Secrt. II-27—104,036—4-11-49.

EDUCATION (195) Department.

MS. SERIES.

closed.

15/28/2

G.O. NO. 3349, EDUCATION,

Dated 21ST DECEMBER 1950.

22

[Despatch Abstract.]

BASIC EDUCATION - Scheme of basic and adult education in the State of West Bengal - Papers recorded.

Back Papers.

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

Further Papers.

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

(V) 1

West Bengal Secretariat
Education Department

D.-O, No. 6398Edn

Calcutta, the 8th August 1950.

pp1-2 (A)

My dear Iyengar,

Your letter No.21710C/50-1 dated the 1st August.

I am enclosing herewith certain printed literature pp3-22 with a typed statement of the progress made in Junior Basic Education and Social Education. pp23-25 I am requesting Dr. S.R. Sen Gupta, Principal, Bengal Engineering College, to furnish you direct the details about 'Battery Charging Sets' which we have acquired for our Social Education centres. These Sets, as I told you, were obtained from the Disposals and may not be at present available in the market.

Yours sincerely,

(D. M. Sen.
Secretary.)

S.A. Iyengar, Esq., ICS,
Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Education Department,
Fort St. George,
Madras 9.

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3

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL.

Education Department.

Education.

MEMORANDUM No. 3194Edn.

FROM DR. D. M. SEN, *Secretary to the Government of West Bengal,*
TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, WEST BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 29th June, 1949.

Subject: Development Scheme No. 122(126)—Introduction of Junior Basic Education (Primary).

1. The comprehensive plan of educational development, which was prepared by the Central Advisory Board of Education and approved by the Government of India in 1944, has since been endorsed by the National Government of India. The Board recommended that India should provide for universal free and compulsory basic education for a minimum period of eight years, *i.e.*, for all children between six to fourteen years of age. They also suggested that though these eight years should cover one integrated course of training, the period may conveniently be divided into two stages, viz.:—

(*i*) Junior Basic (primary: 6—11).

(*ii*) Senior Basic (middle: 11—14).

The Provincial Government have now decided to introduce gradually and systematically free junior basic (primary) education for pupils of the age-group of 6—11. It is accordingly proposed to recondition the existing primary schools of the province with a view to fitting them into the new system. Setting up of new schools and reconstruction of old ones will proceed side by side to make the provision universal as early as the resources of the province permit.

It is not proposed to tie the province down rigidly to any single type of basic school. The form or forms of basic education, which experience proves to be the most suitable for the requirements of the province, or any of its area, should determine the character of basic education to be evolved according to the genius of this region. The principle of learning through "creative activities" will be varied in its character to suit the aptitude of the children leading gradually up to a basic craft or crafts suited to local conditions. Educational consideration should on no account be subordinated to those of "production" and in all craft work as in other spheres of activities, children should be taught to strive for the highest possible standard of which at their age they are capable.

The entire curriculum and course of studies should be harmonised with this principle and the Provincial Government have decided that basic education at any stage and more particularly at the lower stage should not be regarded as paying for itself through the sale of articles produced by pupils. This, however, does not in any way imply that due regard would not be paid to the quality and precision in craft work that could be reasonably expected of children of any particular age.

2. In accordance with the principles enunciated above, Government have decided that basic schools should now be set up gradually in the

province, compulsion being introduced as early as practicable. It is however intended that, subject to the availability of teaching and administrative personnel, as also other essential amenities of education, building, equipment, etc., compulsion should proceed from area to area as the area matures for universal compulsory primary education. During the first five-year period it is intended to cover at least one-fourth of the total area of the province. In the second stage which will commence in the sixth year, the same cycle will be operated in a further fourth of the area, and similar programme will be undertaken in the third and fourth stages. The total period may have to be extended if sufficient funds are not forthcoming within the time specified.

3. Though the setting up of basic schools will be the responsibility of the Provincial Government, they have decided to adopt the following general principles with a view to stimulating all possible co-operation and contribution from the people of the locality as well as from the local Authority:—

(1) Basic schools will be set up as "Government sponsored" schools. They will, according to the provisions of the Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Act, be under the jurisdiction of the District School Boards, but the Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal, assisted by a small Basic Education Board on which the District School Boards will be duly represented, will be responsible for the supervision and proper conduct of these schools. Government will supplement local enterprise, and will be responsible for securing or erecting suitable building and equipment. They will also ensure that the teachers receive the sanctioned scale of pay, the dearness allowance and provident fund admissible. The District School Board will continue to pay the teachers according to their prescribed scales of pay and the balance will be contributed by Government.

(2) Each Junior Basic School will have five classes with an ultimate enrolment of 150 pupils and five teachers including a Head Master. The minimum qualification of teachers will be Matriculation or its equivalent plus basic training; they will receive pay in the scale of Rs. 35—4/2—75—5/2—80 and will also have the benefit of contributory provident fund as may be approved. Free residential accommodation for four teachers will be provided if they reside in the school premises. Dearness allowance will be admissible at the flat rate of 25 per cent. of the salary which will include the additional dearness allowance granted by the District School Board and will in no case exceed the rate admissible to Government servants drawing similar pay.

The Head Teacher will be given a special pay of Rs. 15 per month in addition to his grade pay.

(3) Each Basic School will have a suitable site of about two acres of land which should be contributed by local people free of cost.

(4) A school will have adequate buildings for teaching and residential accommodation for teachers who will be required to be on the spot for long hours to supervise creative work and other out-door activities. A school building will be semi-pucca in character, pucca floor, pucca wall up to the plinth level, or entirely, if local conditions permit, corrugated sheets or asbestos roofing, with suitable ceiling. This type of construction will minimise the cost of maintenance and current repairs. There should be residential accommodation of the type for four teachers on the site. Though the schools may start with four classes, they will be converted into five-class schools with the least possible delay.

Each school will be required to provide at least 2,000 square feet for teaching accommodation and at least 2,500 square feet of residential accommodation with due regard to hygienic requirements, at an estimated

cost of about Rs. 33,000 at the rate of Rs. 7 per square foot on an average, including the cost of a tube well. Government will, however, be prepared to consider any alternative scheme of teaching and residential accommodation which may be provided by local authorities at a more economic cost, provided such accommodation is adequate and conforms to approved principles of school hygiene.

(5) There will be no table and chairs in the school. Provision will be made in due course for low desks at an economic cost, and children will be expected to bring their own mats or *asanas* to sit on. For furniture and equipment each school will be allowed a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,000 in the first year.

(6) In these activity schools with provision for a variety of craft work, the teachers' salary and allowances will constitute 75 per cent. of the school budget, 25 per cent. being other expenditure which will include equipment, books, material for crafts, administration, contingency, maintenance and repairing, loan charges if any, etc.

(7) In addition to the free gift of land which should not be less than two acres, the local people should make a contribution of at least 12½ per cent. of the estimated capital cost, and priority will be accorded to the setting up of basic schools or to the reconditioning of existing primary schools in those places where the proportion of local contribution is higher.

The balance of the capital cost will be borne by the District School Board and the Provincial Government, on an half and half basis. Government will be prepared to render assistance to the District School Board if their financial position so warrant, by granting suitable advance not exceeding their share of the contribution from provincial revenues, towards the construction of buildings. The District School Boards will be required to repay the advance in easy instalments or in any other manner as may be decided by Government.

(8) Government will be responsible for meeting the entire recurring cost of a school, new or reconditioned, less the average amount spent by a District School Board on such a school over the last two-year period. In the setting up of a new school, a District School Board will be required to meet such part of the school expenditure as, on an average estimate, they would have spent on such a school had the school been there.

