

**DRAFT FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN  
OF  
STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES  
IN  
EDUCATION**

**REPORTS OF THE WORKING GROUPS**



**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

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FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN  
(GENERAL EDUCATION)

ANDHRA PRADESH

- Part I Report of the Working Group
- Part II Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan  
of General Education for Andhra Pradesh State

Annexures

- I. Selected Targets for Expansion of Facilities
- II. Financial Implications of Schemes included in the Plan
- III. Sectoral Financial Outlays in the Old and the new Fourth Plan.
- IV. Suggestions for raising additional resources for Education

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI





received in the old Fourth Plan (6.4%). The representatives of the Planning Commission however pointed out that the overall outlay was likely to remain at the same level as in the old Fourth Plan, unless the State Government was able to raise more resources. In the event of a reduction in the total size of the Plan, education was likely to suffer a more than proportionate reduction. The Working Group felt that the outlay now proposed for education should not be cut under any circumstances, especially as education had received a raw deal in the three annual plan years.

1.2 The Working Group welcomed the new life that has recently been put in the development of education in the State and especially the decision of the State to launch a large-scale programme of educational development in the Fourth Plan and to that end -

- (1) to hold a review of educational development in the State since 1950-51;
- (2) to prepare a perspective Plan of educational development spread over the next 15-20 years; and
- (3) to pass an Education Act.

The Ministry of Education, the Planning Commission, NCERT and the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration would be happy to offer all assistance that may be needed in these programmes.

1.3. The Working Group was strongly of the view that the State should make an effort to raise additional resources earmarked for education. Its suggestions in this regard are given in annexure IV.

1.4. Regarding the format of the Plan, the Working Group suggested that it should be redrafted on the following lines :-

(1) Instead of appearing as a bundle of schemes - not necessarily well-coordinated - which it now is, it should be drafted in educational terms and programmes and in a manner in which the specific tasks assigned to each officer of the Department, each school, and teacher become easily intelligible.

(2) The financial implications of these programmes, where they exist, should be given in the scheme-wise proforma as an annexure.

(3) There are too many schemes devised at present which sometimes make it difficult to see the wood itself. The Working Group has, therefore, grouped all schemes under a few major programmes. It suggests that the Ministry of Education and the NCERT <sup>may</sup> assist the State Government to work out the details of these programmes so as to achieve maximum results. For example, several programmes of science education, in-service training, evaluation and guidance etc. really relate to reorganisation and strengthening of the ~~SECRET~~. All such programmes have been brought together under one head.

## II - SECTOR-WISE OBSERVATIONS

2.1. The State Government proposes to appoint only 7,100 teachers for an anticipated enrolment of 1.3 lakh children in the new Fourth Plan. The Working Group considered this far from adequate. The State had not appointed any additional teachers during the last two annual plan years and only

500 teachers during 1966-67. It was given to understand that even the vacancies caused by retiring teachers had remain unfilled. The Working Group feared that, under these circumstances, the teacher-pupil ratio may become so unfavourable as to adversely affect the quality of primary education. The Working Group, therefore, recommended that the outlay for expansion of educational facilities at this stage should be suitably enhanced and suggested a provision of Rs.750 lakhs for this programme as against Rs.432.52 lakhs as suggested by the State.

2.2. The Working Group also noted that the degree of wastage and stagnation at the primary stage, especially in class I was pretty high in the State. It, therefore, urged that the State Department should make concerted efforts for reducing wastage and stagnation and for improving the average attendance on the broad lines recommended by the National Seminar on Wastage and Stagnation. An amount of Rs.32.5 lakhs was suggested for programmes of reduction of wastage and stagnation.

2.3. As regards the upper primary stage, the Working Group noted that under the reorganisation of educational pattern which is under way in the State, nearly 3000 surplus teachers will be available to the upper primary stage from the secondary stage. This would make available a certain number of additional teachers for expansion at this stage. The Working Group, therefore, recommended a provision of Rs. 600 lakhs for this purpose as against the proposed Rs.744.30 lakhs.

2.4. The programme and allocations suggested in the

State Plan for incentive awards to teachers midday meal programme, special programmes for girls education and provision of equipment to schools were accepted.

2.5. A very important aspect of qualitative improvement at the school stage was to provide better buildings and equipment to schools - both elementary and secondary.

(a) The problem of buildings would need very large investment and should be considered separately. In this context, the Working Group had only two suggestions to make. The first was that a measure of local contribution should be insisted upon in this programme; and the second is that the cheap designs developed at the Central Building Research Institute at Roorkee should be adopted and the State should be set up, as early as possible, a school Building Development Group for this purpose.

(b) A state-wide movement should be organised to improve the equipment in primary, middle and secondary schools. The SCERT should prepare lists of minimum equipment needed for these institutions. On the basis, each inspecting officer should carry out a survey, of the schools within his charge and of the deficiencies which now exist. An appeal should be made to the local community on the lines of the Madras School Improvement Conference Scheme, to come forward with donations in cash or in kind, to make up these deficiencies and these should be stimulated by a suitable system of grant-in-aid. The Working Group recommends the following amounts for the purpose.

Primary and Middle Schools	150 lakhs
Secondary schools	<u>100</u> lakhs
Total	<u>250</u> lakhs

2.6 The Working Group recommends that the State Government should consider the establishment of an autonomous Textbook Corporation on the lines of the action taken in Bihar or Maharashtra.

2.7 The outlay on elementary education as recommended by the Working Group thus comes to Rs.1,726 lakhs as against an outlay of Rs.1,449.29 lakhs proposed by the State Government.

2.8 Secondary Education: In view of the past performance,, the Working Group felt that the number of new high schools to be opened in the State was not likely to be more than 150. The total allocation for expansion of facilities at this stage was therefore reduced to Rs.330.45 lakhs as against the proposed Rs.421.77 lakhs.

2.9 The Working Group also suggested a cut of Rs.100 lakhs in the allocation for new constructions.

2.10 While the Working Group accepted the provision made for the scheme for the establishment of special schools for gifted children, it felt that the scheme required to be examined carefully before it was launched.

2.11 The total outlay for secondary education thus comes to Rs.897.03 lakhs as against 1,038.35 lakhs proposed by the State Government.

2.12 University Education: A major programme at this stage is the introduction of the new pattern of education in the State, namely 10+2+3. In view of all factors involved,

the Working Group welcomed this reform, but recommended a total provision of Rs.543.00 lakhs as against Rs.673.12 suggested by the State Government ( Scheme 2a and b and 6).

2.13. Schemes 1 and 2 under othe schemes should be transferred to teacher training and scheme 4 to SCERT.

2.14. The total allocation for University Education will now be Rs.991.55 lakhs against Rs.1121.67 lakhs suggested by the State Government.

2.15. Teacher Training: An allocation of Rs.174.37 lakhs was suggested for programmes of teacher training at the primary and secondary stages, including in service education, as against Rs.182.12 lakhs suggested by the State Government. The reduction has been made in the allocation for opening additional training sections.

2.16. Social Education: The programme of Dendular type special schools should be transferred to elementary education. The Working Group recommended a total provision of Rs.35 lakhs as against the proposed Rs.37.70 lakhs and did not agree to the creation of staff for this small programme.

2.17. Other Educational Programmes: The Working Group observed that in the proposed programme of strengthening educational administration in the State, it would be necessary to provide for a science unit suitably staffed for looking after the science programmes at all stages of school education. There should also be provision for special staff for supervision of schools.

2.18. The proposed outlay of Rs.60 lakhs for the development of Sanskrit was reduced to Rs.41.18 lakhs.

2.19. Against the proposed outlay of Rs.583.87 lakhs for other educational programmes an allocation of Rs.565.05 lakhs was accepted.

2.20 Cultural Programmes: The Working Group accepted the allocation of Rs.85 lakhs suggested for programmes under this head.

### III. FINAL ALLOCATIONS

The table on the next page shows the allocations to different sectors of education, as proposed by the State Government and as recommended by the Working Group.

ALLOCATIONS FOR THE FOURTH PLAN : ANDHRA PRADESH

S e c t o r	(In lakhs)					
	Allocation proposed by the State Govt.	Allocation suggested by the Working Group	Increase (+) Reduction (-)	Allocation suggested by the State Govt.	Allocation suggested by the Working Group (69-70)	Increase (+) Reduction (-)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Elementary Education	1449.29	1726.00	+ 276.61	151.72	211.60	59.88
Secondary Education	1038.35	897.93	- 141.32	214.85	125.58	- 89.27
University Education	1121.67	991.55	- 130.12	159.96	156.96	- 3.00
Teacher Training	183.12	174.37	- 8.75	57.38	57.38	-
Social Education	37.70	35.00	- 2.70	7.26	7.00	- 0.26
Other Educational Programmes	583.87	565.05	- 18.82	122.60	119.57	- 3.03
Cultural Programmes	85.00	85.00	-	16.13	16.13	-
<b>TOTAL:-</b>	<b>4499.00</b>	<b>4474.00</b>	<b>- 25.00</b>	<b>729.90</b>	<b>681.92</b>	<b>- 35.68</b>
Centrally Sponsored Scheme ((State Share))						
Book Production at the University stage.	-	25.00	25.00	-	4.00	4.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL :</b>	<b>4499.00</b>	<b>4499.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>729.90</b>	<b>698.22</b>	<b>- 31.68</b>

- (1) Is due to increase of Rs 428 lakhs for primary education for the appointment of more teachers, for programmes for the reduction of wastage and stagnation and provision of equipment in schools, offset partially by reduction of outlay on pre-primary and upper primary education to the extent of about Rs 151 lakhs (2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.5b).
- (2) Indicates a reduction in the outlay for the opening of new schools and new construction (2.5b, 2.7 and 2.8) partially met by an increase of Rs 50 lakhs in the outlay for provision of equipment in schools.
- (3) Indicates a reduction of outlay on opening of Junior Colleges (2.11)
- (4) Indicates a reduction in the allocation for the opening of new training sections (2.14)
- (5) Indicates an ad hoc cut of Rs 2.70 lakhs in programmes of adult education.
- (6) Indicates the reduction in the outlay for Development of Sanskrit (2.16)



IV. SUGGESTED ACTION PROGRAMMES( TO BE FOLLOWED UP)

4.1. The Working Group was of the view that the resources of personnel and expertise available at the Centre should be made fully available to the State to make programmes of qualitative improvement successful. In the view of the Working Group, three following programmes are crucial to qualitative improvement of education in the State:-

- (i) Development of the State Council for Educational Research and Training;
- (ii) Working out pilot projects for the reduction of wastage and stagnation in light of the recommendations made by the recent National Seminar on Wastage and Stagnation.
- (iii) Implementing a comprehensive programme of improvement of science education at all stages through the SCERT as well as the corresponding administrative set up in the State Department of Education.
- (iv) Successful completion of the reorganisation of the educational structure already in implementation and the setting up of junior colleges.
- (v) Reorganisation and strengthening of the educational administration.

The Working Group recommended that the NCERT, the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Education and the Asian Institute of Planning and Administration should jointly assist the State Education Department in planning and implementing these programmes successfully.

4.2. The Working Group suggested that, as recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education, the Director of Education should be requested to set up a small official group to work out the full implications (along with estimates of the costs) proposals made by the Working Group appointed by the Planning Commission on Educational Planning, Administration and Evaluation in so far as the Andhra Pradesh State is concerned along

with estimates of costs. In the light of the proposals so worked out, the allocations made for reorganisation and strengthening of the State Education Department in the fourth Plan may be suitably modified.

#### V DEFICIENCIES

5.1. The Working Group has, as indicated above, suggested the broad programmes and allocations needed to make up for the main deficiencies.

#### VI SOME SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE STATE PLAN

6.1. The following are some of the special and commendable features of the national plan of the State:-

- (a) A comprehensive programme of reorganising the educational pattern into one of 10+2+3.
- (b) A large sized programme of improvement of science education at all levels,
- (c) The expansion and strengthening of the State Council for Research and Training which will be under its umbrella all other units dealing with academic improvement of education.

#### VII. CENTRALLY-SPONSORED SECTOR

7.1. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs was made as a State share for the Centrally-sponsored schemes on the book production programme at the university level in the new Fourth Plan.

7.2. Programmes relating to national integration will be assisted on a 100% basis and therefore no provision needs to be made in the State Plan for this purpose.

## PART II

### OUTLINE OF THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN OF GENERAL EDUCATION FOR ANDHRA PRADESH

#### INTRODUCTION

Education is the main instrument of social change and progress. An appropriate spread of educational opportunities, based on the principle of equalisation of educational opportunities is the need of the day. There has been a phenomenal expansion in all sectors of education, particularly in the field of elementary education, during the earlier Plan periods in the State. This was necessary in view of our constitutional obligation to provide Universal Compulsory Primary Education under Art. 45 of the Constitution. During the Fourth Plan period while the programmes of expansion will be continued to meet the ever-growing social demand for education, at least certain minimum programmes of qualitative improvement of the level at which facilities are envisaged in the Fourth Plan are included.

The Second Educational Survey was undertaken in the State during 1965-66, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Government of India. The Survey has provided good base-line data for preparing the Fourth Plan. Based on the data collected during Survey new criteria for location of schools at various stages of school education was evolved. The guiding principles in evolving the criteria for location of schools, among other things, were equalisation of educational opportunities, provision of educational facilities to backward areas and sections of people, expansion in the field of girls' education, consolidation of schools at Secondary stage.

Based on the data collected in the Survey and criteria for location of schools, the District Educational Officers in the State have prepared District Development Plans for education. These plans are prepared for the first time in the State.

The new Fourth Plan for General Education is prepared on the basis of the District Development Plans. Thus for the first time, educational planning has been done right from the grass-root.

#### SECTORAL APPROACH:

##### Elementary Education:-

###### (a) Primary Schools (Classes I - V) :-

There are 37,114 Primary Schools in the State. The Second Educational Survey has revealed that about 97% of the rural population has been served with Primary Education facilities within one mile walking distance. Thus Andhra Pradesh has fulfilled to a very great extent her obligation under Art. 45 of the Constitution. The villages in the population slab of 300 and above are by and large served by Primary schools.. The question of expanding Primary school facilities during Fourth Plan period will mainly be that of providing Primary school facilities for the small habitations.

The enrolment in Classes I - V constitutes about 75% of the estimated child population in the age-group 6-11. Considering the data in the context of the population served by the Primary schools it is obvious that in many cases the enrolment has not kept pace with expansion in schooling facilities. This is due mainly to wide-spread prevalence of the evils of stagnation and wastage. Girls constitute only about 40% of the enrolment in Primary Schools

in the State as a whole. The corresponding percentage for rural areas separately are 39.36 and 44.37 respectively.

Keeping these in view the scheme for primary schools (Classes I - V) have been evolved for the Fourth Plan. High priority is given to the fulfilment of the Constitutional directive. Special emphasis is laid on measures calculated to increase the enrolment of girls, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and reduction of wastage and stagnation. It is proposed to enrol 13,60,000 additional children in the age-group 6-11 (5,20,000 boys and 7,40,000 girls). This, if achieved, will result in 100% enrolment of boys and 80% enrolment of girls and the total percentage works out to 90.

At present the single-teacher schools constitute about 4% of the total number of Primary schools. This has resulted in wide spread prevalence of multiple class-teaching. In the Fourth Plan it is proposed to convert about 25% of the single-teacher schools into two-teacher schools. Under this scheme provision has been made for the appointment of 4,500 Secondary Grade Teachers in a phased manner. The total number of additional Secondary grade teachers proposed to be appointed during the Fourth Plan is 7,100.

To provide incentives to children to enrol in greater number it is proposed to provide Midday meals to additional 10 lakhs beneficiaries during the Fourth Plan period at the estimated cost of Rs.50.00 lakhs.

An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided in the Plan to accelerate girls education. This will be utilised to provide free uniform, books and attendance scholarships to needy and deserving girl students. The scheme is likely to benefit about 2 lakhs children.

In addition, adequate provision is also made for qualitative improvement in the shape of equipment grant to Primary schools, etc.

Providing school buildings is an urgent problem. Maximum reliance will have to be placed on the community. However, a provision of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been made for this purpose in the Fourth Plan.

(b) Upper Primary Schools :-

There are 2,800 Upper Primary schools in the State. In addition, about 70% of the High schools have Upper primary sections in them. The Second Educational Survey has revealed that about 72% of the rural population in the State has Upper Primary school facilities either in their own villages or within three miles radius.

The enrolment in classes VI to VII constitutes about 33.2% of the estimated population in the age-group 11+ to 12+. Of the total enrolment in Upper Primary Schools girls constitute only 26.02%. Like the Primary stage the enrolment at Upper Primary Stage has not kept pace with the expansion of educational facilities.

The main stress at this stage of education during IV Plan is consolidation of existing institutions.

It is proposed to enrol 2,40,000 additional children in the age-group 11+ to 12+ (1,00,000 boys and 1,40,000 girls). This will result in 40% enrolment in this age-group (50% boys and 30% girls) by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

It is proposed to open 2000 Upper Primary schools during the Fourth Plan period to bring the ratio between Primary and

Upper Primary schools to 5 : 1. Of these 2000 Upper Primary schools 400 are exclusively for girls. This is with a view to accelerating girls' education.

It is proposed to appoint 4,500 trained graduate teachers, 4,250 Language Pandits and 1,500 Secondary Grade Teachers during the Fourth Plan period to strengthen the existing Upper Primary Schools and also to provide the required staff to the new Upper Primary Schools proposed to be started during the Fourth Plan.

