. The Story of the Sun	AB	101. The Story of the Moon	AB
2. The Story of the Earth	AB	102. The Story of the Stars	AB
3. The Story of the Sky	AB	103. The Story of the Planets	AB
4. The Story of the Universe	AB	104. The Story of the Galaxies	AB
5. The Story of the Life	AB	105. The Story of the Death	AB
6. The Story of the Birth	AB	106. The Story of the Growth	AB
7. The Story of the Change	AB	107. The Story of the Decay	AB
8. The Story of the End	AB	108. The Story of the Beginning	AB
9. The Story of the Future	AB	109. The Story of the Past	AB
10. The Story of the Present	AB	110. The Story of the Future	AB
11. The Story of the Past	AB	111. The Story of the Present	AB
12. The Story of the Future	AB	112. The Story of the Past	AB
13. The Story of the Present	AB	113. The Story of the Future	AB
14. The Story of the Past	AB	114. The Story of the Present	AB
15. The Story of the Future	AB	115. The Story of the Past	AB
16. The Story of the Present	AB	116. The Story of the Future	AB
17. The Story of the Past	AB	117. The Story of the Present	AB
18. The Story of the Future	AB	118. The Story of the Past	AB
19. The Story of the Present	AB	119. The Story of the Future	AB
20. The Story of the Past	AB	120. The Story of the Present	AB

A—Suitable for the Middle School, Junior
B—Suitable for the High School, Junior
C—Suitable for the College, Senior

VINCENT & CO. LTD., TRUCHIRAPALLI & BRANCHES
APPROVED EXHIBITORS

Adult Education

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

Please see the communication in the C.F. & W.M. order
In 1948 the Govt. sanctioned a scheme of Adult Education. Several lines on which Govt. decided to educate adults are indicated below:-

(1) Opening of Adult literacy Schools:- These schools may be opened by local bodies and by private agencies. Rules have been framed to regulate the conduct of adult literacy schools (G.O.No.2204-Edn., dated 4-9-48). Local bodies which conduct Adult Education classes should meet the expenditure on the classes from the Ele. Edn. Fund. No subsidy is payable from Provincial funds for these classes. In the case of classes conducted by private agencies grants are payable from Provincial funds at the rate of Rs.8/- per month for the teacher and Rs.4/- per month for lighting and other incidental charges. The Govt. provided funds for the payment of grants to only hundred classes (for a full year) started by private agencies.

(As the classes could be opened only very late in 1948-49 the D.P.I. suggested that the provision made in the Budget for that year might be utilised on the payment of grants to 400 literacy classes. Although the proposal of the Director might not entail any addl. expenditure in 1948-49 the recurring cost ~~should be~~ would be increased by four times in future years. The Govt. therefore decided that not more than 100 classes should be given grants from Provincial funds in 1948-49.)

In the current year provision has been made for the payment of grants to 350 Adult literacy classes, in addition to the 100 classes already admitted to aid in 1948-49.

(2) Training of staff for Adult Literacy Work:- Arrangements were made for the training of teachers in adult literacy work in 6 centres in the Province at the rate of 30 candidates in each centre. The

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intention of the Govt. was to train ^{only} 180 teachers in adult literacy work. The D.P.I. subsequently reported that it would be useful to increase the number of trainees to 540 by arranging 3 courses of training in each centre. (Each course to train 30 students). It was thought that the D.P.I. would have proposals for utilising the services of all the 540 teachers to be trained in Adult literacy work in 48-49 itself. It is now observed that the training was arranged without any definite proposals for utilising the service of the teachers. Anyhow these teachers can be employed in adult literacy schools to be opened under local bodies and in the adult literacy schools to be opened by private agencies in the current year. ~~There is no~~. It may be noted that provision has been made in the Budget for 1949-50 for training of further ^{batch of teachers} ~~stage~~ in adult literacy work. The D.P.I. may be informed not to proceed with the ^{further} training of teachers in adult literacy work without ensuring that they can be employed in adult literacy schools opened ^{either} by local bodies or by private agencies.