4. In accordance with the scheme set out above, Government have decided that the programme of opening "sponsored schools" should immediately be undertaken and the Director of Public Instruction should take necessary steps for implementing the same, with the approval of Government.

5. Government are now pleased to order that, during the current year, the programme of development of basic education according to the principles formulated above should be initiated in selected areas of Polba thana in the district of Hooghly. They have, in the first place, selected the villages Puinan, Samshera, Hanral, Alipur, Hasnan and Makhalpur within the jurisdiction of this Thana for the opening of basic schools either by reconditioning the existing Primary Schools or establishing new schools on more suitable sites. The District School Board of Hooghly have accepted the proposal of conversion of existing schools in these villages into Basic Schools on a sponsored basis as contemplated in the scheme outlined above. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to take immediate steps, in consultation with the District School Board of Hooghly, for starting Junior Basic Schools with the staff trained at Balarampur and with such other trained staff as may be found suitable, on the existing sites for the present, pending construction of requisite buildings on new sites according to plans and specifications to be approved by Government. For the present four

teachers should be appointed in each school and the fifth teacher be taken in January 1950. Until quarters for the teachers are constructed alternative arrangements should be made for their accommodation.

Government desire that the preparation of sites, fencing of compounds and planting of trees, etc., and the building programme of the scheme should be completed as expenditiously as possible. The Director of Public Instruction is, therefore, requested to instruct the Secretary of the District School Board to contact leading people of the localities with a view to securing immediately the requisite sites and the possible maximum contribution towards the construction of buildings. It is the intention of Government that the buildings of the proposed six schools, and a further number of such schools as provincial resources may permit should be completed in the course of the current year, so that complete new schools may begin to function early in 1950.

6. The contribution of Government towards the scheme (both recurring and non-recurring) will be made to the District School Board on receipt of the detailed proposals from them.

7. The charge will be met from the provision under the head "V—Development Programme—Introduction of Basic Education" in the current year's 37—Education Budget.

This order has the concurrence of the Finance Department of this Government.

D. M. SEN,

Secretary to the Government of West Bengal.

No. 3194/1(4)Edn.

Copy forwarded to the Home (Development) Office/Finance Department/Accountant-General, West Bengal/Publicity Department for information.

D. M. SEN,

Secretary to the Government of West Bengal.

CALCUTTA;
The 29th June, 1949.

WBGP-49/50-4522A-250

Scheme No. 131 (Revised)

1. **Name of Department.**—Education Department.

2. **Name of the Scheme.**—Scheme for Social (Adult) Education.

3. **Objectives of the Scheme.**—The objectives of the scheme are to make provision for broad-based Social Education including continuation and cultural education, and training for literacy, recreative activities and democratic civic life.

4. **Brief description of the Scheme.**—There are about one crore of illiterate adult population in this province, between the age groups 12 and 40 years. In accordance with the recommendations of the Adult Education Committee (set up by the Provincial Government) who have carefully examined the relevant issues in the light of the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education, it is proposed to set up—

(*i*) an Advisory Committee to advise Government on matters relating to Social (Adult) Education;

(*ii*) an adequate administrative machinery to implement the plan of Social (Adult) Education in a co-ordinated manner;

(*iii*) institutions and camps for training in Social Education and Adult Literacy of personnel required to staff the Social (Adult) Education centres to be established.

Arrangements have already been made to train 600 men and women (matriculates or with equivalent academic qualifications) in training camps in 1948-49 for initiating the scheme in the following year.

From the year 1949-50 one or more adult training colleges will be set up, attached to the Basic Primary Training Colleges. The course of training will be for 8 to 10 weeks and it will be possible to turn out about 800 to 1,000 trained personnel each year.

Social (Adult) Education Centres.—Provision will be made for recreational and cultural education in and through organised centres, libraries, open-air theatres, etc. Modern audio-visual equipment will be fully utilised.

The programme will begin with 600 centres in the first year, adding to them at least 300 fresh centres each year. Simultaneous efforts will be made in all the districts, and areas selected for operation will be in proportion to the population of the different districts. Voluntary organisations engaged in the field of Social Education will be assisted to enable them to co-operate with and supplement the Government programme, wherever possible.

Each Primary (Junior Basic) School in rural areas will house one adult education centre while more than one may be located in a secondary school. Each centre will be conducted by at least two persons, a teacher trained in literacy and the other in Social and Cultural Education.

The duration of the course in each centre will be for a period of two to three months and there will be three such sessions each year. About forty adults will be admitted to a centre so that the total output in a year from each centre may not be less than 100 literate adults. Separate arrangement may be made for women during the afternoon while men will ordinarily receive their training in the evening.

On completion of this course, the adults should continue to receive training in the library centres for at least nine months more. Special syllabus will be prepared so that adults may have the ability to read a newspaper within a year.

Each teacher in literacy will be given an honorarium of Rs. 10 per month plus a small bonus on the basis of the number of adults made literate. Each teacher in social and cultural studies will be given an allowance of Rs. 30 per month. Provision will be made for maps, books, charts and appliances and contingent expenditure in each centre.

Audio-visual Equipment.—Wherever practicable, full use will be made of modern mechanical aids, i.e., audio-visual equipment such as radio, gramophones, film projectors, etc. Mobile vans equipped with audio-visual accessories will be utilised for serving centres in the rural areas.

It is also proposed to assist indigenous folk-education institutions, like *Yatra, Kavi, Kirtan, Kathakata, Tarja,* etc., with a view to revitalising them and make them serve the present-day needs of the community. New contents will be put into them; it will stimulate local talents to reorganise themselves with the object of educating the rural population through recreational methods, such as open air theatres, community singing, folk-dances amongst the tribal people, etc.

5. **Areas selected for application.**—The whole Province.

6. **Other departments concerned.**—Other Development Departments, viz., Public Health and Medical, Agriculture, Industries and Publicity, etc., will be asked to co-operate in the scheme in so far as they propose to educate the people generally in pursuance of their respective programme.

7. **Time expected to be taken for execution.**—Five years. At the end of this period another five-year programme will be undertaken.

8. **Brief details of the staff required and how the staff is proposed to be obtained.—**

A. *Headquarters staff.*—For supervision and co-ordination.

One Provincial Adult Education Officer, B.S.E.S.—Rs. 300—1,000 (with a higher initial pay according to qualifications, if necessary).

Two Assistant Provincial Adult Education Officers (one man and one woman), B.E.S.—Rs. 150—700 (with higher initial pay according to qualifications, if necessary).

One Assistant Provincial Adult Education Officer (Recreations)—Rs. 150—700 (with higher initial pay according to qualifications, if necessary).

One Artist and Designer—Rs. 250—25/2—300.

One Film Librarian—Rs. 200—10—250.

Four Operators of Film Projectors—Rs. 60—4—80.

Four Assistant Operators of Film Projectors—Rs. 50—4—70.

One Upper Division Clerk—Rs. 110—200.

Two Lower Division Clerks—Rs. 45—105.

One Stenographer—Rs. 80—155.

One Typist—Rs. 45—70.

Four Drivers—Rs. 60.

Four Cleaners—Rs. 20.

Eight Servants—Rs. 13—17.

B. (*a*) *District Organisation and Inspection Staff.*

Seventeen District Adult Education Officers, Subordinate Educational Service—Rs. 130—220.

Seventeen Accounts Clerks—Rs. 45—105.

