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-E. P. A. (1949) Department.

Ms SERIES.

G.O. NO. 914 Edu.

Dated 29-3-49.

1471-8648-
pp1-2nb5

[Despatch Abstract.]

41
~~College. Anna Mary's, Madras. Award of full fee~~
~~remissions. Exemption~~
Budget- 1949-50 - Education Demand
Paper & recorded.

823/49
18313 B. 1145

Back Papers.

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

Further Papers.

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

SPECIAL.



FINANCE (BUDGET-GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

U.O. Note No. 6695/49 B.G -2, dated 23rd February 1949.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1949-50—VOTED EXPENDITURE.

A copy of the notice of demands for grants for the year 1949-50 together with an analysis of each demand is forwarded to Departments of the Secretariat. They are requested to take the orders of the Minister who will move the demand as to whether a note should be prepared on the policy underlying the demand.

In the case of composite demands, the departments concerned may take the orders of the Ministers concerned other than the Minister who will move the demand as to whether a note should be prepared in respect of the items relating to them included in the same demand. If such notes are prepared, the departments concerned are requested to send copies of the notes also to the Minister who will move the demand.

2. The explanatory paragraphs in the Budget Memorandum for 1949-50 which will be forwarded to Departments of the Secretariat on the 26th February 1949 may be useful in this connexion.

T. N. S. RAGHAVAN,
Secretary to Government.

To Departments of the Secretariat including Finance (all sections).

(True copy)

Forward to the Edu and P. & H. Dept

— (s) — (By order)

M. M. S. R.
Superintendent.

[Annexure

ANNEXURE I.

Notice, 19th February 1949.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF MADRAS.

NOTICE.

Demands for Grants for the year 1949-50.

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, the following Demands for Grants will be made:—

A.—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

DEMAND			RS.
I—LAND REVENUE	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Industries will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	33,94,000
Do. II—PROVINCIAL EXCISE	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Firka Development will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	76,89,300
Do. III—STAMPS	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Industries will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	21,54,000
Do. IV—FOREST	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Agriculture will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	83,25,100
Do. V—REGISTRATION	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Finance will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	50,16,300
Do. VI—MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Finance will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	5,48,900
Do. VII—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES.	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Finance will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	1,23,06,900
Do. VIII—IRRIGATION	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Public Works will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	3,48,35,100
Do. IX—HEADS OF PROVINCES, MINISTERS AND HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF	..	The Hon'ble the Premier will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	49,95,600
Do. X—LEGISLATIVE BODIES	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Finance will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	28,63,600
Do. XI—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS.	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Industries will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	5,37,77,000
Do. XII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.	..	The Hon'ble the Premier will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	1,21,43,800
Do. XIII—JAILS	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Agriculture will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	81,46,600
Do. XIV—POLICE	..	The Hon'ble the Premier will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	6,04,54,000
Do. XV—EDUCATION	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Education will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	9,40,29,800
Do. XVI—MEDICAL	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Public Health will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	2,53,73,200
Do. XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Public Health will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	1,00,17,900
Do. XVIII—AGRICULTURE	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Agriculture will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	1,36,22,600
Do. XIX—VETERINARY	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Agriculture will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	43,63,800

DEMAND			RS.
XX—CO-OPERATION	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Local Administration will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	61,32,000
Do. XXI—INDUSTRIES	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Industries will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	2,02,58,000
Do. XXII—CINCHONA AND FISHERIES.	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Rural Development will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	48,72,700
Do. XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES AND HARIJAN UPLIFT.	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Industries will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	75,83,000
Do. XXIV—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.	..	The Hon'ble the Premier will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	46,44,100
Do. XXV—CIVIL WORKS—WORKS	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Public Works will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	4,81,81,900
Do. XXVI—CIVIL WORKS—ESTABLISHMENT AND TOOLS AND PLANT.	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Public Works will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	2,13,86,500
Do. XXVII—CIVIL WORKS—GRANTS-IN-AID.	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Local Administration will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	58,03,100
Do. XXVIII—ELECTRICITY	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Public Works will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	1,74,14,800
Do. XXIX—FAMINE	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Industries will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	2,40,800
Do. XXX—PENSIONS	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Finance will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	1,64,52,000
Do. XXXI—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Education will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	73,91,100
Do. XXXII—MISCELLANEOUS	..	The Hon'ble the Premier will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	2,84,25,800
Total—A			55,28,43,300

B. OTHER EXPENDITURE.

DEMAND			
XXXIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION.	ON	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Public Works will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	3,96,86,200
Do. XXXIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.	ON	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Industries will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	1,07,93,400
Do. XXXV—CIVIL WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Public Works will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	1,15,73,500
Do. XXXVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.	ON	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Public Works will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	6,01,09,800
Do. XXXVII—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS.	OF	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Finance will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	100
Do. XXXVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PROVINCIAL SCHEMES ON STATE TRADING.	ON	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Food will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	100
Do. XXXIX—INTEREST-FREE ADVANCES.	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Finance will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	24,88,100
Do. XL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BEARING INTEREST.	..	The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Finance will move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding	6,84,66,100
Total—B			19,31,17,300
Grand Total			74,59,60,600

D. K. V. RAGHAVA VARMA,
Secretary, Legislative Assembly.

ANNEXURE II.

ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS.

BUDGET, 1949-50.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEMANDS, THE MAJOR HEADS, MINOR HEADS, ETC., INCLUDED IN THEM AND THE MINISTERS CONCERNED.

Demand.	Head of account.	Minister or Ministers concerned.
I. Land Revenue ..	7. Land Revenue ..	The Minister in charge of Industries.
II. Provincial Excise ..	* 8. Provincial Excise ..	The Minister in charge of Firka Development.
III. Stamps ..	* 9. Stamps ..	The Minister in charge of Industries.
IV. Forest ..	* 10. Forest ..	The Minister in charge of Agriculture.
V. Registration ..	* 11. Registration ..	The Minister in charge of Finance.
VI. Motor Vehicles Acts.	12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts.	Do.
VII. Other Taxes and Duties.	13. Other Taxes and Duties (except charges under the Electricity Acts). Charges under the Electricity Acts.	Do.
VIII. Irrigation ..	XVII. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which capital accounts are kept—Working expenses. * 18. Irrigation—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues (except Minor Irrigation). 18. Irrigation—Minor Irrigation .. 19. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.	The Minister in charge of Public Works. Do. Do. The Minister in charge of Industries. The Minister in charge of Public Works.
IX. Heads of Provinces, Ministers and Headquarters staff.	25. General Administration—Heads of Provinces, Ministers, Secretariat and Headquarters staff (except where otherwise indicated below):— ✓ Madras Record Office .. ✓ Translators .. Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. Local Fund Audit Establishments. Post-war Reconstruction—Estimates of the Director of Resettlement and Employment. Agent for Government Consignments.	The Premier. The Minister in charge of Education. The Minister in charge of Local Administration. The Minister in charge of Finance. The Minister in charge of Food. The Minister in charge of Public Works.
X. Legislative Bodies ..	25. General Administration—Legislative Bodies (except Elections to Legislatures). Elections to Legislatures ..	The Premier. The Minister in charge of Finance.
XI. District Administration and Miscellaneous.	25. General Administration—District Administration and Miscellaneous (except where otherwise indicated below):— Post-war Reconstruction—Estimates of the Public (Resettlement) Department. Estimates of the Director of Resettlement and Employment. Weights and Measures .. Provincial Broadcasting .. Post-war Reconstruction—Expenditure from the Fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift. Acquisition of sites for village housing schemes. Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas.	The Minister in charge of Industries. The Minister in charge of Food. The Minister in charge of Agriculture. The Minister in charge of Public Works. The Minister in charge of Firka Development. The Minister in charge of Firka Development. The Minister in charge of Finance.

* The expenditure relating to Partially Excluded Areas is in charge of the Minister for Finance.

Demand.	Head of account.	Minister or Ministers concerned.
XII. Administration of Justice.	27. Administration of Justice ..	The Premier.
XIII. Jails ..	28. Jails and Convict Settlements ..	The Minister in charge of Agriculture.
XIV. Police ..	* 29. Police ..	The Premier and the Minister in charge of Firka Development.
XV. Education ..	36. Scientific Departments .. * 37. Education ..	The Minister in charge of Education.
XVI. Medical ..	* 38. Medical ..	The Minister in charge of Public Health.
XVII. Public Health ..	* 39. Public Health ..	Do.
XVIII. Agriculture ..	* 40. Agriculture ..	The Minister in charge of Agriculture.
XIX. Veterinary ..	* 41. Veterinary ..	Do.
XX. Co-operation ..	* 42. Co-operation (except where otherwise indicated below). Post-war Reconstruction—Estimates of the Director of Resettlement and Employment. Rural Recreation Scheme ..	The Minister in charge of Local Administration. The Minister in charge of Food. The Minister in charge of Firka Development.
XXI. Industries ..	43. Industries and Supplies—Industries excluding Cinchona and Fisheries (except Intensive Khadi Scheme and Cottage Industries). Intensive Khadi Scheme .. Cottage Industries ..	The Minister in charge of Industries. The Minister in charge of Firka Development. Do.
XXII. Cinchona and Fisheries.	43. Industries and Supplies—Cinchona and Fisheries.	The Minister in charge of Rural Development.
XXIII. Labour including Factories and Harijan uplift.	47. Miscellaneous Departments— Labour .. Harijan Uplift .. Inspector of Factories .. Reclamation of Kallars and Koravars—Criminal Tribes Settlements. Inspector of Steam Boilers ..	The Minister in charge of Industries. The Minister in charge of Rural Development. The Minister in charge of Industries. The Premier. The Minister in charge of Public Works.
XXIV. Miscellaneous Departments.	Examinations— Village Officers' Special Tests .. Government Examinations by the Commissioner. Provincial Statistics .. Administration of Indian Partnership Act of 1932. Miscellaneous— Ceded Districts Economic Development Board. Department of Women's Welfare Fire Services .. Vigilance Service ..	The Minister in charge of Industries. The Minister in charge of Education. The Minister in charge of Public Health. The Minister in charge of Industries. The Minister in charge of Industries. The Premier. The Minister in charge of Agriculture. The Minister in charge of Public Works.
XXV. Civil Works—Works.	* 50. Civil Works—Works ..	Do.
XXVI. Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.	* 50. Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.	Do.
XXVII. Civil Works—Grants-in-aid.	50. Civil Works—Grants-in-aid (except grants to local bodies for water-supply and drainage schemes executed by the Public Works Department). Grants to local bodies for water-supply and drainage schemes executed by the Public Works Department.	The Minister in charge of Local Administration. The Minister in charge of Public Health.
XXVIII. Electricity ..	XLI. Receipts from Electricity Schemes—Working expenses. 52-A. Other Revenue expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes.	The Minister in charge of Public Works. Do.
XXIX. Famine ..	54. Famine ..	The Minister in charge of Industries.
XXX. Pensions ..	55. Superannuation allowances and pensions. 55-A. Commutation of pensions financed from ordinary revenues.	The Minister in charge of Finance. Do.

* The expenditure relating to Partially Excluded Areas is in charge of the Minister for Finance.