(3) Rural Colleges:- Sanction was accorded to the opening of 3 Rural Colleges under Govt. and for admitting to aid Rural Colleges upto 20 if opened by private agencies and ~~under~~ local bodies. Govt. have since decided that 6 rural colleges should be opened under Govt. management. Rural colleges opened by private agencies are admitted to aid from the Provincial funds. Rules have been framed to regulate the conduct of rural colleges and the payment of grants ^{to them} from the Provincial funds.

(4) Training ^{camps} in social service workers & Training of teachers in Citizenship:- ^{the} Training is conducted in accordance with the instructions from the Govt. Provision has been made in the budget for 1949-50 also for the continuance of these 2 items of training.

(5) Visual Education:- Provision has been made in the budget for 1948-49 for the purchase of a projector and films in 8 districts for Adult Education. The D.P.I. has since reported that it would be sufficient if films and

and projectors are purchased and stocked in his office for being lent to educational institutions and the agencies engaged in the spread of Adult education for exhibition in schools or for the masses. He has purchased a projector and he is arranging for the purchase of films. Orders have been issued authorising the D.P.I. to develop a film library in his office. ^{the} Rules submitted by the D.P.I. for the loan of films and projectors to non-Govt. institutions have also ~~been~~ been approved.

2. Reference is made in the letter of Sri Harisarvothama Rao about the grants available from the Govt. of India for the scheme of Adult education. ~~It is requested that the Govt. of India should~~ Attention is solicited to the papers in the linked file. It will be seen that the D.P.I. has been asked to submit proposals for ~~the~~ drawing up a scheme of adult education. It may be noted ^{allotment made by the} that the Govt. of India for Adult Education (about Rs. ⁸⁹ lakhs) for this Province can be drawn only if the Provincial Govt. is able to formulate a scheme of adult education costing about Rs.38 lakhs and to implement the scheme, thereby incurring an expenditure upto Rs.38 lakhs on the scheme. It is not known whether the financial position of the Province will admit ^{such} a large expenditure on the scheme of adult education. The D.P.I. has been reminded about his proposal. A ^{copy has been} ~~do~~ in a communication on pages 11-14 c.f. the Social Service League, Cuddapah, has addressed a letter ~~to~~ the D.P.I. asking for a grant from Provincial Funds towards the adult literacy campaign undertaken by the League. It may be noted that the scheme of Adult Edn. introduced by any private agencies ^{as per} should be in ^{relation} to the Govt. orders on the subject. Then only the private institution may be eligible for a grant from Provincial funds. Otherwise the activities of the Association however desirable they may be will not ^{earn}

any grant from Govt.

4. The file may be submitted to H.M. with reference to his minutes on the top of page 5 c.f.

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This is a very important question which the reference from the Hony. Director, Adult Education, Andhra Desa has raised. He is completely in charge of adult education for Andhra while the Adult Education Officer is in charge of the remaining area. Whether it is a suitable arrangement to leave a non-official in independent charge of a part of a province while an official remains in charge of the other districts is of some importance. It would tend to administrative convenience if the Adult Education Officer took over charge also of Andhra allowing the Hony. Director to act as his representative.

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2. Orders of Government in respect of adult education are at Flag 'K'. It would appear that since these orders were issued, no report has been received from the Director about the action taken and the progress made under the different schemes.

3. In respect of adult literacy classes, 100 classes were sanctioned last year and 350 have been sanctioned this year in addition to such classes as local bodies may open at their own discretion and at their own cost. In the first place Government may prescribe an annual report in respect of these classes. It may also instruct the D.P.I. to interest his officers in the schemes to be undertaken by local bodies. He may obtain quarterly report from these officers.