Seventeen Typist Clerks—Rs. 35—60.

Seventeen Servants—Rs. 13—17.

(*b*) *I. Operational Units—200 Units* (*thana units*).

Each thana organisation will consist of the following staff:—

One Circle Assistant—Rs. 75—5/2—90.

II. Mobile Van Units.—17 motor vans each with the following staff:—

One Operator—Rs. 60—4—80.

One Assistant Operator—Rs. 50—4—70.

One Driver—Rs. 60.

One Cleaner—Rs. 20.

C. *Adult Training College.*—This will constitute a separate department of the Training College at Baigachi with the following staff:—

One Senior Lecturer of Methods, B.E.S.—Rs. 150—700.

Two Lecturers in Crafts, S.E.S.—Rs. 125—350.

One Lecturer in Social Science, S.E.S.—Rs. 125—350.

One Lecturer in Applied Psychology, S.E.S.—Rs. 125—350.

One Typist Clerk—Rs. 35—60.

Two Servants—Rs. 13—17.

Fifty extension lecturers in a Session at Rs. 60 each—Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 9,000 per annum.

Staff will be recruited locally as far as possible.

9. **Rough estimate of cost for each year of the first 5-year plan** (in thousand of rupees).

	1st year, 1947-48.	2nd year, 1948-49.	3rd year, 1949-50.	4th year, 1950-51.	5th year, 1951-52.	Total.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Capital	217	522	582	642	1,963	714	776
Recurring	33	864	1,208	1,554	3,659	1,882	2,214
	250	1,386*	1,790	2,196	5,622	2,596	2,990
		300					

*Financial stringency necessitated the reduction of the provision above to the figure below.

The estimate above is subject to availability of funds otherwise the duration of the operation may have to be extended.

10. **To what extent is the scheme productive and/or cost recoverable?**—Not directly productive in terms of money but it is planned to make the people better informed and equipped for productive work.

11. **To what extent the scheme will cater for returned service personnel or refugees?**—Refugees with requisite qualifications will be given preference. Efforts will also be made to utilise the services of refugees and other Government employees who have been retrenched.

12. **General description of plant, equipment or stores**—Projectors, generating plant, radio, etc., will be needed. Some equipment may have to be imported from abroad. Maps, charts, books, etc., will be purchased locally.

13. **Labour force required in the case of large scheme.**—Nil.

14. **Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining the material, machinery or technical personnel?**—No.

15. **Brief indication, where applicable, of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme, in succeeding 5-year periods.**—The scheme will continue in the next 5-year period, by which time it is hoped adult illiteracy will be removed from the country.

16. **Any other remarks or information.**—The scheme is to all intents and purposes the social complement of the compulsory Basic (Primary) Education for children. As Primary Education spreads, the need of removing adult illiteracy will be progressively diminished. But the social education centres will continue as local recreation and continuation education centres and will contribute to the raising of the general cultural level of the community.

Legislation may be necessary to ensure that employers of large-scale labour make adequate provision for the education of illiterate adults in their employ.

It may also be necessary to legislate for compulsory attendance of the illiterate adult population in the centres. Every effort will be made to stimulate voluntary enterprise and to enlist public co-operation towards the successful working of the scheme.

APPENDIX.

Number of illiterate population—2 crores.
Time expected to be taken—10 years.
Number of adults to be dealt with—1 crore.

Details of cost.

1. **Social (Adult) Education Centres.**—Staff for each centre.

	Recurring. Rs.	
(*a*) 1 part-time teacher in Social Education (remuneration at Rs. 30 per mensem) (9 months).	270	per annum.
(*b*) 1 part-time teacher in Adult Literacy (remuneration at Rs. 10 per mensem plus a bonus of Rs. 100 per annum) (9 months).	190	,, ,,
(*c*) Maps, books and charts	90	,, ,,
(*d*) Kerosine oil and contingency	90	,, ,,
	640	,, ,,

	Non-recurring. Rs.
(*a*) Petromax lamp	100
(*b*) Books, furniture, etc.	50
	150

Phasing.	Centres.	Non-recurring. Rs.	Recurring. Rs.
1948-49	Nil	..	..
1949-50	600	90,000	3,84,000
1950-51	900	45,000	5,76,000
1951-52	1,200	45,000	7,68,000
1952-53	1,500	45,000	9,60,000
1953-54	1,800	45,000	11,52,000

2. **Voluntary Organisation who will Supplement Government Programme.**

Phasing.	Recurring. Rs.
1948-49	27,500
1949-50	1,00,000
1950-51	1,00,000
1951-52	1,00,000
1952-53	1,00,000
1953-54	1,00,000

3. **Cultural Centres.**—(*a*) Libraries (on union basis)—1,600 at Rs. 200 per annum (Recurring Rs. 3,20,000 per annum) at Rs. 100 (Non-recurring).

Phasing.	Centres.	Non-recurring. Rs.	Recurring. Rs.
1948-49	Nil.	..	..
1949-50	300	30,000	60,000
1950-51	600	30,000	1,20,000
1951-52	900	30,000	1,80,000
1952-53	1,200	30,000	2,40,000
1953-54	1,600	40,000	3,20,000

(*b*) Open-Air Theatres and Recreational Organisations.

Phasing.	Recurring. Rs.
1949-50	35,000
1950-51	45,000
1951-52	55,000
1952-53	65,000
1953-54	75,000

4. **Equipment, etc.—Ultimate requirement for the whole Province.—**

(*a*) 2,000 radio sets at Rs. 416 per set—maintenance and repairs to be done by public.

(*b*) 300 film projectors with generating plants and accessories at Rs. 12,000 each.

(*c*) 21 Projectors Vans at Rs. 15,000 each.

(*d*) Films and film strips—

Non-recurring—Rs. 25,000.

Recurring—Rs. 20,000 per annum.

(*e*) Books, appliances and Adult literature—

Non-recurring—Rs. 28,000.

Recurring—Rs. 10,000 (to be provided under Headquarter) per annum.

Phasing.—The estimates for the year 1948-49 after curtailment of the original estimated figures are the following:—

	Rs.	
Projector sets (various types)	70,311	Actual expenditure.
300 Radio sets	1,11,132	
Film and Film strips	32,640	
Books and Adult literature	3,365	
Total ..	2,17,448	

From 1949-50 the estimates for 5 years are as follows:—

	Non-recurring. Rs.	Recurring. Rs.
1949-50—		
300 radio sets	1,24,800	..
15 projector sets (various types) ..	1,80,000	..
5 mobile vans	75,000	..
Film and film strips	..	20,000 per annum.
	3,79,800	20,000 „ „
1950-51—		
300 radio sets	1,24,800	..
25 projector sets	3,00,000	..
5 mobile vans	75,000	..
Film and film strips	..	20,000 „ „
	4,99,800	20,000 „ „
1951-52—		
300 radio sets	1,24,800	..
30 projector sets	3,60,000	..
5 mobile vans	75,000	..
Film and film strips	..	20,000 „ „
	5,59,800	20,000 „ „
1952-53—		
400 radio sets	1,66,400	..
35 projector sets	4,20,000	..
3 mobile vans	45,000	..
Film and film strips	..	20,000 „ „
	6,31,400	20,000 „ „
1953-54—		
400 radio sets	1,66,400	..
40 projector sets	4,80,000	..
3 mobile vans	45,000	..
Film and film strips	..	20,000 „ „
	6,91,400	20,000 „ „

5. **Operational Units.**—(*a*) Thana Circles—200.