The Other Programmes among other things, include supply of equipment to 2,700 Upper Primary Schools, Publication of Journals and Pamphlets for the benefit and guidance of teachers, preparation of books for supplementary reading material for teachers, printing of Hand-books.

#### SECONDARY EDUCATION:-

There are 2,832 Secondary Schools in the State.

The Secondary Educational Survey has revealed that 74% of the rural population is served by Secondary Schools within a radius of five miles. About 81% of the habitations in the population slab of 5,000 and above have Secondary Schools in

During the Fourth Plan high priority is given to the consolidation of existing Secondary Schools, expansion and improvement of Science Education through pre-service and in-service training of Science Teachers and adequate provision for construction of Science Laboratories, supply of Laboratory equipment, teaching materials and aids. The Director of Technical Education is expected to prepare an effective plan of action for vocationalization of Secondary education.

The enrolment in Secondary Schools constitutes 19% of the population in the age-group 13+ to 16+ (boys 23%; girls 7%). It is proposed to enrol 2,30,000 additional students in this age-group to bring about 22.5% of the enrolment (boys 30% and girls 15%) in this age-group by the end of the Fourth Plan i.e., by 1973-74.

It is proposed to open 300 new high schools during the fourth Plan. Of these, 75 are exclusively for girls. It is proposed to open 400 additional sections in the existing schools. In order to provide adequate staff to the existing high schools and also to the new schools and additional sections proposed to be opened it is proposed to appoint 996 trained graduate teachers 1406 language pandits, 520 Physical training instructors and Physical Directors and 300 Craft-Drawing Masters.

Great emphasis is laid on qualitative programmes in the field of secondary education. Out of the total outlay of Rs.122.65 lakhs for secondary education Rs.566.70 lakhs ( i.e. about 46%) are provided exclusively for qualitative programmes. This testifies the fact that the Education Department is fully siezed with the problem of improving quality in this field. The qualitative programmes, among other things, include formation of school complexes, establishment of Central Science Workshop, experimental schools, Development of Manufacturing Unit for mass production of proto-types, State Science Muscum, Science Fairs, building of Science Laboratories, establishment of Special Schools for gifted children, Pilot Projects on new curriculum in science for classes VIII to X, production and free supply of teaching materials, strengthening of Guidance Unit including large-scale testing programmes in schools, Training Courses for Career Masters and Organising Orientation Courses at district level in the modern methods of evaluating for secondary school teachers.

#### University Education

There are 135 colleges in the State. The total enrolment in the colleges is 87,608(boys 72,680; girls 14,928). It is proposed to enrol 30,000 additional students in colleges during the Fourth Plan period.



The outlay proposed for the University education during the Fourth Plan is Rs.1,158.67 lakhs. The Schemes include, among other things, development of campus colleges of the University, Improvement of Post-Graduate Centres, buildings for Government Colleges, development of existing colleges, starting of new degree and junior colleges, introduction of 2-year Intermediate course in the existing degree colleges, conversion of 60 existing Higher secondary/Multipurpose schools into Junior colleges, strengthening of existing training colleges and starting of one new B.Ed. Training College, scholarships to women to pursue post-matriculation and post-graduate courses with an undertaking to serve as teachers in mathematics and physics and science talent Search Scholarships.

#### TEACHER-TRAINING

Sufficient care has been taken to estimate the requirements of training facilities during the Fourth Plan period and adequate provision in this regard has been made in the Plan.

It is proposed to review the staff pattern in the training schools with a view to improving them academically. It is also proposed to improve teaching English by opening 8 more English language teaching centres during the IV Plan period.

The other qualitative programmes under teacher-training are organising Content-cum-Training Courses, experimentation of Syllabus in Science, in-service training courses for supervisors and teacher-educators, Orientation courses for the resource personnel, Orientation courses for improving teaching of school subjects ( languages and social studies), starting of extension centres in training schools, in-service training for college

To conclude, the emphasis in the field of teacher-training is on strengthening the existing training institutions and improving the quality of training imparted.

### SOCIAL EDUCATION

The following schemes are included in the Plan Programme:

1. Provision of Dendulur type Special Schools:- With a view to eradicate illiteracy among adults, it is proposed to improve Adult Education facilities in the State. To this end, it is proposed to provide 8 Dendulur Type Schools each year, during the IV Plan period, at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.12 lakhs..
2. Opening of Adult Literacy Centres:- To promote Adult Literacy in the State, it is proposed to open Adult Literacy Centres in 320 Blocks at the rate of 2 centres in each block. 20 adults will be taught in each centre in each course.
3. Production of Literature for neo-literates:- To provide reading materials for neo-literates, it is proposed to allot Rs. 2 lakhs each year during the Fourth Plan period. This will not only help eradication of illiteracy but also go a long way to improve literacy in the State.
4. Creation of an Adult Education Cell in the Directorate:- To direct programmes of Adult Education and to launch the Adult Education Scheme in a really fitting manner, it is highly desirable to have an adequate machinery at the Directorate level. To this end it is proposed to create an Adult Education Cell in the Directorate at a cost of Rs. 2.10 lakhs during the Plan Period.

## OTHER PROGRAMMES

### STRENGTHENING OF EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Under this scheme provision has been made to strengthen the Educational Directorate, Offices of District Educational Officers and Inspectorate. This will ensure adequate administrative machinery to implement various Plan Schemes in an effective manner.

The schemes under other Educational Programmes also include, among other things, expansion of physical education facilities, development of Sanskrit and other languages, Telugu Akademy, Organisation of State-level Student Festival

### N.C.C. - Junior and Senior:

The National Cadet Corps - Junior and Senior - have an important role to play in the inculcation of a proper sense of discipline and performance among school-going children and college students. The Senior and Junior Cadres of the N.C.C. will be further strengthened in Fourth Plan. The outlay on these schemes will be Rs. 45.00 lakhs and Rs. 28.00 lakhs respectively.

### Public Libraries:

The State has already made rapid studies and spectacular progress in the establishment of Public libraries, at State and district levels. During the Fourth Plan, steps will be taken out only to expand the existing Public Libraries but also to set up new libraries in different areas of the State. Stress has also been laid on taking the library movement to the rural areas of the State. The outlay on this head of development will be Rs. 95.00 lakhs. In all 300 branch libraries and

1,000 book deposit centres will be opened in the State during the Plan period. 25 children libraries will also be set up with the objective of expanding the children's mental horizon and to provide suitable reading material for the developing child.

State Archives:

The Archives in the State in addition to repository and administrative work involved in the preservation of records, books manuscripts etc., specialise in productive research. The Archives Department in the State is therefore being further developed on scientific lines. Steps are also being taken to preserve valuable records and at the same time to make them available for research to expand the sum total of knowledge available in various educational fields such as History, Administration, etc. The outlay on this head of development will be Rs. 16.00 lakhs during the plan period. Important schemes under this head of development include the establishment of an Oriental Manuscripts Library, purchase of microfilm equipment obtaining microfilm copies of valueless manuscripts available in Saraswati Mahal Library at Tanjore etc.

CULTURAL PROGRAMMES

Academies, Dance, Drama, etc.

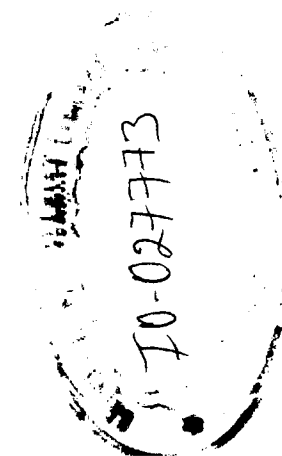
The outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs will be utilised for improving the three State Academies, provision of matching grants for construction of medium-size theatres in all the district headquarters schemes for revival and presentation of folk arts, appointment of teachers for dramas and such

establishment of a full-fledged college for theatre arts at Hyderabad.

Archaeology and Museums:

An outlay of Rs. 4.74 lakhs only was provided during the Third Plan for Archaeology and Museums, out of which only a sum of Rs. 3.83 lakhs could be spent. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was provided for schemes connected with Archaeology and Museums for the years 1966-69. Andhra Pradesh is a veritable treasure house of the sculptures, bronzes, monuments, stone and copper inscriptions etc., which proclaim the glory of the ancient culture of Andhras. There is thus abundant research material and scope for doing pioneering and original work on the archaeological side. If this vast potential knowledge is unearthed a beginning can be made to rewrite the History of the Andhras and the History of India. The outlay of Archaeology and Museums will be Rs.35.00 lakhs. A major portion of this outlay will be utilised on survey and exploration of monuments and a systematic survey of the lith records available in the State. New Museums will also be set up in the State to conserve the historical monuments such as sculptures, inscriptions, etc.

Stage	1968-69 Likely position.	1973-74 Target	1969-74 Addl.	1969-70 Proposed	Schooling facilities (%age)			
					STATE		ALL INDIA	
					1968-69	1973-74	1968-69	1973-74
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<u>Classes I-V</u>								
Total	37.94	51.54	13.60	2.72	74	90	79	92
Boys	22.47	28.67	6.20	1.24			97	107
Girls	15.47	22.87	7.40	1.48	60	80	60	77
<u>Classes VI-VII</u>								
Total	5.80	8.20	2.40	0.48	32	40	35	46
Boys	4.19	5.19	1.00	0.20			48	61
Girls	1.61	3.01	1.40	0.28	18	30	21	30
<u>Classes VIII-X</u>								
Total	4.15	6.17	2.02	0.18	15	22.5	19	25
Boys	3.10	4.13	1.03	0.14			28	35
Girls	1.05	2.04	0.99	0.04	7	15	9	13
University/Collegiate								
Arts, Commerce & Science								
	N.A.	N.A.	0.30	0.06				
Science Only								
	N.A.	N.A.	0.20	0.04				
<u>Teachers</u>								
<u>Elementary</u>								
No.	N.A.	N.A.	17,350	3,470				
% trained (Addl. Only)	-	-	100%	100%				
<u>Secondary</u>								
No.	N.A.	N.A.	3422	726				
%age trained (Addl. Only)	-	-	100%	100%				



ANNEXURE - II

Plan Outlays for the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74)  
(ANDHRA PRADESH)

(As recommended by the Working Group)

S.I.No.	Head/Sub-Head	(Rs in lakhs)					
		Fourth Plan Outlay			1969-70		
1.	2.	Total Capital	F.E.	Total Capital	F.E.	Total Capital	F.E.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
I..	<u>Elementary Education</u>						
1..	Pre-primary education	1.00	-	-	0.10	-	-
2..	Additional teachers for lower primary schools (additional enrolment including conversion of single teacher schools to two teacher schools)	750.00	-	-	100.00	-	-
3..	Additional facilities at the upper primary stage	200.00	-	-	40.00		
4..	Incentive awards for teachers	1.50			0.30		
5..	Midday meal programme	51.00			10.00		
7..	Provision of equipment to lower and upper primary schools.	150.00			32.00		
8..	Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations and individuals	1.00			0.20	-	-
9..	Improvement of Govt. Primary school buildings and construction of new buildings.	100.00	100.00	-	20.00	20.00	-
10..	Dendular type Schools	15.00	-	-	1.00		
11..	Special programmes for the reduction of wastage and stagnation.	32.50	-	-	3.00	-	-
<b>TOTAL: ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</b>		<b>1726.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>211.60</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>-</b>

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
				(Rs. in lakhs)		
<u>Secondary Education</u>						
1. Opening of new high schools (150) and additional sections and creation of additional posts.	330.45	-	-	21.00	-	-
2. Construction of school buildings.	107.69	107.69	-	20.00	20.00	
3. Matching Grants to non-Govt. schools for buildings and equipment.	110.00			25.00		
4. Provision of Equipment.	100.00	-	-	10.00		
5. Girls hostels.	37.99	37.99		9.00	9.00	
6. Incentive awards to teachers.	8.00			1.60		
7. Dendular type (Evening) schools.	8.90			0.48		
8. Provision of Science Laboratories (Science equipment, handling charges).	185.60	75.00		37.00	15.00	
9. Establishment of special schools for gifted children.	8.40	-	-	1.50	-	
	897.03	220.68	-	125.58	44.00	-



	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<u>University Education</u>							
1. Spill over programmes.	236.00	4.00			45.00	4.00	
2. Development of (Campus Colleges	5.00	-			1.00	-	
3. Introduction of new pattern of Junior Colleges	543.00	-			80.00	-	
4. Buildings for Govt. & aided colleges.	90.00				15.00	10.00	
5. Development of existing colleges.	40.00				6.00	-	
5. Provision of equipment & furniture.	14.00	-			4.00	-	
7. State's share of financial assistance for implementing U.G.C. Schemes	30.00	-			5.50	-	
3. Special scheme of Scholarships to women for pursuing Post-matriculate studies leading to B.Ed & Post-graduate studies.	6.55	-			0.46	-	
	<u>991.55</u>	<u>94.00</u>			<u>156.96</u>	<u>14.00</u>	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<u>IV. Teacher Training :</u>						
1. Opening of training sections.	10.00	-	-	1.25	-	-
2. Revision of staff pattern in training schools.	36.06	-	-	4.56	-	-
3. English Language Teaching Campaign Centres.	4.16	-	-	0.83	-	-
4. Additional Lab. facilities (including UNICEF programme).	35.00	25.00	-	31.00	25.00	-
5. Extension Centres and units.	29.40	-	-	8.20	-	-
6. Inservice Training Programme	19.68	-	-	2.98	-	-
7. New Training Colleges and additional training facilities.	25.00	-	-	6.50	-	-
8. Improvement to Colleges of Physical Education.	10.00	4.50	-	2.20	1.00	-
9. Teachers Association.	5.07	-	-	0.26	-	-
<b>Total (Teacher Training)</b>	<b>174.37</b>	<b>29.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>57.38</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>-</b>

V. Social Education

1. Programmes of adult literacy.	35.00	-	-	7.00	-	-
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	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<b>VI. Other Educational Programmes</b>							
1.. Strengthening of Educational Admn.	25.00	-	-	-	3.00	-	-
2.. Physical Education and Youth Welfare	24.00	2.00	-	-	7.11	2.00	-
3. Development of Sanskrit	41.18	-	-	-	4.57	-	-
4. Telugu Academy	48.33	-	-	-	6.33	-	-
5. Constitution of Telegu vocabulary committee.	0.45	-	-	-	0.09	-	-
6. Expert Committee for standardising Scientific & Technical Term	0.50	-	-	-	0.10	-	-
7. Educational visits by supervisory personnel	1.00	-	-	-	0.20	-	-
8. State level Student festival	6.00	-	-	-	1.20	-	-
<b>9. <u>Expansion, Reorganisation and Strengthening of NCERT</u></b>							
(a) Science Education	70.43			10.00	23.97	6.00	
(b) Evaluation and Guidance	10.42				1.90		
(c) Publication of Edu. Materials	18.55				3.99		
(d) In-service Trng. Programmes	121.06	234.59			-33.16	70.61	-
(e) Other Programmes such as school experimental school, Audio Visual Education, TA/DA, Educational Unit, Scholarships for M.Ed. students etc.	14.13			2.50	7.59		2.50
10. Public Libraries	95.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. State Archives	16.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. N.V.C.C. (Junior and Senior)	73.00	-	-	-	26.26	-	-
<b>TOTAL : VI.</b>	<b>565.05</b>	<b>14.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>119.57</b>	<b>10.50</b>	<b>-</b>

	<u>1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>5.</u>	<u>6.</u>	<u>7.</u>
VII. <u>CULTURAL PROGRAMMES</u> (including Archaeology and Museums)	85.00	6.75	-	16.13	1.75	--	--
VIII. <u>Centrally Sponsored</u> <u>Schemes.</u>							
Development of Hindi- Book Promotion at the University level (State Share)	25.00	-	-	4.00	-	--	--
GRAND TOTAL :	4499.00	465.43	-	698.22	116.25	--	--



State - Andhra Pradesh		Annexure - III							(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sector	Outlay for the Fourth Plan old	% of the outlay to the total	Proposed by the State Government Total Capital F.F.	Proposed by the State Government Total Capital F.F.	Recommended by the Working Group Total Capital F.F.	Recommended by the Working Group Total Capital F.F.	% of col.4 to total	% of col.7 to total	(outlay for Proposed by State Govt.	Revised		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Elementary Education	1198.00	36.0	1449.29	100.00	-	1726.00	100.00	-	32.2	38.6	151.72	211.6
Secondary Education	1259.00	37.8	1038.35	323.63	-	897.03	220.68	-	23.1	20.0	214.85	125.5
University Education	367.00	11.00	1121.67	94.00	-	991.55	94.00	-	24.9	22.2	159.96	156.9
Teacher Training	210.00	6.3	183.12	29.50	-	174.37	29.50	-	4.1	3.9	57.38	57.3
Social Education	126.00	3.8	37.70	-	-	35.00	-	-	0.8	0.8	7.26	7.0
Other Educational Programmes	141.00	4.2	633.87	14.30	-	535.05	14.50	-	13.0	12.6	122.60	119.5
Cultural Programmes	30.00	0.9	85.00	6.75	-	85.00	6.75	-	1.9	1.9	16.13	16.1
<b>Total: General Education</b>	<b>3331.00</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4499.00</b>	<b>568.23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4474.00</b>	<b>465.43</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>729.90</b>	<b>694.2</b>
						+ 25.00						+ 4.0
<b>Total Outlay for State</b>	<b>52200.00</b>		<b>65062.67</b>									
						(State Share of Centrally Sponsored Scheme)						(State share of Centrally Sponsored Scheme)
<b>%age of outlay on General Education to total State Outlay</b>	<b>6.4</b>		<b>6.7</b>									



PROPOSALS FOR RAISING ADDITIONAL FUNDS

In view of the difficult financial situation in the Fourth Five Year Plan - and this is likely to continue for some years more, it is desirable to explore ways and means of raising additional financial resources which could be ear-marked for Education. From this point of view a few suggestions have been made here for the consideration of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Primary Education (Classes I-VII)

2. The present system of grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis on account of Education is based on the deficit-grant pattern. This is one of the worst systems that can be adopted. It kills all initiative to raise additional local resources and places a premium on extravagance rather than on economy. It is, therefore, necessary to replace it by a better system as quickly as possible.

