

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
1959-60

SIXTY-NINTH REPORT

(SECOND LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Action taken by Government on the recommendations
contained in the Fourth Report of the Estimates Committee
(Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education—
Elementary Education



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
December 1959/Agrahayana 1881 (Saka)
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C O R R I G E N D A

SIXTY-NINTH REPORT OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
ON ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMEN-
DATIONS CONTAINED IN THE FOURTH REPORT ON THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION - ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Page 6, S.No.7, Col.4, line 8, delete
"Copies of" and read "the" for "The"

Page 10, S.No. 12, Col.4, last line; read
"." for ", "

Page 18, S.No.24, Col.4, line 1; read
"already" for "alrady"

Page 22, S.No.32, Col.3, line 11; read "II"
for "III"

Page 23, S.No. 37, Col.4, ~~line~~ 10; add "is"
after "Committee"

Page 29, S.No. 21, Col.4, line 1; read "at"
for "that"

Page 42, Appendix B, line 1; read "recommen-
dation" for "recommendations"

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Composition of the Committee	(iii)
Introduction	(v)
I. Report	1
II. Recommendations that have been accepted by Government	3
III. Replies of Government that have been accepted by the Committee	29
IV. Replies of Government that have not been finally accepted by the Committee	32
 APPENDICES—	
A. Statement showing the position on the question of decentralisation of primary education as recommended by the Kher Committee	40
B. Action taken by the Government on recommendation No. 16 contained in the 4th Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Education	42
C. Analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha)	43

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1959-60

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Shri K. Ranganadham	— <i>Under Secretary.</i>

*Resigned with effect from 15th December, 1959.

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Estimates Committee, having been authorised by the Committee, present this Sixty-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education—Elementary Education.

2. The Fourth Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) was presented to the Lok Sabha on the 13th March, 1958. The Government furnished their comments on the recommendations contained in this Report in January, 1959. The replies were examined by the Study Group 'F' of the Estimates Committee on the 11th September, 1959. Further information required by the Study Group on certain points was received from the Ministry of Education on the 30th October, 1959 and examined by the Study Group on the 30th November, 1959.

3. The Report has been divided into the following four Chapters :—

- I. Report
- II. Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government.
- III. Replies of the Government that have been accepted by the Committee.
- IV. Replies of the Government that have not been finally accepted by the Committee.

4. An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (Second Lok Sabha) of the Estimates Committee is given at Appendix 'C'. It would be observed therefrom that out of 44 recommendations made in the Report, 36 recommendations *i.e.*, 81·8% have been fully accepted by Government, while 1 recommendation *i.e.*, 2·3 % has been accepted partly. Of the rest, the replies of Government in respect of 2 recommendations *i.e.*, 4·5 % have been accepted by the Committee while those in respect of 5 recommendations *i.e.*, 11·4 % have not been accepted by the Committee.

NEW DELHI,

December 18, 1959

Agrahayana 27, 1881 (S).

H. C. DASAPPA,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

CHAPTER I

REPORT

The Estimates Committee in para 16 of their Fourth Report (Second Lok Sabha) had commented on the absence of an all-India policy in the field of pre-primary education and had recommended that some broad principles might be thought out in consultation with the best educationists and psychologists in the country and placed before the State Education Departments for the guidance of the various educational institutions. *While agreeing with the views of the Committee in the matter, the Ministry do not appear to have taken any concrete steps in this direction. Since pre-primary education is the very foundation of education at various stages and in different fields, the Committee are of opinion that the Ministry do have a definite responsibility for placing it on proper footing. They, therefore, urge that steps should be taken without further loss of time to implement the recommendation on the lines indicated by them in their original report.*

2. The Committee had further recommended in para 65 that the question of providing additional amenities to the primary school teachers in the form of free medical attendance, free housing, and free education for their children upto the secondary stage might be sympathetically considered. The Ministry have stated that while they are in full sympathy with the recommendation, its implementation would involve large expenditure and the State Governments would not be able to provide these amenities for a long time to come. *The Committee feel that at least the amenity of free education upto the secondary stage to the children of the primary school teachers can be provided without much difficulty.* In certain States this is already free to the children of all non-gazetted employees but not to those employed by the local bodies. *The Committee are, therefore, of the view that free education up to the secondary stage should be provided to the children of all primary school teachers including those employed by the local bodies.*

3. In para 153, the Committee had recommended that the National Institute of Basic Education should be located in an area where some kind of research in Basic Education has already been undertaken and that the necessity of spending another 7 lakhs of rupees for the building in Delhi in these days of financial stringency should be carefully examined. They had also suggested in this connection that the feasibility of setting up the Institute at Wardha where the idea of Basic Education was given shape might be examined. The Ministry have stated in reply that for better supervision and control and for ensuring cooperation in research with other institutions like the Central Institute of Education and the National Institute of Audio-visual Education, it would be desirable to locate the Institute in a rural area near Delhi. It has also been stated that in Wardha there was already a network of basic institutions and the establishment of this Institute there would mean partial duplication of work. *The Committee consider the reply of the Ministry unsatisfactory for the following reasons :—*

- (i) *A research institute of this type does not require day to day supervision and control by the Ministry. It has to function independently within the ambit of the programme and policies laid down by the Ministry. It is therefore, not necessary that it should be located in or near Delhi.*

- (ii) *Liaison with the Central Institute of Education and the National Institute of Audio-visual Education can be maintained by having periodical meetings and by constant exchange of studies and researches made or papers published.*
- (iii) *Since in Wardha there is already a network of Basic Institutions, the possibility of developing these for the purposes of the Institute to be located there, can be explored in the interest of economy.*

The Committee would, therefore, urge the Ministry to reconsider the matter in the light of the observations made above.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

S.No. as in App. VIII to the 4th Report.	Ref. to para No. of the Report	Summary of recommendations/conclusions	Government's reply
1	2	3	4
2	22	<p>The Committee suggest that separate amounts should be properly earmarked for grant to pre-primary, primary, basic and social education etc. and under each head separate allocation should be made for important sub-heads like teachers' training, buildings, equipment, books for library etc. with certain latitude for reappropriation between the different sub-heads.</p>	<p>The scheme regarding " Assistance to Voluntary Education Organisations under the 2nd Five Year Plan " does not cover Primary (Non-Basic) Education. As regards the remaining items, i.e., Pre-primary, Basic and Social Education, we accept the suggestion of the Estimates Committee for earmarking separate allotment for each item with possibility of re-appropriation from one item to another, if need arises. But in the interest of utilising as fully as possible the funds allotted under the Plan, our general approach is not to distribute them specifically under minor sub-heads like buildings, furniture and books etc. because the proposals received from various organisations would be considered</p>

as a whole on the merit of each case and the grants against various sub-heads would depend on how they figure in various proposals.