Demand.	Head of account.	Minister or Ministers concerned.
XXXI. Stationery and Printing.	56. Stationery and Printing	The Minister in charge of Education.
XXXII. Miscellaneous	*57. Miscellaneous—	
	Expenditure on account of State prisoners and detenus.	The Premier.
	Books and periodicals	The Minister in charge of Education.
	Donations for charitable purposes—Charitable institutions except the Monegar and Rajah of Venkatagiri choultries.	The Premier.
	Charitable institutions—The Monegar and Rajah of Venkatagiri choultries.	The Minister in charge of Local Administration.
	Lungarkhanas	The Premier.
	Charges on account of European vagrants.	Do.
	Indian choultries and other items controlled by the Firka Development Department.	Do.
	Madras Society for the Protection of Children and other items controlled by the Home Department.	The Minister in charge of Agriculture.
	Muhammadan Gosha Women's Aid Society and other items controlled by the Public Department.	The Premier.
	Orphanage for evacuees and other children who have temporarily lost their parents overseas (controlled by the Public Works Department).	The Minister in charge of Public Works.
	Compensation in lieu of resumed lands and other items controlled by the Board of Revenue.	The Minister in charge of Industries.
	Irrecoverable temporary loans and advances written off—	
	Advances to cultivators and Revenue Advances.	Do.
	Loans to communities eligible for help by the Labour Department for the purchase of house-sites.	The Minister in charge of Rural Development.
	Rents, Rates and Taxes	The Minister in charge of Industries.
	Contributions—	
	Telegraph lines and postal services.	The Minister in charge of Rural Development.
	Contributions to local bodies in aid of general balances.	The Minister in charge of Local Administration.
	Contribution to local bodies for loss of income from tolls.	Do.
	Contribution to local bodies for loss of income from profession tax.	Do.
	Contribution to the Board of Trustees for the improvement of the City of Madras.	The Minister in charge of Public Health.
	Miscellaneous compensations	The Minister in charge of Finance.
	Grants to members of the Fighting Services for conspicuous gallantry in the field.	The Premier.
	Expenditure on Refugees	Do.
	Expenditure on Bus Service	The Minister in charge of Finance.
	Miscellaneous and Unforeseen charges—	
	Charges in connexion with the visit of high personages.	The Premier.
	Reward for the destruction of wild animals.	The Minister in charge of Agriculture.
	Miscellaneous charges for the treatment of patients in the Pasteur Institute.	The Minister in charge of Public Health.
	Demarcation of boundaries	The Minister in charge of Industries.
	Test works for Burma Evacuees	The Minister in charge of Public Works.
	Charges in connexion with State functions.	The Premier.
	63. Extraordinary charges—	
	Small Savings Scheme	The Minister in charge of Finance.
	Motor Spirit Rationing Scheme and control of Motor Transport.	Do.
	Establishment for Price Control	The Minister in charge of Food.
	Madras Provincial Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board.	Do.

* The expenditure relating to Partially Excluded Areas is in charge of the Minister for Finance.

Demand.	Head of account.	Minister or Ministers concerned.
XXXII. Miscellaneous—cont.	*57. Miscellaneous—cont.	
	Compensation payable to Secretary of State's Officers on termination of services.	The Premier.
	Amount transferred from '85-A. Capital outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading.'	The Minister in charge of Finance.
	64-B. Civil Defence	The Premier.
XXXIII. Capital outlay on Irrigation.	68. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.	The Minister in charge of Public Works.
XXXIV. Capital outlay on Industrial Development and Civil Aviation.	72. Capital outlay on Industrial Development—	
	Cinchona	The Minister in charge of Rural Development.
	Manufacture of vegetable ghee	The Minister in charge of Industries.
	Ceramic Industry.	
	Andhra Paper Mills	
	Purchase of shares in Commercial concerns.	The Minister in charge of Public Works.
XXXV. Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.	81. Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.	
XXXVI. Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.	81-A. Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.	Do.
XXXVII. Commuted value of pensions.	83. Payment of commuted value of pensions.	The Minister in charge of Finance.
XXXVIII. Capital outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading.	85-A. Capital outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading—	
	Grain Supply Schemes	The Minister in charge of Food.
	Other Miscellaneous Schemes	The Minister in charge of Agriculture, the Minister in charge of Industries and the Minister in charge of Food.
XXXIX. Interest-free Advances.	Advances repayable	The Minister in charge of Finance, the Minister in charge of Industries, the Minister in charge of Agriculture and the Minister in charge of Rural Development.
XL. Loans and Advances bearing interest.	Loans to the Presidency Corporation.	The Minister in charge of Local Administration, the Minister in charge of Agriculture, the Minister in charge of Local Administration, the Minister in charge of Public Health and the Minister in charge of Education.
	Loans to Municipalities	The Minister in charge of Local Administration and the Minister in charge of Public Health.
	Advances to cultivators—	
	Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act.	The Minister in charge of Industries.
	Loans under the Madras Agriculturists' (Mulberry Cultivation) Rules, 1942.	
	Loans under the Special Rules for Agricultural Implements.	
	Loans under the Special Rules for Pumping Installations.	The Minister in charge of Industries.
	Advances under Special Laws—	
	Advances made by the Director of Industries and Commerce.	The Minister in charge of Industries.
	Advances sanctioned by the Revenue Department.	The Minister in charge of Industries.
	Miscellaneous Loans and Advances—	
	Loans to communities eligible for help by the Labour Department.	The Minister in charge of Rural Development.
	Loans to Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks.	The Minister in charge of Local Administration.
	Loans to Chenchus, Kurumbars and Sholagas.	The Minister in charge of Industries.
	Loans relating to the Fisheries Department.	The Minister in charge of Rural Development.
	Advances to local bodies to cover deficits.	The Minister in charge of Local Administration.
	Loans to Government servants	The Minister in charge of Finance.
	Loans to Market Committees	The Minister in charge of Agriculture.

* The expenditure relating to Partially Excluded Areas is in charge of the Minister for Finance.

15057/49A

Edn. & P.H. Dept.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1949-50 - VOTED EXPENDITURE.

H.M. (Edn) has to move the following demands:

Demand XV — Education

Demand XXXI — Stationery & Printing.

H.M. may be requested to state whether a note on the policy underlying the demands is required. It may be noted in this connection that H.M. asked for certain statistics relating to admission into colleges, No. of educational institutions etc. for general budget discussion. These have been furnished separately as far as available.

H.M. is also concerned with the following items:

- (1) Madras Record Office and
- (2) Translators under Demand IX; and
- (3) Books & periodicals under Demand XXXII

(4) Office of the Commissioner for Govt. Examinations under Demand XXIV. These composite demands are to be moved by Hon. Premier.

H.M. (Edn) may please state whether any note on these three items is necessary.

10/3/49
3/3/49

As IV 3/3/49
As III 3/3/49
As II 3/3/49
As I 3/3/49

If I am already supplied with the information called for, that may do.



15A
5.3.49

H.M. has already been supplied with all information asked for by him except regarding admissions into Arts Colleges and particulars of students studying Hindi etc. in High Schools. The file re: admissions to Arts colleges has been sent to the D.P.I. u.o. to check the figures. The file is expected back in a day or two.

Per. B1
5/3/49

All information re: to the Secondary Edn asked for by H.M. (Edn), excepting the no. of students who have taken Hindustani, Sanskrit, etc. has been sent to him already. The D.P.I. has

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already reported that the information in regard
to the number of students studying the languages
in the second language group has been called
for from the Inspecting Officers. This information
will be sent to him as soon as it is recd.
from the Director.

5/3/49
5-3-49
~~No further action is here called for as the
papers may be lodged. The file may
be closed over till 8-3-49.~~

5-3-49
7/3/49

"Edn" Demand has since been voted by
the Assembly. The papers may be lodged.

19-3-49
7/3/49

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SRI K.KOTI REDDY, M.L.A.

DEMAND NO. XV

To reduce the allotment of Rs.9,40,20,800
for EDUCATION by Rs.100/-

(to urge the desirability of accelerating in
progress of free and compulsory elementary
education)

SRI T.VISWANATHAN, M.L.A.,

DEMAND NO. XV.

To reduce the allotment of Rs.9,40,29,800
for EDUCATION BY Rs. 100/-

To discuss the immediate need for the
introduction of universal and free
education upto the Primary Stage in the
Province.

SRI PYPAH VENKATANARAYANA, M.L.A.

DEMAND NO. XV

To reduce the allotment of Rs.9,40,29,800
for EDUCATION by Rs.100/-

To invite the attention of Govt. to the need
for expansion of education; for tackling
the problem of adult education; introduction
of compulsory elementary education and the
development of Technical education.

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

The policy of the Madras Govt. is to arrange for
the spread of mass literacy by the introduction of
universal Compulsory Elementary Education.

The Post-war Educational Development Plan prepared
by this Govt. aimed at introducing Compulsory Ele. Edn.
so as to bring ultimately under instruction all child-
ren of school-age in a period of 10 years. The idea
was to make ele. edn. compulsory upto the V standard
in the first decade and to extend it up to VIII standard
in the decade following. With these aims in view, a
preliminary scheme was introduced in 1945-46 in selected
areas in each district to bring immediately under
instruction 1.20 lakhs of children of school-age with

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an annual increase of 34,000 till the year 1950-51. The number of such areas selected for the year was 434 and a sum of Rs.20 lakhs was provided in the B.E. for 1945-46 to meet the cost of the scheme. The scheme was extended in 1946-47 to 645 rural areas bringing in an additional 1.40 lakhs of children to school during the year. A similar extension was made in 1947-48 almost with the same results.

At this stage, certain defects in the working of the scheme were brought to the notice of Govt. by the D.P.I. who proposed that the scheme as it had been developed till then might be consolidated and placed on a sounder and firmer footing, before any further extension could be contemplated. The Govt., however, found the defects pointed out by the D.P.I. remediable and wished that the scheme should be further extended. Ultimately, however, it was decided that the provision of Rs.10 lakhs proposed for the extension of the scheme during 1948-49 should be utilised for the introduction of Basic education. The Govt. have since had an opportunity to review the whole position in regard to the spread of elementary education and have decided that compulsory elementary education should be introduced throughout the province in a period of 15 years. Proposals in this respect are being called for from the Director. They will be considered on receipt and urgent steps taken to extend the scheme stage by stage in the coming years until it becomes universal through^{out} the province.

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11/1/49

TSA

12-3-49



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SRIMATHI K.LAKSHMI BHARATHI, M.L.A.

DEMAND NO.XV.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,40,29,800 for EDUCATION BY Rs. 100/-.

To draw attention to the salaries of teachers in elementary and secondary schools and their grievances.

SRI G.KUMARASWAMY, M.L.A.

DEMAND NO. XV.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,40,29,800 for EDUCATION by Rs.100/-

To improve the lot of teachers and spread education in rural areas on an intensive scale.

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN, M.L.A.

DEMAND NO. XV

To reduce the allotment of Rs.9,40,29,800 for EDUCATION by Rs.100/-

To invite attention to the necessity of improving the lot of Elementary School teachers.

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

One of the outstanding educational reforms that have been engaging the serious attention of the present Government ever since it came into power was the improvement of the lot of teachers in elementary and secondary schools. These teachers were most poorly paid and, as a result, they produced poor results too. It was, therefore, recognised on all hands that no educational reorganisation could be worked successfully unless it was preceded by a substantial improvement in the emoluments and other conditions of service of teachers to an extent that would attract the best and the most suitable personnel to the noble profession. Accordingly, various measures were undertaken by this Govt. to enhance the salaries of teachers and liberalise as far as possible the other service conditions.