3. Education Cess on Land Revenue : The first proposal to be made is that the State Government should levy a cess on land revenue and ear-mark it for Education - either primary education or even primary and secondary education. On the Maharashtra pattern, the levy of a minimum cess should be made obligatory on all Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis, but it should be open to the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis to increase the rate of cess to a prescribed maximum, say, 100 paise on every rupee of land revenue. As an inducement to make them do so, matching grants should be offered by the State Government, i.e. the grant-in-aid to a Zilla Parishad/Panchayat Samiti on account of this programme should be equal to the additional amount raised by it. In order to help the poorer districts where the land revenue is comparatively meagre,

special grant-in-aid should be given by the State Government in addition for purpose of equalization.

4. At present, a cess at 37 paise on every rupee of land revenue is raised in Andhra area. Of this, a cess of 19 paise on every rupee of land revenue is allocated to Education and the remainder, i.e., 18 paise on every rupee of land revenue is allocated to other programmes. In the Telangana area, a cess is levied at 25 paise on every rupee of land revenue, but no part of it is allocated to Education. In order to equalise the burden and to introduce a uniform system in all parts of the State the following programme is suggested :-

(1) A minimum cess of 40 paise on every rupee of land revenue should be made obligatory on all Zilla Parishads/Panchayat Samitis. In the Andhra area, 20 paise out of this should be allocated to Education and 20 paise to other purposes. In the Telangana area, the same principle should be adopted. This will not create any difficulties in Education; but in other programmes some difficulties will be raised because the income from cess will fall from 25 paise to 20 paise on every rupee of land revenue. This loss may be balanced by a special grant-in-aid from the State Government.

(2) The Zilla Parishad/Panchayat Samitis should have authority to raise the cess, in their discretion, to any amount not exceeding 100 paise on every rupee of land revenue. All this additional levy should be earmarked for Education - primary or secondary or both. A matching grant-in-aid for the additional amount thus raised should



given by the State Government.

(3) The State Government should, in addition, give special grant to poor districts where the income from land revenue is comparatively poor.

5. Educational Cess in Urban Areas: It will also be necessary to levy an education cess in urban areas. The Municipalities in the Andhra area do contribute to the expenditure on primary education incurred in their areas. They either levy an education cess for the purpose or meet their liability from their general revenues. This system does not prevail in the Telengana area. It is, however, necessary that the law relating to the contribution of Municipalities towards the expenditure on primary education incurred in their areas should be the same in all parts of the State. It is, therefore, suggested that the Andhra Legislation, with suitable modifications, may be extended to the Telengana area also.

#### SECONDARY EDUCATION

6. Secondary education in Andhra is free. Fees cannot, therefore, be levied. But it should be possible, as in Mysore, to levy a 'betterment<sup>fund</sup>', say of Rs.12 per student per year. The amount collected from this fund (which is in addition to special fees levied at present) should be left with the school and should be utilized for provision of new services or strengthening of existing ones.

7. In collegiate education also, a betterment fund can be levied. Alternatively, each college may be permitted to levy fees at an increased rate, subject to a maximum of 100 per cent, and utilize the proceeds for provision of new services or improvement of existing ones.

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN  
(GENERAL EDUCATION)

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A S S A M

- Part I - Report of the Working Group.
- II - Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan  
of General Education for Assam State.

Annexures -

- I - Selected Targets for Expansion of  
Facilities.
- II - Financial Implications of Schemes  
included in the Plan.
- III - Sectoral Financial Outlays in the  
Old and the new Fourth Plan.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
(PLANNING UNIT)

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Report of the discussion of the Working Group on General Education to discuss the Fourth Plan (Plain and Hill Areas) of the State of Assam held in the Ministry of Education, New Delhi on 11th November, 1968.

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Present :

Ministry of Education

1. Shri J.P. Naik
2. Shri R.S. Chitkara
3. Shri Jagdish Singh
4. Col. P. Dayal
5. Smt. S. Doraiswami
6. Shri C.K. Mullick

... Chairman

Planning Commission

7. Dr. S.N. Saraf

University Grants Commission

8. Shri R.K. Chhabra

Central Statistical Organisation

9. Shri P.P. Dhawan

State Representatives

10. Shri R.Z. Ahmed
11. Shri U. Sharma
12. Dr. P.K. Chaudhry

I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The Working Group observed that the new Fourth Plan of the State was of the size of Rs.438 crores as against the old Fourth Plan of Rs.190 crores. Out of this outlay, General Education received Rs.33.16 crores\* (about 7.6%) as against Rs.23.55 crores (12.4%) in the old Fourth Plan.

The Working Group was of the view that the overall size

\* Excluding the Centrally-sponsored schemes.

of the State Plan was unrealistic, especially in view of the very poor resources that were available to the State. The size of the new Fourth Plan was not likely to be larger than that of the old Fourth Plan, in which event, education was bound to suffer considerably.

1.2 The Working Group also noted the fact that due to the very difficult financial position obtaining in the State, no school teachers in private institutions had been paid dearness allowance during the current year. The situation was thus very serious. The Working Group felt that the resources to pay this dearness allowance should be found at any cost. Further developments can be considered only after such minimum demands have been met.

1.3 It was also noted that the State was switching over to the pattern recommended by the Education Commission, namely, that of 10+2+3 and the new pattern would come into effect in 1972. The Group welcomed this measure. At present, Assam and Nagaland are the only States in India which take 16 years for the first degree. A reduction of the course to 15 years will effect considerable economy. The reforms should, the Group felt, be implemented as early as possible.

1.4 The Group emphasised the need for close contact between the Centre and the State in formulating educational plan for the State and keeping watch on its implementation. It was necessary to make a detailed examination of the educational progress in the State from all angles and to prepare a perspective plan for development. It was

It was decided that the Central agencies - Ministry of Education, Planning Commission, National Council of Educational Research and Training and the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration - should help the State Government in this programme and also in working out the details and in preparing the projects for the Fourth Five-Year Plan. In particular, the State needs and should be given all possible assistance to introduce the new pattern of education in the most efficient and economical manner.

## II. SECTORWISE OBSERVATIONS : PLAINS

2.1 In view of the financial stringency in the State, the Working Group was of the view that the limited resources available should not be frittered away on a large number of schemes. Against this background, the Group felt that the allocation of Rs.6 lakhs for pre-primary education could be reduced to a token provision of Rs.1 lakh.

2.2 Regarding the age group 6 to 11, it was observed that the State proposed to raise the percentage of enrolment at this stage from 71% at the end of 1968-69 to 78% by the end of the New Fourth Plan, achieving an additional enrolment of 4.28 lakh children. The Group was of the view that the re-organisation of the educational structure and the consequent reduction of the duration of the primary stage should result in a saving of additional teachers to be appointed. The Group, therefore, recommended that instead of the proposed 10,700 teachers, it should be possible to take care of the additional enrolment with

5,000 teachers only. The allocation of Rs.300 lakhs made for the expansion of facilities at this stage was reduced to Rs.150 lakhs.

2.3 As regards the age group 11 to 14, the State proposed to achieve an additional enrolment of Rs.2.94 lakhs during the new Fourth Plan raising the percentage of enrolment in this age-group from 28 to 45. In view of the fact that during the last three annual Plan years the average additional enrolment per year ranged between 18000 to 20000 the Group felt that the targets proposed were unrealistic and excessive. An additional enrolment of 1.20 lakhs children was considered reasonable and the proposed allocation of Rs.239.68 lakhs was reduced to Rs.80 lakhs.

2.4 The Group also made an ad hoc cut in the provision made for elementary school buildings and reduced it from the proposed Rs.170 lakhs to Rs.100 lakhs.

2.5 In view of the overall reduction in the additional enrolment expected in the age-group 11 to 14, the provision of Rs.197.08 lakhs made for free education to boys was reduced to Rs.100 lakhs.

2.6 The Group also recommended a provision of Rs.11.00 lakhs for special programmes for the reduction of wastage and stagnation.

2.7 The total allocation for elementary education would thus be Rs.496.93 lakhs as against the proposed allocation of Rs.971.69 lakhs.

2.8 In the age-group 14 to 17, the State proposed to achieve an additional enrolment of Rs.1.54 lakhs during the new Fourth Plan raising the percentage of enrolment

at this stage from 18.4 to 25. Considering the additional enrolment at the middle stage, it was felt that a reasonable estimate of additional enrolment at the secondary stage would be 80,000. The Working Group, therefore, reduced the proposed allocation of Rs.221.36 lakhs to Rs.160 lakhs.

2.9 The total allocation for secondary education would thus stand at Rs.365.95 lakhs as against the proposed Rs.427.31 lakhs.

2.10 At the University stage, the Working Group recommended an overall outlay of Rs.415.22 lakhs as against the proposed outlay of Rs.538.04 lakhs as indicated below :-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Expansion and Improvement of existing Colleges.	150.00
(ii) P.U.C. courses.	25.00
(iii) Text Book Libraries.	4.70
(iv) Development of Gauhati and Dibrugarh Universities.	130.00
(v) Student Hostels and Homes.	32.00
(vi) Scholarships.	32.15
(vii) N.C.C.	5.00
(viii) Maintenance of Science Colleges.	11.25
(ix) Workshops for Science Laboratories.	1.40
(x) Staff quarters.	10.00
(xi) Special schemes for girls' education.	5.90
(xii) Opening of Post-graduate classes.	<u>7.82</u>
Total :	<u>415.22</u>

2.11 Teacher Training : The Working Group accepted the programmes and allocations made by the State for programmes of Teacher Education at the elementary and secondary stages. The outlay for this sector will be Rs.138.62 lakhs including spill-over schemes.

2.12 The allocation suggested for Social Education and Cultural Programmes of Rs.13.05 lakhs and Rs.25.60 lakhs respectively were approved.

2.13 Regarding other Educational Programmes, the Working Group recommended that the provision of Rs.12.35 lakhs proposed for the State Institute of Education and State Institute of Science be raised to Rs.15 lakhs, in order that the State Institute of Education might undertake quality programmes. Allocation for this sector would, therefore, be Rs.205.57 lakhs as against the proposed Rs.202.92 lakhs.

2.13) As in the case of other States, the Working Group recommended a provision of Rs.25 lakhs as the State share for the centrally-sponsored scheme of Book Production at the University stage.

2.15 The total educational outlay for the plains would thus be Rs.1685.94 lakhs as against Rs.2317.23 lakhs proposed by the State. The outlay for 1969-70 would be Rs.226.83 lakhs.

### III. SECTORWISE OBSERVATIONS : HILL AREAS

3.1 As against the educational plan of Rs.11.07 crores suggested by the State, the Working Group recommended an educational plan of Rs.7 crores to be distributed somewhat



as follows :-

	(Rs. in lakhs).
(1) Pre-primary education	1.00
(2) Expansion of educational facilities (6 to 11).	55.00
(3) Expansion of educational facilities (11 to 14).	41.00
(4) Free textbooks.	1.20
(5) Science in Middle Schools.	5.75
(6) Work Orientation in Schools.	4.00
(7) Libraries in Middle Schools.	6.25
(8) Scholarships and Stipends.	9.00
(9) School buildings, equipment etc.	10.00
(10) School buildings for Middle schools.	27.00
(11) Provincialisation of Middle schools, hostels, staff quarters, etc.	51.70
Total Elementary.	<u>211.90</u>
(1) Expansion of educational facilities.(14 to 17).	40.00
(2) Improvement of schools.	10.00
(3) Science education.	8.25
(4) Other Improvements.	5.00
(5) Scholarships, stipends, hostels, staff quarters etc.	<u>102.75</u>
Total Secondary.	<u>166.00</u>
(1) Expansion of facilities at the University stage.	28.00
(2) Token provision for new university (subject to the approval by the U.G.C.)	50.00



IV. FINAL ALLOCATIONS

The tables on the next two pages give the final allocations as proposed by the State Government and as recommended by the Working Group.

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ALLOCATIONS FOR THE FOURTH PLAN: ASSAM - PLAIN AREAS

Sector	Allocation proposed by the State Govt.	Allocation suggested by the Working Group	Increase (+) or Reduction (-)	Allocation suggested by the State Govt. 1869-70	Allocation suggested by the W.G. (69-70)	Increase (+) or Reduction (-)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Elementary Education	971.69	496.93	(-) 474.76	65.07	65.07	-
Secondary Education	427.31	365.95	(-) 61.36 <sup>1)</sup>	27.28	27.28	-
University Education	538.04	415.22	(-) 122.82 <sup>2)</sup>	89.76	66.76	-23.00
Teacher Training	138.62	138.62	-	27.80	27.80	-
Social Education	13.05	13.05	-	2.48	2.48	-
Other Educational Programmes.	202.92	205.57	(+) 2.65 <sup>4)</sup>	29.29	29.29	-
Cultural Programme	25.60	25.60	-	4.15	4.15	-
<b>TOTAL:-</b>	<b>2317.23</b>	<b>1660.94</b>	<b>(-) 656.29</b>	<b>245.83</b>	<b>222.83</b>	<b>-23.00</b>
Centrally Sponsored Scheme (State Share)						
Book Production at the University Stage	-	25.00	(+) 25.00	-	(+) 4.00	(+) 4.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL:-</b>	<b>2317.23</b>	<b>1685.94</b>	<b>(-) 631.29</b>	<b>245.83</b>	<b>226.83</b>	<b>(-) 19.00</b>

- 1) Due to cut in the allocation for pre-primary (para 2.1); reduction in the No. of additional teachers to be appointed at the primary stage (para 2.2), showing of enrolment targets at the upper primary stage. (paras 2.3 and 2.5) and an adhoc cut in the building programme (para 2.4) and additional provision for wastage and stagnation (para 2.6).
- 2) Due to lowering of enrolment target at the secondary stage (para 2.8)
- 3) A general cut has been affected in most of the schemes in this sector.
- 4) Due to additional provision to State Institute of Education (para 2.13)

- 11 -

ALLOCATIONS FOR THE FOURTH PLAN: ASSAM (Hill Areas)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Elementary Education	241.00*	211.90	-29.10 (1)	14.28	14.28	-
Secondary Education	175.00	166.00	- 9.00 (2)	16.14	16.14	-
University Education	549.85	189.85	-360.00 (3)	14.30	14.30	-
Teacher Training	65.25	65.25	-	5.00	5.00	-
Social Education	30.00	30.00	-	3.50	3.50	-
Other Educational Programmes	24.00	24.00	-	2.15	2.15	-
Cultural Programme	13.00	13.00	-	0.80	0.80	-
TOTAL:-	1098.10	700.00	-398.10	56.17	56.17	-

\*Schemewise total comes to 241.00 instead of 250.00 shown by the State Government.

- 1) Due to cut in the allocation for pre-primary, reduction of new teachers at the primary stage, and reduction in the enrolment target at the upper primary stage.
- 2) Due to elimination of the scheme for diversification of courses
- 3) Due to reduction in the allocation for the new University.

V. SPECIAL PROGRAMMES TO BE FOLLOWED UP

5.1 The Working Group recommended that the following programmes need to be followed up:-

- (1) Holding a review of educational developments in the State in the post-independence period;
- (2) Preparing a perspective plan spread over the next 15-20 years;
- (3) Re-drafting the Fourth Five-Year Plan in educational terms and with special reference to the personnel that will be required to implement it;
- (4) Passing of an Education Act;
- (5) Preparing a plan for the development of a comprehensive State Institute of Education and its close linking with the State Education Department and the programmes of qualitative improvement included in the Fourth Five-Year Plan;
- (6) Development of a programme of institutional and district planning;
- (7) Re-organisation and strengthening of the Department and programmes of in-service education for departmental staff; and
- (8) Working out the details of the various projects to be taken up in the Fourth Plan, and especially preparing a comprehensive and detailed project for the adoption of the new pattern of education.

PART - II

OUTLINE OF THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN OF  
GENERAL EDUCATION ASSAM

A. PLAINS

I. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

1. In the draft Fourth Plan a sum of Rs. 300,00 lakhs has been provided with a view to appointing 10,700 teachers in Primary Schools and it is estimated that 4.28 lakhs additional pupils will be enrolled by the end of the Plan period (i.e. 1973-74). With this additional enrolment it is anticipated that 78% of the total children of the age-group 6-10\* will be in the school.

2. In Assam two important points have to be specially considered. First is with regard to the education of the children of the tea garden labourers including the ex-tea garden labourers. Second is the question of transferred areas. With regard to the first it has been estimated that 1009 additional teachers will be required for tea garden schools and 1500 teachers for schools meant for the ex-tea garden labour. The total requirement is thus of the order of 2500 additional teachers.