(*Ministry of Education, O. M. No. F. 35-19/58*
-B.1 dated Jan. 1959)

3 The Committee also suggest that all grants given by the Centre to voluntary institutions in the field of pre-primary, primary and basic education should generally be through State Governments except in cases of institutions of an all-India character. Provision should be made for admission of a certain number of poor students free in pre-primary institutions before sanctioning the grant. In case of institutions of all-India importance the Centre should invariably inform the State Governments concerned of the extent and purposes of assistance given to such institutions.

Grants under the Scheme are given on a sharing basis. If State Governments guarantee the matching contribution out of their own resources, grants to voluntary organisations are sanctioned through them. But in cases where matching funds are contributed by an organisation, it is proposed to continue the present practice of giving grants direct under intimation to the State Governments concerned who are invariably made responsible for proper utilization of grants.

Applications in both the above cases are received through State Governments duly recommended by them except in cases of institutions of an all-India character.

We agree with the recommendation that provision should be made for admission of a certain number of poor students free in pre-primary institutions before sanctioning grants, wherever possible.

We agree that in case of institutions of all-India importance the Centre should invariably inform the State Governments concerned of the extent and purpose of assistance given to such institutions. In fact we are already following this practice.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B.1 dated Jan. 1959*).

5 30 The Committee would like to lay special stress on the suggestion that the State Governments should encourage play centres in rural and industrial areas.

The recommendation is welcome and will be recommended to the State Governments for implementation to the extent possible.

(*Ministry of Education O. M. No. F. 35-19/58-B.1 dated Jan. 1959*).

6 32 The Committee suggest that the Ministry of Education should make efforts in cooperation with the State Governments to increase the number of Institutions for training of teachers for pre-primary schools. The Ministry should also encourage cheaper schools for the children of poor people who cannot afford to send their children to costly schools which are at present working in the field of pre-primary education. Further, the Committee are of the view that for child education it would be better to have women teachers. Government should encourage women with requisite qualifications to enter more and more in the field of pre-primary educa-

In view of the limitations of resources and the necessity to concentrate the available resources on primary education for the present, it will not be possible for the State to undertake any large measure of responsibility for pre-primary education in the near future. The Ministry will, however, endeavour to include in the Third Five Year Plan funds for existing voluntary organisations to expand their work and give financial aid to the State Governments etc. for training teachers in the field of pre-primary education—specially women.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B.1. dated Jan. 1959*).

tion as teachers, offer them stipends during the course of their training and give them extra amenities while in service specially in rural areas, such as housing etc.

7 39 The Committee appreciate the efforts of the Ministry of Education in conducting an all-India Educational Survey. The Committee suggest that the result of the survey be published early in the form of a brochure and placed on the table of the House.

(Further information called for by the Committee)

It may be stated whether the Survey has since been completed; if so, when it is likely to be laid on the Table of the House.

(Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 57-EC-II/58 dated 25-9-59).

On completion of the Survey, an all-India Report will be published and a copy thereof will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B.1 dated Jan. 1959).

Educational Survey has been completed. The Report of the all-India Educational Survey has been approved and is under print. Copies of the publication entitled "A Brochure on Educational Survey of India" has been printed and is being forwarded separately to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs in fulfilment of assurances given in both the Houses. The main report will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/59 B.1 dated 30-10-1959)

8 43 The Committee were rather surprised to learn that full information regarding the decisions

The State Governments who have not yet intimated the action taken by them on the Kher Committee

taken on and implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on Relationship between State Government and local bodies in the administration of primary education was yet to be received from the States.

(Further information called for by the Committee)

The latest position may kindly be intimated.

(Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 57-EC. II/58 dated 25-9-1959).

Report, are being pressed to intimate the same without further delay.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58 B. 1 dated Jan. 1959).

The State Governments have since intimated the action taken on the Kher Committee's recommendations (*vide* statement at appendix 'A').

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/59-B. 1 dated 30-10-1959)

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The Committee suggest that the Ministry of Education should take a little more lively interest in persuading the State Governments to fall in line and to implement the recommendations in Kher Committee's Report as early as possible so that some uniformity in the administration of primary education in different States is achieved, which would certainly be conducive to the expansion and improvement of primary education which at present is in an unsatisfactory state. The Committee understand that the teachers under the control of local boards suffer from certain handicaps like non-payment of salary in time, utilisation for purposes other than educational, transfers on grounds not considered reasonable etc. The Committee

7

The Kher Committee had suggested many changes of which one of major importance was substantial decentralisation of the authority and responsibility for primary education. But some State Governments are actually of the view that it would be expedient to bring education under direct State control (*e.g.* Government of Punjab).

The entire question of decentralisation in administration of primary education on one hand and ensuring regularity and proper payment of the teachers' salary on the other hand are to be studied in detail by the Ministry in consultation with State Governments. The present recommendation of the Committee on this point will also be

would suggest that the State Governments may be requested to examine the position in this respect and if necessary exercise more direct control on general administration of primary education with a view to eliminating the existing evils.

(Further information called for by the Committee) :

The results of the study (referred to in sub-para 2), if since undertaken, and the advice tendered to the States may be intimated.

(Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 57-EC-II/58 dated 25-9-59).

borne in mind while the States are advised to implement the results of this study.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B. 1 dated Jan. 59).

Replies are being received from the State Govts. and they will be studied further in the light of individual difficulties, problems and circumstances. In communicating the result of the study to the State Governments the recommendation of the Committee will be borne in mind.

(Ministry of Edn. O. M. No. F. 35-19/59-B. 1 dated 30-10-1959).

In view of the fact that the progress of elementary education in the country is rather slow, the Committee consider it rather unfortunate that certain amounts of grants sanctioned by the Centre for the development of elementary education should have remained unutilised.

(Further information called for by the Committee) :

The Ministry agree with this remark of the Committee.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35. 19/58-B. 1 dt. Jan. 1959).

The present position about the utilization of grants sanctioned by the Centre for the development of elementary education and further steps taken to ensure full utilisation of grants may be intimated.

(Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 57-EC. II/58 dated 25-9-1959).

11 58

While appreciating the steps taken to improve the utilisation of grants, the Committee would like to suggest that the Ministry of Education should invite the Members of Parliament of the State which could not fully utilise the grants or implement a particular scheme in the field of education, to a conference and place before them the difficulties in respect of that particular State and various other handicaps in the way of progress. Meetings should take place with regard to each State one after the other and in that way the discussions will be confined to problems arising out of one particular State at a time.

(Further information called for by the Committee):

It may be stated as to how many meetings of the Members of Parliament from the States which could not fully utilise the grants have been called by the Ministry so far.

(Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 57-EC. II/58 dated 25-9-1959).

Information from all the State Govts. has not been received so far. On the basis of, however, the information available, progress in respect of utilization of grants may be considered to be satisfactory.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/59-B. I dt. 30-10-59).