4. The Hony. Director has raised the question that more classes may be opened as Government of India have offered a grant of Rs 19 lakhs. The position however is that this grant is conditional on a similar amount being spent by the provincial Government. The total appropriation

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1.56 lakhs
for the current year is only Rs 1.56 lakhs which does not make this eligible for the grant according to the present rules Govt. It is for consideration (1) whether Government of India may be informed that on account of staff, equipment and building difficulties it is not possible nor is it economic to immediately embark on a scheme costing Rs 38 lakhs and that this Government has therefore made a beginning consistently with the resources available for a half grant may be given. In case this half grant is sanctioned for the current year, the 50 per cent cut imposed on the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction can be removed. Provision can also be made more liberally in the next year. (2) whether a scheme for the expenditure of Rs 38 lakhs should not be drawn up immediately and sanctioned in view of the great importance of adult education and the anxiety of the Government of India to progress the same. It is suggested that the second alternative may wait till a reply to the first reference to the Government of India is received. In the meanwhile it appears necessary that the scheme already issued should be tied up in various particulars so that the expenditure made by Government is really useful and adult literacy actually eventuates. The scheme so far allows Rs 8/- as pay to the teacher and Rs 4/- for lighting and other incidental charges on proof of an enrolment of 15 pupils. Considering that the teachers (other than those deputed by local bodies for training) who are trained are likely to be of very moderate ability and possibly without alternative means of employment, the scheme may tend to be merely a collection of 15 individuals on paper or on the inspection day in order to draw the grant. It is very necessary to provide that the work prescribed is done. Two methods appear to be available: (1) an inspecting agency which may be official or a local committee or both. The D.P.I. may be asked to consider the possibility and to submit rules to Government; (2) an annual examination in order to test the literacy imparted to the classes. The recognition of the school for the following year may be

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determined by the results of this examination. It may also be useful that a bonus may be awarded to the teacher, say at the rate of Re. 1 per pupil in respect of the pupils who come out successful in the examination. The remarks of the D.P.I. may be invited.

5 Training of staff for literacy work: This seems to have proceeded very fast because the training ^{was} for a short period of six weeks with an allowance of Rs 22-8-0, ~~per month~~ ^{to possess} the candidates to be admitted for training having only ^{each of} III form qualification. At the six centres we have allowed the training of 30 teachers for three separate courses, that is a total of 540. ^{per year} It is not understood how the Hony. Director who knows these rules states that in Andhra Desa alone which has only two centres 1560 teachers will be trained. Apparently these centres have been working more than three ~~centres~~ courses in which case there was no authority from Government. There is therefore no commitment on the part of Government. There is also no commitment to the teachers as they cannot expect that immediately on training, employment will be found for them. Government have also sanctioned 450 schools and for the balance of 90 it may be expected that there may be room in the schools to be opened by local bodies. This position deserves to be explained to the training centres. If they train more than the specified number they are not eligible to the grant nor are the teachers likely to find employment.

6 It is no doubt true that training centres under existing orders will work only for 4½ months in a year which is not economic or practical. It appears necessary that the D.P.I. should again examine the position and instruct the training centres to close if the teachers trained already are sufficient. The training centres can be re-opened if and when Government decide to increase the number of schools with the help of a grant from the Government of India.

7 In respect of rural colleges and training camps we have no information of what has been done. The D.P.I. may be asked to send an annual report. This also applies to

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visual education.

Perhaps, H.M. may also consider whether it is desirable to consider the whole question at a conference with the Director of Public Instruction and the Adult Education Sub Committee.

H.M. (Edn)

Let me first discuss with the D.P.I. & say on the former's return to H.M. (Edn)

KM
4/6/49

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



Submitted that the D.P.I. has returned to Headquarters. For orders whether a D.O. ^{be} sent to the Director regarding the discussion or whether it is sufficient if the file is submitted to H.M.

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H.M. (Edn)

Issue the D.O. in the hiked file below + with the Secy P. & P. Com. Bd.