3. Certain areas which are educationally backward have recently been transferred to the State and their educational needs have to be looked after by the State Government. In such areas schools might have to be set up by the Government and the entire expenditure will have to be borne from the Plan provision. The tea garden, ex-tea garden and transferred areas have posed a grave problem to the State and special scheme should be adopted to cater to the needs of this community of people.

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Note :- Targets of enrolment, appointment of additional teachers and allocations have been revised by the working group. Please see part I for details.



4. In the Middle Stage it is proposed to bring in 2.61 lakh additional pupils to schools and for this 8700 teachers will have to be appointed in course of 5 years. Percentage for the age-group 11-13 will rise from 31 to 45%. The estimated cost of the scheme will be Rs. 239.56 lakhs.

5. In the 4th Plan emphasis has been shifted from rapid expansion to consolidation and qualitative improvement and to achieve this the following schemes have been proposed.

(a) Library in Primary Schools: Under this scheme it is proposed to provide a small library in the Primary schools, so that teachers can improve their efficiency and teaching. 4600 schools will be equipped with such library during the Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.50 lakhs.

(b) Teaching Aids: As the most of the existing Primary Schools have hardly any teaching aids it is proposed to provide these schools with minimum teaching aids in a phased programme. In the 4th Plan a sum of Rs. 19.50 lakhs has been provided to cover 13,000 Primary schools.

(c) Teachers Training Programme :- Under this scheme it is proposed to complete the expansion work taken up under the Advance Action Programme (1965-66) and in addition to this it is also proposed to construct an instructional building along with hostel facilities for conduction regular short intensive pre-and in-service training course. A provision has also been made for deputation of teachers and award of stipends to attending teachers. The percentage of trained teachers at the end of 1968-69 is expected to be 64% and it is proposed to have 803 of the teachers trained by the end of the Fourth Plan.

6. Schools buildings:- Considering the delapidated condition of the school building it is proposed to improve the school building in a phased programme. In the 4th Plan a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been



provided to cover 300 Primary schools. Grant will be sanctioned to the schools on a matching 50:50 basis.

7. Science Education :- Need for Science Education even at the Elementary Stage has been taken into consideration and adequate provision has been made for this purpose. 1020 Primary and 660 Middle Schools will be covered under the Scheme.

## II. SECONDARY EDUCATION:

8. In Secondary Stage also emphasis has been laid on consolidation and improvement than on expansion; in view of this the physical target for the relevant age-group has been aimed at 25%. To achieve this 0.30 lakh additional students will be brought in to the schools. Provision of Rs.221.36 lakhs has been made to appoint 5300 teachers during 5 years.

### 9. Consolidation & Improvement Schemes:-

(a) Library :- Adequate provision has been made under the scheme for purchase of books especially costly text books and furniture for library rooms. 300 Schools will be covered at the cost of Rs.9.00 lakhs.

(b) School Complex :- A limited amount has been made for implementing the recommendation of the Second Education Commission.

(c) Teacher Training Programme :- Considering the low percentage of trained teachers in the Secondary stage, necessary provision has been made for expansion & strengthening of existing B.T. Colleges and establishment of one more B.T. College during the Plan period. The scheme includes provision for deputation of teachers and award of stipends to intending teachers. Intensive inservice training courses of short duration have been proposed to be conducted for the benefit of teachers.

10. With a view to make Science Education an integral part of education necessary provision has been made in the Plan. It is proposed

to strengthen the Science teaching in 263 schools at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.81 lakhs.

### III COLLEGIATE AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION:

11. In view of the decision taken by the University authorities to convert one year P.U. Class to two years classes a sum of Rs. 77.577 lakh has been provided under the Plan to implement the scheme in 45 colleges of the plain districts. Provision is for construction of additional rooms, purchase of science equipments and appointments of additional staff.

12. Necessary provision has been proposed for improvement of existing colleges especially science department. Provision is meant for improvement of instructional building, purchase of science equipments, appointment of additional staff and also for establishment of a new science college. A sum of Rs. 11.25 lakh has been provided under this scheme.

13. In view of high prices of books particularly honours text books it has been decided to include a new scheme "Text Book Libraries". Necessary provision has been made for text book libraries in colleges under the scheme.

### IV OTHER EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL PROGRAMMES:

14. Social Education :- Necessary provision has been made under the scheme; the scheme envisage establishment of adult school, literacy programme for the adults, development of rural libraries, and publication of primers and other connected literatures.

15. N.C.C. National Social Service & Physical Education :- Necessary provision has been suggested under these schemes for implementing various schemes under N.C.C. & National Social Service. Under Physical Education provision has been made for appointment of physical Instructors Regional & District Supervisory staff; training facilities for physical



instructors, purchase of equipment for schools and grants to non-official organisations devoted to promotion of Physical Education.

16. Sanskrit Education:- Under the scheme provision has been made taking-over the remaining tols under the re-organisation scheme, establishment of a Sanskrit College in the State and award of stipends to students of the tols.

17. Strengthening of Directorate:- Necessary provision has been suggested under this scheme for strengthening of Directorate and establishment of Evaluation Unit to help the Planning Cell.

## B. HILL AREAS

1. Education is amongst the most effective means of progress, and dissemination of educational opportunities in the proper direction is an extremely important instrument of social change. These assumptions are of fundamental relevance to the Hill Areas of Assam where a variety of Socio-economic institutions have just started coming up. In keeping with these basic assumptions, the educational activities during the Fourth Plan period aim at ensuring simultaneous expansion of educational opportunities, and consolidation of the growth. One important aspect of consolidation is to orient education in the appropriate direction so as to meet the economic and social aspiration of the people. The second important aspect will be to bring about improvement in the standard of education at a quicker pace. Then again, to ensure proper growth it will be necessary to lay a solid foundation at the very initial stage of expansion. These facts are kept in view in drawing up the detailed programmes of education in the Hill areas.

2. It follows from the analysis of the level of achievement likely to be attained at the end of 1968-69 that while the position of primary education in the Hill Districts compares favourably with the rest of

the country, the spread of education at the later stages is not equal encouraging; the middle schools are struggling hard to come up to their proper stature, the high schools have only just started making headway and the colleges are yet to emerge in proper form in the areas of actual needs. It has, accordingly, been assumed that 90 per cent 1 92 per cent of the total child population of 6-10 age-group should be in schools at the end of 1974. The targets to be achieved by the end 1974 are about 50 per cent at the middle stage (11-13 age-group) and a 25 per cent at the high School stage (14-17 age-group). Calculating on the basis of the projected population by the end of 1974, and including the additional boys and girls that will have come to school by then the total student population in the corresponding age-groups would be about 2-40 lakhs, 65,000 and 37,500 at the primary, middle and high school level respectively.

3. 3. The quantitative assessment of the planned targets is made in the following manner. It can be normally expected that even on a conservative standard, about 1/10th of the total number of children in the primary stage would pass out from the schools every year. The expected annual c turn has been assumed rather very low mainly because of comparatively high incidence of stagnation and wastage at the lower classes of the primary stage prevalent in the Hill area which cannot be improved appreciably in a short period even after ensuring proper and adequate remedial measures. On this basis students passing out from the primary stage and available for admission into the middle stage would be 24,000 annually. The middle stage being a schooling period of three years duration, the total number of students spread over a period of three years would come 72,000. As against this estimated number of students, the planned target of 65,000 (27 per cent of the total children in the primary stage) is quite reasonable. The middle school is in effect a part of the high

school itself. It would, therefore be not unreasonable to expect that about 60 per cent of the students of the middle schools would be in 11 high schools. The planned target of 37,500 cannot, therefore be considered ambitious. Assuming that at least 12½ per cent of the students in high schools would be in Class X and further assuming that 40 per cent of them would pass out the school leaving examination, the number of students passing out of high schools every year would be about 2,000. Assuming again that 50 per cent of them would go for higher studies in the general lines the estimated number of students available for admission in the first year of the Pre-University Course would be about 1,000 annually. Total intake capacity of the fifteen colleges in the Hill districts is about 6,500 including about 4,000 in the eight colleges in the Shillong Colleges go to students coming from outside. So, the total seats available for students coming from the Hill Districts in all the Colleges in Hill Areas would be approximately 4,500 of which only 1,000 estimated to be in the first year class of the Pre-University course. The estimated planned target seems rather modest.

4. The percentage of trained teachers by the end of 1968-69 at primary stage is likely to be about 32 which is to be increased to about 40 by the end of 1974. At the middle stage, the trained teachers are likely to be about 22.5 per cent by 1968-69 and it is planned to increase the percentage to about 22.5 per cent end of 1974. At the secondary level it is envisaged to raise the percentage of trained teachers from 14.6 at the end of 1968-69 to 25 by the end of 1974. At the secondary level, it is envisaged to raise the percentage of trained teachers from 14.6. In order to achieve the targets of trained teachers at different levels during the Fourth Plan period, it is essential to convert the prevailing training course (Primary) into a two-year course and to expand and improve the existing training centres. Training of teachers of Middle



Schools has become a major problem in the Hill Districts. On the one hand, there is not a single training institution in any of the Hill districts, and on the other hand, teachers from the Hill areas can hardly take advantage of the facilities available in the institutes in the Plains because of language difficulties, except for the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills. Two such training schools, however, have already been started in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills in rented accommodation. It is felt that at least three such training institutions are essential for the hills areas to meet the immediate requirement of trained teachers. At the Secondary stage, besides running the B.T. Course of training specialised training in English, Science, etc. for 100 teachers and workshop for teachers on different subjects will be arranged during the Fourth Plan period to cope with the additional demand. In order to ensure better quantity in the standard of education at different levels, due emphasis has to be given to the training programme.

5. The total outlay proposed for different educational programmes included in the Fourth Plan is Rs. 1107.10 lakhs, of which Rs. 2.50 lakhs for Elementary education, Rs. 175 lakhs for Secondary education, Rs. 549.85 lakhs for University education, Rs. 65.25 lakhs for Teachers' Training, Rs. 8 lakhs for Social education, Rs. 24 lakhs for other educational programmes and Rs. 35 lakhs for Cultural programmes.

3. Pre-Primary Education :- Very little has been done on establishment of Nursery and other type of Pre-primary education in the Hill areas. A few such schools were established at the private initiative during the last few years, but lack of adequate finance is the main handicap in bringing them into the proper stature. There are at present 53 Pre-primary schools receiving annual grant varying from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2,000. It is proposed to increase the quantum of grants to such existing schools as found deserving.

is also proposed to provide maintenance grant to about 70 new schools during the Fourth Plan period in a phased manner. While the grant would vary from school to school, average grant may be taken at Rs. 200 p.m. The scheme also includes provisions for training of about 30 teachers at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,000 on average annually per trainee; grants for building, equipment and furniture and cost on teachers' seminars, teachers' educational excursions, 8 such in five years. Total provision under the scheme is Rs. 6 lakhs.

7. Elementary Education :- It is proposed to create 2,000 additional posts of teachers in the Primary school (6-10 age-group) in a phased manner. Some of these teachers are required for the existing schools and the others for new schools to be started for additional children. Assuming the total emolument of teachers at Rs. 150 p.m. on average and including contingencies for teachers, the total amount required during the plan period is estimated at Rs. 72.00 lakhs. Should however the emolument of teachers increase, there will be a corresponding decrease in the number of posts to be started as well as for meeting the requirement of the existing schools, grant-in-aid as may be required, which may be taken at Rs. 500 on average to start with, will be provided to the new schools which will be increased according to needs as the schools stabilise. A provision of Rs. 500 on average to start with, will be provided to the new schools which will be increased according to needs as the schools stabilise. Rs. 36.60 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose. Rs. 11.40 lakhs will be required for providing additional grants to the existing schools for maintenance of additional teachers and for improvement of salary of teachers. A lump provision of Rs. 17.10 lakhs is proposed for granting financial assistance to some deserving primary schools for improvement and construction of buildings. The total number of Non-Government Middle English school buildings are in dilapidated condition. A phased programme has to



to be taken up urgently for their reconstruction and improvement. It is planned to reconstruct 18 of such schools (estimated cost per building Rs. 40,000) and improve about 28 schools estimated cost for each Rs. 10,000). An allocation of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for this purpose. Rs. 4 lakhs have been provided for furniture, equipment, etc., for the Primary and Middle English Schools. The scattered population, the isolation of the villages in the hill areas and lack of proper communication pose the problem of enrolment. Teachers for the Middle English schools are also to be recruited from places away from the location of the schools. This unusual situation necessitates adequate accommodation facilities both for students and teachers. Out of the total provision of Rs. 12 lakhs for hostels in Middle English schools, Rs. 4 lakhs will be in respect of Government schools and the balance for providing assistance to the Non-Government schools. The provision of Rs. 8 lakhs for staff quarters includes Rs. 3 lakhs in respect of Government schools. A provision of Rs. 19.50 lakhs has been proposed for provincialisation of 20 Middle English Schools which includes expenditure on Schools buildings, hostel accommodation for 600 students and furniture, etc. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided for scholarships to pupils. It is also proposed to provide stipends @ Rs. 20 each to students residing in hostels, including Government hostels and for this purpose a provision of Rs. 8 lakhs has been made. A scheme for supply of free text books to the very poor children of the age group 6-10 years has been included with the provision of Rs. 1.20 lakhs (20,000 X 6)

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Rs. 5 lakhs have been provided for having Text book Libraries in 500 Middle English Schools each School being supplied with books worth Rs. 1,000. Many girls as well as boys do not come to schools for want of dress mainly because of poverty. It is, therefore, proposed to supply free uniforms to about 20,000 students, mostly girls @ Rs.20 per student, over a period of 5 years. An allocation of Rs. 4 lakhs has been made for this scheme. Besides, the following schemes are also proposed for inclusion in the Fourth Plan -

	(Rs. lakhs)
1. Introduction of Science (Primary) in 250 schools @ Rs. 300. per school.	Rs. 0:75
2. Introduction of Science in M.E. schools.	Rs. 5:00
3. Introduction of craft and Agricultural bias-provision for tools, equipment, workshops, training of teachers.	Rs. 4:00
4. School libraries (500 primary schools)	Rs. 1:25
5. Games, sports, music, etc. (M.E.)	Rs. 2:00
6. Play ground for schools	Rs. 1:00
7. Teachers' seminars, excursion, etc.	Rs. 0:70
8. Extra curricular activities (M.E.)	Rs. 4:50
	Rs. 19:20

8. Secondary Education:- At present there are nearly 100 high Schools. In order to provide accommodation to the targetted 37,500 additional students, it seems necessary to increase the number of schools considerably. This is intended to be achieved by opening about 50 new schools and increasing the seating capacity in some of the existing schools. 640 posts of additional teachers will have to be created. A provision of Rs.40 lakhs has been made under the expansion scheme. Under the scheme for Free Education, a sum of Rs.25 lakhs has been provided to recoup the loss of fee-income to High Schools. During the Fourth Plan period five more schools are proposed to be taken over by the Government and to meet the necessary expenditure on establishment, school buildings, hostels, staff quarters, furniture, etc. for this scheme a provision of Rs.20 lakhs has been made. Five more High Schools will be up-graded to Higher Secondary schools and for meeting the connected expenditure therefor Rs.10 lakhs have been provided. An allocation of Rs.46:75 lakhs has been made for institutional buildings (Rs.31:75 lakhs), hostels (Rs.10 lakhs) and staff quarters (Rs. 5 lakhs). The provision includes the requirement for Government schools also. The scheme for diversification of Courses includes a provision of Rs. 9 lakhs (5 lakhs for Educational Excursion of teachers and students, Social Services, etc., Rs. 1 lakh for Music, bands, etc., Rs. 2:50 lakhs for Craft teachers, training of teachers, workshop tools and equipment and Rs. 0:50 lakhs for special coaching of students coming from comparatively backward areas). For improvement of Science teaching, a sum of Rs. 8:25 lakhs has been provided.

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Rs. 3 lakhs have been provided for special Scholarships and Rs. 5 lakhs for Stipends to students residing in hostels. For improvement of school-play grounds and sports, a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs and for providing Text Books in school libraries Rs. 5 lakhs have been allocated.

9. University Education:- For the proposed Central University in the Hill Areas, a lump provision of Rs. 4'110 lakhs is made. Of the 15 colleges in Hills, only 4 are Government colleges. Except the colleges at Tura and Aijal having only one building in each, the other Government Colleges do not have any building. Each of these Colleges will require Art blocks, Science block, Administrative Block, Laboratory, Workshop, Hostel, Staff quarters, Union Hall, etc. Land also will have to be acquired for the college at Jowai. Because of limitation of funds it is intended to take up only the urgent items of construction works during the Fourth Plan period in a phased manner. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 59 lakhs has been made which includes also expenditure on staff, furniture, equipment, laboratory apparatus, etc. It is further proposed to provincialise two more colleges in the Hills, for which a provision of Rs. 13 lakhs has been made. To meet the growing demand, it is considered desirable to have two more colleges in the Hills, besides providing recurring and non-recurring financial assistance to eleven non-Government Colleges. For all such colleges, a provision of Rs. 39 lakhs has been proposed keeping in mind their present condition and requirements of immediate future for their proper improvement. Students desirous of studying in Shillong Colleges are increasing every year. They come from different parts of the country and also from different parts of the Hill Districts. Accommodation in the existing Tribal Hostel is quite inadequate. Considerable difficulties are being faced particularly by the girl students to prosecute their higher Collegiate studies want of proper hostel facilities. It is, therefore, proposed to have a Central Hostel at Shillong, besides expanding the existing hostel facilities in different colleges and for this purpose a total provision of Rs. 13 lakhs is made. Rupees 2 lakhs are provided for staff quarters and Rs. 5 lakhs for N.C.C. Training. A small provision of Rs. 1'65 lakhs has been made for granting scholarships to students studying outside Assam. A separate provision of Rs. 7'20 lakhs has been proposed for college libraries, sports, excursions, etc.