Estimated cost for each Circle Unit—

	Rs.
(*i*) Circle Assistant (with technical qualifications)—Rs. 75—5/2—90. Monthly salary with allowances ..	142
(*ii*) House rent	25
(*iii*) Contingency	25
(*iv*) Travelling allowance	20
	212 per mensem
	or, 2,544 per annum.

(*b*) District Organisation—

I. Social Education Van Units—17.

Estimated cost for each unit—

	Rs.
(*i*) Driver (Rs. 60)	129*
(*ii*) Cleaner (Rs. 20)	71*
(*iii*) Operator (Rs. 60—4—80)	129*
(*iv*) Assistant Operator (Rs. 50—4—70)	92*
(*v*) Repair and maintenance charges	250
	671 per mensem
	or, 8,052 per annum.

II. Social Education District Administration—17.

Estimated cost for each organisation—

	Rs.
(*i*) District Social Education Officer (Rs. 130—220) ..	213*
(*ii*) Clerk (with accounts qualification—Rs. 45—105) ..	101*
(*iii*) Typist Clerk (Rs. 35—60)	89*
(*iv*) Servant (Rs. 13—17)	44*
(*v*) House rent	50
(*vi*) Contingency	50
(*vii*) Travelling allowance	80
	627 per mensem
	or, 7,524 per annum.

*Monthly pay with allowances.

Non-recurring.—Equipment, furniture etc.—Rs. 2,500.

N. B.—Social Education District Organisations will be established gradually. In order to facilitate the operation of the scheme throughout the Province, the existing District Inspectorates will carry out the work and for this purpose each District Inspectorate (where Social Education District Organisation has not yet been set up) will be furnished with an Accounts clerk and a Typist clerk. This clerical staff will go over to the District Social Education Organisation as soon as set up.

Phasing.—Recurring.

Year.	Circle Units.		Van Units.		District Social Education Administration.		District Inspectorate.		Total.
	No.	Cost. Rs.	No.	Cost. Rs.	No.	Cost. Rs.	No.	Cost. Rs.	Rs.
1949-50 ..	10	25,440	5	40,260	5	37,620	9	20,520	1,23,840
1950-51 ..	20	50,880	10	80,520	8	60,192	6	13,680	2,05,272
1951-52 ..	30	76,320	15	1,20,780	11	82,764	3	6,840	2,86,704
1952-53 ..	40	1,01,760	18	1,44,936	14	1,05,336	..	..	3,52,032
1953-54 ..	50	1,27,200	21	1,69,092	14	1,05,336	..	..	4,01,628

Non-recurring.

Year.	District Social Education Administration. No.	Cost. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1949-50	5	12,500	12,500
1950-51	8	7,500	7,500
1951-52	11	7,500	7,500
1952-53	14	7,500	7,500
1953-54	..	..	..

6. Headquarters Organisation—*Estimate of monthly cost.*

The Headquarters would consist of the following staff:—

	Monthly cost inclusive all allowances. Rs.
(*i*) Provincial Adult Education Officer, B. S. E. S. Rs. 300—1,000.	640
(*ii*) 2 Assistant Adult Education Officers, B. E. S. (Rs. 150—700)	850
1 B. E. S. Officer (for Recreation, Drama, Music, etc.) ..	425
(*iii*) Artist and Designer—Rs. 250—25/2—300	355
(*iv*) Film Librarian—Rs. 200—10—250	295
(*v*) 1 Operators—Rs. 60—4—80	516
(*vi*) 4 Assistant Operators—Rs. 50—4—70	368
(*vii*) 1 Upper Division Clerk—Rs. 110—220	200
(*viii*) 2 Lower Division Clerks—Rs. 45—105	232
(*ix*) 1 Stenographer—Rs. 80—155	163
(*x*) 1 Typist—Rs. 45—70	116
(*xi*) 8 Servants—Rs. 13—17	400
(*xii*) 4 Motor van drivers—Rs. 60	516
(*xiii*) 4 Cleaners—Rs. 20	284
	5,360 per mensem
	or, 64,320 per annum.

Phasing—

1949-50—Rs. 50,424.
1950-51—Rs. 64,732.
1951-52—Rs. 67,276.
1952-53—Rs. 68,080.

(*xiv*) Contingency	5,000	per annum.
(*xv*) Travelling allowance	1,000	,, ,,
(*xvi*) Books, appliances and adult publications	10,000	,, ,,
	16,000	,, ,,

The Headquarters staff will be appointed according to requirements.

The Operators and Drivers and Cleaners will be appointed when vans are allotted to Headquarters.

7. Adult Training College.—

	Rs.
(*i*) Professor of Methods B. E. S. (Rs. 150—700) ..	390
(*ii*) 2 Lecturers in Crafts, S. E. S. (Rs. 125—350) ..	414
(*iii*) 1 Lecturer in Social Service, S. E. S. (Rs. 125—350) ..	207
(*iv*) 1 Lecturer in Applied Psychology, S. E. S. (Rs. 125—350)	207
(*v*) 1 Typist Clerk (Rs. 45—60)	101
(*vi*) 2 Servants (Rs. 13—17)	88
	1,407 per mensem
	or, 16,884 per annum.
Contingencies, books, maps, charts, etc.	5,000 ,, ,,
Stipends	30,000 ,, ,,
	51,884 ,, ,,
Extension Lecturers in a session at Rs. 60 each or, Rs. 3,000 per term ..	or, 9,000 ,, ,,
	60,884 ,, ,,
Non-recurring.—	
Accommodation	10,000
Furniture	
Maps, charts etc.	
Besides the Training College, arrangements have been made for the Training of Workers in Various G. T. and P. T. centres for the first two years—Cost	75,000 (Recurring.)

Estimate of total cost—

Capital.	1948-49. Rs.	1949-50. Rs.	1950-51. Rs.	1951-52. Rs.	1952-53. Rs.	1953-54. Rs.
For item 1		90,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
For item 3		30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	40,000
For item 4 ..	2,17,448	3,79,800	4,99,800	5,59,800	6,31,400	6,91,400
For item 5		12,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	..
For item 7		10,000	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,17,448 (Actual)	5,22,300	5,82,300	6,42,300	7,13,900	7,76,400
Recurring.						
For item 1		3,84,000	5,76,000	7,68,000	9,60,000	11,52,000
For items 2 and 3 ..	27,500	1,95,000	2,65,000	3,35,000	4,05,000	4,95,000
For item 4 ..	2,500	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
For item 5		1,23,840	2,05,272	2,86,704	3,52,032	4,01,628
For item 6 ..	2,500	66,424	80,732	83,276	84,080	84,080
For item 7		75,000	60,884	60,884	60,884	60,884
Total ..	32,500 (Actual)	8,64,264	12,07,888	15,53,864	18,81,996	22,13,592

WBGP-49/50-10A-150

Five-Years Adult Education Programme

Provincial Plan comes into operation at once.

The Government of West Bengal prepared last year their five-year plan to provide facilities for a liberal Social (Adult) Education in the Province. Certain preliminary measures, such as the training of personnel, purchase of equipment, consultations with local authorities, etc., have already been completed with a view to tackling the complex issues of accumulated mass ignorance in an organized and sustained manner. Government have now directed that the implementation of the scheme, as a whole, should be taken in hand with immediate effect, i.e., from the 15th of August. A reasonable budget provision has also been made in the current financial year. The operations will be extended to a wider front as soon as the additional funds, agreed to by the Central Government, are made available in the course of the year. Under the scheme the following provision has been made:—

(1) Social (Adult) Education Centres for liquidating illiteracy, (2) Centres for cultural education, such as libraries, open-air theatres, recreational activities, etc., (3) Audio-Visual instruction and recreation, (4) Arrangement for the training of personnel for literacy centres and social services, (5) Supplementary programme to be organized by voluntary organisation and (6) Operational units and administrative machinery.