The shortfall in primary education as compared with other states is small. However, the suggestion of the Committee will be implemented as and when considered necessary.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B. I dt. Jan. 59).

It has not been considered necessary to call for any meeting because on the whole, the extent of the non-utilization of grants in Primary Education has been comparatively small.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/59-B. I dated 30-10-59).

12 59 The Committee also suggest that there should be more effective co-ordination between the Ministry of Education at the Centre and the State Governments, and both sides should understand each other more correctly and appreciate the difficulties in the way of each so that the existing feeling in the States that the Centre is trying to centralise all authority even in the domain which really belongs to the States is removed. The schemes in the field of education should be more freely discussed between the Centre and the States, and the Centre should liberally release the money according to a settled policy to enable the States to carry on the development work.

Already arrangements exist for discussion of the "State" Schemes in working groups set up by the Planning Commission as well as in various all India Councils, in Conferences of Education Ministers and in the C.A.B.E. etc., depending on the nature of consultation and discussion considered necessary. These arrangements are reasonably adequate.

As regards release of Central grants, a new procedure has been adopted by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance according to which the release of funds will, it is hoped, be expedited.

The Ministry agrees that so far as possible there should be no misunderstanding between the Centre and the States and that if there is any doubt in any matter, it should be clarified by free and frank discussion in forums that already exist. Incidentally, it may be observed that there is no justification whatever now for the alleged impression that the Centre is trying to centralise all authority which belongs to the States. There is no Ministry which has tried more persistently and anxiously to modify its procedure and techniques during the last few years in the direction of ensuring that the full autonomy of States is respected,

(Further information called for by the Committee.):

Even where the Centre has authority, it is always exercised with tact and discretion.

(Ministry of Edn. O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B. 1 dated January 1959).

It may be stated as to how the new procedure of release of funds referred to in sub-para 2 of the reply is working.

(Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 57-EC. II/58 dated 25-9-59.)

The new procedure of release of funds is working satisfactorily.

(Ministry of Edn. O. M. No. F. 35-19/59-B. 1 dated 30-10-1959).

13 64

The Committee are sorry to note that all the States have not been able to take advantage of the scheme of Central assistance for increasing the salary of primary school teachers. The Committee would suggest that the Ministry of Education should persuade the remaining State Governments to take advantage of this scheme so that the salaries of teachers can be raised to a reasonably uniform level. The question might be discussed with advantage at the Education Ministers' Conferences especially in view of the prevailing dissatisfaction among the teachers reflecting in the falling standard of education.

This scheme has been discussed already in Education Ministers' Conference and all the State Governments, excepting Jammu and Kashmir (where the pay scales of teachers in primary schools are already reported to be good enough and the State Govt. does not consider it necessary to raise the scales further) are taking advantage of the Central assistance available under it.

As regards the suggestion to raise the salaries to a reasonably uniform level, it is necessary to state that the salary scales of teachers have to fit in the salary pattern of the State concerned and as such, it is not possible to attempt uniformity throughout the country.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B. 1 dated January 1959).

15 71 The Committee suggest that the number of Basic training colleges and schools should be increased to supply the required number of teaching personnel. The duration and standard of training should be raised so that teaching personnel coming out of the training colleges and schools are well equipped for the job required of them. Further, in the traditional type of training colleges for graduates, training in techniques of basic methods of teaching should be made compulsory instead of optional as it is in the Central Institute of Education so that teachers coming out of these colleges have the necessary background in the basic methods of teaching. More women teachers should be encouraged for training, especially for elementary schools and the schemes for encouraging the training of women teachers should be pushed through with vigour in all the States without further delay. A sub-Committee of the Estimates Committee, which visited the Government Teachers' Training Institute for Women in Daryaganj, Delhi which turned out women teachers for Junior Basic Schools, found that the Institute had a practising school upto the middle standard of a non-basic type. The Committee feel that a Training Institute for Basic Teachers

As regards the recommendation that the number of Basic Training Colleges and Schools should be increased, it may be stated that the Government are in favour of increasing training facilities and are anxious to turn all training Institutions into Basic by the end of the Second Plan.

Regarding the recommendation that the duration and standard of training colleges should be raised, it may be stated that Government agree in principle with the proposal to raise the period of training to two years, but the States are likely to take time, depending on their needs and resources, to accept this pattern.

As regards the recommendation that in the traditional type of training colleges for graduates, training in techniques of Basic methods of teaching should be made compulsory instead of optional, the Government are of the view that it will be enough if a general understanding of principles of methods of basic education is suitably included in the curriculum of the Secondary Training Colleges as part of an appropriate paper.

The Government of India agree with the recommendation that more women should be encouraged

must have a practising school on basic lines, otherwise the trainees cannot derive full advantage of the training and have to go to Basic School outside the Institute for practical training.

for training and the schemes for encouraging the women teachers should be pushed through with vigour in all the States.

Regarding the suggestion that the practising school attached to the Government Teachers' Training Institute for Women in Daryaganj, Delhi, be converted into Basic, it may be mentioned that action in this matter has been initiated already.

(Min. of Edn. O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B.1 dated January 1959).

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The Committee hope that no time will be lost in implementing the scheme of expansion of girls' education and that the funds earmarked for this purpose would be fully utilised. The Committee would like the Ministry to pay more concentrated attention to the question of girls' education in view of the considerable leeway that has to be made up in this direction.

3

Every care is being taken to see that the scheme is implemented early and to the fullest. The following steps have been taken for a speedy implementation of the scheme :—

(i) The entire budget provision for the scheme for the year 1958-59 has been allocated to the State Governments and this allocation representing 75% of the expenditure involved has been communicated to the State Governments on 29-4-1958.

(ii) The State Governments have simultaneously been requested to submit their detailed proposals for the year 1958-59 by 1st June, 1958. The position will be reviewed at regular intervals.

(iii) Besides this, the State Governments have also been asked to go ahead with the implementation of the scheme and to furnish in due course the detailed break-up of the expenditure for release of the Central share.

(iv) A National Committee on Women's Education under the chairmanship of Smt. Durgabai Deshmukh has been appointed to examine the whole question and make recommendations to make up the shortcomings in the education of girls and women.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B. 1 dated January 1959.)

(Further information called for by the Committee)

Ten copies of the Report of the Committee on Women's Education together with a statement showing action taken on its recommendations may be furnished.

(Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 57-EC. II/58 dated 25-9-1959).

17 85 The Committee suggest that without checking the pace of expansion in the field of elementary education, the Ministry of Education should pay more attention to the qualitative improvement and for that purpose local resources in the

The Ministry agrees with the idea underlying this recommendation.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B. 1 dated January 1959).

villages and towns should be mobilised and encouraged by way of inviting the local people to share the expenses of primary schools for furnishing them properly and adequately. A drive for furnishing local schools could attract local resources as in Saurashtra where joint efforts were successfully made by all including the Ministers to mobilise local resources for opening new and furnishing the existing primary schools.