10. Training Programmes: To achieve the planned targets of trained teachers during the Fourth Plan period, a total provision of Rs. 65'25 lakhs has been made. Of this Rs. 49'50 lakhs are for Secondary stage. New training institutions will have to be granted stipends. Provisions for deputation allowances, additional staff for the institutes, expenditure on Pre-service coaching, Seminars, workshops, extension services attached to training Centres, refresher course, short training courses, specialised Training, etc., are also made to improve the qualitative aspects of educational level at a quicker pace.

11. Social Education:- Under the programme for Adult education, in addition to arranging literacy programmes among the illiterate people, it is proposed to have Vocational and Craft Courses attached to the Community Centres. The condensed course of Instruction for High School Leaving Certificate may also be arranged for the grown-up adults. A total provision of Rs. 8 lakhs has been made for all these items.

12. Other Educational Programme:- A total provision of Rs. 24 lakhs has been proposed under this programme which includes the following:-

1. Strengthening of Administration	
Headquarter ..	Rs. 2'00 lakhs
2. Strengthening of Inspectorate - (20 posts of Sub-Inspectors of Schools).	Rs. 1'50 "
3. Inspectors of Schools - Office- cum-residence	Rs. 9'00 "
4. Physical Education	Rs. 2'00 "
5. Audio Visual Education	Rs. 0'50 "
6. Development of Sports, Games, including construction of Stadium, Coaches, etc.	Rs. 7'00 "
7. Central Bureau of Evaluation, guidance and research.	Rs. 2'00 "
	<hr/>
	Rs. 24'00 lakhs

The recently opened Inspectorates in the four Hill Districts are now functioning in rented houses with only a skeleton office staff. It is essential that for proper functioning, the Inspectors should have their own office as well as residential accommodation. Attempt, however, will be made to have one common office building for Inspector of Schools, Deputy Inspector of Schools and the District Social Education Officer. Such an arrangement will be not only convenient to the Inspectors but also to the public in general. As evaluation plays an important role in the continuous process of Planning, it is proposed to set up a Bureau of evaluation with necessary staff from the very beginning of the Fourth Plan.

13. Cultural Programme:- A total provision of Rs. 35 lakhs has been made in respect of the following schemes:-

1. Publication of Books ..	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
2. Financial Assistance to Authors:	Rs. 1'50 "
3. Libraries ..	Rs. 22'00 "
4. Grants to Non-Government Institutes/ Organisations for cultural activities	Rs. 6'50 "

Five libraries have already been started in the District and Sub-Divisional Headquarters of the Hill Districts which are now functioning in rented houses. The remaining

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Sub-Divisional Headquarters will also have to be provided with library facilities. Because of inadequacy of funds,, it is proposed to have smaller libraries for the present in all those places, with provision for furniture, books and staff. It is proposed to set up one Central Academy to serve the Hill Areas in all branches of Arts, Crafts, Paintings, Musics, Dancing, etc. Voluntary Organisations are coming up increasingly in the Hills and their services are essential for social and cultural integration. Such Institutions/Organisations need to be financially assisted. At present there is considerable dearth of books on Tribal Life and their social customs. It is, therefore, considered desirable to provide financial assistance to Authors and Publishers liberally. Revised text books will also be necessary regardless of the question of revision of curriculum, because it is desirable to change and improve some of the existing text books. In order to undertake this work effectively,, it would be necessary to set up a Board for this purpose,

14. In order to fall in line with the National pattern of 10 years of School education, the following pattern would be more suitable for the Hill Areas:-

				Existing pattern	Future: patt
Primary	..	..	..	5 years	4 years
Middle	..	..	..	3 years	3 years
High	..	..	..	4 years	3 years

The question of reconstruction of the Pre-University and the Higher Secondary Courses into a two-year course followed by a three-year Degree Course both in Arts and Science will have larger financial implications. In estimating schematic outlays under different programmes, this fact has been kept in mind, and except for constructional items and Laboratory apparatus, etc., where more funds will be needed for providing additional facilities there will not be much dislocation elsewhere in reconstructing the courses in the contemplated manner.

Targets for Educational facilities-Fourth Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Stage	1968-69 likely Position	1973-74 Target	1969-74 Addl.	1969-70 Proposed:	Schooling facilities(%age)			
					STATE ASSAM - PLAINS		ALL INDIA	
					1968-69	1973-74	1968-69	1973-74
<u>Classes I-V</u>								
Total	14.44	18.72	4.28	0.32	71	78	79	92
Boys	9.26	12.32	3.06	0.22	86.6	97	97	107
Girls	5.18	6.40	1.22	0.10	53.6	62	60	77
<u>Classes V-VIII</u>								
Total	2.98	4.18	1.20	0.20	28	38	35	46
Boys	2.10	2.90	0.80	0.13	40.0	60	48	61
Girls	0.88	1.28	0.40	0.07	18.6	30	21	30
<u>Classes IX-XI</u>								
Total	2.28	3.08	0.80	0.15	18.4	22	19	25
Boys	1.70	2.30	0.60	0.10	25.6	35	28	35
Girls	0.58	0.78	0.20	0.05	11.0	18	9	13
University/Collegiate Arts, Commerce & Science								
Science Only								
Teachers								
Elementary								
No.	43000	52000	9,000					
%age Trained								
Secondary	56	75						
No.	15,000	17700	2,700					
%age	17.3	35						

CENTRAL LIBRARY

2622

3-8-73

Date of issue

ANNEXURE II

Plan Outlay for the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) (Plain Area  
(As recommended by the Working Group)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay for the Fourth Plan	(Rs. in Lakhs) Outlay for 69-70
1	2	3	4
<b>I. <u>ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</u></b>			
1.	Pre-Primary Education	1.00	0.20
2.	<u>Expansion of educational facilities</u>		
	a) For age-group 6-11.	150.00	0.74
	b) For Age-group 11-14	80.00	0.58
3.	Furniture and teaching aid to Primary Schools	19.50	4.50
4.	Strengthening of Inspecting staff and constn of office cum residential ors.	6.00	1.50
5.	Text Book library	5.00	1.00
6.	School Building	100.00	35.30
7.	Science in Elementary Schools	8.06	1.60
8.	Work Experience	3.67	1.08
9.	Special Scholarships	0.20	0.04
10.	Special programme for girls' Education	12.50	2.50
11.	Free Education to Boys of Classes IV to VI	100.00	15.03
12.	Reduction of Wastage and Stagnation	11.00	1.00
Total Outlay for Elementary Education		496.93	65.07

1	2	3	4
<u>SECONDARY EDUCATION</u>			
1.	Expansion of Educational facilities - Age group 14-17 yrs.	160.00	0.58
2.	Strengthening of existing Higher Secondary and MP Schools under new school complex pattern and establishment of 14 new schools.	100.00	4.30
3.	<u>Provision of Improvement of Science Education</u>		
	(a) Strengthening of Science Laboratories in secondary schools	6.00	1.20
	(b) Equipments	4.89	0.97 0.10
	(c) Training of teachers	5.51	
4.	Scholarships	6.60	0.74
5.	Special Scholarships for Mathematics and Science.	1.15	0.23
6.	Improvement of Play Grounds	10.00	3.50
7.	School Libraries for Text Books and Reference Books.	9.00	2.25
8.	(a) Introduction of Craft in Secondary Schools.	8.25	0.60
9.	(b) Vocation Education in the Scondary stage.	10.00	2.00
9.	Staff Quarters for Hms. and other essential staff.	11.25	3.00
10.	School buildings for secondary schools.	19.50	4.50
11.	Special Schemes for Girls Education.	17.30	3.11
12.	School Complex	1.00	0.20
13.	Spill over Schemes	0.50	-
<hr/> Total Secondary Education		<hr/> 365.25	<hr/> 27.28 <hr/>

1 :	2	:	3 :	4
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### UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

i)	Expansion and Improvement of existing Colleges	150.00	16.67
ii)	P.U.C. Courses	25.00	*
iii)	Text Book Libraries	4.70	1.20
iv)	Development of Gauhati and Dirburgarh Universities	130.00	29.99
v)	Student Hostels and Homes	32.00	3.00
vi)	Scholarships	32.15	3.35
vii)	N.C.C.	5.00	1.00
viii)	Maintenance of Science Colleges	11.25	2.25
ix)	Workshops for Science Laboratories	1.40	--
x)	Staff Quarters	10.00	0.50
xi)	Special schemes for girls' education	5.90	2.50
xii)	Opening of post graduate classes	7.82	1.30
TOTAL UNIVERSITIES EDUCATION		415.22	66.76

### TEACHER TRAINING

1.	Elementary stage	43.18	4.51
2.	Secondary stage	48.39	7.29
3.	Spill over Schemes	47.05	16.00

TOTAL TEACHER TRAINING 138.62 27.80

\* Pre. University Course will start from 1972-73



1	2	3	4
<u>SOCIAL EDUCATION</u>			
1.	Adult Schools	1.05	0.08
2.	Community Centres.	1.50	0.10
3.	Rural Libraries & Community Centres	3.60	0.60
4.	Condensed course for School leavers	1.40	0.20
5.	Audio-Visual Education	0.50	0.50
6.	Assistance Organisation.	5.00	1.00
<u>Total - Social Education</u>		<u>13.05</u>	<u>2.43</u>

<u>OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES</u>			
1.	(a) Strengthening of Directorate.	3.06	0.26
	(b) Strengthening of Inspectorate	5.62	0.54
2.	Sanskrit Education	15.00	1.63
3.	Madrassa Education	8.00	1.12
4.	Development of Sports and Games and N.S.O.	10.00	3.50
5.	Scouts, Guides and N.S.S.	3.00	0.55
6.	Physical Education including N.S.C.	11.91	0.17
7.	Improvement of Library Services.	16.23	3.47
8.	Hingi Training Colleges	8.75	1.50
9.	State Institute of Education & Science	15.00	1.50
10.	Production of Text Books	100.00	15.00
<u>Total</u>		<u>105.57</u>	<u>14.29</u>

<u>CULTURAL PROGRAMMES</u>			
1.	Museums	6.50	0.50
2.	Archaeology	7.10	1.45
3.	Academies etc -		
	(a) Sangeet Natak, Lalit Kala Akademies.	5.00	1.00
	(b) Provincialisation of Arts School Gauhati	2.00	0.20
4.	Campus Works project including Youth Welfare	5.00	1.00
<u>Total</u>		<u>25.60</u>	<u>4.15</u>
Grand Total		1666.94	222.83
Stat Share of		25.00	4.00
C.S. Schemes		<u>1685.94</u>	<u>226.83</u>

ANNEXURE II

Plan outlays for the Fourth Five Year Plan  
( 1969 - 74 ) - Assam(Hill Area)

( As recommended by the Working Group )

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay for Fourth Plan	Outlay for 1969-70
<b>I. <u>ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</u></b>			
1.	<u>Pre-Primary Education</u>	1.00	0.11
2.	<u>Expansion of Educational Facilities</u>		
	(a) for age-group 6-11	55.00	1.10
	(b) for age-group 11-15	41.00	0.55
3.	<u>Supply of Text Book</u>	1.20	0.12
4.	<u>Science in Middle Schools.</u>	5.75	0.76
5.	<u>Work Orientation of Schools</u>	4.00	0.22
6.	<u>Libraries in Primary and Middle Schools</u>	6.25	0.62
7.	<u>Scholarship for pupils</u>	1.00	0.07
8.	<u>Stipend to students residing hostels</u>	8.00	0.50
9.	SCHOOL BUILDINGS EQUIPMENTS AND TEACHING AIDS FOR PRE PRIMARY SCHOOLS	10.00	2.72
10.	School Buildings for M.E.	27.00	3.90
11.	Provincialisation of M.E. Schools	19.50	0.65
12.	School clothing to selected poor and deserving pupils	4.00	0.40
13.	Hostels for M.E. Schools	12.00	1.30
14.	Staff quarters for M.E.	8.00	0.50
15.	Games & Sports etc.	2.00	0.20
16.	Extra Curricular activities (M.E.)	4.50	0.50
17.	Play ground	1.00	0.05
18.	Training of teachers, Seminars, Excursions, etc.	0.70	0.01
<b>TOTAL OUTLAY FOR ELEMENTARY EDN.</b>		<b>211.90</b>	<b>14.28</b>
<b>II. <u>SECONDARY EDUCATION</u></b>			
1.	Expansion of education facilities - Age - group 14-17	40.00	1.25
2.	Introducing the two year Higher Sec. Course	10.00	0.60

...../-

1	2	3	4
3.	Provision of Improvement of Science Edn.	8.25	0.99
4.	Libraries in Schools	5.00	0.50
5.	Special Scholarships	3.00	0.15
6.	Free Education Stipends to students residing in	25.00	3.00
7.	Hostels (Secondary)	5.00	0.60
8.	Improvement of play-Ground	3.00	0.30
9.	Hostels for Secondary Schools	10.00	2.00
10.	Educational Buildings	31.75	4.65
11.	Staff quarters for teachers of Secondary Schools.	5.00	1.00
12.	Provincialisation of High Schools	20.00	1.10
Total Outlay for Secondary Education		166.00	16.14
<b>III. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION</b>			
1.	Expansion of Facilities	28.00	3.36
2.	New Universities (Pl. Specify) Token Provision for New University (subject to approval by U.G.C.)	50.00	0.50
3.	Improvement of existing Colleges	45.00	4.00
4.	Hostels/Students Homes	33.00	1.70
5.	Staff Quarters/Teachers Hostels	10.00	0.70
6.	N.C.C? including National Service Scheme	5.00	0.50
7.	Scholarships	1.65	--
8.	Re-organisation of Punjab University Course.	8.00	1.60
9.	Improvement of Play grounds, sports tournaments.	2.00	0.50
10.	Improvement of College Libraries	4.70	0.94
11.	Extra Curricular activities.	2.50	0.50
Total University Education		189.85	14.30
<b>IV. TEACHERS TRAINING:</b>			
1.	Training of Teachers for Elementary Schools.	55.75	4.00
2.	Training of Teachers for Secondary Education/Schools	9.50	1.00
Total Teachers Training		65.25	5.00

.../-

1	2	3	4
V.	<u>ADULT EDUCATION</u>		
	1. Literary Programme	8.00	1.55
	2. Libraries	22.00	1.95
	Total Adult Education	30.00	3.50
VI.	<u>OTHER PROGRAMMES</u>		
	1. Strengthening of Educational Administration and Planning Machinery.	12.50	0.95
	2. Physical Education, Sports and Youth Welfare.	2.00	0.20
	3. Audio-Visual Education.	0.50	0.10
	4. Development of Sports and Games including construction of stadium and Coaches etc.	7.00	0.70
	5. Bureau of evaluation, guidance and research.	2.00	0.20
	Total-Other Educational Schemes.	24.00	2.15
VII.	<u>CULTURAL PROGRAMMES</u>		
1	1. Cultural Institutions.	6.50	0.40
	2. Publication of rare Manuscripts	5.00	0.10
	3. Financial assistance to Authors	1.50	0.30
	Total Cultural Programmes.	13.00	0.80
	Grand Total:	<u>700.00</u>	<u>56.17</u>

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## State - Assam (Plains)

## Annexure III

Sector	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	Outlay for the old Fourth Plan	%age of the Outlay to the Total	Proposed by the State Govt. total	%age of the total	Recommended by the Working Group	%age of total	Proposed by State Working Group	%age of total	Outlay Proposed by State Working Group	%age of total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Elementary Education	734.62	42.5	971.69	-	496.93	-	41.9	29.9	65.07	65.07
2. Secondary Education	329.00	19.0	427.31	1.50	365.95	1.50	18.4	22.0	27.28	27.28
3. University Education	474.93	27.5	538.04	87.00	415.22	86.00	23.2	25.0	89.76	66.76
4. Teacher Training	126.03	7.3	138.62	75.55	138.62	75.55	6.0	8.3	27.80	27.80
5. Social Education	7.42	0.4	13.05	-	13.05	-	0.6	0.8	2.48	2.48
6. Other Educational Programmes	47.10	2.7	202.92	7.50	205.57	7.50	8.8	12.4	29.29	29.29
7. Cultural Programmes	10.00	0.6	25.60	3.25	25.60	3.25	1.1	1.6	4.15	4.15
<b>Total Genl. Edn.</b>	<b>1729.90</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2317.23</b>	<b>174.80</b>	<b>1660.94</b>	<b>173.80</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>245.83</b>	<b>222.83</b>

Total State Plan (Plain Areas) 140.00 crores

+ 25.00  
(State Share of Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

+ 4.00  
(State Share of Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

%age of outlay on General Education to total State outlay 12.4

State ASSAM (Hill Areas)

ANNEXURE III

Sector	outlay for the old Fourth Plan	Fourth Plan Outlay		% age of col. 3 to total	% age of col. 4 to total	Outlay for 1969-70	
		Proposed by the state Govt.	Recommended by the working group.			Proposed by state	Recommended by Working Group.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Elementary Edn.		241.00	211.90	21.9	30.3	14.28	14.28
2. Secondary Edn.		175.00	166.00	15.9	23.7	16.14	16.14
3. University Edn.		549.85	189.85	50.1	27.1	14.30	14.30
4. Teacher Training		65.25	65.25	5.9	9.3	5.00	5.00
5. Social Education		30.00	30.00	2.8	4.3	3.50	3.50
6. Other Educational Programmes.		24.00	24.00	2.2	3.4	2.15	2.15
7. Cultural Programmes		13.00	13.00	1.2	1.9	0.80	0.80
Total Genl Education.	625.00	1098.10	700.00	100.0	100.0	56.17	56.17
Total State Plan (Hill Areas)	50.00 crores						
% age of outlay on Genl. Edn. to total State outlay	12.5						

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN  
(GENERAL EDUCATION)

B I H A R

- Part I Report of the Working Group
- Part II Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan of  
General Education for Bihar State

Annexures

- I Selected Targets for expansion of facilities.
- II Financial Implications of Schemes included  
in the Plan.
- III Sectoral Financial Outlays in the old  
and new Fourth Plan.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI





Bihar State

19. Shri M. Alam
20. Shri Santa Prasad
21. Dr. T.B. Mukherjee
22. Shri N.K. Das

The summary of discussions is recorded below :-

I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS :

1.1 It was observed that during the old Fourth Plan, out of a total outlay of Rs. 845.50 crores, education had received an allocation of Rs. 50.10 crores (9.2%). In the new Fourth Plan, the total outlay was Rs. 493.74 crores out of which education received only Rs. 35 crores (7.1%). The Working Group observed that, in the reduction of Rs. 52 crores in the overall outlay, education alone accounted for Rs. 15 crores or nearly one-third. The Working Group was of the view that for a State where educational development was already lagging heavily, a cut of this size in the allocation for education would not at all be helpful in making up for lost time, nor in correcting the regional imbalance already so vividly conspicuous. It was strongly felt that if educational development in the State was to maintain even the level already reached, the educational plan should be of a size not less than Rs. 50 crores. This additional amount of Rs. 15 crores should go for the expansion and the improvement of primary education.