In view of the limited supply of trained teachers available this year, it will not be possible to open more than 500 centres, directly under Government supervision. The core of the programme will begin with 100 complete centres and 400 centres mainly concerned with literacy training in the first year, adding at least 300 new centres in each subsequent year. To this number will be added existing centres conducted by voluntary agencies and the additional centres to be opened by them with Government assistance. As far as practicable the centres will be evenly distributed in proportion to the population of the districts, priority being accorded to the requirements of rural and backward areas. Each primary school in rural areas may house one Literacy Centre, while more than one may be located in a secondary school. Each complete centre will be conducted by two teachers—one trained in literacy and the other in social and cultural education.

According to the latest available figures, the percentage of literacy in this Province approximates to 17. Of these who have had the benefit of some kind of primary education and are counted as literate, a very substantial number can hardly be regarded as having received any such training as would make them fit to function effectively as citizens of a democratic state. The liquidation of illiteracy on the one hand and the removal of ignorance of a citizen about his environment, his rights and obligations on the other, are considered of equal importance by Government, if the Adult Franchise proposed in the National Constitution is to work satisfactorily in the Province. Government, accordingly, set up a representative committee last year, who, after a careful examination of the problems relating to Adult Education in West Bengal, in the light of the recommendations of the Government of India, have submitted their report. In general conformity with the main recommendations of the Committee, Government have drawn up a five-year plan to provide, progressively and systematically, facilities for a liberal social education for adults including training in literacy in the entire Province.

As a preliminary measure, steps have already been taken for the training of the first batch of 600 teachers (men and women) who would staff these centres, to be set up in different parts of the Province. With a view to supplementing the Government programme, as also to stimulate

private enterprise, the co-operation of the voluntary organisations engaged in the field of social education has been sought, and financial assistance has been given to enable them to acquire equipment necessary for this work. Additional expert staff as well as audio-visual equipment have been sanctioned for the Directorate.

For the present the Literacy Centres may also have one part-time teacher for social education. The duration of the course of training will be two to three months and there will be three such sessions in a year. About 40 adults will be admitted into a centre, so that, the total output in a year from each centre may not be less than 100 literate adults. Separate arrangement should be made for women in the afternoons, while men will ordinarily receive their training in the evening. On completion of this course, adults will continue to receive further training in the Library Centres for another nine months where suitable literature should be made available. The entire course should be so planned that adults may acquire sufficient proficiency to read newspapers and simple books within a year.

Adults, when trained, will be encouraged to receive further education in libraries for another nine months, as provision has been made for a library in each union.

In addition, it has been decided that indigenous recreations in the form of traditional amusement such as *Jatras* and *Kavi*, etc., should be subsidised with a view to making them live organisations. Local talents should be encouraged to educate the rural population and provision has been made to help the local organisations. Further, full use will be made of modern mechanical aids and mobile vans will be used for serving centres in rural areas.

The scheme also contemplates the establishment of an Adult Training College attached to the Basic Training College; the course of training will run for 8 to 10 weeks in three sessions in a year, so as to turn out about 800 trained personnel.

Voluntary organisations engaged in the field of social education will be assisted to enable them to supplement the training programme.

It is also proposed under the scheme to set up about 200 thana circles in the muffasil with a Circle Assistant, who will be in charge of social education activities in the area. The District Social Education Organisation will consist of two units: Administrative Staff and a Mobile Unit, which will supervise and serve all the centres of activity set up in this connection.

At the conclusion of the first five-year period, the operation of the plan will have to be extended for another five years, and it is expected that, by the end of the decade, the problem will have been effectively tackled, provided that the programme of implementation is allowed to continue uninterrupted. *(Press-note, July 30, 1949.)*

WBGP-49/50-7382A-200

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL.

Education Department.

Education.

No. 3644Edn.

Calcutta, the 23rd July 1949.

FROM DR. D. M. SEN, *Secretary to the Government of West Bengal.*

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, WEST BENGAL.

Development Scheme No. 131 (Revised)—Scheme for Social (Adult) Education.

Reference:—This department memorandum No. 521Edn., dated the 12th February 1949.

SIR,

According to the latest available figures, the percentage of literacy in this Province approximates to 17. Of these who have had the benefit of some kind of primary education and are counted as literate, a very substantial number can hardly be regarded as having received any such training as would make them fit to function effectively as citizens of a democratic State. The liquidation of illiteracy on the one hand and the removal of ignorance of a citizen about his environment, his rights and obligations, on the other, are considered of equal importance by Government, if the adult franchise proposed in the national constitution is to work satisfactorily in the Province. Government, accordingly, set up a representative Committee last year, who, after a careful examination of the problems relating to adult education in West Bengal, in the light of the recommendations of the Government of India, have submitted their report. In general conformity with the main recommendations of the Committee, Government have drawn up a five-year plan to provide, progressively and systematically, facilities for a liberal social education for adults including training in literacy in the entire Province. At the conclusion of the first five-year period, the operation of the plan will have to be extended for another five years, and it is expected that by the end of the decade the problem will have been effectively tackled, provided that the programme of implementation is allowed to continue uninterrupted.

As a preliminary measure, steps have already been taken for the training of the first batch of 600 teachers (men and women) who would staff these centres to be set up in different parts of the Province. With a view to supplementing the Government programme, as also to stimulate private enterprise the co-operation of the voluntary organisations engaged in the field of social education has been sought, and financial assistance has been given to enable them to acquire equipment necessary for this work. Additional expert staff as well as audio-visual equipment have been sanctioned for the Directorate.

2. Government have now formulated their five-year scheme as detailed below and they have decided that its implementation should be undertaken with immediate effect in the current financial year.

Under the scheme provision has been made for—

(I) Social (adult) education centres for liquidating illiteracy.

(II) Centres for cultural education, such as libraries, open-air theatres, recreational activities, etc.

(III) Audio-visual instruction and recreation.

(IV) Arrangement for the training of personnel for literacy centres and social services.

(V) Supplementary programme to be organised by voluntary organisations.

(VI) Operational units and administrative machinery.

(I) **Social (Adult) Education Centres.**—In view of the limited supply of trained teachers available this year, it may not be possible to open more than 500 centres immediately.

The programme may begin with 100 complete centres and 400 centres mainly concerned with literacy training in the first year, adding at least 300 new centres in each subsequent year. As far as practicable the centre should be evenly distributed in proportion to the population of the districts, priority being accorded to the requirements of rural and backward areas. Each primary school in rural areas may house one literacy centre, while more than one may be located in a secondary school. Each complete centre will be conducted by two teachers—one trained in literacy and the other in social and cultural education. For each complete centre, the following expenditure is sanctioned:—

(i) Recurring—

(1) One part-time teacher for social education on a remuneration of Rs. 30 per mensem.

(2) One part-time teacher for adult literacy work on a remuneration of Rs. 10 per mensem plus a bonus of Re. 1 for each man and Rs. 2 for each woman made literate. Director of Public Instruction will take effective measures to ensure that this bonus is calculated only on the basis of persons who have attained Literacy after joining the centres.

(3) Maps, books, charts, etc., at the rate of Rs. 90 per annum.

(4) Kerosene oil and contingency at the rate of Rs. 10 per mensem.