(Further information called for by the Committee).

The steps taken for implementation of the recommendation may be intimated.

(Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 57-EC-II/58 dated 25-9-59).

18 86

The Ministry of Education should also give financial assistance to the State Governments for schemes of medical inspection of school-going children which all States should be persuaded to have.

(Further information called for by the Committee).

It may be stated whether the proposal was taken up with the State Governments and if so what is their reaction.

The recommendations were endorsed to the State Governments and Union Territories. The replies received from most of them are encouraging.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/59-B. 1 dated 30-10-1959).

The Ministry agrees with this recommendation and will commend it to State Governments.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B. 1 dated January 1959).

It was recommended to the State Governments that they should have schemes of medical inspection of school-going children. The replies of the

State Govts./Union Territories received so far indicate that this scheme is either already in operation or is proposed to be introduced.
(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F 35-19/59-B.1 dated 30-10-1959*).

(*Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 57-EC-II/58 dated 25-9-59*).

19

The Committee recommend that in the Union Territories directly functioning under the Government of India, conditions in primary schools should not be allowed to remain as they are and the Ministry of Education should make such satisfactory arrangements in those areas for primary education as may be emulated by States with advantage.

The implementation of this important recommendation obviously involves, *inter-alia*, considerable additional expenditure. Some action has been already initiated and the Ministry of Education will implement it fully if the funds required for effective qualitative improvement in Union Territories are made available by the Planning Commission in addition to those required for expanding existing facilities.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B.1 dated January 1959*).

(*Further information called for by the Committee*) :

The action taken for implementation of the recommendation may be intimated.

At the time of this recommendation the Ministry had in view the proposal for free and compulsory primary education in the entire country for children of age group 6-11 in the 3rd Five Year Plan. Accordingly the Ministry has drawn up a plan for free and compulsory primary education for the Union Territories as well.

(*Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 57-EC-II/58 dated 25-9-59*).

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/59-B.1 dated 30-10-59*).

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91 The Committee feel that it would be advantageous to set a time limit for the preparation and introduction of schemes for imparting universal compulsory education entrusted to the All India Council for Elementary Education.

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98 The Committee feel that the agency of Panchayats in rural areas should be more actively utilised for construction of houses for teachers in rural areas with financial assistance from the Centre and States on a grant-in-aid basis.

23

99 The Committee are of the opinion that the Ministry should slow down its programme of construction of costly prestige buildings and utilise the funds thus saved in providing a net work of cheap and simple buildings for basic schools on a planned basis in consultation with the State Governments so that the fulfilment of the Directive laid down in Article 45 of the Constitution is not delayed any longer.

The Panel of the Planning Commission on Education in their meeting held in July 1957 had recommended that the immediate objective before the country should be to provide free and compulsory education to all children in the age group 6-11 by the end of 1965-66. This recommendation has already been endorsed by the Conference of State Education Ministers and by the C.A.B.E. It has also been accepted by the Government of India in principle.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B. 1 dated January 1959*).

The recommendation is accepted. It will be brought to the notice of the State Governments for implementation as far as possible. Financial assistance for this purpose is already available from the Centre.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B. 1 dated January 1959*).

The schemes of the Ministry of Education do not involve construction of costly prestige buildings. Strenuous efforts, however, are being made to find out ways and means of reducing expenditure (if any reduction is possible) on school buildings with a view to fulfilling the directive of the Constitution.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B. 1 dated January 1959*).

24 The Committee consider that the task of preparing model text books should be taken up by the Central Bureau of Text Book Research forthwith.

The Bureau has already taken up projects for the preparation of books containing model lessons in Science and Social Studies.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B.1 dated January 1959).

26 118 The Committee are of the opinion that systematic comparative study of the achievements of pupils in Basic and non-Basic Schools would be useful and might be undertaken with advantage by the National Institute of Basic Education.

The suggestion will be carefully considered by the Government for implementation.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.35-19/58-B.1 dated January 1959).

(Further information called for by the Committee).

The decision of the Government in regard to the suggestion may be intimated.

(Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 57-EC II/58 dated 25-9-1959).

The Government of India has accepted the proposal to carry out a comparative sample study of the achievements of Basic and non-Basic Schools.

As suggested by the Estimates Committee the Project has been entrusted to National Institute of Basic Education. It will, however, take time before the results of this study could be made available.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/59-B. 1 dated 30-10-59).

The Committee are entirely in agreement with the views of the Assessment Committee on Basic Education in respect of Post-Basic Education that (a) the whole question of Post-Basic Schools should be fully discussed and there should be some clear declaration of policy in regard to the same, (b) the pupils passing out of Senior Basic Schools who wish to join Secondary Schools other than Post-Basic Schools should be permitted to do so and (c) the pupils passing out of Post-Basic Schools should be permitted to join appropriate courses of studies in the Universities and they recommend that clear and unambiguous enunciation of policy on these lines and issue of suitable instructions by the various authorities concerned should be expedited.

(Further information call-d for by the Committee)

(a) It may be stated whether replies from all the States have been received and a policy enunciated. (b) and (c) The latest position may kindly be intimated.

(Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 57-EC-II/58 dated 25-9-1959).

(a) On the recommendations of the Assessment Committee on Basic Education, the Subcommittee on Basic Education and the last State Education Ministers' Conference, the State Governments have been requested to let this Ministry have their views on the subject under reference and a policy will be enunciated after the receipt of views from all the States.

(b) A decision with regard to this recommendation will be taken after the views of the "Special Committee" appointed by the Ministry to examine the syllabi of Post-Basic and Multi-lateral schools are available.

(c) The Ministry has requested the Universities, who are mainly concerned with this recommendation, to find out ways of implementing this recommendation in consultation with the Inter-University Board and the University Grants Commission, if necessary.

(Ministry of Education O. M. No. F. 35-19/58-B.1 dated January 1959).

The Government of India set up a Post-Basic Education Committee to consider the entire question of Post-Basic Education. A clear policy decision will be taken on receipt of the committee's report.

(Ministry of Edn. O.M. No. F. 35-19/59-B.1 dated 30-10-1959).

29

The Committee suggest that the proposed Model Basic School in Delhi should be put under the charge of a Board consisting of persons with sufficient experience in the field of Basic Education.

(Further information called for by the Committee)

The latest position may be intimated

(Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 57-EC-II/58 dated 25-9-59)

The recommendation of the Committee will be fully borne in mind in implementing the Scheme. *(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.35/19-58 dated January, 1959).*

It has been agreed that the proposed Central Basic School at Delhi should be established by some voluntary organisation, with the help of the Central Government. The Gandhi Samarak Nidhi, Delhi has agreed to establish the school and this Ministry has already recommended its request to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply for the allotment of a suitable plot of land.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/59-B.1, dated 30-10-59).

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The Committee would further recommend that another model Basic School should be established in a rural area so that a comparative study of the experience of urban and rural model schools could be made with advantage.