II. SECTOR-WISE OBSERVATIONS :

2.1 Pre-primary education : The Working Group was of the view that an allocation of the size of Rs. 5 lakhs and the programme contemplated in the State Plan would not make any impact in the promotion of pre-primary education. It felt that it would be preferable to concentrate resources on primary education and leave pre-primary education to be developed on the non-plan side. However, a token provision of Rs. 2 lakhs was suggested for this sector.

2.2 Elementary Education : The Working Group observed that, out of 46 lakh children in the age group 6-11, who are out of school, provision had been made for the enrolment of only 15 lakh children in the Fourth Plan. The Group felt that this was inadequate and a big-sized programme should be undertaken not only to meet the inevitable demand for primary education at this stage, but also for ensuring a minimum qualitative improvement. The Working Group recommended that a special administrative machinery in the form of a Board for Elementary Education should be

set up to take care of the planned development of primary education. The Group was also of the view that the State should make efforts to raise more funds for the improvement of primary education. The present cess of 6 paise should be set aside for the development of primary education. This setp by itself would bring in an additional allocation of Rs. 4 crores for the Plan period. This should be raised to a minimum of 25 paise and local bodies should be permitted to raise the cess beyond 25 paise and in order to provide an incentive for them to do so, the State should offer a matching grant-in-aid for collections made over and above 25 paise rate.

2.3 The Working Group also suggested that a Committee should be set up immediately to work out details of programmes to be taken up and that it should be requested to report before February, 1969. The NCERT and the Ministry of Education should extend assistance in drawing up this programme.

2.4 The Working Group was informed that 25 lakh of children are fed at present and that the provision made in the Plan would cover 4 lakhs children only. The Group felt that the programme of mid-day meals should be continued for all the children now fed from funds on the non-plan side and that the Plan provision should be utilized to bring in additional children under the programme. A provision of Rs. 43 lakhs was also suggested for intensive efforts to reduce wastage and stagnation.

2.5 The Working Group recommended that programmes under Elementary Education may be re-grouped as follows :-

	<u>As proposed by the State Govt.</u>	<u>As proposed by the Working Group</u>
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Pre-Primary Education	0.05	0.02
Additional Enrolment	19.14	
Qualitative Improvement including Basic Education and Science* Education	0.60	34.74
Promotion of Girls' Education	1.24	1.24
Mid-day-Meals	1.00	1.00
Programmes for the reduction of Wastage and Stagnation	-	0.43
	-----	-----
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.03</b>	<b>37.43</b>
	-----	-----

\* Detailed programmes to be drawn up by the Ministry of Education, Planning Commission, NCERT, State Department of Education and State Council of Education sitting together.

2.6 Secondary Education : The Working Group accepted the overall allocations proposed by the State Government for programmes of expanding and strengthening secondary education as follows : -

i) Additional Enrolment	Rs. 0.40 crores
ii) Qualitative Programmes	Rs. 1.89 crores
iii) Girls' Education	Rs. 0.60 crores
iv) Implementation of Language Policy	Rs. 0.20 crores
v) Improvement of Sainik School, Tilaya and Nataohat Vidyalaya	Rs. 0.30 crores
	<hr/>
	Rs. 3.39 crores

The details for a comprehensive programme of bringing about qualitative improvement including science education at the secondary stage should be worked out in collaboration with the Ministry of Education Planning Commission, and the NCERT before February, 1969.

The Working Group also observed that in reorganising the pattern of education in the State, the objective should be the pattern of school and college classes recommended in the National Policy on Education.

2.7 University Education :- The Working Group felt that the additional enrolment of 20,000 students anticipated for the entire period of the Fourth Plan was an under-estimate. Judging from the trend during the Third Five Year Plan and the annual output from Secondary schools, it was reasonable to expect an additional enrolment of not less than 12,000 per year. While welcoming the proposal of the State Government to restrict admissions to higher education, the Working Group was of the view that a realistic estimate would be to raise the outlay of Rs. 1 crore suggested in the State Plan for the expansion of facilities at the University stage to Rs. 2 crores.

2.8 The Working Group also felt that the provision of Rs. 50 lakhs provided for construction projects for Universities was inadequate and recommended that this amount be raised to Rs. 86 lakhs.

2.9 As regards provision for science laboratories and libraries for post-graduate education, the Working Group noticed that no allocation had been indicated under the State sector. As suggested by the representative of the U.G.C., the Working Group recommended that an amount of Rs.20 lakhs should be provided as the State share for these programmes in order to enable the State to lift the U.G.C assistance.

2.10 The Working Group further observed that the programmes indicated under the heading 'Institutes of Higher Learning' should also be included under University Education. In this context, the Working Group made the following observations :-

- (a) The Nava Nalanda Mahavihar is an institution of national and even international importance, and the responsibility for developing such an institute should not be left entirely to the State Government as such a step will have an adverse effect on the proper development of the institute. It is imperative that the Centre should also share the responsibility for such institutions. The Working Group, therefore, recommends that an autonomous organisation should be set up on which the Government of India and the State Govt. will be representing and that the future development of the institute as also of the Hieun Tsang Memorial is jointly financed by the State and the Centre.
- (b) A similar procedure should be adopted in respect of the Vaishali Institute of Prakrit Learning also.
- (c) The Working Group recommended a provision of Rs.3 lakhs as State share for the development of Nava Nalanda Mahavihar during the Fourth Plan.
- (d) The total allocation for the Institute of Higher Learning would thus become Rs.48 lakhs as against the original amount suggested of Rs.45 lakhs.

2.11 The total outlay for University education (including higher education) during the Fourth Plan would thus be raised from Rs.3.38 crores as suggested by the State Govt. to

Rs.5.41 crores as summarised below :-

(i) Expansion of facilities	Rs.2.00 crores
(ii) Improvement of existing facilities at the undergraduate stage.	Rs.0.60 "
(iii) Staff quarters and Student Hostels.	Rs.0.98 crores
(iv) Student Welfare activities.	Rs.0.20 "
(v) Scholarships	Rs.0.05 "
(vi) Physical Education and sports.	Rs.0.05 "
(vii) Further education of teachers.	Rs.0.05 "
(viii) Construction projects for Universities.	Rs.0.80 "
(ix) Science laboratories for post-graduate education (State share).	Rs.0.20 "
(x) Institutions of higher learning.	Rs.0.48 "
Total :	<u>Rs.5.41 crores</u>

2.12 Teacher Training :- The Working Group was of the view that the State Council of Education should be the coordinating and central agency which should be responsible for all quality programmes in the State for school education and teacher training. The Working Group, therefore, welcomed the State Govt.'s proposal to set up such a State Council for Education and recommended a total allocation of Rs.35 lakhs. This would include the programme of setting up a State Board of Teacher Education, the development of State Institute of Education, the State Institute of Science Education, the State Institute of English and the Development of other State Institutes already in function.

2.13 The total allocation for teacher training, (elementary and secondary) excluding State Council for Education would be Rs.1.02 crores as shown below :-

Improvement of existing facilities.	Rs.0.70	crores
Inservice programmes.	Rs.0.02	"
Correspondence course for teacher training.	Rs.0.03	"
Upgrading qualifications of teachers.	Rs.0.05	"
Improving professional competence of elementary teachers.	Rs.0.12	"
Comprehensive College of Teacher Training.	Rs.0.10	"
Total :	<u>Rs.1.02</u>	<u>"</u>

The outlay for the State Council for Education has been included under "Other Educational Programmes" (see para. 2.16).

2.14 Social Education : The Working Group made the following observations :-

- (a) Programmes of functional literacy for farmers would be a programme in the Centrally-sponsored sector and therefore the State need not make any provision in the State Plan for this purpose.
- (b) In view of the difficult financial situation, the Working Group was not in favour of starting any new activity in the field of adult education in the Fourth Plan. The Group recommended that the project started in Gaya may be continued and strengthened. An amount of Rs.15 lakhs was recommended for this purpose.

2.15 Cultural Programmes : The Working Group recommended a token provision of Rs.1 lakh during the Fourth Plan for watch and ward arrangements for the protection of monuments in the State. The total outlay for cultural programmes would thus be Rs.29 lakhs.

2.16 Other Educational Programmes : The Working Group observed that the Education Department needs all possible strengthening and recommended an amount of Rs.1.50 crores for the programme. It also suggested that the report of the working party on administration would serve as a valuable guidance for the State Government in working out a suitable programme for streamlining and strengthening the administrative set up. The details of such a programme should be worked out before the end of February, 1969.

2.17 The Working Group recommended a token provision of Rs.1 lakh for the strengthening of the College of Physical Education in the State. It also suggested that the programme of strengthening of administration for physical education and sports might concentrate on the appointment of additional coaches rather than on providing a Deputy Director of Physical Education. The total outlay for Physical Services and Physical Education would thus be Rs.49 lakhs.

2.18 The Working Group recommended an amount of Rs.162.50 lakhs for the programme of languages and book production as shown below as against Rs.137.50 lakhs suggested by the State Government. The increase is due to the provision of the State share of Rs.25 lakhs for the programme of Book Production (a Centrally-sponsored scheme).

1. Rashtra Bhasha Parishad.	Rs.20.00 lakhs
2. Development of Sanskrit.	Rs.27.50 "
3. Arabic & Persian Education.	Rs.10.00 "
4. Textbook Corporation.	Rs.80.00 "
5. Production of Text-Books in Regional Languages (State share).	Rs.25.00 "
Total :	<u>Rs.162.50 "</u>

Total other Educational Programmes. Rs. 3.62 crores.

3.1 The table below shows the allocations to different sectors of Education, as proposed by the State Government and as recommended by the Working Group.

Allocations for the Fourth Plan: Bihar

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Allocation proposed by State for the 4th plan	Allocation suggested by the W.G. for the 4th Plan	Increase (Plus) or Reduction (minus)	Allocation suggested by the State Govt. for 1969-70	Allocation suggested by the Working Group for 1969-70	Increase(Plus) or Reduction (Minus)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Elementary Education	2203.95	3743.00	+1539.05*	98.00	230.00	+132.00
Secondary Education	338.50	338.50	-	43.00	43.00	-
University Education	383.00	541.00	+153.00**	58.00	90.00	+ 32.00
Teacher Training	102.00	102.00	-	16.60	16.60	-
Social Education	950.00	15.00	- 75.00***	15.00	3.00	- 12.00
Other Edl. Programmes	349.55	337.55	- 12.00****	64.40****	59.40	- 5.00
Cultural Programmes	28.00	29.00	+ 1.00*****	5.00	5.00	-
	<u>3500.00</u>	<u>5106.05</u>	<u>+1606.05</u>	<u>300.00</u>	<u>447.00</u>	<u>+147.00</u>
<u>Centrally Sponsored Schemes (State Share)</u>						
Book Production at the University Level	-	25.00	+ 25.00	+25.00	3.00	+ 3.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL :</b>	<b>3500.00</b>	<b>5131.05</b>	<b>+1631.05</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>450.00</b>	<b>+150.00</b>

\* Includes an increase of Rs. 7500 lakhs for primary education (Paras 1.1 & 2.5) and a decrease of Rs. 3 lakhs under pre-primary education (2.1) and a provision of Rs. 43 lakhs for programmes of reduction of wastage & stagnation (2.4)

\*\* Includes an increase of Rs. 100 lakhs for additional enrolment (Para 2.7) Rs. 30 lakhs for construction projects for universities (Para 2.8) Rs. 20 lakhs for science laboratories and libraries at the post graduate stage (Para 2.9) and Rs. 3 lakhs for the development of the Nav Nalanda Mahavidyalaya (2.10)

\*\*\* A reduction of Rs. 75 lakhs has been made in the total programmes of social edn. (para 2.14).

\*\*\*\* This represents an overall reduction of Rs. 12 lakhs in the outlay for Educational Administration.

\*\*\*\*\* An amount of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for watch & ward arrangements for the protection of the monuments (Para 2.15).



IV. SUGGESTED ACTION PROGRAMMES (To be followed up)

4.1 The Working Group was of the view that the resources of personnel and expertise available at the Centre should be made available to the State if the Educational development in the Fourth Plan is to be attempted in a big way and if the programmes of qualitative improvement are to make an impact. The following programmes were in the view of the Group crucial to the development of education in the State :-

- (1) Preparation of an effective programme for the development of primary education;
- (2) Reorganisation of the State Department of Education;
- (3) Preparation of a programme of action for the State Council of Education for the Fourth Plan;
- (4) Working out the details of and implementing a major project for reduction of Wastage and Stagnation in the light of recommendations by the National Seminar on Wastage and Stagnation.
- (5) Development of the Programme of Science Education;
- (6) Successful reorganisation of the pattern of education in the State.

The Working Group recommended that the NCERT, the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Education and the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration should jointly assist the State Education Department in Planning and implementing these programmes successfully.

4.2 The group also requested the State to implement the CABE Resolution regarding (1) holding a review of educational developments since Independence, (2) Preparing a perspective Plan of long-term development (3) adoption of a broad-based and decentralized system of educational Planning with preparation of well co-ordinated plans at the institutional, district and state levels and (4) passing an Education Act.

V. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SECTOR :

The State Government represented, and the Working Group agreed with the view, that the financial allocation for the State Institute of Education should be included in the Centrally-sponsored sector. This has also been the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of

Education.

5.2 Details of the schemes relating to National Integration are being worked out. When these are finalised, the decisions would be conveyed to the State Government. As this scheme will be assisted on a 100 per cent basis, no provision for the purpose is needed in the State Plan.

PART II

THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN OF GENERAL EDUCATION OF BIHAR STATE

Planned efforts in education have not been as significant in Bihar as in other leading States. The educational backwardness of the state is partly due to certain geophysical conditions and partly to the state being pre-dominantly agricultural with inadequate facilities of communications. The channels of advancement have not reached every nook and corner of the State as yet. Even as it is, efforts to wipe off the backwardness will have to continue. The State will also have to pay increasing attention to the development of quality in its human resources, if only for the sake of the economic development and well-being of the State. This means that the State will have to devote much of its attention to the diversification of its skill, and to the raising of quality of education at every level.

2. Expansion in education was taken up with the start of the first plan and it continued to receive emphasis in the two successive plans. Nonetheless, improvement in quality began to be felt even with the start of the second plan. This was visible in the attempt to diversify secondary education and in extending the duration of undergraduate education, thereby providing for greater intensity in the learning processes at this stage.

3. Mention has been made already that in all the previous three plans expansion got the upper hand over consolidation and growth of quality. It has also been mentioned that realisation that quality of education must be developed began to be felt with the commencement of the second plan. A State which has still a great lee way to make in the area of expansion cannot, however, give undivided attention to the quality aspect of the educative process. In the fourth plan, however, the State will seek to build up quality in its educational programmes in order that consolidation builds sufficient up leverage to permit future intensification and development of quality.

4. The Fourth Plan will attempt to combine inevitable expansion and improvement and consolidation. In order to do so, it will attempt to improve the method of teaching and evaluation, streamline the pattern of educational structure, revise the curriculum and courses of study which will provide for greater depth of learning and acquisition of skill, conduct research in the methods of teaching and their adoption, improve text-books and also provide for physical facilities in educational institutions.

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## 5. Expansion of Primary Education

Primary Education:- The goals for primary education will be to provide for universal free education, universal retention and universal provision of facilities. These are discussed below : -

(i) Universal Provision of Facilities: Bihar was the first State to introduce free education in the age group 6-11. It has not been possible for the State to extend the facilities further though the children of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are charged no fees at any stage. The programme of making education free for all the children beyond the agegroup 6-11 is under contemplation but this is possible only if adequate resources are available with the State.