(ii) Non-recurring—

Pressure kerosene lamps such as petromax—Rs. 60.

Books, maps, charts, appliances, furniture, etc.—Rs. 45.

For the present the literacy centres may also have one part-time teacher for social education. In the current year, no expenditure on maps, books and charts may be incurred in excess of the non-recurring grant sanctioned.

The duration of the course of training will be two to three months and there will be three such sessions in a year. About 40 adults will be admitted into a centre so that the total output in a year from each centre may not be less than 100 literate adults. Separate arrangement should be made for women in the afternoons, while men will ordinarily receive their training in the evening. On completion of this course, adults will continue to receive further training in the library centres for another nine months where suitable literature should be made available. The entire course should be so planned that adults may acquire sufficient proficiency to read newspapers and simple books within a year.

A literacy teacher who will ordinarily be a primary school teacher should be a Matriculate with a certificate of training either in the adult training camps or in the adult training college. In the first two years the Director of Public Instruction at his discretion may approve of the services of such teachers, women in particular, as he considers suitable, though they may not possess the above qualification. The social education teachers

should have a sound educational and cultural background with at least two years' experience in field work. A training certificate in social education will be considered as an additional qualification.

(II) **Centres for Cultural Education.**—(*a*) *Libraries.*—After the training in approved centres, adults will be encouraged to receive further education in libraries for another nine months. There should be one library in each union and each library should be given a non-recurring grant of Rs. 100 and a recurring grant of Rs. 200 per annum. These libraries should not only provide for the further education of the adults who have been trained but should also serve the needs of the people of the locality. During the current year 100 such libraries may be selected by the Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal, in consultation with the District Officers, for financial assistance. The Director of Public Instruction may please frame rules relating to the payment of grants to libraries for the approval of Government.

(*b*) *Open-air theatres and recreational activities.*—It has been decided that indigenous folk recreations like *yatra, kavi, kirtan, kathakatha, tarja,* etc., should be subsidised with a view to revitalising them and make them serve the present-day needs of the community. Local talents in this field should be encouraged to re-orient themselves with the object of educating the rural population through recreational methods, such as, open-air dramas, community singing, folk-dances, etc. During the year a grant of Rs. 15,000 will be distributed to *kavis, yatras, kathaks,* and similar organisations and it is proposed to enhance the amount in future years. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to draw up rules for the distribution of this grant and submit them for Government's approval.

(III) **Audio-visual Instruction.**—Wherever practicable, full use will be made of modern mechanical aids, i.e., audio-visual equipment, such as, radio, gramophone, film projectors, etc. Mobile vans equipped with audio-visual accessories should be utilised for serving centres in rural areas.

The programme of work may be started with the equipment already purchased in 1948-49; it is, however, proposed to place later in the year additional funds at the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction for the purchase of equipment. Each centre should be furnished with a radio set provided the charges for the maintenance and repairs of the radio set are met by the people of the locality.

Until a sufficient number of film projectors is made available the projectors as have been purchased during 1948-49 should be shared in turn by the different centres according to an approved programme.

(IV) **Arrangement for the training of personnel for Literacy Centres and Social Services.**—The expenditure on the training of the staff as sanctioned in Government order No. 521Edn., dated the 12th February 1949, and also in Government order No. 2020Edn., dated the 6th May 1949, will be met from the provision in the current year's budget.

The scheme also contemplates the establishment of an adult training college attached to the Basic Training College. The course of training at the college will be for 8 to 10 weeks in three sessions in a year so as to turn out about 800 trained personnel. Arrangement for the training of further batches of teachers may be made as and when additional funds are made available. A separate order in this respect will issue in due course.

(V) **Voluntary organisations.**—Voluntary organisations engaged in the field of social education will be assisted to enable them to supplement the Government programme. Those organisations which have received financial assistance in 1948-49 will set up during the current year centres on the lines indicated above; a report on the programme of work undertaken by them should be submitted to Government at an early date.

(VI) **Operational units and administrative machinery.**—The following organisations should be set up in the districts in the current year:—

(*a*) *Thana circles.*—It is proposed to set up ultimately 200 thana circles with a Circle Assistant in the scale of Rs. 75—5/2—90, who will be in charge of the social educational activities in the area.

During the current year, seven such Circle Assistants should be appointed. The appointments should be temporary; they will, however, be entitled to draw the *ad interim* increase in pay and dearness allowance at the rate admissible under the rules. Each Circle Assistant will also be permitted to draw travelling allowance under the ordinary rules. The office of the Circle Assistants should for the present be located in the office of the District Social Education Officer.

(*b*) *District Social Educational Organisation.*—The district organisation will consist of two units, viz.—

(*i*) Administrative unit; and

(*ii*) Mobile unit.

(*i*) Each administrative unit which will be attached to the office of the District Inspector will consist of the following staff:—

District Social Education Officer in the scale of Rs. 130—10/2—140—20/2—220.

One clerk with accounts qualifications in the scale of Rs. 35—35—40—4/2—68—3/2—80.

One peon in the scale of Rs. 13—1/5—17.

The administrative staff will be responsible for the efficient conduct of the scheme in the district. The staff will be entitled to draw *ad interim* increase in pay and dearness allowance at the rates admissible under the rules, and will draw travelling allowance under the ordinary rules.

It will be the duty of the Social Education Officer to organise and conduct social education programme in the district under the general guidance of the District Inspector. He will be expected to work in close co-operation with the District Magistrate and officers of other departments, viz., Public Health, Home (Publicity), Agriculture Departments, etc.

For the time being districts will be grouped in twos, according to contiguity, and there will be seven such units for the purpose of supervision.

Government approve of the following recurring and non-recurring expenditure during the current financial year:—

Seven District Social Education Officers—in the scales mentioned above.

Seven accounts clerks—in the scales mentioned above.

Seven peons—in the scales mentioned above.

Other expenses for the seven offices—

House rent for the office accommodation of the District Social Education Officer at a sum not exceeding Rs. 50 per month.

Office expenses (recurring) for seven offices at Rs. 600 each per annum—Rs. 4,200.

Office furniture (non-recurring) at Rs. 500 per office—Rs. 3,500.

This expenditure should also meet the requirements of the Circle Assistants.

(*ii*) Mobile units.—There will ultimately be one unit for each district and will remain attached to the district organisation. Two units may be set up in bigger districts. No expenditure on these units may be incurred until additional funds are allotted for the purpose.

(*c*) *Headquarters organisation.*—For the efficient working of the scheme, Government are pleased to sanction the following temporary posts in addition to those already sanctioned in Government order No. 521Edn., dated the 12th February 1949:—

One Assistant Adult Education Officer in the Bengal Educational Service.

One operator in the scale of Rs. 60—4—80.

One assistant operator in the scale of Rs. 50—4—70.

One driver on Rs. 60.

One cleaner on Rs. 20.

The staff will be allowed the usual dearness allowance and the *ad interim* increase in pay at the rate admissible, and travelling allowance under the ordinary rules.

Sanction is also accorded to the following non-recurring expenditure during the current financial year:—

	Rs.
Books, journals, etc., for the headquarters library ...	500
Publication of hand-books and posters	3,000
Film screens ...	2,000
Furniture for film library ...	2,000
A suitable transport such as a jeep car with carrier and hood ...	7,000

The charge will be met from the provision of Rs. 3 lakhs, under the head "V—Development Programme—Social (Adult) Education" in the current year's "37—Education Budget".

The Accountant-General, West Bengal, is being informed.