2. Prior to 1934, the local bodies were paying their ele. school teachers whatever they liked or could afford. The need for uniform scales of pay was recognised in 1934 and the Govt. fixed the scales of pay referred to in column 1 of the Appendix on p.3 of (C).

In respect of aided and panchayat schools, the rates of grant were ^{as shown} given in column 2 of the statement in para 10 on p. 2 of (C).

The above scales of pay and grant continued till the end of 1946 during which year the Govt. took up for active consideration the question of raising the scales alongside the general revision of scales of pay for the non-gazetted services. The scales were revised in May 1947 but given effect to from 1-1-1947. These revised scales will be found in para. 10 ^{and} the appendix on pages 2 and 3 of (C).

Representations were received that even these revised scales were not adequate. The Govt., therefore, further considered the question and revised the scales again and, that too, from 1-1-1947, in G.O.No.1154-Edn., dated 5-6-47. These are the scales now in force. It will be seen that a vast improvement in the lot of teachers has really been effected by these revised scales and the teachers too are apparently satisfied. In addition to the above enhanced scales of pay, the dearness allowances paid to these teachers were suitably increased from time to time and at present they draw these allowances at the rates admissible to Govt. servants similarly placed.

In respect of aided elementary schools, only fixed rates of grant were paid to them before 1947. But from 1947, the teachers in these schools have been granted a time scale of grants. Before 1947, only 85% of the assessed teaching grant used to be distributed to the teachers, the remaining 15% going to the management for provision of equipment and other maintenance charges. But now the entire assessed grant goes to the teachers, and over and above this, a maintenance grant of 15% of the assessed grant is being ^{separately} paid to the managements. Managements have also

Ap. 975 Edn.
10/5/47.

(R)

been asked to supplement the teachers' pay by giving Rs.2 or Rs.5, as the case may be, from their fee income. Orders have also been issued recently sanctioning the payment of the grants monthly to the teachers.

Service Registers have been ordered to be maintained by aided schools. The scope of the Register has been expanded by suitable additions to its columns and entries so that it will be a sort of agreement between the teacher and the management. ^{Some} minor concessions like liberalisation of leave rules, etc. have also been sanctioned.

J.W.A.

12-3-49. In regard to secondary schools, no indication has been given as to the class of teachers for whom the revised scales of pay fixed are inadequate. In the case of pandits in languages other than Hindustani the scales of pay fixed were further revised from 1-1-48. It has been decided that the scales of pay of Hindustani teachers should also be revised so as to place them on a par with pandits in other languages and that the ~~XXXXXXXX~~ ^{revision} should be given effect ^{to} from 1-1-49.

The question of revising the scales of pay for drawing masters and music ~~xxx~~ mistresses is under consideration. The representations made by Commercial Instructors for revision of their scales of pay were turned down. The request of Inter-trained and graduate trained teachers working as secondary grade teachers for the grant of higher starting pay or additional allowance was also negatived.

With a view to improve the salaries of teachers in aided secondary schools, managements of aided secondary schools have been required to adopt at least the revised scales of pay fixed for teachers in secondary schools under local bodies by enhancing the basis of assessment

of teaching grants to such schools from one half to two-thirds of the net cost. Some managements have also adopted the Govt. scales of pay and in the case of those managements the expenditure incurred on payment of salaries in Govt. scales is taken into account for purposes of assessment of grants. Managements of aided schools have also been asked to grant dearness allowance at the rates applicable to Govt. servants and grants are made to the extent of one half of the expenditure incurred on payment of the allowance. The D.^r I. has also been asked to investigate into the financial position of the managements which do not give dearness allowance at Govt. rates and direct them to pay at the full rates if they can afford to do so. Teachers in aided schools have no cause to complain now.

K.S.M.
12-3-49.

CND 16987 B2/49



P. of B.E. 206-257.

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI, M.L.A.

DEMAND NO. XV.

993.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,40,29,800/-
for EDUCATION by Rs. 100/-

17051

(to discuss the policy of selecting candidates for teachers' training and to improve basic education.)

Edn & P.H. Dept. (C1)

Candidates are selected for Teachers' Training either for the collegiate, secondary or elementary grade. Collegiate Grade: Both in aided as well as in Govt. colleges pupils for collegiate grade training classes are selected by the Head of the respective institution with the assistance of a selecting committee. The Universities prescribe the minimum educational qualification required of a candidate for admission which is possession of a B.A. or B.Sc. or M.A. or M.Sc. degree. ~~In Govt. institutions the communal proportion is adopted in the matter of selection.~~

Secondary and Elementary Grade: For selection to these institutions the age of a candidate must not be less than 15 years nor over 25 years. But in the case of a candidate who has been employed as a teacher in a recognised school for not less than 3 years an age limit of 35 has been fixed. It shall however be in the power of the controlling authority in very special circumstances to admit a candidate relaxing the upper age limit.

The selection of candidates for admission into the Training schools under the Govt. rest with the D.E.O.

Rule 114 MER
BK No 151

Rule 113(2)
MER

Rule 114.

16
- 4 -
of teaching grants to such schools from one half to two-thirds of the net cost. Some managements have also adopted the Govt. scales of pay and in the case of those managements the expenditure incurred on payment of salaries in Govt. scales is taken into account for purposes of assessment of grants. Managements of aided schools have also been asked to grant dearness allowance at the rates applicable to Govt. servants and grants are made to the extent of one half of the expenditure incurred on payment of the allowance. The D.P.I. has also been asked to investigate into the financial position of the managements which do not give dearness allowance at Govt. rates and direct them to pay at the full rates if they can afford to do so. Teachers in aided schools have no cause to complain now.

K.S.K.
12-3-49.

OSM
12/3/49 18 IV 12/3/49
8

12/3/49
15.6.49



17
P. of B.E. 206-257.

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI, M.L.A.

DEMAND NO. XV.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,40,29,800/-
for EDUCATION by Rs. 100/-

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17051

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The selection of candidates for admission into the Training schools under the Govt. rest with the D.E.Os. P.T.O.

Rule 114 MER
BK No 151

Rule 113 (2)
MER

Rule 114.

The Inspectors of Schools

and in the case of aided institutions with the Heads of concerned institutions. *Rule 132 MER*

~~The~~ As regards qualifications necessary for the admission of pupils into secondary grade training institutions both in Govt. as well as in aided institutions ~~are as follows~~.

~~is the~~ ~~the~~ possession of a pass in the Matriculation examination of the University or the eligibility in the S.S.L.C. examination or a pass in the European High School examination the late upper secondary examination, the late Higher examination for women, possession of the Indian Army Special Certificate of examination or the possession of general educational qualifications accepted by the Director ~~have been prescribed~~ - Vide Rule No. 194(1) of M.E.R.

A candidate who does not possess the prescribed educational certificate may be admitted on the strength of a certificate accepted by the Director as equivalent. In 1944, however the Govt. approved the proposal of the Director that candidates ineligible for University courses of studies but who are eligible for admission to examinations conducted by the

Madras Public Service Commission for candidates for selection to clerical posts ~~may~~ be admitted for the one year ~~sec~~ *special Secondary* grade course. In spite of the above concession, it was found

that further relaxation of educational qualifications in respect of candidates from backward districts and of backward communities was necessary to attract a large number of candidates for the training of teachers under the

emergency sec. grade course. The Govt. accepted the recommendation of the D.P.I. and directed that women candidates and candidates in backward district and those belonging

to the Muslim and Harijan communities who had failed in the S.S.L.C. examinations in only one subject other than the regional language or English by not more than five marks

be also admitted to the Secondary Grade Training Course of one year's duration sanctioned in G.O.No. 1018 Edn., dated 21-5-46. This concession was however only in respect of candidates who sought admission into the emergency secondary Grade Training class which have since been abolished.

*Rule 104(11)
MER*

*Rule 113(6)
p 26 of MER*

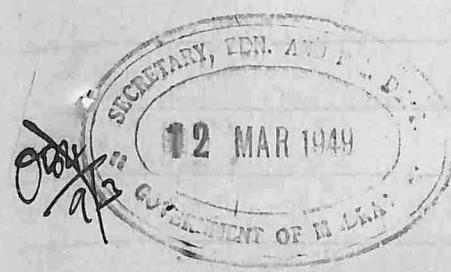
*(B)
Go 1132 Edn
7.6.46*

*(A)
Go 1197 Edn
16.6.47*

NA

*Rule 104(11)
MER*

LF



As regards Elementary Grade Training Schools persons who have satisfactorily completed a course of instruction including atleast the 8th standard or the Third Form are eligible for admission.

Op 43/46 It may also be stated that the question of re-organising training schools with a view to provide training in craft, citizenship and social service is under consideration. The Director has been asked to appoint a committee and to formulate proposals.

*Op 43/46
9/3/49 S
12/3/49*

*19A
12.3.49*

206 to 257.

P. of B. M. 2000-2001.

No. 985. 987.

SRI N. VENKATASUBBIAH, M.L.A.,

KARNATAKA

DEMAND NO. IV.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,40,29,800
for EDUCATION by Rs. 100/-

To discuss the need for starting more
elementary schools in Kurnool district and
for increasing the grants to District Board
to meet the expenditure.

17061

E. 40. H. 25th. (32)

The Kurnool Dt. Bd. is at present maintaining
591 elementary schools, distributed as follows:-

No. of schools having as the highest class				Total
<u>VIII to Standard</u>	<u>VII to Std.</u>	<u>V to Std.</u>	<u>IV to Std.</u>	
19	6	564	2	591

The Dt. Bd. is at present proposed to start 20 additional schools
in villages having no school at all, by diverting the pro-
vision made for the appointment of additional teachers.
As this question of providing schools in school-less villages
has been ~~engaged~~ engaging the attention of the Govt. for
some time past and as for the present no provision
could be made for the purpose in the B. E. for Aug-50,
the Dt. Bd. is being told that it may undertake to
open new schools if it has sufficient funds at
its disposal after meeting all ^{its essential} ~~the normal~~ requirements
under elementary education, by retrenching, if necessary,
expend. in all possible ways. The D. P. I. is also
being instructed to encourage the opening of schools
in as many school-less villages as possible throughout
the Province, under the exercise of the usual
powers of the educational authorities for recognition
and aid. Thus all possible measures are being
taken by the Govt. to provide ^{elem.} schools in all school-
less

Main file Cd
to H. M. with
draft

Draft in main
file under
C. M.

22

entire not only in Kurnool Dt. but in all other Districts also.
Like all other Dt. Bds., the Kurnool Dt. Bd. is
also getting Govt. contributions and subsidies towards its
expenditure on elementary education. Any deficit in its
elementary education account is also made good by means
of a subsidy from Prov. Funds as in the case of other
Dt. Bds. Even during the current year, a ^{special} subsidy of
Rs. 46,500/- is proposed to be paid to the Dt. Bd. to wipe
off the deficit in the R. F. for 1948-49 of the Dt. Bd. E. E.
Edu. Account. As ~~the~~ the Kurnool Dt. Bd. is thus being
treated in the matter of grants similar to other Bds.,
there appears to be no reason to accord a special
treatment to the Kurnool Dt. Bd. and give
enhanced grants.

MSM
9/3/49 S. H. N. (C. S.)

TSA
12.3.49



HIGHER SUBSIDIARY PIP AMBUSTON, M.L.A.
DEMAND NO. XV
P of P.E. 206-257
647
17064
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,48,39,800
For EDUCATION by Rs. 100
To elicit the policy of the Government in
regard to Medical inspection of Girls' & Boy's Schools.