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done

H.M. wishes to discuss this subject with the D.P.I. on the 13th. He would like to have further information on the following points:

- (1) The actual progress of adult education so far;
- (2) The qualifications and the training of teachers employed in the training centres;
- (3) The agencies responsible for the training centres and the amount paid to them;
- (4) The honorarium paid to the Hony. Adult Education Officer; and
- (5) Adult schools and training centres in Madras or other places which H.M. can easily inspect.

The D.P.I. may see the file U.O.

D.P.I.

10/6

EPH No 34539 B-1/49

18/6/49

Special

Reply.

With reference to the suggestion at page 7

U.O. No. 1082 B-1/49

of the U.O. note it would certainly be advantageous, in view of the importance of this subject, at present, to discuss the present position visa vis the Government of India offer of a large grant, at a Conference of the Hon'ble Minister for Education, the ~~Director of Public Instruction~~ and Joint Director of Public Instruction. The subject may also be discussed at a meeting of the Provincial Advisory Board (or by its Adult Education Sub-Committee) which is to be convened in July as per Government order No. 19114-N/48-13-Home Department dated 23 June 1949.



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hitherto

2. A comprehensive scheme of Adult Education for the whole Province has been submitted to Government, taking into account fully the situation, as it would exist if the Government of India offer is taken advantage of. That scheme covers the points raised in this U.O.
3. Regarding the point raised at 'A' on page 2 of the U.O. note about the employment of those, who were trained for Literacy work, steps have been taken to get the teachers trained in 1948-49 to be utilised in private Literacy schools or Local board Literacy schools. This was done on receipt of the Budget provision for 1949-50 from Government.
4. Orders have been issued on receipt of Government orders approving the rules relating to Rural Colleges, to open six Rural Colleges - 3 for men and 3 for women. Regarding the 3 colleges for women the Women's Welfare Officer has been asked to open 3 Rural Colleges at Cuddalore, Bellary and Cuddalore. Regarding colleges for men, District Educational Officers are taking steps to open these at the following 3 centres - Arcot, Badagara and Pentapadu.
5. Regarding the letter from the Social Service League, Cuddapah, the position as stated by Government is correct. Such voluntary effort is covered in the scheme now submitted to Government. We will make provision for assisting such organisations.
6. Regarding the point raised at page 4 whether of the note.....

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note whether the Adult Education Officer can take charge of all the Districts and have the Hony. Director as his representative, the suggestion of Government is agreed to. Administratively that would be a sound procedure.

7. The suggestion at 'E' on page 4 is agreed to.

8. Re. suggestions (1) and (2) on page 5 about the grant from the Government of India, I do not support suggestion (1) at this stage about claiming as much as we are spending, that is, of claiming 1.56 lakhs as grant from them. At the same time suggestion (2) viz., of preparing a scheme involving 38 lakhs may commit us at once to a like expenditure which we may not be able to contribute this year. It seems to me best therefore that we represent to the Government of India that we have the largest number of illiterates in India and that our problems are very pressing etc. and request Government of India whether they could see their way to giving us their contribution and allowing us to contribute in whole or in part in the next 5 years as best as we may.

If this appeal fails to produce the response we want, we might then ask for a grant equal to what we are spending. The scheme I have submitted is susceptible of expansion or reduction according to the availability of funds.



P.10N.F. in the d.f. below

The file may be submitted to H.M. Edu. so that he may discuss the whole question with the D.P.S. and Secy. The file relating to the comprehensive scheme of Adult Education is linked below. H.M. Ford has expressed his desire to take part in the discussion

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Est H (B2)

The file referred by Secretary at 'P' above is that relating to the framing of a scheme for Adult Social Education out of the grant to be sanctioned by the Govt of India. The draft scheme was submitted to Govt of India and was approved by them. The scope of the scheme has to be modified as the grant to be paid from the Centre has been reduced considerably. The Joint S-P.J. has been asked to prepare a modified scheme. In the circumstances there is no need to keep this file pending any longer. Papers may be recorded.

Govt-3333 1/21/49
Abstract:-
Adult Edn-
Progress made
- notes recorder

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