D. M. SEN,

Secretary to the Government of West Bengal.

—

No. 3644/1(1)Edn.

Copy forwarded to the Finance Department of this Government for information and for communication to the Accountant-General, West Bengal.

B. N. SARKAR,

Additional Assistant Secretary to the Government of West Bengal.

EDN. DEPT.—*Edn.*,

CALCUTTA;

The 23rd July 1949.

WBGP-49/50-5210A-250

PRIMARY (INCLUDING JUNIOR BASIC) EDUCATION. - 1949-50.

Primary Education : Government assistance to Primary Education has been steadily on the increase and in the year 1949-50 it amounted to Rs. 85 lakhs. In the following year the State Government have provided Rs.1 crore for the purpose which equals the figure that was being spent in undivided Bengal. The State Government is spending on Primary Education twice as much as is available from Primary Education Cess and Tax, which amounts to about Rs.45 lakhs. There has been a progressive improvement in the scales of pay of salary of primary school teachers in the last three years. Attempt has also been made to provide adequate training facilities for existing untrained teachers. Government grant to the District School Boards for the improvement of the salary of the primary teachers amounted to Rs. 42 lakhs, as against Rs.24 lakhs in 1947-48. Every attempt has been made to improve primary education by introducing better syllabuses, recruiting trained teachers and by ensuring better supervision through a strengthened Inspectorate. The State Government themselves have prepared and published a primer for class III for Bengali and Arithmetic with the assistance of experts available on the subject and have made available these primers to children at cost price (Rs.-/8/- as against Rs.1/10/- previously). The Primer is being supplied free of charge to pupils in areas where compulsion has been introduced. The Primary Education Act has been amended with a view to hearnessing larger resources from Education cess and tax and also to enable the State Government to introduce compulsory primary education in restricted areas in the light of the requirement of the situation. The State Government have also abolished the use of text-books in classes I & II. They have however prepared a teachers' handbook for the guidance of teachers who are serving in the primary schools. The number of primary schools in the State at present is more than 14,000. It is the policy of the State Government to convert these Basic Schools in Gradual stages.

Basic Education (junior stage) : With ~~rmf~~ teachers

Basic Education (junior stage) : With teachers specially trained for imparting Basic Education, the State Government have established 42 Junior Basic Schools in 1949-50. These are 5-teacher schools with an accommodation for 150 pupils, open to boys and girls. They have been provided with reasonably adequate buildings at a cost of Rs.32,000/- for each school out of which Rs. 4,000/- has been contributed by the locality and the balance has been contributed equally by the District School Board and the State Government. The present policy of the Government is to cover the province with a network of Food Basic Schools gradually. There is a great public demand for these new Junior Basic Schools. Under the scheme of Basic Education the fundamental principles recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education are being kept in view and education is being related to craft and child's interest with due regard to his environment.

Training of teachers : Two Basic Training Colleges which were set up have been improved and expanded and it is possible now to train up to 160 instructors who would eventually staff the Basic Training Schools. During the year under review the number of Basic Training Institutions has risen to 12 with a total intake of about 700 trainees. It should be possible to arrange for the training of another 300 teachers when additional residential accommodation is added to the schools.

The expenditure on Basic Education has amounted to Rs.7.5 lakhs from Government resources.

Social (Adult)Education :

508 Government centres have been started with a three-monthly intake of 12,000 adults. 100 libraries have been subsidised to be fitted up as follow-up institutions to literacy centres. Arrangements have been made to stimulate indigenous organisations of folk education ahd impart social education through recreation, drama and musical performances. A state Film Library has been set up and a considerable amount of audio-visual equipment has been acquired and distributed by Government amongest the various centres. Substantial grants have been made

to.....

to well-established organisations like Ramakrishna Mission, Visva-Bharati, All Bengal Adult Education Association, Bratachari Society, etc., voluntary organisations have also opened about 400 centres with Government assistance.

No.11026/50/08/6/Misc/Genl
GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL
BENGAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR,
P.O. BOTANIC GARDEN, HOWRAH.
Dated, the 24th August, 1950.

DEPUTY SECRETARY
27 AUG 1950
25482
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

From - The Principal,
Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur.

To - The Secretary,
Education Department,
Govt. of Madras.

Sir,

I have been advised by the Education Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, to furnish you with a description and the cost of the Battery Charging Sets that have been obtained from the Disposals for the Social Education Scheme.

The Sets that have been procured are Charcoal Generators, consist of multitude of thermocouple heated by means of Charcoal fire. Each set generates about 10 to 12 volts on open circuit and is suitable for charging a six volt battery at 1 Amp. Fuel consumed is roughly 1.1/2 to 2 lb. per hour.

These Charcoal Generators are designed as Battery charger and cooking oven. As such the unit is economical only when the Charcoal fire is utilised simultaneously for cooking and battery charging.

These Generators were obtained from the Cossipur Signal Stores Depot, Cossipur, Calcutta. It is understood that a few of these sets are still available there.

Officer Commanding, Cossipur Signal Stores Depot, Cossipur, Calcutta, may be contacted for necessary information. The price paid by us is Rs.6 /- each, i.e., 10% of the book-value.

Yours faithfully,

A.C.Sen 24/8

(A. C. Sen)
Senior Technical Officer,
for Principal, Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur.

MG.

28

2501.

(10) 29 Edn (E)

Please see the letter, from the Principal, Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur on pl ante. The information & particulars regarding the cost of Battery Charging Sets and the place from where they can be purchased, is with ref. to the particulars called for in the D.O on pl (A) addressed to the Secretary, Education Deptt, Govt. of West Bengal. The reply from the Secretary to the Govt of West Bengal to the D.O has already been received and the remarks of the D.P.I have already been initialled U.O. in this deptt. U.O. No. 23361-C/50-, Edn dated 23.6.50. His reply is still awaited. ~~This also may be sent to the D.P.I who in the circumstances, no action is called for in this continuation~~ ~~on the letter on pl and at present. This may~~

1/9/50 2.9.50 1.9.50

Sent in orgl. to the D.P.I.

(Copy only to be sent)

Edn U.O. 23361-C/50-2

5.9.50.

his note while the remarks of the Director are
received.

3/29.8. 29/8

30/8/50

There is what he
indicated in
the note
Other action
may be taken
with regard to the
letter A.S
may add to
the note-
sheet

(17)

Edn (C)

U.O. No. 23361-C/50-3 Edn. dated 2.11.50

Sub:- The Scheme of adult and basic education in the State of West Bengal in comparison with that in this State – Remarks.

Ref:- Govt. U.O. note No. 23361-C/50-1 Edn. d. 23.8.50 and 5.9.50.

Submitted that the D.P.I may be asked to expedite his reply to the unofficial reference cited above.

U.O

3/2.11.50

31/10/50

DPI
1/11/50
Submitted

32

(18) Edn. Deptt.,

Sub:— Basic education — Scheme of ~~adult~~ basic and ~~basic~~ adult education in the State of West Bengal ~~in Comparison with that in this state~~ — Papers recorded.

P 1 cf. From the Secretary, Education Department, West Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta D.O. No 639 Edn dated 8/8/1950

PP 1-3 nf From the D.P.I. ~~Under Reply~~ No. 568 M/50 dated 29/11/50

G. O. no. 3349 Edn. Dated 21-12-50
MS.

To,
The D.P.I.

Recorded.

19/12/50

19/12/50

10-8-50. C 592 M (5) Education Department.