E. & P. H. Dept.

Please see the Note for the Cabinet on pp.137-140
c.f. of G.O.No.2841-Edn., dated 12-11-48. In paragraph
1 of the Note previous history of the scheme of medical
inspection of pupils ~~in force~~ is given. In paragraph
3 to 5 of the G.O. details of a scheme worked out
by H.M.(Edn.) for the re-introduction of medical
inspection of pupils are given. Subsequently the
scheme was considered at a conference of H.M.(Edn.),
H.M.(Food), H.M.(P.H.), S.G. etc. and a revised scheme
was formulated as on pages 69-71 of the note file.
After a lengthy discussion it was finally decided that
the matter need not be taken up immediately - vide
H.M.'s minute on page 84 N.F. of the G.O.



MSM
8/3/49 S. H. N. (C. S.)
150
12.4.49

24

Spent

From

The Asst Secretary to Govt
E.P.H. Dep.

(14)

253

To

The Dy. Director of Public Instruction

Budget Demand - Education - Cst. Division.

Recd
of
8/3/49

Please let me know positively
before this week the number of Secondary Schools,
~~High~~ ^{for girls} ~~Elementary~~ Secondary Grade Training Schools,
Higher Elementary Grade Training Schools ^{and} ~~for women~~
Lower Elementary Grade Training Schools separately
for each year 1944-45, 45-46, 46-47, 47-48
+ 48-49. Separate figures may be given
for Govt Schools and aided Schools. In
the case of ^{the} ~~these~~ ^{these} schools for
girls, ^{the} ~~these~~ ^{these} ^{under} ^{local} ^{boards} ^{the} ^{also} ^{below}

DM
8/3/49

8/3/49

26

3, 38

C.F. 334.

27

OFFICE OF THE

Date 8/1 1914 . Hours . Minutes .

TELEPHONIC MESSAGE.

From D.P.G. To Asst. Secy to Govt. EP.

Ref. your M.O. to day re.
Sub. ~~to~~ Demand - Edu-
cat. motion

The figures required
are furnished below

Secondary schools for girls

	44-45	45-46	46-47	47-48
Govt. Schools	34	45	62	52
Mun.	4	4	7	7
Id.	3	4	8	8
Aided	91	109	113	111
Unaided	14	3	1	1
Total	146	168	181	185

Please write on both sides

Contd. in
next page

28

C.F. 304.

29

OFFICE OF THE

Date _____ 194 . Hours _____ Minutes _____

TELEPHONIC MESSAGE.

From

2nd class figures

To

Secondary School figures

17-68	45-19	68-69
37	34	56
48	47	10
88	81	11
		119
		196

Training School figures

14-8	15-6	16-7
34	36	38
44	44	44
34	38	44
69	78	82

Please write on both sides

C.F. 304.

OFFICE OF THE

Date 194 . Hours Minutes

TELEPHONIC MESSAGE.

From

To

Particulars of training school arranged
according to various grades are
not available

SS
243/17

Please write on both sides.

P of B.E. 206-257

652

BEGUN SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN, M.D.A.

DEMAND NO. XV

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,40,29,800

For EDUCATION by Rs. 100

To point out the inadequacy of secondary and Training schools for Girls.

EDUCATION & P.H. DEPT. (C1)

Secondary schools for Girls.

The number of secondary schools has increased during the last five years as the statement below will show:

SECONDARY SCHOOLS for Girls.

	44-45	45-46	46-47	47-48	48-49.
					<u>Tentative</u>
Government.	34	45	62	52	56
Municipal.	4	4	7	7	10
Board.	3	4	8	8	11
Aided.	91	109	113	117	119
Un-aided.	14	3	1	1	-
Total:	146	165	191	185	196

Training Schools for girls.

There was a marked increase in the number of training schools for women since 1944-45 as shown below:

	44-45	45-46	46-47	47-48	48-49
					<u>Tentative</u>
Government.	34	36	38	37	34
Municipal	-	-	-	-	-
Board.	-	-	-	-	-
Aided	34	38	44	48	47
Un-aided.	1	1	-	-	-
Total:	69	78	82	85	81

The number of pupils in training schools during the years 1945-46 and 1946-47 and 1947-48 is as follows. Figures for 1948-49 are not available.

	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48
Secondary Grade.	930	1,191	960
Elementary Grade.	4,049	4,914	5,145

P.T.O.

The rates of stipends for candidates under training were enhanced from Rs.8 to 12 per mensem for Elementary grade and from Rs.12/- to Rs.18/- per mensem for secondary grade. ^{in 1946 as} ~~This increase is~~ a temporary measure for inducing more candidates to come forward for undergoing training. Whenever there is demand for admission into training schools either new schools are opened or additional sections are added to existing schools.

901018 Edn
21.5.49

10/3/49

AS IV
S
10/3/49

187
13.2.49



022/10/3

157

16

38

D.S. 206-257.

10/3/49.

K.M. SETHI, B.A., B.L., B.L.A.,

DEMAND NO. XV.

To reduce the allotment of Rs.9,40,29,800 for EDUCATION by Rs. 100

To point out the need for taking efficient steps to enforce compulsion in Elementary Education by issuing notices of prosecution through the Police instead of through Revenue authorities and other steps.

17080

Amendment No. 2

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

Compulsory elementary education is being enforced by means of the rules framed under section 44 of the Madras Ele. Edn. Act. Originally the power to impose penalties on parents or guardians of defaulting children vested with the local body itself. The Act has since been amended transferring the power to the D.E.Os. The amendments to the rules made under the amended Act will be found in G.O. No.2216-Edn., dated 16-10-47. Under rule III - 7 of the rules, notices issued by the Presidents of Attendance Committees and ~~D.E.Os.~~ ^{D.E.Os.} orders imposing penalties on guardians shall be served on the guardians by village munsifs in non-municipal areas. The Hon. Member presumably wants ^{this} manner of service of notices by village munsif to be replaced by a system under which the notices or orders shall be served on the guardians by the police.

J

When in April 1948 the D.P.I. proposed that the scheme of compulsory ele. edn. need not be further extended, he was asked for a comprehensive report of on the factors which hindered ~~in~~ the success of the scheme. In reply, he indicated lack of cooperation of the village officials as one of the factors ~~con~~ ^{which} ~~tributing to the failure~~ ^{hindered the success} of the scheme. No concrete instances of lack of cooperation of the village officials ~~were~~ ^{have} however, mentioned by the Director. It is, therefore

38

no 1731

Park Town, Madras. The Pudukottah Printing Press has since been merged in this Province and may be regarded as a Branch Press of the Central Press, Mint Buildings. Since the advent of the present Government there has been no drastic change either in the policy or administration of the Government Press ~~except~~ the reorganisation of and regrouping of the staff and granting enhanced scales of pay for bettering the conditions of the workers.

An Expert Committee has since been constituted to go into the working of the various departments of the Government Press and suggest ways and means for running it on more efficient lines. The Committee has been specially asked to report on the administration, accounting ~~and~~ business arrangements and the supervision of the Press. On receipt of the report of the Expert Committee certain changes may be effected.

The Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee recommended that the Stationery and Printing Departments should be amalgamated and that necessary retrenchment in expenditure should be effected. The question is still under correspondence with the S.G.P. and it may take some time before the proposal ~~is~~ materialises. The revision of the scales of pay of workers in the Government Press were revised in G.O. 78, Fin., dated 6-2-47 and G.O. 916 Fin., dated 26-11-47 and certain representations have also been received from the S.G.P. for removing certain cases of anomalies on the question of fixation of pay of the Press subordinates, and they are under the consideration of Government. The question of revision of service rules of the Govt. Press subordinates is also under separate consideration.

It is not known on what further points the M.L.A. desires to discuss policy in regard to the Press. Their suggestions, if any, if they are useful may be promised consideration.

JP 10/2/49
 DM 11/3/49 S
 15/3/49

On the proposal of retrenchment in the Press the matter is under consideration. The composition, improvement the counting process, service in the purpose of fixation of pay in the revised scales has been placed before the Standing Fin. Com. for their consideration.



37

Edn. H. H. Dept

Demand XV - Edn - Rs 9,40,29,800

but Motani No: 138.(326)

Sri. K. Bokkai Gowder. - To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,40,29,800 for Edn by Rs 100.

18072 A

(To draw the attention of Govt to the need for establishing a college in the Nilgiris district).

The question of opening a Govt. College in the Nilgiris it was examined recently. The Fin. Dept. advised that there was not a very good case for starting a college in the best of times as Coimbatore is within 50 miles of Ooty and even nearer to Wellington, Coonoor and Kotagiri. They also stated that in the present financial stringency the proposal ought clearly to be deferred. H. H. (Edn) and H. H. (Fin) agreed and orders were issued accordingly - please see go no: 3058 Edn & 31248. The motion may be opposed and the M.L.A. informed that the matter will be re-considered when the financial position of the Province improves.

h

DM 9/3/49 S
 9/3/49

ISA
 13-2-49



09/10/49

158.

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,40,29,800

(To discuss adult education)

E. & P. H. Dept.

In April 1946 the Govt. sanctioned a scheme of Adult Education. The scheme provided for the opening of adult literacy schools, training of staff for adult literacy work, opening of rural colleges for giving higher educational training for persons who have had some school education already, training of camps for social service, training of camps for citizenship and youth workers and visual instruction. The progress made in 1948-49 in the working of the scheme is given on pages 37-39 c.f. of linked file I. Provision has been made in the next year's budget for continuing the scheme.

In February the Govt. sanctioned the opening of a central film library in the office of the D.P.I. for stocking educational films both sound and silent. The intention is to issue the films on loan to educational institutions and private agencies on such terms and conditions as might be laid down by the D.P.I.

Recently H.M. (Edn.) attended a Provincial Educational Ministers' Conference held at Delhi to consider matters relating to Basic and Social Education. In that connection he wanted that D.P.I. should draw up a scheme of Social Education to cover a period of 5 years.

The Govt. of India have set apart a provision of Rs.90 lakhs for adult and social education to be distributed to the provinces according to the number of illiterates in each province. It is expected that this Govt. will receive a sum of Rs.19,35 lakhs out of this Rs.90 lakhs fund. The Director has been asked to draw up a programme to cover this amount.

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18445

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PU3CF
LF I

OT/1/3

DM
9/3/48

13.2.49

Demand XV - Edu. Rs 9,40,29,800.

But Mohini No: 130 (653)

Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin:

To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,40,29,800 for Edu by Rs 100.

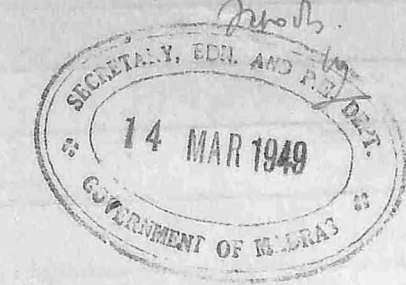
(To elicit information as to the Retrenchment measures of the Govt in the Edu dept).

18/7/68 A

The main recommendation of the R+R. Committee is that the posts of ^{Director} ~~Inspectors~~ of Schools should be abolished. It has been decided that this should be discussed in cabinet. Copies of notes have been circulated to all the H. Ms and the file also has been sent to Public (Specie). The decision of the cabinet is therefore awaited.