(ii) Universal Retention : Drop-out has been the bane of education in Bihar, as in other States of the country. In Bihar, however, while this used to be approximately 50% a decade ago, it has now risen to about 78%. Among girls enrolled, the retention is only approximately 15.2 per cent at the end of four years of enrolment. Among the boys this is about 24.3 per cent. This colossal wastage will have to be arrested in the Fourth Plan by the provision of additional teacher units, by strengthening supervision, by involving the community in the process of enrolment and retention, and by the placement of the right type of teachers. It will also be necessary to make the schools as attractive as possible.

(iii) Provision of Facilities : - Out of the 45,000 primary schools in the state approximately 1/5th have no school buildings of their own. Wherever there are buildings, all of them are not in good shape. Approximately, 40% of them are in great disrepair. In the middle schools also, the inadequacy of accommodation is one of the reasons why enrolment at this stage has not been appreciably high. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, an attempt will be made to provide at least one class room to every school which has none and to put into shape those buildings that are now old and time-worn.

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6.. Secondary Education : - Enrolment at this stage has not been very satisfactory. Therefore, attention will have to be given to providing facilities for expansion at this stage also. At the same time attention will have to be given more and more to the development of quality and skill at this stage of education. This will be necessary for the simple reason that products of secondary and higher secondary education must gradually become employable and the problem of rush to the universities must be halted.

Consolidation and development of quality.

7. Improvement in the Educational and professional qualifications of teachers : - The statistics available shows that 25% of the teachers in primary schools of the State are untrained. Roughly, 40% of the teachers are non-matriculantes. It will be necessary to provide for two types of programmes at this stage- (a) programme for the clearing of back-log of untrained teachers, and (b) a programme for the raising of educational qualifications of unqualified teachers who form such a large bulk of the teaching personnel. At the Secondary Stage, approximately 55% of teachers are untrained.

8. Streamlining the pattern of education and revision of the curriculum : - The State will gradually switch over to a pattern of structure in uniformity with the pattern particularly in neighbouring States like West Bengal and U.P. That is to say, the duration of the course and the standard to be achieved will, to a large extent be determined by the progress made by these States in these matters. This stage of general secondary education will be followed by higher secondary stage or a pre-university stage of two years' duration. At this stage, diversification into various streams will be allowed and this will be provided for. One of the purposes of diversification will be to channelise into vocational courses, such of the students as have special inclination towards them and who display certain to be standards of skill. Obviously, as courses begin to be reorganised at the school stage, the courses at the higher education level will required to be reorganised.

9. In re-organising the courses, the following broad points will be borne in mind : -

- (i) There will be provision for programmes and lessons dealing with rational integration and for this, if necessary, the provision for the learning of various languages will also be made, besides the provision for teaching of history and geography of the different regions of the country.

- (ii) The curricula will adopt science and mathematics as the core of educational process. Stress will also be laid on science-based work-experience both for the purpose of fostering quality and for imparting necessary manual skills.
- (iii) Provision will be made for regular physical education, games, sports, and other activities will be made and the State's Sports Council will be suitably strengthened.
- (iv) Students will be led into hobbies like painting, music, etc.
- (v) Social service will be also encouraged at school.

10. Text-Books and Supplementary Reading Material : Bihar started with the nationalisation of textbooks nearly 20 years back. To plug loopholes in the distribution and sale of the nationalised textbooks, the State Government set up in 1966 the Bihar State Textbooks Publishing Corporation Limited. This Corporation is registered under the Companies Registration Act. The Corporation has been maintaining liaison with the N.C.E.R.T. and in fact it has been taking over the N.C.E.R.T. produced textbooks for reproduction in the State after suitable adaptation. The work of this Corporation has to be expanded and for this, adequate loan will have to be provided to it in order that it may own its own printing plant and produce not only textbooks but also suitable extension reading materials as well as textbooks in different languages in the State.

11. Improvement in Physical Facilities of Institutions : These will include the construction of buildings, improvement of existing buildings, provision of workshops and laboratories as well as craft-sheds and also provision of science equipment and library materials. In so far as primary schools are concerned, the entire burden will have to be shouldered by the State Government. In the secondary schools which are non-Government ( only 60 secondary schools are Government managed ) grants will be given for these purposes on a matching basis.

12. Creation of the State Council of Education : This will be in accord with the recommendations of the Education Commission. In fact the State badly needed an organisation to team out the activities of the various institutions in the field of school education. The most important of these is the State Institute of Education. Besides, there are the Institute of Science Education, the Examination Reform Bureau, the Educational and Vocational Guidance Bureau and the Institute of English. The actual examination of secondary school students is being conducted by the Bihar School Examination Board and its activity also has to be co-ordinated with the activities of these different institutions. Therefore, the State Council will be the most important organisation providing an umbrella to all these institutions and organisations and this would go a long way to bring about qualitative improvement in the school stage of education.

13. Strengthening Educational Administration & Supervision:- The latest thinking on this has been activated by the recommendations of the Education Commission. The creation of school complexes and the common school system call for planning at the grass root level, and the setting up of District School Boards. In 1954, improvement in the administration of primary education was brought about by the creation of offices of District Superintendents of Education but these offices have since had tremendous load of work placed on them and they are simply not been able to manage them. Therefore, it will be necessary to improve the administration and supervision in the following manner : -

- (a) To have eight more educational districts and to place in each district a District Education Officer for overall control of school education and District Superintendent of Education for administration of primary education.
- (b) Bring about frequent exchange between supervisory and inspecting officers and Education Officers within the State and also exchange these officers with officers of the same categories of other States.

- (c) Involve the teachers' organisations in the work of curriculum improvement and promotion of qualitative teaching in schools.
- (d) Strengthen the State Institute of Education with a view to obtaining from it guidelines and literature for use of the teachers and for making available juvenile literature.
- (e) Establish the State Council of Education and link with it all the institutes of the State.
- (f) Strengthen the Planning and Statistical Unit at the State Headquarters as well as in the offices of the District Education Officers.

14. Girls' Education : It is important that at both the primary and secondary stages of education, the progress of girls' education is both carefully planned and pursued. There are a few important things which will have to be attempted. The girls will have to be provided a number of incentives like free studentships even upto the secondary stage and provision of scholarships, book-grants and school uniforms besides participating fully in mid-day meal programmes. Women teachers will have to be given special incentives to take up work even in remote areas. These will take the form of women teachers' quarters, special allowance etc., and these will have to be provided for.

15. Students' Welfare Services : Health services will have to be re-introduced and services like self-government in institutions will have to be promoted. School and college canteens may also have to be subsidised and inter-sports encouraged. Youth hostels will have to be fully



harnessed to promote a desire for trips and excursions. If necessary, a Student Welfare Organisation may also have to be set up.

16. Cultural Education : - Bihar has to take care of its museums and archaeology and other cultural institutions. Some of these are of national importance such as the Nava Naland Mahavihar and Vaishali Institute of Prakrit and Jainology. Besides protecting the antiques, it will be a great deal more important to establish a Centre-State relationship in the administration of these institutions of national importance. Moreover, the Bhartiya Kala Mandir and the Chhouna Centre and Sikula and the Tribal Dance Centre at Ranchi will deserve considerable attention.

17. University Education : - The major issues at the University stage is to give the universities the necessary buildings, hostels, teachers' quarters, senate and examination halls. Almost all the universities are in great need of all these and their progress stands hampered in the absence of these facilities. The universities have also to strengthen their post-graduate and under-graduate teaching expand facilities and make adequate provision for science education. In the absence of provision, the universities have not so far been able to open a number of departments whose need has been felt for a very long time such as Departments of Forestry, Electronics and South Indian Languages. The Fourth Plan will attempt to remove these deficiencies at this stage.

## Targets for Educational facilities - Fourth Plan

(Figures in lakhs)

Stage	1968-69	1973-74	1969-74	1969-70	Schooling facilities (%)			
	Likely	Target	Addl.	(Propo- sed)	State		All India	
	Posi- tion				1968-69	1973-74	1968-69	1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

Classes I-V

Total	44.14	59.46	15.02	2.75	57.4	69.6	79	92
Boys	33.10	40.08	6.98	1.25	84.0	92.0	97	107
Girls	11.33	19.38	8.04	1.50	29.8	45.6	60	77

Classes VI-VIII

Total	9.21	12.34	4.13	0.69	19.7	26.8	35	46
Boys	6.94	9.94	3.00	0.56	33.0	42.0	48	61
Girls	1.27	2.40	1.13	0.13	6.2	10.5	21	30

Classes IX-XI

Total	5.02	7.97	2.95	0.47	13.5	18.4	19	25
Boys	4.54	7.11	2.57	0.42	24.0	32.0	28	35
Girls	0.48	0.86	0.38	0.05	2.6	4.0	9	13

University/Collegiate (18-23)

Total (Arts, Science & Commerce)	1.21	1.46	0.25	0.05
Science Only	0.41	0.51	0.10	0.02

Teachers

Elementary	No: 1,26,359	166,359	40,000	7,600
% Trained	82.0	100.0	100.0	85.0
Secondary	No: 25,576	26,040	464	84
% Trained	55.3	95.0	95.0	62.0

**SCHEMewise OUTLAYS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION  
IN THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Fourth plan Outlay			1969-70		
		Total	Capital	F.E.	Total	Capital	F.E.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b><u>I. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION:</u></b>							
1.	Pre-Primary Education	2.00	-	-	0.40	-	-
2.	Additional Enrolment	3115.00	218.00	192.00	197.00	30.00	-
3.	Qualitative Improvement including Basic Education and Science Education	359.00	20.00	-	4.76	1.00	-
4.	Promotion of Girls Education	124.00	39.50	-	4.84	3.04	-
5.	Mid-day-Meals	100.00	-	-	20.00	-	-
6.	Programmes for the reduction of wastage and stagnation	43.00	-	-	3.00	-	-
	<b>Total I (Elementary Education)</b>	<b>3743.00</b>	<b>277.50</b>	<b>192.00</b>	<b>230.00</b>	<b>34.04</b>	<b>-</b>
<b><u>II. Secondary Education:</u></b>							
1.	Additional Enrolment	40.00	-	-	2.60	-	-
2.	Qualitative Programmes including Science Education, Examination reforms etc.	188.50	16.00	-	23.60	4.00	-
3.	Special Schemes for Girls' Education	60.00	27.00	-	6.40	5.40	-
4.	Implementation of language Policy	20.00	-	-	1.90	-	-
5.	Improvement of Sainik School Tilaya and Natarhat Vidyalaya	30.00	30.00	-	8.50	8.50	-
	<b>Total II (Secondary Education)</b>	<b>338.50</b>	<b>73.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>43.00</b>	<b>17.90</b>	<b>-</b>

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>I. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION:</u>							
Expansion of facilities	200.00	-	-	-	35.00	-	-
Improvement of existing facilities at the undergraduate stage	60.00	-	-	-	6.00	-	-
Staff Quarters and students Hostel	98.00	98.00	-	-	16.00	16.00	-
Student Welfare activities	20.00	-	-	-	3.62	-	-
Scholarships	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physical Education and Sports	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Further Education of Teachers	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction Projects for Universities	80.00	80.00	-	-	14.00	14.00	-
Science Laboratories for post-graduate education (State share)	20.00	-	-	-	4.00	-	-
Institutes of Higher Learning	48.00	15.00	-	-	10.44	5.30	-
Total III (University Education)	541.00	193.00	-	-	90.00	35.30	-



	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES:

. Educational Administration							
(a) Elementary	79.55	30.00	-	13.25	4.25	-	
(b) Secondary	30.00	15.00	-	5.00	2.79	-	
. Statistical and Planning Unit	5.00	-	-	1.10	-	-	
. Statistical Staff Distt:	2.50	-	-	0.45	-	-	
. State Council of Education	26.00	10.00	-	3.60	2.00	-	
. Physical Education and Sports including N.C.C./N.F.C./N.S.C. and Stadia etc.	48.00	13.00	-	8.00	2.50	-	
6. Development of languages and Book Production etc.	137.50	22.50	70.00	25.00	7.50	110.00	
7. Miscellaneous	9.00	1.00	-	3.00	1.00	-	
Total VI (Other Edl. Pgms.)	337.55	91.50	70.00	59.40	20.04	110.00	

VII-CULTURAL PROGRAMMES:

1. Bhartiya Nirtya Kala Mandir	5.00	-	-	0.50	-	-	
2. Assistance to Institutions of Music and Drama	5.00	-	-	0.50	-	-	
3. Archaeology and Musuems	15.00	5.00	-	1.90	1.00	-	
4. State Theatre Hall	3.00	3.00	-	2.00	2.00	-	
5. Protection of Monuments	1.00	-	-	0.10	-	-	
Total VII (Cultural Programmes)	29.00	8.00	-	5.00	3.00	-	

GRAND TOTAL (Gnl. Edn.)	5106.05	678.00	70.00	447.00	118.28	110.00	
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State Share of Centrally sponsored scheme	25.00	-	-	3.00	-	-	
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FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN  
( EDUCATION )

~~THE~~  
G U J A R A T

- Part I Report of the Working Group
- Part II Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan  
in Education for Gujarat State

Annexures

- I Selected Targets for expansion of facilities.
- II Financial Implications of schemes included  
in the Plan.
- III Sectoral Financial Outlays in the old  
and new Fourth Plans.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI



Report of the Working Group on the Fourth Plan programmes in General Education in Gujarat State, held on 14th and 15th October, 1968, in the Ministry of Education, New Delhi

The Working Group on General Education met on 14th and 15th October, 1968 in the Ministry of Education to discuss the Fourth Plan programmes in General Education of Gujarat State.

**PRESENT**

1. Shri J.P. Nark  
Adviser, Ministry of Education .. Chairman
2. Dr. S.K. Mitra  
Joint Director, NCERT
3. Shri K.G. Balani  
Director of Education, Gujarat
4. Shri A.H. Hemrajani  
Director of Education  
Planning Commission
5. Shri P.S. Chitkara  
Deputy Educational Adviser  
Ministry of Education
6. Shri R.S. Chhabra  
Joint Secretary, UGC
7. Mrs. S. Doraiswami  
Assistant Educational Adviser  
Ministry of Education
8. Shri C.K. Mallick  
Education Officer  
Ministry of Education

**I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS :**

**1.1** The Working Group expressed its appreciation of the Fourth Plan in Education prepared by Gujarat State (see part II for details) and observed that it had made a significant departure from previous plans in the fact that it was stated in educational terms rather than in terms of cost & finances as such and that accent has been brought to be placed on programmes of qualitative

improvement. While the minimum essential demands of quantitative expansion have been safeguarded (subject to observations made in Section V later), the State Government has taken care to ensure that programmes that will contribute to consolidation and qualitative improvement find a place of significance. Some of the programmes highlighted in the State Fourth Plan are: (1) the improvement of the educational qualifications of primary school non-Matriculate teachers; (2) increase in the duration of training course for elementary school teachers to two years; (3) setting up of a State Board of Teacher Education to co-ordinate teacher education programmes at all levels; (4) introduction of the new pattern of education as recommended by the Education Commission; (5) revision and upgrading of curricula; (6) integrated programmes of youth welfare; (7) improvement of textbooks and production of instructional materials; (8) development of the State Institute of Education; and (9) the improvement of supervision.

1.2 The State Government of Gujarat has proposed an outlay of Rs.34.20 crores for Education (Rs.31.40 crores for General Education and Rs.2.80 crores for Technical Education). This constitutes about 6.1% of the Fourth Plan which is of the size of the Rs.565.90 crores. In the old Fourth Plan of the State, the outlay for Education was Rs.33.60 crores out of a plan of Rs.446 crores which worked out to 7.5%. In absolute figures, therefore, the total education plan has almost the same size as in the past. But its priority has declined from 7.5 per cent to 6.1 per cent.

1.3 General education was allocated a sum of Rs.28.80 crores, or 6.5% of the total of the old Fourth Plan. In the

present Plan, it has been allocated a slightly higher amount - Rs.31.40 crores. But it is only 5.5% of the total Plan.

1.4 As will be shown in Section V later, there are some major deficiencies in the new Fourth Plan. The State Government should, therefore, accord a higher priority to education. It is expected that State Governments should allocate about 10 per cent. of their total Plan to education. If this is done in Gujarat, it will be possible to meet the requirements of educational development to a very large extent.

1.5 The Working Group would also like to emphasise that the outlays proposed now are even below the minimum / absolute essential. They should, therefore, be increased if possible. But they should not be reduced even if it became necessary to reduce the overall size of the State Plan.

## II. SECTORWISE OBSERVATIONS :

2.1 Elementary Education : The Working Group observed that the teacher-pupil ratio in the State at the primary stage is high due mainly to the adoption of the double-shift system in Classes I and II. While the Group favours this system, it is essential that the maximum number of pupils in each shift is kept low, say at about 30 pupils, if standards are not to be adversely affected. To improve the situation, the number of teachers will have to be substantially increased.

2.2 The Working Group also felt that, for the number of additional pupils expected to be enrolled during the new Fourth Plan, the number of teachers proposed to be appointed was not adequate.

2.3 The Working Group recorded its appreciation of the effort of the State in improving the educational qualifications of non-Matriculate primary teachers and was confident that the

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Steps proposed to be taken by the State Govt. would go a long way in over-coming this problem.

2.4 The State Government proposes to develop about 300 upper primary schools (each selected out of a group of 10 schools as quality institutions, providing graduate headmasters for such schools and bringing about a total improvement in the complex. The Working Group welcomed this programme.