Please examine these papers received from the Government of West Bengal and let me know if there are any aspects of Basic and Adult Education which are not covered by our schemes. Also let me know whether the progress made by the Bengal Government in the direction of Adult and Basic Education compares favourably with what has so far been achieved in this State.

10.8.50
Secretary.

23361.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
C. 568 M/50
24 AUG 1950
MADRAS

ASST. SECRETARY
30 NOV 1950
38330
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

A note is placed below. The D.P.I may see the papers also.

19.8.50

20/21.8.50

22-8-50

D.P.I.

Edn. U.O. 23361-E/50-1

23.8.50

U.O. REPLY No.568 M/50 dated 29th November 1950.

Resubmitted.

So far as Basic Education is concerned, I may state that there is no aspect of Basic Education work done in West Bengal, which the Madras State has not done. On the other hand this State has 48 Basic Training Schools and 360 Basic schools, whereas the West Bengal State has not set about the work of reorganisation of Elementary Education and Training schools in the same systematic manner. But the West Bengal Government seem to provide teachers' quarters as a part of the accommodation facilities offered for Basic schools. The minimum qualification prescribed for Basic teachers in West Bengal is Matriculation.

2. There is no aspect of Social Adult Education in West Bengal not covered by our scheme. On the other hand there are some aspects in our scheme not covered in the

West

West Bengal one, such as:

(i) training of graduate teachers of Colleges and Secondary schools in Adult Education methods.

(ii) training of student volunteers in short methodical courses;

(iii) organisation of a Students' Social Service League in each of the Arts and Professional Colleges in the State;

(iv) Appointment of Honorary Regional Organisers.

(v) Formation of District Social Adult Education Councils.

(vi) Appointment of Honorary District Organisers.

(vii) formation of local Social Adult Education Committees in villages and towns with grant-in-aid from the State.

(viii) Rural colleges.

(ix) Non-official Mobile propaganda squads to prepare villages for Social Adult Education effort and to organise local Social Adult Education Committees.

(x) Installation of radio receiving sets in Social Adult Education centres on half-grant basis.

(xi) College students' settlements of Social Education.

3. As for progress made in West Bengal no information could be gathered from the papers received from Government. It is improbable that West Bengal could have made much headway by now because she launched on her schemes after studying the Madras Schemes - late in 1949.

Besides, she has provided a sum of Rs.3 lakhs only whereas we have been able to make available over Rs.20 lakhs so far thus:

			Rs.
From the Government of Madras:	1948-49:	Rs.1,54,500	
	1949-50:	1,56,500	
	1950-51:	1,92,600	
	1951-53:	6,86,000	
		11,89,600	11,89,600
From the Government of India:	1949-50:	1,57,000	
	1950-53:	6,86,000	
		8,43,000	8,43,000
			20,32,600

pto

19
12/12

23361 C/50

60

Hence it may be seen that in regard to Social Adult Education, Madras is far in advance of West Bengal.

D.P.I.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education Department,
M a d r a s.

Edn. Deptt.)

(c)

pp 1-3 above — Please see the U.O. reply from the D.P.I. with reference to the U.O. references sent to him on

P1 ante & P29 cf. — 23-8-50 and 5-9-50. He states that there is no

P1 ante — aspect of Basic Education work done in west Bengal which the Madras State has not done and that the west Bengal State has not set about the work of reorganisation of Elementary Education and Training Schools which is being done by the Madras Government. As regards Social Adult Education,

pp 2-3 above — the D.P.I. opines that Madras is far in advance of west Bengal in as much as our expenditure for the scheme is Rs. 20 lakhs when compared to Rs 3 lakhs of that State.

The D.P.I. has not offered his remarks regarding the Battery charging sets that have been

P27 cf. — obtained from the Disposals for the Social Education Scheme by the Principal, Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur. Evidently he has no proposal to ~~in secure~~ some of these sets to the Basic Education centres of our State.

No further action seems called for. The papers may be recorded for future reference. For orders.

SECRETARY 10 DEC 1950 EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

SECRETARY 10 DEC 1950 EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Rms 10/12/50

R/12/50

ORM 12/12/50

12/12

Edn. Deptt.)
(C)

Draft order recording the papers is submitted.

Sd/-
18/12/50.

Sd/-
19/12/50

Vide orders in circulation on p3 ante.

Q

2 3361/50

Pair 4 cf

Papers in other file

EDN. DEPT.(C).

(21)

NOTE.

BASIC EDUCATION.

The scheme of Basic Education as framed by the Govt. of West Bengal is on pages 3-6 c.f. The general trend of the scheme has been followed in this State also. This Govt. have accepted the scheme of Basic Education up to the senior stage though in its initial stages only up to the V standard.

The West Bengal Govt.'s scheme aims at introducing Basic Edn., with the element of compulsion within a period of 20 years. In this ~~period,~~ State the period has been fixed at 15 years.

Both this Govt. and the West Bengal Govt. rely upon local bodies and private agencies for the spread of Basic Education. Both the Govts. have undertaken ~~th~~ sanction subsidies and grants to local bodies and private managements. There is slight difference in the details relating to the grant of subsidies.

In practice much has not been done in the State of West Bengal on the introduction of the scheme of Basic Edn. The following figures show the number of institutions of Basic type, functioning in the two States:-

	MADRAS.	WEST BENGAL.
No. of Basic schools.	226	42
No. of Basic Training Schools.	52	12
No. of ~~children under instruction.~~ teachers trained	1782 ~~30,908~~	700
Expenditure incurred on Basic Education.	Rs. 13,55, ~~232~~ lakhs (X)	7.5 lakhs

(X) Excluding the Subsidy from the Govt. of India

In the circumstances it may be concluded that ~~this Govt. is not in any way~~ the progress on the scheme of Basic Edn. in this State is not in any way less progressive than that of West Bengal.

Sd/-
17/8

Sd/-
20/8/50

Sd/- B
22.8.51

OTC

EDN. DEPT.(G).

3/ (22)

ADULT EDUCATION.

The West Bengal Govt. have drafted a definite scheme of Adult Education to be spread over a period of 5 years. There is no such scheme for the province. In this State the Govt. initiated a small scheme of Adult Education in 1948-49. The scheme was extended on the same lines in 1949-50 on a limited scale. With reference to the allotment made by Govt. for that year. Provision was also made in the current year for the payment of grants to 200 new adult schools.

The scheme framed by the Govt. of West Bengal provides for a large staff of officers and establishment while in the Madras Province there is only one Adult Education Officer in the Subordinate Educational Service with two clerks under him.

There is provision in the scheme of the West Bengal Govt. for the payment of grants to libraries which will train Adults who have received some education. In this State the system of payment of grants to public libraries has been in force for over 20 years. To improve the status of libraries a separate enactment has been passed under which there will be a Director of Libraries who will help the Local Libraries Authorities in the matter of maintenance of libraries. The new Library Act enables the local authorities to levy a cess and raise funds for equipment of libraries. About 1300 libraries receive grants from Govt. funds in 1949-50 the amount sanctioned was Rs 95000. From the details furnished it does not appear that the Bengal Govt. have made rapid advances in the matter of adult education though the scheme framed by them aims at high ideals.

This State has sanctioned a separate scheme for adult edn. for by utilising the Rs. 3,03,1.57 bulk grant sanctioned by the Govt. of India. The DPI has also another scheme for utilising the further allotment of Rs 6.86 lakhs sanctioned by the Govt. of India. This is to be discussed by the Cabinet on.

(H)

100 libraries were subsidised by State Govt. in 1949-50.

17/8/50 20/8/50 22/8/50