The Committee has recommended that a 12 1/2 p.c. cut should be effected in the establishments in all depts. The D.P.S. reported that his dept was a developing dept and that the 12 1/2 p.c. cut should not be applied to ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~depts~~. The matter was discussed in cabinet and the decision was that ~~no~~ ^{no} dept should be excluded from the purview of the 12 1/2 p.c. cut and that H. M. (Edu) should find out how much retrenchment was possible in the Edu dept. The file has been sent to H. M. (Edu) for orders. H. M. has since intimated that he would discuss the matter with the D.P.S.

It is expected, however, that his cut will not be made effective in the case of Staff of Colleges & Schools.



1/3/49

9/3/49

TSA 13.2.49 PTO

126. (1172)

Abolition of the Govt Muslim women's college

18705A

(Paper put
up in another
file)

G.O. No. 393 Edu

28-2-48

The college was opened in 1946. There were only 14 girls in the college in the B.A. class of whom one of the 3 women elected to join the college for Muslim men. 3 were Muslims; in the intermediate class there were only 9 Muslim girls. Govt genuinely felt that it was not worthwhile to maintain a separate college for Muslim women with such a poor strength. In these circumstances the Govt lent the buildings and equipment of the college to Mr. V.D. Ething for running a women's college subject to certain conditions. Subsequently a number of questions were asked in the Leg. Assembly and Council. Some deputations also waited on H.M. (Edu).

It may be added that sufficient facilities exist in this Province for the Muslim women who come forward to join college classes. They can then seek admission into the Ething college which has replaced the Govt. college for Muslim women. The Govt. have also specifically reserved 5 p.c. of the seats in the Queen Mary's College, Madras, for Muslim women. The cut motion may be opposed.

1/2/48.

2/2/48

2/2/48

TSA

13. 2/48

46

(V)

47

Edn and PH Dept

Demand XV - Edn. Rs 9,40,29,800

but motion

No: 141 (1223)

(88/9A)

Sri. Koth Reddi - To reduce the allotment of Rs 9,40,29,800 for Edn. by Rs 100.

(To urge the need (1) for opening Group II and other groups in the intermediate class in Buddapah goat college and (2) for taking up the Veerasiva college in Bellary by the goat.)

Go no: 872 Edn

14.4.48

(N) 29-30

dt: (C no. 52888)

(1) Last year the goat sanctioned the opening of a second grade college at Buddapah with effect from the academic year 1948-49. The college was started with History and Psychology as subjects under Part III of the intermediate with Telugu and Urdu as languages under Part II.

The college is temporarily located in the 2d Board office building on payment of rent.

p 459 (N) LF

In April last Mr. T. Bhuzanga Rao, retired M. Judge, requested the addition of Mathematics and Commerce to the group of subjects in the intermediate. The D.P.O who was consulted, stated that it was then too late to add new subjects for 1948-49 and that the question would be considered in connection with Part schemes for 1949-50.

p 519 (N)

In connection with Part II estimates for 1949-50 the District Subd proposals for opening Group I (Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry) in the college and necessary provision for the scheme has been included.

p 17 of dt

C no. 52888/48

in the budget for 1949-50.

In the meanwhile the Madras University p194
 has pointed out that the existing accommodation
 in the college is ~~deficient~~ ^{deficient} in many respects
 and that the question of granting affiliation
 in the new subjects can be taken up for
 consideration only after permanent buildings
 are constructed. The Director had subd p817 (M)
 a proposal to construct permanent buildings
 at a cost of Rs 8 lakhs. But ~~has been~~ ^{the work was}
~~not~~ ^{not} sanctioned owing to financial
 and other reasons - high cost of materials and
 labour and the need to combat inflation. p2347 (N)
 The Director has been asked to renew the
 scheme in connection with Part II estimates p8742 (N)
 for 1950-51 and also to request the
 University not to press for ideal conditions
 in the face of a real demand and to
 grant provision affiliation in science subjects
 for a period of 2 or 3 years within which p19-21 of
 it may be possible to provide permanent
 buildings for the college.

10/3/49

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 13.3.49

(2) Taking up the Veerasaiva College in Bellary by the Govt.

Arising from the refusal of the Govt. to comply with the
 request of the management of the Veerasaiva College, Bellary, for an
 increased grant for the college building, ~~over and above~~ ^{over and above} the amount
 of Rs. 50,000/- already sanctioned, the management has decided to
 close down the College. The Municipal Council, Bellary, has passed
 a resolution requesting Govt. to start a First Grade College or
 to permit the Municipality to run the college, undertaking to
 collect local subscriptions to the tune of Rs. 2 lakhs. The
 request of the Municipal Council is separately under consideration.
 It is understood that a deputation will be meeting the Honourable
 Minister on the subject.

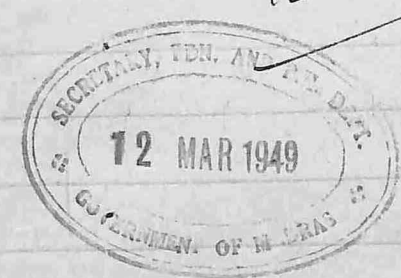
See
 Not for
 x. H. J. N.
 to J. M. S.
 P.C.

12/3/49

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12/3/49



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Edm and P.H. Dept

with the view of...
 major part of...
 Rs 9,40,29,800

But Motion

No 132 (197) - Sri. T. Viswanathan - To reduce allotment by Rs 100 - To discuss the policy of Govt with regard to admission of students in the Govt Professional Colleges and other colleges.

No: 133 (347) - Sri D.V. Ramaswami - To reduce allotment by Rs 100. To discuss the ~~inadequacy~~ ^{inadequacy} of provision for admission into Govt colleges, Arts, Professional and Technical

No: 134 (1321) - Sri. K. Bhaskaran - To reduce the allotment by Rs 100. - To bring to the notice of Govt the inadequacy of the provision for university education and to urge the necessity to regulate admission to colleges so as to get the best results out of the material available

No: 139 (1192) - S. Chakravarthy Sankar Sahib Bahadur - To reduce allotment by Rs 100 - To urge necessity (1) for opening more colleges and (2) for giving free educational concessions to minorities

No: 144 (196) - Sri T. Viswanathan - To reduce the allotment by Rs 100 - To discuss the necessity for increasing accommodation in the Eng. colleges of the Province

PH 2.51

DEPT. OF P.H.

A

admission of more students

As the cut motions above are more or less similar they have been clubbed. The points raised in them may be broadly classified under the following heads:-

- (1) adequacy of provision for higher education.
- (2) rules regarding admission to colleges.

(1) above.

The ~~subject~~ ^{question} has been raised many times in the Leg. Assembly and Council by means of interpellations and the members have been informed that the Govt. are doing everything possible to ~~secure~~ ^{increase} admission to as many students as possible.

The Govt. raised the second grade college at Mangalore to the first grade from the current academic year. They also started a second grade college at Buddapeah from the current academic year. In addition, the Govt. approved the Director's proposals to increase the number of seats in the Junior Intermediate classes of the Govt. colleges, Mangalore and Anantapur. A number of private colleges were opened in recent years. Additional seats would have been provided in the existing private colleges also.

In the B.E. for 1949-50 the Govt. have made provision for the starting of the following ^{new} courses in the existing colleges:-

- (a) Govt. Brennen College, Tallicherry - Opening of Natural Science branch in the Intermediate
- (b) Govt. College, Buddapeah - Opening of first branch in the Intermediate
- (c) Govt. College, Kumbhakum - Opening of Botany introducing for the B.Sc. course.

(d) Rajah's College, Padmakallai - Opening of B.Com. course.

The opening of these new courses will enable more students to secure admission to college classes. Figures of admission to college classes in recent years have been supplied to H.C. separately. It will be obtained from these figures that the number of students admitted to college classes has been steadily on the increase.

(2) above.

p 1 of (B)

The Govt. have not fixed any rigid communal proportions for admission to Govt. colleges. Principals of colleges have been requested while making selections for admission to all classes in their colleges, to exercise the realist sense in seeing that due representation is given to non-Brahmans, to all minority communities, to Muslims, to Harijans and to women. The Govt. have also directed that 10 p.c. of the seats in all colleges including private colleges should be reserved for Harijans. It has also been directed that if the number of Harijans exceed the number of seats reserved, as many of these applicants as possible should be admitted. The Govt. have also directed that 5 p.c. of the seats in the Queen Mary's College should be reserved for Muslim women.

p 3 of (B)

As regards Eng. Colleges, in 1943 the Govt. laid down that the total number of seats available should be distributed among the various linguistic areas in proportion to their population.

(K) 2

In 1946, Sri Prakasam introduced a rule of merit for 20 p.c. of the seats. After the introduction of the rule a very large increase in the number of

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Students, belonging to the Brahmin Community, was noticed. That increase led to an agitation in the Province from other Communities that the Brahmins were introducing the their end of the wedge and were trying to monopolise all educational opportunities for themselves. The rule was not therefore continued beyond one year.

Please see page 2
JF (K)

In 1947 orders were issued to the effect that for admission to Eng. Colleges communal proportions as laid down in the service rules, should be followed as far as practicable. These orders are still followed.

147 (B)

It may be pointed out here that the measures taken by the Govt. are only meant to meet the ends of social justice and to provide opportunities for all Communities.

(K)

The figures of admission to the Eng. Colleges during the last two years commencing were as follows:—

	N.B.	N.B. (Backward)	B	Muslims	Anglo Indians	Harjans
1947-48	116	60	66	30	39	10
1948-49	151	52	52	24	28	13

Mr. M.D. Senait has requested that free educational concessions may be granted to minorities. At present half fee concessions are allowed to poor Muslim students and to students of backward Communities. Full fee concessions are granted only to Harjans. Grant of full fee concessions to all minority Communities is obviously unnecessary and impossible. As the matter may be agreed.



10/11/49

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11/11/49 H. (G)

TSA 13/3/49

13/12/49

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OFFICE OF THE

Date 194 . Hours Minutes

TELEPHONIC MESSAGE.

From D.P.I

To A.S. LYPH

Ref. Your Ltr. dt 9/3/49
reg. the No. of Harjans
in Edu dept.
There are two Harjan
Officers (men) in the administrative
section of M.F.S. The
No. of Harjan Officers employed
in the Collegiate branch
of the M.F.S. is one. Figures
relating to the subordinate
Educational service are furnished
here after.

Please write on both sides

56

2

C.F. 304

57

OFFICE OF THE

Date 194 .

Hours Minutes

C. No 18813

TELEPHONIC MESSAGE.

From

D.P.G.

To

As. E.H.H.

Additional (men) Dy Inprs 6.

+ J. Dy. Inprs 2.

Women nil

Schools Mens branch 4

Women 2

Collegial branch (men) 2

(women) nil

figures relating to the

secondary grade Teachers are

not available now.

10/2/49

Please write on both sides

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(5)

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Edu & P. H. Dept

Demand XV - Edu. - Rs 9, 40, 29, 800

but motion
No: 131 (909).

En B.S. Murthy - To reduce the allotment
of Rs 9, 40, 29, 800 for Edu
by Rs 100.

(To discuss the dearth of
Hanjani officers in the Dept
in the Madras Ed. Service
for men and women).