(Further information called for by the Committee)

The latest position may be intimated.

The Ministry of Education are trying to adopt a rural basic school also in order to build it up into a good basic school under the supervision of N.I.B.E.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B. 1, dated January, 1959).

(*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 57-EC-11/58 dated 25-9-59*)

The Action Research Programme undertaken by the National Institute of Basic Education in this connection at the Senior Basic School, Ghitterny is an attempt at the qualitative improvement of the school, which will be a continuous project. The intensive phase of the programme which was initiated last year is to be completed in two years.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.35-19/59-B.1, dated 30-10-59*).

32 The Committee feel that as there was an urgent need of research in the field of Basic Education attempts should have been made from the very beginning to equip the National Institute of Basic Education with requisite personnel. Further, the Committee agree in this respect with the recommendation of the Assessment Committee on Basic Education that in selected Basic Training Institutions, already functioning, and in the Graduate Basic Training Colleges, provision for research in every aspect of basic education should be made and scholarships should be offered to the best trainees in such training institutes to encourage them to undertake the research work. The Committee would prefer research units working in different regions on the problems connected with Basic Education in their regions under the

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Two fellowships have been instituted from this year at the Institute. The Institute keeps itself in touch so far as possible with any research work being undertaken in other training institutions. Some research projects are being given to the Basic Training Colleges also.

(*Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B.1, dated January, 1959*).

overall guidance of the National Institute of Basic Education.

(Further information called for by the Committee.)

The view of the Ministry on the suggestion that research units working in different regions on the problems connected with basic education in their regions under the overall guidance of the National Institute of Basic Education may be intimated.

(Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 57-EC-III-58 dated 25-9-59).

33 150

The Committee would recommend that the National Institute of Basic Education should undertake, without any loss of time, the training of Basic Education workers at the higher level i.e. Inspectors, Administrators, Supervisors etc. to enable them to properly appreciate the problems in the field of Basic Education.

34 151

The Committee feel that it would be advantageous to associate the officials of the State Governments more closely with the National Institute of Basic Education. Those officially

The Ministry has accepted in principle a scheme of coordinated research at the Post-graduate Basic Training Colleges under the overall supervision of the National Institute of Basic Education. The details of the scheme are being worked out.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.35-19/59-B.1, dated 30-10-59).

Accepted. While the regular training of teachers will be the responsibility of the State Governments, the Institute will provide orientation and short-term refresher courses in Basic Education for higher level personnel from different States.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B.1, dated January, 1959).

Accepted.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B.1, dated January, 1959).

connected with Basic Education and teachers from post-graduate training colleges can work in the Institute for a limited period on problems faced by them taking the help of research workers in the Institute. This would increase the co-ordination between the agencies and the Institute.

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The Ministry should take all steps to see that the selection of craft in basic schools is done carefully and that the teaching is scientifically correlated with craft and not done mechanically as is reported to be the case in a number of Basic Schools in the country at present.

The recommendation is obvious and accepted.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/59-B. 1, dated January, 1959*).

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The Committee suggest that productive aspect in Basic Education should not be overlooked and some standard targets of production should be laid down for different classes keeping in view the age of pupils, the equipment supplied and the nature of craft. These targets should be periodically reviewed and suitably improved upon as more experience is gained. Care should, however, be exercised to see that the productive aspect does not in any way undermine the academic aspect of training.

The Ministry have also been emphasising that productive work is important and should be stressed more but not at the expense of the educative aspect. This has been clearly stated in the brochure entitled "Concept of Basic Education", which has been accepted as a correct statement of the meaning of Basic Education by this Ministry, the State Governments and the Central Advisory Board of Education.

This recommendation of the Committee therefore, accepted. However, the minimum targets of production will have to be decided so far as feasible by State Governments on a decentralised basis which should be reviewed from time to time as general efficiency increases. The

National Institute of Basic Education has also taken up this for a research study at national level.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.35-19/58-B.1, dt. Jan. 1959.*)

38 172 The Committee feel that State Governments should be persuaded to take more interest by either purchasing the products of basic schools or by arranging their disposal through State emporia, *bhandars*, etc., and by enlisting the help of the Khadi and Village Industries Board in that respect. As suggested by Acharya J. B. Kripalani, a corner in the emporia, *bhandars*, etc. marked as "Children's work" may be earmarked for the display and sale of basic school products.

The recommendation is accepted and will be communicated to State Governments for implementation.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.35-19/58-B.1 dt. Jan. 59.*)

39 173 The Committee are of the opinion that the work of producing guide books, literature for teachers and children could be taken up by the National Institute of Basic Education.

The actual writing of such books is done by selected individuals, Training Colleges and the National Institute of Basic Education. Schemes for the production of literature which are mostly of administrative nature will be handled by the Ministry.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B.1, dt. Jan. 59.*)

176 The Committee feel that the work of producing literature on Basic Education could advantageously be done by one body and that the National Institute of Basic Education may be given powers for selection and publication of literature on Basic Education. The Committee are not convinced that the Secretariat of the Ministry should be concerned with the work of collection, editing and publication of literature on Basic Education. The Committee suggest that the work of collecting and editing selected material available in Basic Training Colleges should be seriously taken up by the National Institute of Basic Education and useful guide books published for the teachers and children to arrest the deterioration in the standard of Basic Education which is evident at present in a number of basic schools.

The work of collecting, editing and publishing the material available in Basic Training Colleges has been entrusted to the National Institute.

That Institution has also taken up a number of schemes for preparing suitable literature on Basic Education. Amongst others they include the publication of Basic Education Abstracts and the Basic Education Journal.

(*Ministry of Education O.M.No. F. 35-19/58-T. 1 dated Jan. 59.*)

201 The Committee fully realise the vastness of the problem in providing free and compulsory education to the children upto the age of 14 years within the period specified in Article 45 of the Constitution and the financial difficulties in achieving that goal. The Committee, however, fail to appreciate the absence of even a perspective plan in the Ministry of Education according to which the goal laid down in Article 45 of the Constitution is sought to be achieved and the definite time limit and finances to be provided for the same in various stages. The Committee, therefore, suggest that a pers-

The Ministry agree with the recommendation that a perspective plan for provision of free and compulsory education should be worked out. This can be done realistically only when the Planning Commission are able to give an indication about the magnitude of the funds that are likely to be available for this purpose during the next two or three five year plans. However, action in this direction is being initiated and Cabinet approval to the revised target of providing compulsory education for the 6-11 age group during the Third Five Year Plan has been recently obtained.

pective plan for introduction of free and compulsory elementary education for children upto the age of 14 years in the country may be evolved by the All India Council for Elementary Education with a phased programme for the whole country to be implemented within a specified period with due regard to the financial resources, the existing conditions and the recommendations of the various Committees which have already given thought to the problem. The Committee also recommend that the Ministry of Education should explore all avenues in making more funds available for elementary education including the introduction of an educational cess for accelerating the pace of progress in the field of primary education so that within the shortest possible time the children in the age-group of 6 to 11 are first brought within the fold of free and compulsory education followed by those in the age-group of 11 to 14. The Committee further recommend that full advantage should be taken of the private initiative by removing all impediments in the way of development of the voluntary institutions in the field of primary education.

202 Since it is not now possible to achieve the target laid down in Article 45 of the Constitution,

As regards the suggestion for raising more funds by the levy of education cess etc., it may be stated that this possibility has been already explored and the State Governments who were consulted in this connection are generally of the view that there is not much scope for raising funds for educational development through this measure.

Regarding the suggestion for the encouragement of voluntary organisations, it may be mentioned that this Ministry are not aware of the existence of any such impediments so far as the Central Government is concerned. In fact, the Government of India have been giving all possible encouragement to voluntary organisations through the approved scheme of financial assistance. If there are any such impediments, this Ministry agree that they should be removed. This recommendation will be communicated to the State Governments who are primarily concerned with its implementation.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B. 1
dt. Jan. 59).

The Educational Panel of the Planning Commission carefully considered the position regarding im-

it is necessary that the position is carefully reviewed at the highest level and a revised time limit set up so that the Planning Commission may know without ambiguity as to what financial provision will have to be made on this account during the subsequent Five Year Plans. The Committee would, therefore, suggest that the Plan provision for Education should not be reduced on the grounds of economy.

plementation of Article 45 of the Constitution and, as a feasible target, recommended that universal free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 11 years of age must be provided by the end of 1965-66. This recommendation has been accepted by this Ministry. So, the requirements formulated as modestly and realistically as possible are precisely known to the Planning Commission.

As regards the suggestion that plan provision for Education should not be reduced on the grounds of economy, this Ministry is in full agreement with it and gives it the highest priority. This is, however, a matter for the Planning Commission which will decide it in the context of the total plan and the availability of the resources.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B.
I dated Jan. 59.)

43 Education in the Union Territories is the direct responsibility of the Centre. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry of Education should seriously endeavour to fulfil the provisions of Article 45 of the Constitution at least in the Union Territories to serve as an example to the State Governments. The Committee are definitely of the view that it would be desirable to earmark the amount of about Rs. 3.5 crores during the Second Plan and Rs. 6.8 crores during the Third Plan which is the amount stated to be necessary for the age-

The Ministry is in full agreement with this recommendation.

It is, however, necessary to point out in this connection that the Ministry did approach the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance with the request to allocate an additional amount of Rs. 3.5 crores during the current plan, but this proposal could not be sanctioned.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B.
I dated Jan. 59).

group 6 to 14 years in Union Territories in fulfilment of an obligation arising out of the Constitution.

44 204 The Committee also suggest that the Ministry of Education should review, in consultation with the State Governments, the Compulsory Education Acts of the States to remove the existing defects and to bring a reasonable degree of uniformity.

It is doubtful whether the State Governments will like the idea of their Acts being "reviewed" by the Government of India with the object of bringing about uniformity.

This Ministry, however, agrees to undertake with the help of the All India Council of Elementary Education a comparative study of the Acts existing in different States and the corresponding legal provisions in other advanced countries with a view to preparing a model Act.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B.1 dated Jan. 59).

CHAPTER III

REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

S. No. as per App. VIII to the 4th Report	Ref. to para. No. of the Report	Summary of recommendations/conclusions	Government's reply
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21 92 The Committee observe from the Government resolution setting up the All India Council for Elementary Education that the Educational Adviser to the Government of India and the Head of the Basic and Social Education Division of the Ministry of Education are to be the Chairman and Secretary of the Council respectively. The Committee do not appreciate the policy of intimately involving the Ministry with the management of such bodies. They are of the opinion that there

The Ministry are of the opinion that the present initial stage the existing set up should be continued. The question of the *modus operandi* of the Council was considered by the Council itself in its meeting held in March, 1958 and it made the following recommendation in this regard:—

“ A separate unit should be set up in the Ministry of Education for work relating to the Council. This should not only function as the Sec-

should be some machinery on the lines of the University Grants Commission which may be statutory, autonomous or semi-autonomous. It should be supplied with ample funds as well as sufficient authority to carry on the work in its sphere in consultation with the State Governments.

retariat of the Council, but should also undertake to collect, study and disseminate experiences of one State to other States in the field of Elementary Education particularly those relating to the fulfilment of the requirements of Article 45 of the Constitution."

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B.I. dated Jan. 59).

25 116 The Committee are of the opinion that unless the Centre utilises its resources earmarked for elementary education predominantly for the improvement and spread of Basic Education in the country the progress of basic education will continue to be extremely slow. They, therefore, call attention to the recommendation of the Assessment Committee on Basic Education that the Union Government should insist that any financial aid given by it directly or indirectly to improve or spread Elementary Education is strictly earmarked by the States for Basic Education i.e. Basic Schools and Basic Training Schools.

This recommendation is not acceptable. The Government of India also have a responsibility for the fulfilment of article 45 of the Constitution and obviously some education through non-Basic Schools is better than no education at all to children who are outside the schools. Also we must honour the offer made to the States to help them financially in most of their development schemes in the Plan.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B.I. dated Jan. 59.)

The Committee consider it unfortunate that even after 20 years of the enunciation of the scheme of basic education, the standard existing in the basic schools is poor and that the Central Ministry is still thinking in terms of proposals for improving the standard. The Committee would recommend that the steps proposed to raise the standard of Basic Education should be expedited so that the existing misgivings in the mind of the public are removed as early as possible and Basic Education is put on sound lines throughout the country. The Committee would also suggest that steps indicated in para 121 should be taken towards this end.

The Ministry do not agree with views of the Committee contained in the first part of this recommendation. In this connection it may be stated that considering the vastness of the problem, improvement in the quality of education and standard of schools is bound to be a very slow process, specially when the available funds are very meagre compared to the requirements. For instance, the quality of Basic Education will naturally depend on the quality of teachers which again will depend on their emoluments. Therefore, so long as the country cannot afford to pay the teachers much more than at present, it will not be realistic to expect well qualified persons to be drawn to the teaching profession resulting in a marked improvement in the quality of Basic Schools. Nevertheless, every State Government has been trying with the help and guidance of this Ministry to improve Basic Education and the process will continue. New proposals will be formulated and implemented; for, this process is unending.

The Ministry agree generally with steps recommended in paragraph 121 of the Report of the Committee. In fact action on these lines is already being taken as far as possible.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B.1
dated Jan. 59.)