* Ganesamuthi
Bullappa

② Subhish in
Dang College

Q. No. 3437 P(1)

⑤ 21-11-47

There are two Hanjani officers ^(Men) in the M.E.S.
(Administrative section). There is also one ^④ in the College
section. ^{Direct} Recruitment to the M.E.S is made by the
M.P.S.C. in accordance with the senior rules. If
qualified men are available they will surely be
selected. It is no doubt true that the number of
Hanjani officers in the M.E.S. is small. With the
increased facilities Hanjani are now having for
higher education it may be expected that the
number will increase in future.

11/3/48

12/3/48

TSA

12-3-48

I think we have given Harijans age-relaxation for recruitment.

That may be put up for my information.

Rule
10(d),
p 147
of Service
Regulations
V.R.T.
Borah
112

Subd. yes. The age rule does
not apply to Hanjani

12/3/48

14 MAR 1948
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

TSA

12-3-48

12 MAR 1948
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

TSA

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reference —

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- (1) to report on the possibility of developing the college as an institution for higher teaching and research
- (2) to suggest ways and means that may be followed to achieve that end
- (3) to suggest the qualities to be prescribed for the Principal

The Committee has ~~sent~~ ^{subd} its report. Arrangements are being made to place a copy of the report ~~on~~ ⁱⁿ the table of the House in connection with a day Assembly question. The report was referred to the D.P.C. and the University of Madras for their views. The Director has just sent his remarks. The University's reply is awaited. After that also is read the whole question will be examined.

~~The end of this may be approved.~~

11/3/49

E. & P.H. (G2)

This Govt. have so far given grants to the three Universities towards the establishment of research courses relating to Technology, Engineering and Science. The undermentioned amounts of grants have been sanctioned by Govt. for ~~research~~ ^{certain} research schemes:--

Name of University.	Scheme for which grant was sanctioned.	Amount of grant sanctioned.		Remarks
		Recur-ring.	Non-recur-ring.	
		Rs.	Rs.	
Andhra University.	M.Sc. courses in Geophysics.	28,300/-*	1.5 lakhs**	*2/3 grant subject to a maximum of Rs. 28300. **Half-grant subject to a limit of Rs. 1.5 lakhs

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Name of University.	Scheme for which grant was sanctioned.	Amount of grant sanctioned		Remarks
		Recur-ring.	Non-recur-ring.	
		Rs.	Rs.	
Annamalai University.	Engineering and Technological Courses.	2 lakhs.	10 lakhs.	not paid
Sir Arthur Hope	Sir Arthur Hope Laboratories.	..	2.25 lakhs.	not paid
Madras University.	Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology.	0.85 lakhs.	7 lakhs.	not paid

Vice Chancellor
The Madras University ~~has~~ recently submitted proposals for the development of research courses in Physics, Chemistry etc., and ~~an~~ ^{has} applied for a grant for the purpose. In view of the provision ~~of Rs. 50 lakhs~~ the Govt. are making in the next year's budget for the reorganisation of the science departments of the Presidency College, the University's proposals have been deferred for the present.

Among the aided colleges, the Loyola College, Madras, has recently opened B.Sc. (Honours) course in Chemistry, and the Govt. have sanctioned the following grants for this scheme:--

Building grant for the Chemistry Laboratory	Rs. 2 lakhs.
Grant for the purchase of equipment.	Rs. 1.205 lakhs.

These schemes have been treated as Post-War Development Schemes.

It may be stated that at the initiative of Mr. C. Rajam, it is proposed to start a new institution, called the Madras Institute of Technology, for the promotion and advancement of higher education in Science, Technology and Industries and for the establishment and maintenance of a Research Laboratory or laboratories in the Sciences and Industries etc., and The sponsors of the proposed institution have asked ~~the~~ for Govt. aid. The question of admitting the institution to Govt. aid like any other aided institution is receiving the attention of Govt. Details in respect of the proposed aid are being worked out.



11/3/49
13/2/49

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Edn and P.H. Dept
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But Motun
No. 140 (1201A)

Demand XV - Edu - Rs 9,40,29,800

Sri. G. Kumaraswami -

To reduce the allotment of
Rs 9,40,29,800 for Education by Rs 100 -
(To urge the need for opening an
Arts College at Chiriacale)

H-1-74 of
Go No: 3037 Edu
(A) 2-12-48

H-1-7 of 9 (A)

In connection with the last II
scheme for 1949-50 the D.P.S. subd
a proposal for the opening of a Govt
second grade college at Chiriacale
in the North Vizagapatnam district
with effect from the academic year
1949-50. The Govt decided that the
proposal should be deferred in view
of the present financial stringency.
The M.L.A. may be informed that
the question will be ~~re-~~ considered
as soon as the financial situation
improves. The cut motion may be
opposed.



JSM
11/3/49
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13-2-49

151 -- 481
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H. H.S. NUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR, M.D.A. 67
M.S. ATAULLAH KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR, M.L.A.DEMAND NO.XV.To reduce the allotment of Rs.9,40,29,800
for EDUCATION by Rs.100/-

To discuss (a) *****

(b) The need for provision of
physical Education.

2 *****

EDUCATION & P.H. DEPT.(C1)Physical Education can be considered under the
following four heads:

1. Supervision
2. Teaching
3. Training
4. Playgrounds.

1. Supervision : The present supervisory staff consists of a Chief Inspector of Physical Education who is a touring officer for the whole Presidency for organising and inspecting Physical Education work. Besides, he assists Government colleges under the control of the D.P.I. for acquainting himself with the Physical Edn. work done in them and make suggestions for improvements. He is assisted by Regional Inspectors of Physical Education. The question of increasing the supervisory staff by the appointment of four district Inspectors of Physical Education⁵ be designated as Deputy Inspectors of Physical Education and two women Physical Inspectresses was considered and dropped as it was thought that before sufficient number of Physical Training⁶ instructors ~~are~~^{were} appointed in schools the need for increased supervisory staff was not considered necessary. Though a large number of properly qualified and trained Physical Education teachers have been appointed in many schools, several schools till continue to have unqualified and untrained physical Education teachers.

2. Teaching: The Government Post-war five year plan.

provides for the appointment of a Physical Training Instructor for every 250 pupils and ^{the will be implemented} it is being sought ^{to implement the scheme.} 60 Stipends at the rates of Rs.18/- per mensem are granted to men and women to undergo Physical Training for the Diploma and Higher Grade Certificate courses.

Government have ordered that a prominent place should be given to Physical Education in the curriculum of Training Institutions. To improve the teaching in Physical Education the Govt. appointed a committee to revise the syllabus of Physical Education ⁱⁿ secondary schools. The committee submitted its report which has been referred back for certain reasons. A similar committee is being constituted for composing a syllabus for physical education in Girls' schools. A committee as recommended by the Bhore Committee has been constituted to go into the whole question of how to make Physical Education a compulsory and an examination subject for the Elementary and secondary Grade training courses and for Teacher's Training Colleges and to formulate definite proposals on the subject.

A substantial token of encouragement to Physical Education teachers was given by the sanction of special allowance of Rs.10/- per month of Physical Education teachers who have Higher Grade certificates and Rs.5/- a month to those who had lower grade certificates from the year 1943-44.

3. Training. At present there is only one fully equipped college of Physical Education run by the Y.M.C.A. The Govt. had a Physical Training school for women run by them till recently. That school had to be handed over to the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education after the resignation of Mrs. Buck ^{the Principal.} To make this college more useful for the training of Physical Education teachers of the Province there is a proposal to take over the Y.M.C.A. under the Govt. management by paying compensation or allow the college to run by the Y.M.C.A. with greater Government control.

Go. 943 Edn
7.5.49 (E)

Go. 3038 Edn
2.12.48 (G)

para (4) on p.79 of
the Government Report
on Public Instruction

Go. 3039 Edn
2.12.48 (G)

The question of opening Training centres at Saidapet, Rajahmundry and Bellary to train additional Physical Education Instructors was deferred on financial grounds.

4. Playgrounds: Provision of playgrounds in most schools is very inadequate. Minimum playground requirements are insisted upon in respect of all schools. Schools have been given a period of time ^{within} which to get the necessary playgrounds with Government help by way of grants or loans. New schools are ordered not to be recognised if they do not provide necessary playgrounds while applying for recognition. To help aided and Local Bodies schools to get adequate playgrounds a sum of 1 lakh per year has been provided for distribution to schools as a part of the new policy of a ten year plan.



11/3/49 S. H. T. (S. H. T.)

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70

Notes of speech of the Hon'ble Sri T.S. Avinashilingam,
Minister for Education, while moving the demand for
Education in the Assembly on 12-3-1949.

SECRETARY, T.D.M. AND P.E. DEPT.
14 MAR 1949
GOVT. OF MADRAS

In moving the Demand for Education, I would like to say in
brief a few words about our Educational Reorganisation Schemes.
I had looked forward with pleasure to the discussion of these

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schemes on an earlier date when I had expected the views of the
various members of this House on this very important matter.
I am sorry it could not come up earlier for discussion. I must
satisfy myself with a short account of the Reorganisation Schemes
before you today so that the House may give any suggestions they
want to give on this matter. It is unnecessary for me to add that
the Government will consider very earnestly all constructive
suggestions that may come from any quarter of the House.

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12/3/49
Plancher m.

Many of us are familiar with the faults in the prevalent
system of education. It has been said it was merely bookish,
that it trained people merely to be clerks, ^{and} that it did not
develop leadership and confidence in our children. It was pointed
out that it did not give them the strength and the training to eke
out a livelihood and thus it did not equip people for life. It was
also said that it did not contribute towards the formation of
character and high ideals and did not impart civic sense or the
sense of citizenship to our children. Many of our educational
experts have pointed out that such a system of education was not
suited to the genius of our people and that a system of education
suited to our needs and conditions must be evolved. When taking
up the reorganisation of education, care must be also taken to see
that we have a comprehensive views of education as a whole, instead
of dealing with it in parts.

Many of our National leaders have thought over this matter and
expressed their views in it. Many educational Commissions and Com-
mittees had been constituted which have submitted their reports.
This Government also issued a Questionnaire to elicit opinion on
important matters concerning educational reform. At the instance of
Government, the Secondary Education Board considered these matters

and set up an Expert Committee consisting of some of the most prominent educationists in the province to suggest the necessary reform in our system of secondary education. That Committee went thoroughly into the matter and made their recommendations. These recommendations were sifted by the Secondary Education Board. After having been passed by that Board, it was put up before the Provincial Advisory Board of Education which consists of representatives of all the Universities as well as other distinguished educationists. After having been approved by the Provincial Advisory Board of Education, the task of drawing up syllabuses for the various subjects under the Reorganisation Schemes were entrusted to experts in these subjects. Twentyseven Committees worked hard and drew out the detailed syllabuses in various subjects. These, in turn, were approved by the Secondary Education Board and later on by Government. Before proceeding further, I must convey to the distinguished educationists who were members of these committees the warm thanks and appreciation of Government for their hard and able work, but for whose expedition and earnestness, the reorganised schemes could not have been introduced this year.

Any scheme of reorganisation of education must bear in mind the various needs of the people for which they must be equipped. One of the chief defects in the present system of education was that it led to a blind alley. Boys went through the High School and did not know what they were fit for in life at the end of it and so many blindly joined the Intermediate. After the Intermediate also, many could not see any better and if they were well-to-do they joined the B.A. Classes and so on. One of the chief reforms advocated by great educationists for over a quarter of a century, has been that a large number of boys and girls who cannot afford to go beyond the secondary school stages must be trained for some avocation within that stage while such of those who can afford to go to higher education may be allowed to do so.