CHAPTER IV

REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT THAT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Sl. No. (as in App. VIII to the 4th Report)	Reference to paragraph No. of the Report	Summary of Recommendation/Conclusion	Reply of the Government	Comments of the Committee
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The Committee fail to understand the absence of an all-India policy in the field of pre-primary Education. The Committee are of the opinion that some guiding principles, though not rigid, should be thought out in consultation with the best educationists and psychologists in the

The Ministry agree that it will be useful to study and formulate some general principles and broad outlines of the kind of pre-primary education which would be suitable to Indian conditions. It is however of the view that at present we cannot take up any large scheme of pre-primary education

Please see para 1 of Chapter I.

country and they should be placed before the Ministries of Education in the States for guiding the various educational institutions. It is desirable that a reasonably uniform standard of teachers, their training, methods of teaching and proper environment in pre-primary schools should be insisted upon.

(Further information called for by the Committee)

It may be stated whether any concrete steps have been taken in regard to the formulation of an all-India policy for pre-primary education and whether any pilot projects have been started to serve as models in this field by the Ministry.

(Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 57-EC.II/58 dt. 25-9-59)

The Committee are sorry to note that the enthusiasm in regard to National Committee on Early Childhood Education proved to be shortlived.

at Government level but it is necessary to encourage and assist various experiments that are being tried out in this field in the country.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.35-19/58-B.I. dt. Jan. 59)

It is not possible for the Central Government to implement any pilot projects for this age group due to paucity of funds. This Ministry is of the view that voluntary organisations and State Governments may be encouraged to take up experiments in this field.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. 35-19/59-B.I dt. 30-10-59)

The Government feel that, no useful purpose will be served by reconstituting the Committee on Early Childhood Education at this stage.

The Committee consider the reply of the Ministry unsatisfactory. The fact that it is not possible to spend any large sums of money on

They suggest that this Committee may be revived by reconstituting it, if necessary, and that its activities may be resumed. The Committee appreciate that due to limitations of finance, the progress in this direction would be necessarily slow. All the same some general ground should be covered during the Second Plan, so that the schemes of pre-primary education may be suitably expanded in the Third Plan.

Also, it is not possible at present or in the near future to spend large sums of money on any big expansion of pre-primary education.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.35-19/58-B. 1 dt. Jan. 59*).

pre-primary education at present or in the near future should not mean that research on pre-primary education is unnecessary. The very fact that expansion of pre-primary education must be slow for sometime should enable the Ministry to see that it progresses on sound lines. The setting up of the Committee on Early Childhood Education will be helpful in two ways—firstly, in formulating the broad outlines of a national policy in the field of pre-primary education which the Ministry have agreed to do in principle *vide* their reply to recommendation No 1 and secondly, to the extent possible, to explore sources of revenue for increasing the facilities for pre-primary education.

14

The Committee would like to suggest that the proposals of giving additional amenities to the primary school teachers by way of free medical attendance, free housing and free education to their children up to the secondary stage, be favourably considered and decisions arrived at expeditiously. The concession should be made available to all the primary school teachers including those employed under the District Boards and Municipalities. Further, the possibilities of insurance of teachers at concessional rates of premia should be explored with the Life Insurance Corporation.

Please see para 2 of Chapter I.

This Ministry is in full sympathy with this recommendation and agree to its being communicated to the State Governments who are the appropriate authorities to implement it.

It is, however, necessary to mention that the implementation of these recommendations will involve large expenditure and in view of the heavy financial implications of more urgent matters like fulfilment of the directive of Article 45 of the Constitution, it is not likely that the State Governments would be able for a long time to come to provide the teachers with these desirable amenities.

The possibility of insurance of teachers at concessional rates of premia will be explored in consultation with the Life Insurance Corporation.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B. 1 dt. Jan. 59.*)

(Further information called for by the Committee)

The latest position about the insurance of teachers at concessional rates of premia by the Life Insurance Corporation may be stated.

(Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 57-EC. II/58dt. 25-9-59).

While some State Governments have stated that the matter is receiving attention, replies from other State Governments are still awaited.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/59-B. I dt. 30-10-59).

31 142

The Committee feel that there has been a tendency which has been marked in recent years of each Ministry taking to itself more and more of administrative and executive work which really does not fit in with the original conception of a Secretariat organisation for dealing with policy matters as distinct from day to day administration and executive functions. The Committee, therefore, suggest that the Ministry, instead of directly administering such institutions, should gradually hand over such institutions to other

The Ministry does not consider it necessary to hand over the National Institute of Basic Education at this stage to any other agency. In fact some direct contact with field work and institutions is necessary for the experiment efficiency of the educationists in the Ministry.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B. I dt. Jan. 1959).

No convincing reasons have been given for not accepting the recommendation. The Committee reiterate the original recommendation as they are of the view that educationists in the Ministry can get all the existing advantages even if the Institute is not managed by the Ministry.

agencies created for that purpose. In this way the Ministry may continue to have general over-all control so far as policy is concerned; it should not involve it self directly in administrative and executive functions.

- 35 The Committee feel that the question of locating the National Institute of Basic Education should be further reviewed and the feasibility of locating it at a place where there are already vacant buildings available should be examined. The Committee would suggest that the Institute should be located in an area where some kind of research in Basic Education has already been undertaken and that the real necessity or otherwise of spending another seven lakhs of rupees for the building in Delhi in these days of financial stringency should be carefully examined. The Committee also suggest that the feasibility of setting up this Institute in Wardha where the
- 153 Efforts are continuing to find a suitable building/a piece of land for the location of the Institute in a suitable rural area.
- Please see para 3 of Chapter I.
- The suggestion of the Committee regarding the location of the Institute in Wardha has not been found feasible.
- (Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 35-19/58-B. 1 dt. Jan. 59).

idea of Basic Education was given shape might be examined by the Ministry.

(Further information called for by the Committee.)

Detailed reasons as to why the location of the institute in Wardha has not been found feasible may be given.

(Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 57-EC. 11/58. dated 25-9-59).

The Institute is working in a rented building in New Delhi and it has to be located sooner or later in a rural area. As far as possible the intention is that this Institute should be in a rural area near Delhi to enable this Ministry to exercise proper supervision and control. Moreover, a Research Institute of the type of National Institute of Basic Education has to carry out research in cooperation with other institutions like the Central Institute of Education and the National Institute of Audio-visual Education. It is, therefore, considered essential to locate the National

Institute of Basic Education in rural area, not far away from Delhi. Moreover, there is already a network of basic institutions in Wardha and there is no point in partly duplicating their work by establishing the Institute at Wardha.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.35-19/59-B. 1 dt. 30-10-59*).

NEW DELHI ;

December 18, 1959

Agrahayana 27, 1881 (Saka)

H. C. DASAPPA,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

APPENDIX A

(Vide Ministry's reply to recommendation No. 8, Chapter I)

Statement showing the position on the question of decentralization in administration of Primary Education as recommended by the Kher Committee

1. The progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the Kher Committee on the part of the various State Governments and Union Territories is as follows:—

Recommendation No. 1:—“It will be an advantage to associate local bodies with administration of Primary Education in some form or other”.