But education is something more than merely training for a living. It is not enough if we can make a boy or a girl an earning member. It is necessary also that he or she must have a social sense. He is the member of a society in which he lives and has his being. A man may earn well and be ever so much intelligent but if he does not have a social sense and the quality to get along with others in amity and in cooperation, his life cannot be happy. And so, it is absolutely necessary that this social sense must be given in schools in theory as well as in practice. It is not sufficient if he is merely taught social sciences like History, Geography or Civics by way of intellectual equipment but it is necessary that he should have a co-ordinated sense of all these social sciences in addition to practical training based on this knowledge.

In addition to being a member of his own community, every man is also a member of a State. The modern state is a sum total of the individuals constituting it, in which everyone has rights to enjoy and duties to discharge. For any democracy to function, it is essential that people must cultivate not only a sense of neighbourliness and social sense with the people around them but also a sense of citizenship by which one is keenly aware of not only his rights but also his responsibilities to the state of which he is a part. To live together and to plan and work for the State, is the very essence and foundation of democratic life. Any education worth the name in modern times must provide for this training in citizenship. The family is the essential and indispensable unit of any society. The working man or woman turns back to the home for security as well as for a restful life. In fact, the home is the unit in which men and women live and where children are brought up. Unless the home is made happy, men cannot do their work in peace and in joy. The persons who can make the home pleasant and happy are the women, the wife or the mother of the household as the case may be. It has been pointed out that it was in this respect that our old system of education where the same type of education was given both for boys and girls,

has been most lacking. Unless the curricula in our girls schools are reorganised to suit the necessities of their life at home, it cannot be said to train them for life. These four factors, viz., training for a living, cultivation of a social sense, equipping children with the knowledge and practice of the rights and duties of citizenship and training our women for above all a cultural view of life based on purity, devotion & character--their duties and responsibilities--these are the essential needs of any modern society.

Now coming to the methods of education, our education has been merely bookish and it did not give the people a practical training. Children study many things through books without understanding them. Mere examinations have dominated our schools. A boy is considered good or bad according to the marks he secures in examinations, whatever may be his other qualities. The result has been it has put a premium on mere bookish reading and marks in examinations and not valued practical attainments, leadership or character. It has been pointed out that education should be based on experience and only such an education will be retained by the children through life. This principle of education through activity and experience has been accepted all over the world both in the elementary and the secondary stages and if any education is to be effective in inculcating knowledge as well as good habits, it must be based upon the right kind of activities. These are the essential elements which any educational reorganisation must bear in mind. And this is exactly what has been done in the recent Reorganisation of Education in our province.

In the primary stage, the Government have accepted Basic Education as their declared policy. Basic Education was accepted by this Govt. not for the mere reason that Mahatma Gandhi is the father of the scheme. Mahatma Gandhi himself never wanted us to accept anything unless we are thoroughly satisfied that it is good for the country. Today, if this Government have accepted

basic education as their policy, it is because they are convinced that it is the best type of education that can be made available in this country. As I had referred to above, education through activity is a principle accepted all over the world. Education through a constructive and continuous craft which will be the basis of these activities is the contribution of Mahatma Gandhi to Education and this is by no means new in educational ideology. Neither are we the only people who have accepted basic education. The Govt. of India have accepted this policy of basic education, not after the Congress came into power but long before 1947 in the days when Congressmen were in jail. The Post-War Reconstruction Committee Report, commonly called the Sargent Report, has put its seal of approval on basic education and has advocated its expansion throughout India. The basic principles as laid down by Mahatma Gandhi were accepted in that report. All the provinces in India have accepted basic education as their policy. The Govt. of India have even gone so far as to say that their grants for primary education will be available to us only when we work on basic education lines. Recently, there was a conference of Education Ministers in Delhi presided over by the Education Minister to the Govt. of India, the Hon'ble Moulana Abul Kalam Azad. The Govt. of India have provided a sum of Rs.50 lakhs for training of teachers in primary schools. They have made it expressly clear that this money will be available only for training teachers in Basic Education, to enable the spread of Basic Education. The Govt. of India are also considering the giving of a grant on a 30: 70 percent basis, 30% to be given by the Govt. of India for a scheme of compulsory elementary education on basic lines, and this also will be available to this Govt., only if the expansion is on Basic lines. And so, I would like to make it clear that Basic Education is no more a fad of this Govt., but a well-considered scheme based on well-recognised principles of education and accepted by all the provincial Governments as well as the Centre. Arrangements have been made to retrain all the staff of our Training Schools in

Basic Education. A provision of Rs. 4.48 lakhs has been made to open 17 Basic Training Schools in the next year. An allotment of Rs. 12 lakhs has also been provided to build 10 units of Training Centres in the various parts of the province. The House will be glad to hear that the Training Colleges in the City will hereafter be providing for Basic Education in their courses of studies from the next year and the University has also taken up in right earnest the re-organisation of L.T. course in that basis. It is expected that all the Training Schools in the province will be put on Basic lines in the course of the next four years.

Coming to Secondary Education, the reorganisation scheme has taken into account all the defects of the present educational system and has taken steps to remove them. In the new scheme, activities have been provided in the middle school classes. There will be a basic craft, the activities in which will be exploited for the purpose of education. In addition to the basic craft there will be activities based on social studies, citizenship training, excursions, school assemblies, etc., which will make instruction not merely bookish but practical. Syllabuses have been formed for the integration of such subjects as History, Geography, and Civics into one subject called Social Studies. Training in Citizenship also has been provided for. These imply not only bookish or merely intellectual study but also the giving of such social and civic training which will enable people to develop their sense of responsibility towards society as well as the State. In addition, this will develop team work and a sense of leadership. Besides, the bifurcation of studies, recommended by various committees on education for the last quarter of a century has also been accepted and courses have been provided for the subjects of Civil Engineering, Agriculture, Secretarial, Teaching Practice,

Domestic Science, arts and crafts. Special grants have been offered to such schools as may come forward to provide these courses. Fifty schools were chosen for this purpose in the current year. A provision of Rs.3.97 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for next year to introduce these schemes in 50 more schools in the ~~year~~^{next} year.

Women's Education has been organised on right lines. With a view to make their training more purposeful, home-craft has been made the basic craft for all Girls' Schools so that it will train them for life. Home-craft implies not only such things as nutrition, kitchen work and related subjects but also the proper upbringing of children, nursing, etc. These must be inculcated with a proper national and cultural background consistent with the highest traditions of our country. I would like to make it clear here that it is not the intention of Government to deny higher education to girls taking such subjects. Such of those girls who choose Domestic Science may enter courses of studies in the Universities if they desire to do so. This aspect of re-organisation seeks to train the large majority of girls for the avocation which they may choose in life later on.

I am grateful to the Teaching profession for taking up the working of the reorganised scheme warmly and wholeheartedly. As this House is aware, there was some opposition to the scheme when it was first introduced in the beginning of the year. That opposition was mainly due to a want of understanding of the implications of the scheme as well as their unpreparedness for it. As I had explained before, the principles behind the reorganisation have been accepted all over the world. In fact the teaching profession was demanding such a reform of education in its numerous conferences and resolutions. But like other resolutions

in Conferences, they did not expect that the Government will accept them at their word and when it came upon the scene, it was rather sudden. In spite of it, I must congratulate the brothers and sisters in the teaching profession for the energy they have brought forward to make it a success. I have had occasion to go to many of the Districts in this Province. I have addressed scores of Teachers' Conferences and I have found their enthusiasm for the New Education. In fact, those who opposed it loudest then are its great protagonists to-day. Those who are working it have been amazed at the new possibilities for the development of the child in the reorganised scheme of secondary education. I would invite such of the Hon'ble Members of the House who are interested to visit some of the schools, where it is being done. As usual, some schools have required some time to come in a line with the spirit of the reorganisation and I hope they will be able to readjust themselves very soon and share the benefit of the reformed scheme.

With regard to Collegiate Education, this is mainly a matter for the Universities. But there is one aspect of Collegiate Education which any modern Government must take up seriously and that is the aspect of Research. Scientific research is the basis of all our progress in peace as well as in war and no Government can neglect it except at its peril. The standards in India have to be pulled up to come in a line with world standards. And so, it is necessary to establish atleast just a few institutions which can provide scope for higher knowledge and research. It is with this end in view and to make the Presidency College an institution of higher learning and research, that the Government appointed an Expert Committee under the distinguished Chairmanship of Sir C.V. Raman. That Committee has submitted its report. I expect to be able to place the report of the

Committee on the table of the House on a later occasion. That report has been referred to the University and also to the ~~Provisional~~ Provincial Advisory Board of Education. After their opinions are received, the Government propose to take up reorganisation of the Presidency College even in the next collegiate year. A provision of Rs.3.16 lakhs has been provided in the budget for that purpose.

There is one other aspect of education which was lacking in this Province before and that is the matter of Adult Education. It is unfortunate that we did not have any scheme of Adult Education previously. The result was that many people who became literates in schools lapsed back to illiteracy as the habit of reading was not kept up. Apart from literacy, Adult Education should also provide enlarged opportunities for knowledge for such of those adults who might not have had the fortune to go through schools and colleges. It is to provide these opportunities that the Government have come forward with a well-organised plan of Adult Education. In that scheme, Adult Literacy Schools are now being organised. The essential training which will be necessary for teaching adults is being provided in training camps where teachers for Adult Schools are being trained. Camps for training Social Workers have been provided for. The most important of all is the provision of Rural Colleges in which people who have not had the benefit of education will be given courses in more advanced learning so that they can equip themselves for higher education. In Rural Colleges, different courses have been provided for men as well as women as may suit their different needs. This House will be glad to hear that the Government of India have begun to take a keen interest in Adult Education which they have renamed as Social Education. For the purpose of spreading literacy as well as Adult (Social) Education, they have set up an amount of

one crore of rupees. Out of this one crore, 10 lakhs has been reserved for the centrally administered areas and the rest of the 90 lakhs will be distributed to the various provinces on the basis of the illiterate population in the respective provinces. Though this Government will suffer financially if considered on such a basis, yet they expect to get about nineteen lakhs of rupees out of this fund. But to get this amount this Government must contribute an equal amount for Adult Education. With the help of these funds, it is hoped that it will be possible for us to go ahead with our work in Adult literacy and education in the future.

The most potent agency for Adult Education is the Library System. This House is aware of the Library Legislation, passed recently. Rules are being framed under the Act. Provision has been made under the Act for levying a cess for libraries and for the contribution by Government of a similar amount to the Library Committees. A provision of Rs.2 lakhs for giving the contribution has been made in the budget and the Government expect that the rules will be framed and it will be possible to bring the Act into effect early in the next year. In the Act, there is also provision for giving grants to aided libraries and a moderate sum of one lakh has been provided for that purpose also. These sums by themselves may not be much but with the cess and with the additional sum that may be available for the libraries from the allotment of the Government of India for Adult Education, this can be a good beginning.

I must point out that the expenditure on Education is not limited to the amount provided under the Education Demand. As Hon'ble Members are aware, expenditure on Education is incurred under other heads also such as Medical, Agriculture, Veterinary, Labour and Industries. Taking into account

the expenditure for Education provided under all these heads in the Budget for 1949-50 will be as follows:

		Rs.
Education	...	9,38,93,200
Medical	...	22,95,500
Agriculture	...	11,72,200
Veterinary	...	4,59,500
Labour	...	43,14,300
Industries	...	49,39,200
Total	...	10,70,73,900

Thus, it will be seen that the total amount spent for Education in the Province is Rs. 10,70,73,900 which is ^{nearly} 20% per cent of the total expenditure of this Government.

And now, I would like to give a brief survey of the progress of Education in the Province in the last five years from 1944-45 to 1948-49.

YEAR	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.			SECONDARY SCHOOLS.		
	Number of Schools.	Strength.	Expenditure.	No. of sch-ools.	Stren-gth.	Expen-diture.
			Rs.			Rs.
1944-45	36,035	3,027,458	2,46,82,500	840	359,092	28,96,007
1945-46	35,929	3,244,261	2,89,28,403	855	404,938	35,52,147
1946-47	36,148	3,456,085	3,71,50,744	901	441,425	48,61,193
1947-48	36,393	3,695,217	4,32,33,337	971	476,749	53,25,676
1948-49	36,668	3,820,000	5,87,60,800	1041	493,729	91,42,800

(P.T.O.)

YEAR.	ARTS & TRAINING COLLEGES.			ENGINEERING COLLEGES.		
	No.	Strength.	Expenditure.	No.	Strength.	Expenditure.
			Rs.			Rs.
1944-45	50	25,370	19,59,058	1	727	2,57,404
1945-46	54	28,495	23,09,734	2	797	3,27,748
1946-47	57	30,837	29,33,428	4	1106	7,02,076
1947-48	63	34,595	31,79,047	4	1379	15,53,448
1948-49	68	38,000	38,28,800	4	1658	37,37,300

It will be seen from the figures that while the number of children undergoing Elementary Education has increased from 30 lakhs in 1944-45 to 38 lakhs in 1948-49, i.e., by nearly 26 per cent. ~~which~~ ^{which} the number of schools shows only a correspondingly small increase is a good sign and is an indication of uneconomic schools as well as single and double teacher schools becoming less. The expenditure has increased from Rs.2,46,00,000 to Rs.5,87,00,000 that is by nearly 138 per cent. This disproportionate increase is due to the dearness allowances and the higher revision of salaries to the elementary school teachers.

Coming to the Secondary Schools, the number of schools has increased from 840 to 1041 in the same period, while the strength has increased from 3,59,000 to 4,94,000 and the expenditure has increased from 29 lakhs to 91½ lakhs. The number of schools has increased by 24 per cent., the children in Secondary schools by 37 percent., and the expenditure on secondary schools by 215 per cent. in the quinquennium ending with 1948-49. Here again, this large expenditure is due to dearness allowances and the increased ~~grant~~ rates of grants to aided secondary schools and also to the bringing in of all local board schools in the scheme of grant-in-aid.

Coming to the Arts and Training Colleges, the number has increased from 50 in 1944-45 to 68 in 1948-49. (I would like to make it clear that the number given in page 23 of the pamphlet on the "Education Reorganisation Schemes" giving the number of colleges, refers also to Oriental Colleges). The actual number of boys and girls studying in the colleges has increased from 25,000 to 38,000 and the expenditure from 19½ lakhs to 38½ lakhs. It will be seen that while the institutions have increased by 36 per cent., the strength has increased by 50% and the expenditure by 95%.

Coming to the professional colleges under this department, i.e., Engineering Colleges, the colleges have increased from 1 to 4 in the same period. The strength has increased from 727 to 1,658 that is by 128 per cent., and the expenditure has increased from nearly 2½ lakhs to 37½ lakhs. This large increase in expenditure is mainly due to the investment in equipment necessary for the colleges and on buildings. Thus, it will be seen that there has been an all round expansion of education. But, this certainly is not something over which we may rest happy or satisfied. The need for further progress is truly tremendous.

I must here refer to the introduction of a scheme for the spread of compulsory elementary basic education throughout the Province. This matter was considered by the Cabinet. The Cabinet has tentatively approved a scheme to introduce compulsory elementary basic education throughout the Province in 15 years. The ultimate recurring cost of such a scheme will be Rs.445.44 lakhs for Basic Schools and Rs.24.74 lakhs for the training of teachers. It is not merely a question of providing the necessary finance, but also getting the necessary trained

personnel. We would require about 16,000 teachers to provide compulsory elementary education upto the junior basic standard, that is, for 5 years for all the 70 lakhs and odd school-going children in the Province. To do so, it will be necessary for us to start nearly 100 training schools more in addition to the 167 training schools that we have already. This will also, incidentally, mean increased provision for training of teachers for secondary schools and ultimately for colleges. A beginning has been made with the starting of 17 training schools this year. It is expected that we shall be able to have sufficient teachers in the next year so that we may be able to begin compulsion from the next financial year.

I do not like to tire the House by the enumeration of the various other schemes that have been introduced or under consideration in this department. Effective steps are being taken to ensure efficiency in elementary education. This will mean both steps for avoiding wastage as well as providing for better supervision. The matter of providing a school medical service is also under consideration. It has been pointed out that the problem of the school medical service is more of supply of nutrition than mere examination and this very important matter must be examined from that point of view. As all progressive countries, fresh aids to education are also under the consideration of Government and one of them is the introduction of visual aids in schools. About Rs.40,000/- have been allotted for purchase of films for the use of schools and a Film Library is being formed, which ^{it} is expected, will come into operation from the next school year. These films will not be of mere entertainment value, but will be utilized as teaching guides in actual teaching. The use of the film strip is also being invoked. Representations have been made to the Government of India to refund

tax on 16 m.m. projectors purchased for use of educational institutions. There is a reasonable chance of the Government of India accepting this proposal. The possibilities of utilizing the radio for purpose of education of children in schools as well as adults is also being explored.

The House may be aware of the steps taken by Government to develop and enrich the various regional languages in the Province. Post laureateships have been offered in all the four regional languages and Sanskrit. Prizes are being offered to the best books written in the various aspects of knowledge. Provision has been made for the publication of original works on various subjects from amongst ancient manuscripts. Steps are being taken to acquire and nationalise

A Central College of Karnataka Music is being started under the joint auspices of this Government and the Centre.

Meyyappa Chettiar for his free conveyance of his rights in the Poet's works. Help has been given for the preparation of Encyclopaedias in two of the main languages in the Province and I am glad to be able to say that a sample booklet was issued recently with regard to one of them and the work is going ahead. This is one of the biggest efforts made in modern times for the development of any of the Indian languages and it is expected that the first volume will be published in the course of the next financial year. A system of military training for school children on an absolutely voluntary basis as the junior division of the National Cadet Corps is also being organised and officers recruited from amongst schools will be given the preliminary training in the coming Summer vacation. Steps have also been taken to improve the quality of personnel in the service of the Education Department in both the subordinate as well as the gazetted ranks. Provision for the education of defective children has also been enlarged and for the first time

in the history of this Province, a school for mentally defective children is proposed to be opened. To spread the new ideas on education and to retrain teachers, guide books are being arranged to be published for teachers as well as a new magazine for that purpose. Training Camps are also being organized throughout the Province.

I do not like to tire the House further except to say that I have always been grateful to the House for the many constructive suggestions made by them in the past and I am looking forward to such constructive criticisms which may be made to-day. Education, indeed, is a great task for any country. It is particularly so in this country where the educated are so few and the field that education has to cover is so vast. God willing, it is my dream that we should give the children of this country a type of education which will make them strong and noble and that and that only will lay the foundation for a glorious future for this great country. This cannot be done by mere orders of Government or even by mere provision of funds. This can be done only by the willing co-operation of the millions of people in this country. The co-operation of the home, the school and the public are necessary to make any scheme of education a success. All agencies must be united in this great task and I request the earnest co-operation of all concerned in this great work.

These papers may be recorded.
29.3.49

*SM
29/3/49*

*G.O. 914 Edn.
29-3-49*

*Abstract
Budget-1948-50
Notes-Papers
recorded*

Telephonic Message (Post Copy) dated 10-3-1949.

From The Joint Director of Public Instruction,
 Madras.
 To The Assistant Secretary to Government,
 Education and Public Health Department, Madras.



19261

Ref: Your Telephonic Message of 9-3-49 regarding the number of Harijans in the Educational Department.

There are 2 Harijan officers (Men) in the Administrative Section of the Madras Educational Service. The number of Harijan officers employed in the Collegiate branch of the Madras Educational Service is One.

Figures relating to the Subordinate Educational Service are furnished hereunder:--

Administrative Branch.	Dy. Inspectors.	Junior Dy. Inspectors
Men	6	2
Women	Nil.	Nil.
Schools - Men's Branch.	4	
Women's Branch.	1	
Collegiate Branch. - Men.	2	
Women.	Nil.	

Figures relating to Secondary Grade Teachers are not available now.

Joint Director of Public Instruction.

KHR.11-3.

To AS

Edn. & P.H. Dept.

The above information was called for in connection with Budget motion. May be referred to the relevant file.

15.3.49

15/3/49

16/3/49

Your msg sent to analysis made so

Secretary, E. & P.H.

A copy of my reply to the budget discussions on the Demand for Education may be got from the Legislature Secretariat and such of those matters which I had promised to consider may be put up for consideration.

15A
17.3.49
H.M. Education.

Edm and P.H. Sect.

The Secretariat of the Madras Legislature may be requested to put up a copy of this reply. very urgently

18/3/49. 15/3/49

Legre. Sect.

The file may be returned with the copy of H.M.'s reply on the Education

Demand with a request to return the copy now sent.

When done with.

E. & P. H. U.O.

U.O. 2543/49-L.A.
21-3-49.

'M' on page 7 of the speech:- Continuance of Urdu as medium of instruction in elementary schools for Muslims:- Action had already been taken in the matter.

'N' on page 16 of the speech:- Military training to all students:- The provision of military training to students is made under the N.C.C. Act, 1948 of the Govt. of India. The Govt. previously decided to limit the strength of the Senior Division of the N.C.C. to 2000 and Junior Division to 4000. H.Pr. has recently minuted that this question should be reviewed afresh. The Govt. of India have since promised to bear certain items of expenditure on the organisation of the scheme and the question of the strength of the units to be raised in 1949 is under consideration separately.



EpHw. 21034 H47-1 Ed
18/3/49
2543

(File in circulation)

File in circulation

In the circumstances no action is necessary on this.

K.S.K./24-3-49

'P' on page 15 c.f.: (Fee concessions to Harijans):-

Extracts have been taken for separate action.

Page 20:- (Religious instruction in schools)-

Extracts have been taken for separate action.

'Z' on page 15 c.f.: (Action against teachers for alleged communistic activities):- Separate action is being taken on the promise of H.M.(Edn.). The file is being submitted separately.

'B' on pages 16-17 c.f.: (Medical Inspection of School children):- The question of providing food of nutritive value to the school children who are deficient in health is separately under consideration and the D.P.I. has been asked to examine this and submit proposals to the Govt. in consultation with the S.G. and D.P.H. on this.

'P' on page 6 c.f.: The proposal referred to herein was included in the agenda for the 15th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education, held at Allahabad on the 7th, 8th and 9th January 1949. The proceedings of this meeting have not yet been received. The matter will be pursued after the receipt of the proceedings.

MM 29/1/49 AS W 29-3-49



Extract of K above with an extract of P on p.6 c.f. will be given to B section for necessary further action. The copy of H.M.'s reply got from the M.L. Sectt. may be returned to that Dept. The draft u.o. note below is for approval. The papers may then be added to the file at (R).

MM 1/24/49

H.34