This is being implemented in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay (in three regions—Old Bombay State, Saurashtra and Vidarbha), Madras, Kerala, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh Administration.

Recommendation No. 2: (Part I)—“In all village-panchayats and small municipalities the local body should be required to elect a school committee and to delegate to it the task of supervising the local schools.”

This is being implemented in the States of Bombay (Old regions of the State), Madras, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Delhi and in the Administration of Himachal Pradesh.

Recommendation No.2: (Part II)—“In district school boards and in bigger municipalities a school board should be constituted and charged with the responsibility of looking after its educational powers and an Administrative Officer should be appointed.”

This is being implemented in the States of Bombay (Old regions), Madras, Orissa, Rajasthan and in the Administration of Delhi. It has also been accepted by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Recommendation No 3:—“The Primary School teacher shall continue to be the servant of the local body as at present and his service conditions should be determined by the local bodies with the sanction of State Governments.”

This is being implemented in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay (in some parts of the State), Madras, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and the Administration of Himachal Pradesh (to some extent), except in Rajasthan where the primary school teacher is a Govt. servant.

Recommendation No. 4:—“A sum not less than 60% of the total educational expenditure of the State should be spent on primary education.”

The States of Bihar and Bombay only have reached this target so far. In case of other States and Union Territories the expenditure on Elementary Education is lower but is generally rising progressively.

Recommendation No. 5:—“Municipal Acts should be amended so as to make the levy of an education cess obligatory; or where it is not possible a specific portion of their total revenue should be earmarked for primary education.”

The States of Andhra Pradesh , Madras, Orissa, West Bengal, Rajasthan and the Administration of Delhi only are in favour of this.

Recommendation No. 6:—“In village panchayats a portion of total revenue should be earmarked for primary education”.

It has been accepted by the State of Madras and favoured by Orissa.

Recommendation No. 7:—“All local bodies should be required to levy a cess on land revenue, a definite portion of this revenue should be earmarked for primary education.”

This is being implemented in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay and West Bengal. It has been accepted by the States of Madras and Orissa also.

Recommendation No. 8:—“The authority to sanction budget should vest in the State Governments. Certain powers regarding reappropriations should be delegated to local bodies.”

This is being implemented in the States of Andhra Pradesh Madras, Orissa, West Bengal and partially implemented in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

2. The Governments of Mysore and Madhya Pradesh have written to say that they are considering the question of implementation of Kher Committee's recommendations.

3. The Governments of Assam , Punjab, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands and Jammu & Kashmir are not in favour of the recommendations under reference.

APPENDIX B

(Vide Ministry's reply to recommendations No. 16, Chapter I)

Action taken by the Government on the recommendation No. 16 contained in fourth report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Education.

(A) The following decisions have been taken so far:

1. The Government agree in principle that a high priority should be given to women's education and special measures adopted for the purpose.
2. The Centre should assume greater responsibility for guiding the States actively in formulating special schemes for the expansion of girls education, endeavouring to find the necessary funds and pressing for effective implementation.
3. It has been decided to appoint a National Council for Women's Education to advise government about educational problems of girls at various stages. It will be considered in due course whether State Governments should also be advised to appoint similar Councils at the State level.
4. It is not necessary to appoint a separate Joint Educational Adviser at the Centre at this stage to look after the education of girls only. It may, however, be necessary, at a later stage when the Third Plan is under way, to establish a Division or Section wholly concerned with the study of issues arising out of the programme of women's education to expedite action.
5. There should be a Deputy Director or Joint Director of Women's Education in all the States, who will be specially charged with following up the programme of women's education as her special responsibility.
6. The Government do not think it would be possible to provide another 10 crores of rupees for the education of girls and women only during the remaining period of Second Plan. As for the Third Plan, the Government would bear in mind the Committee's recommendation for adequate provision for the purpose.

(B) Action taken so far :

1. The Government have constituted the National Council for Women's Education.
2. The Government have recommended to the State Governments that there should be in each State Department of Education a Deputy or Joint Director of Women's Education who should be specially charged with formulation and execution of special programmes for the education of girls and women in the State.
3. Ten copies of the report of the National Committee on Women's Education are placed below.

APPENDIX C

(Vide Introduction)

Analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 4th Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha)

1.	Total number of recommendations made	44
2.	Recommendations accepted fully by Government (<i>vide</i> recommendations referred to in Chapter II)	
	Number	36
	Percentage of total	81·8
3.	Recommendations accepted by the Government partly or with modifications (<i>vide</i> recommendation 27 referred to in Chapter III)	
	Number	1
	Percentage of total	2·3
4.	Recommendations not accepted by Government but replies in respect of which have been accepted by the Committee (<i>vide</i> recommendations Nos. 21 and 25 referred to in Chapter III)	
	Number	2
	Percentage of total	4·5
5.	Recommendations replies to which have not been accepted by the Committee (<i>vide</i> recommendations referred to in Chapter IV)	
	Number	5
	Percentage of total	11·4

Agency No.	Name and Address of the Agent	Agency No.	Name and Address of the Agent	Agency No.	Name and Address of the Agent
70	People's Book House, Opposite Jagannohan Palace MY-SORE-1.	77	Minerva Book Shop, The Mall, SIM-LA-1.	83	Goel Traders, 100-C New Mandi, MU-ZAFFAR NAGAR (U.P.)
71	'JAGRITI' Bhagalpur-2, BIHAR.	78	Universal Book Company, 20, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, AL-LAHABAD.	84	Mehra Brothers, 50 G, Kalkaji, NEW DELHI-19.
72	The New Book Company Private Ltd., Kitab Mahal, 188-90, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, BOMBAY.	79	Mahdya Pradesh Book Centre, 41 Ahilya Pura, IN-DORE CITY, (M. P.).	85	The Krishna Book Depot, Publishers, Booksellers, stationers & News Agents, Main Bazar, PATHANKOT (E.P.)
73	The English Book Depot, 78 Jhoke Road, FEROPORE CANTT.	80	Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi, MU-ZAFFAR NAGAR (U.P.).	86	Dhanwantra Medical & Law Book House, 1522-Lajpat Rai Market, DELHI-6.
74	Minerva Book Shop, 9, Jor Bagh Market, NEW DELHI-3.	81	Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay, 6/1A Banchharam Ak-rur Lane, CAL-CUTTA-12.	87	The United Book Agency, 48, Amrit Kaur Market, Phargargarj, NEW DELHI.
75	People's Publishing House, Rani Jhansi Road, NEW DELHI-1.	82	Freeland Publications Private Ltd., II-A/16, Lajpat Nagar, NEW DELHI.	88	Bervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road, HUBLI.
76	Shri N. Chaoba Singh Newspaper Agent, Ramlal Paul High School Annexe, Imphal, MANIPUR.				

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