2.5 Secondary Education: The programme and allocations proposed by the State Governments were accepted.

2.6 University Education: It was explained by the State representative that the allocations made would take care of counterpart funds to match UGC grants in so far as Govt. colleges were concerned. As regards private colleges, it was the policy of the State Govt. to leave it to these colleges to raise the matching grants to lift the UGC assistance.

2.7 The Working Group was informed that the UGC had decided to treat the recurring expenditure on universities as plan expenditure till the end of the new Fourth Plan, i.e. 1973-74, and the State Governments had also been informed accordingly.

2.8 It was noted that this provision was intended for the establishment of new universities, one in South Gujarat and one in Saurashtra.

2.9 It was pointed out that the U.G.C. and the Ministry of Education had not agreed to the establishment of the residential university at Bhavnagar. However, on behalf of the State Government, the Director of Education pointed out that, during the new Fourth Plan, only initial steps would be taken to upgrade the existing colleges at Bhavnagar. He also

pointed out that the State was already committed to the establishment of this University. It was suggested by the representative of the UGC that the terms 'Residential' may be dropped for the time being as it would imply a commitment to provide residential facilities to all the students. This suggestion was accepted.

2.10 It was noted that the scheme of grants to universities for development was intended for the Universities of Gujarat, Sardar Patel Vidyapeeth and Baroda.

2.11 The Working Group recommended that the programme of production of textbooks in Gujarati should be shown under a separate head entitled "Book Production". It was also suggested that the scheme should be included under the Centrally-sponsored Sector.

2.12 Teacher Training and Social Education : The programmes suggested and the allocations made were accepted. The Group welcomed the steps the State is taking to improve teacher education.

2.13 Other Educational Programmes : With a view to reducing the regional imbalances, the State Government, it was said, had appointed a Study Team to determine the economically and educationally backward Talukas in the State. The State Government proposes to make a total approach to the development of these areas with a view to reducing the existing imbalances in all aspects of development. The programme of educational improvement proposed in these economically and educationally backward areas was a part of this total effort.

2.14 The Working Group recommended that the State Government should undertake an intensive effort to reduce wastage and stagnation on the broad lines indicated by the National Seminar on Wastage and Stagnation. This will require a total outlay of Rs.20 lakhs in the Fourth Plan provision for which should be duly made.

2.15 The Working Group noted that the State had already accepted the new pattern of school and college classes as recommended by the Education Commission and the first examination according to the new pattern was expected to be held in 1975. A Committee of the State Council had been set up to work out details. The programme would in fact begin in the Fourth Year of the new Fourth Plan.

2.16 The Working Group was of the view that the amount of Rs.40 lakhs proposed for this programme in the new Fourth Plan was inadequate considering the number of institutions<sup>of imp</sup> involved and the nature of programmes to be taken up. The Working Group, therefore, increased this allocation to Rs.60 lakhs.

2.17 The Working Group welcomed the proposal of the State to evolve an integrated plan of Youth Welfare in the Pro new Fourth Plan. It would also be desirable to bring this programme and its results to the notice of the other State Governments.

### III. FINAL ALLOCATIONS

3.1 The table on the next page shows the allocations to different sectors of education, as proposed by the State Government and as recommended by the Working Group :-

Allocations For The Fourth Plan : Gujarat

(in lakhs of Rs.)

Sector	Allocation proposed by the State Government	Allocation suggested by the Working Group	Increase (plus) or reduction (minus)	Allocation suggested by the State Govt. for 1969-70	Allocation suggested by the Working Group for 1969-70	Increase (plus) or reduction (minus)
Elementary Education	955.20	955.20*	-	81.43	81.43	-
Secondary Education	887.85	887.85	-	84.20	84.20	-
University Education	418.00	418.00	-	63.44	63.40	-
Teacher Training	50.24	50.24	-	6.85	6.85	-
Social Education	15.00	15.00	-	3.00	3.00	-
Other Educational Programmes	678.00	718.00	40.00 plus **	102.72	106.72	4.00 ***
<b>Total :</b>	<b>3115.30</b>	<b>3155.30</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>354.80</b>	<b>358.80</b>	<b>4.00</b>

Centrally-Sponsored Schemes (State share)

Book Production in Gujarati at the University level	25.00	25.00	-	5.00	5.00	-
<b>Grand Total :</b>	<b>3140.30</b>	<b>3180.30</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>359.80</b>	<b>363.80</b>	<b>4.00</b>

\* Subject to observations made in Section V later with regard to the need for appointment of additional teachers, etc..

\*\* Includes Science Education Rs.20 lakhs; Reduction of Wastage and Stagnation Rs.20 lakhs.

\*\*\* Includes Rs.2 lakhs for Science Education and Rs.2 for Reduction of Wastage and Stagnation.



#### IV. SUGGESTED ACTION PROGRAMMES (To be Followed Up)

4.1 The Working Group was strongly of the view that the resources of personnel and expertise available at the Centre should be made fully available to the State, if the programmes of qualitative improvement proposed to take up in the new Fourth Plan are to be successful. The following seven programmes were, in the view of the Working Group, crucial to the qualitative improvement of education in the States:

1. Development of State Institutes of Education;
2. Working out pilot projects for the reduction of wastage and stagnation in the light of the recommendations made by the recent National Seminar on Wastage and Stagnation;
3. Working out and implementing comprehensive programmes of improvement of Science education at all stages;
4. Establishment and development of model/Central Schools and school complexes;
5. Successful reorganisation of the pattern of education in the State;
6. Improvement of teacher education, especially at the primary stage; and
7. Reorganization of the Education Department.

The Working Group recommended that the NCERT, the Planning Commission, and the Ministry of Education and the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration should jointly assist the State Education Department in planning and implementing these programmes successfully.

4.2 The Group also requested the State to implement the CABE Resolution regarding (1) holding a review of educational developments since Independence, (2) Preparing a perspective Plan of long-term development, (3) adoption of



a broad-based and decentralized system of educational planning with preparation of well-co-ordinated plans at the institutional, district and State levels, and (4) passing an Education Act.

4.3 The Working Group suggested that, as recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education, the Director of Education should be requested to set up a small official group to work out the full implications <sup>(along with estimates of costs)</sup> of the proposals made by the Working Party appointed by the Planning Commission on Educational Planning, Administration and Evaluation in so far as the Gujarat State is concerned ~~along~~ with estimates of costs. In the light of the proposals so worked out, the allocations made for reorganization and strengthening of the State Education Department in the Fourth Plan may be suitably modified.

#### V. SOME DEFICIENCIES :

5.1 It was stated earlier that the State Government should accord a higher priority to Education and try to increase the allocations made for it to about 10 per cent of the total Plan. At any rate, the Working Group recommends that the State Government should find additional funds for the following important programmes at the primary stage :-

(i) The appointment of additional teachers on the assumption that, in classes I and II, the number of pupils per teacher will be about 60 or 30 in each shift. The present policy of appointing one teacher for 90 students will make the Education given at this

stage ineffective and wasteful. This reform also will have to be adopted, not only for the new enrolment proposed to be made in the Fourth Plan, but also for the existing enrolment. It was not possible for the Working Group to ascertain the precise financial implications involved in this proposal. It is recommended that this should be done as soon as practicable.

(2) Additional funds should be found for improving physical facilities (including buildings) in primary schools and for expansion of programmes of introducing work experience.

(3) As has been stated earlier, an intensive effort should be made in the Fourth Five Year Plan to reduce wastage and stagnation. A sum of Rs.20 lakhs has been recommended for this programme.

#### VI. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SECTOR :

6.1 The State Government represented, and the Working Group agreed with the view, that the financial allocation for the State Institute of Education should be included in the Centrally Sponsored Sector. This has also been the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Education.

6.2 Details of the schemes relating to National Integration are being worked out. When these are finalised, the decisions would be conveyed to the State Governments. As this scheme will be assisted on a 100 per cent basis, no provision for the purpose is needed in the State Plan.

## PART II

### THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN IN GENERAL EDUCATION OF THE STATE OF GUJARAT

Economic development makes growing demand on the quality of human resources. Considerable expansion of educational facilities having taken place, it is now necessary to pay greater attention to improvement in the quality of education at all levels and diversification of the skill of the people.

2. Facilities for education were expanded considerably during first two Five Year Plan periods. During the Third Plan, stress was laid on the growth of primary education, diversification of secondary education, increase in the facilities for industrial and technical education and co-ordinated development of education at higher stages.

#### I. General Education

3. In the first three plans, the accent was on expansion of educational facilities and the programmes of qualitative improvement generally received a low priority. Though the expansion may have still to go on, it is necessary that the emphasis should now shift increasingly on programmes of qualitative improvement. The programme for the Fourth Plan, therefore, envisages emphasis on consolidation including qualitative improvement with controlled growth.

4. The core programme of consolidation including qualitative improvement seeks to include improvement of the status and education of teachers, revision and upgrading of curricula, adoption of improved methods of teaching and evaluation, improvement of text-books, improvement of physical facilities in educational institutions etc.

5. As regards expansion, the needs and problems are discussed below:

(a) Primary Education . - The provision of universal primary education is generally made through the development of three programmes which overlap each other universal provision of facilities, universal enrolment, and universal retention.

(i) Universal provision of facilities - Gujarat stands fairly high among the States of the Indian Union in so far as primary education is concerned. According to the second Education Survey (1965), facilities for primary education have already been provided to 97.7 percent of the population either in the habitation or within one mile from it. The programme of universalizing facilities, is, therefore, almost completed in Gujarat and it does not need any special emphasis in the Fourth Five Year Plan or in the years ahead.

(ii) Universality of Enrolment: In so far as enrolment in classes I - V is concerned, Gujarat stands fifth in the whole of India, the States above it being Kerala, Madras, Mysore and Maharashtra. In so far as enrolments in classes VI-VII are concerned, Gujarat stands seventh, the States above it being Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Jammu & Kashmir, and Punjab. But it may be pointed out that all the States which are above Gujarat in enrolment

do not have any large sector of the Adivasi population. If the Adivasi population and its enrolment is excluded Gujarat stands next only to Kerala. The main problem in primary school enrolments in Gujarat, therefore, is to enrol girls and the Adivasi children.

(iii) Universality of Retention - In so far as retention is concerned, Gujarat stands very low and its wastage rates are comparatively very high. In respect of retention rates in classes I - IV Gujarat stands eleventh, the only States below it being, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal and Bihar. If retention rates in classes I-VII are considered, Gujarat stands thirteenth, the only States below it being Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, and Assam. It is thus evident that the supreme effort in Gujarat in the next 15-20 years would be for reducing wastage and stagnation, or in other words for improving the quality of primary education.

(b) Professional, Technical and Vocational Education - Expansion of professional, technical and vocational education will come next in order of priority and will be related closely to employment opportunities or manpower needs including opportunities for self-employment.

(c) General Secondary and Higher Education - The last priority will be for expansion in General Secondary and higher education. There has been a tremendous expansion of general secondary and

higher education in the last twenty years. The number of educated unemployed persons in this category is also increasing from year to year. It is, therefore, necessary to adopt a general policy of restraint in this sector.

6. A broad outline of selected programmes proposed to be undertaken in the Fourth Plan is given in subsequent paragraphs.

#### IV. General Education of Teachers:

7. The position regarding general education of teachers in the State is weak. About 57 per cent of the primary teachers were non-matriculいたes even in 1965-66. Similarly, about 35 per cent of the teachers working in Secondary schools are undergraduates. Moreover, a large number of them are teaching the subjects which they had not taken for a degree. It is intended that with effect from a prescribed date, no non-matriculate teacher should be recruited to work in primary schools. To achieve this objective it is proposed to encourage non-matriculate teachers who are already in service to appear and pass S.S.C. through private study. The attempt will be to see that, in course of next 10 years all teachers who are in service will complete their secondary education. To accelerate the pace of this reform it is proposed that every non-matriculate teacher who passes the S.S.C. examination should be given two advance increments.

It is assured that 14,000 teachers will pass S.S.C. examination during the Fourth Plan. In the case of teachers in Secondary Schools, it is proposed to include a rule in the Grant-in-aid Code to ensure that every teacher is a graduate and teaches the subjects in which he takes the degree. It is proposed to organise summer institutes for present teachers whose subject knowledge is inadequate to strengthen their subject knowledge. About 20,000 teachers are expected to be covered during the Fourth Plan.

v. Training of Teachers:

8. The position in regard to the training of teachers is also not very satisfactory. While 75 per cent of the primary teachers are trained, the duration of training course for S.S.C. teachers is small, the training institutes are small and the quality of training needs improvement. In the case of secondary teachers, about 80 per cent are trained but the training institutions are not properly distributed, their size needs to be increased and quality of institutes also needs to be improved. It is, therefore, proposed to set up, as recommended by the Education Commission, a State Board of Teachers' Education. This Board will bring together the training institutions of all types; secondary, primary and pre-primary and will prepare comprehensive plans aimed at improvement of teachers

training. It will also lay down curricula, prescribe conditions for recognition of training institutions, carry out their inspections and hold examination.

#### VI Upgrading of Curricula:

9. The Education Commission has pointed out that our B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com. Degree are far below the standard of corresponding first degrees in the industrially advanced countries. With a view, therefore, to raising the standard of these degrees, a major change is sought to be brought about, and that is, adoption of the new pattern of schools and college classes as recommended by Education Commission; viz., 10 years of school (Standard I to X), 2 years of higher secondary school (Standard XI and XII) and 3 years degree course. This is proposed to be introduced according to a phased programme. In so far as the Fourth Plan is concerned, there will be a saving at the lower secondary stage because of the reduction of one year and additional funds (which will be smaller than the savings) will have to be provided for the development of the higher secondary stage. This stage is expected to begin in 1973-74. But it is felt necessary to gradually prepare for it by upgrading of secondary schools right from now and making advance placement possible for students in transitional stage.



## VII. Revision of Curricula :

10. It is proposed to provide for the following items :-

- (1) Work experience.
- (2) Improvement of physical education, games and sports.
- (3) Expansion of the activities of the State Sports Council.
- (4) Improvement of science teaching.
- (5) Social Service at School stage.
- (6) Improvement of Art education and development of hobbies.

Activities involving expenditure are intended to be taken up, to begin with, in selected schools where the necessary facilities and trained teachers are available.

### Integrated Schemes of Youth Welfare;

11. This includes physical education, sports, social service and similar other activities. It is proposed to implement the scheme through Youth Welfare Boards.

## VIII. Improvement of text books and production of supplementary material :

12. Steps will be taken at the school stage to prepare model text books, teachers hand-books and other supplementary teaching and learning materials. As for the University stage, the Government of India has offered a grant of Rs. 1 crore over a period of six years for production of text books, etc. in modern Indian Languages. Matching share on 75 : 25 basis is proposed to be provided. It is also proposed to establish a Gujarati Sahitya Academy for development of Gujarati language and literature.

The Academy will be requested also to develop a programme of Children's literature.

VII. Improvement of physical facilities in educational institutions :

13. The physical facilities provided in educational institutions (e.g. furniture, teaching equipment, libraries, laboratories, craft-sheds, etc.) are far from satisfactory. It is proposed to introduce a programme under which financial assistance, on a matching basis will be made available to primary and secondary schools for improvement of physical facilities.

VIII. Improvement of Supervision :-

Each institution would be assisted to prepare and implement its own plan of development. For this purpose it is necessary to train all head-masters and inspecting officers. At the primary stage, it is proposed to develop a net work of model central schools to guide and assist the neighbouring primary schools. At the secondary and higher education stages, institutions will be encouraged to take up experimental projects. It is also proposed to strengthen the District Inspectorates by adoption of the system of panel inspection, organisation of specialist inspectors and subject inspectors, etc.

IX. State Institute of Education :

15. The Education Commission has recommended that the State Institute of Education should be developed as comprehensive institution in charge of all programmes of improvement. It is proposed to develop this institute in the Fourth Plan. The State Institute of Education will be a part of the Directorate of Education and the Director, State Institute of Education will also function as Deputy Director in charge of academic improvement programmes and particularly of teachers' education.

XI. Other Programmes :

16. Other major programmes cover the usual type of schemes, such as facilities for education of additional pupils in various Standards, loans for construction of primary school buildings and grants for construction of women teachers quarters, freeships to economically backward classes, facilities for additional students in colleges and other schemes.

## Targets for Educational facilities - Fourth Plan - Gujarat

Stage	Unit	1968-69 likely position	1973-74 Target	1969-74 (Addl.)	1969-70 (Proposed)	Schooling facilities		(% age)	
						State		All India	
						1968-69	1973-74	1968-69	1973-74
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
<b>I. Classes I-V</b>									
Total	(lacs)	29.86	37.38	7.50	1.50	85	93	79	92
Boys	"	18.83	22.58	3.75	0.75	104	109	97	107
Girls	"	11.03	14.80	3.75	0.75	65	76	60	77
<b>Classes VI-VIII</b>									
Total	"	7.27	10.02	2.75	0.55	39	47	35	46
Boys	"	4.76	6.18	1.40	0.28	49	56	48	61
Girls	"	2.49	3.84	1.35	0.27	28	37	21	30
<b>II. Classes X-XI</b>									
Total	"	4.16	6.41	2.25	0.45	25	33	19	25
Boys	"	2.79	3.94	1.15	0.23	32	39	28	35
Girls	"	1.37	2.47	1.10	0.22	17	26	9	13
<b>University/ Collegiate.</b>									
Total (Arts, Science & Commerce).		0.93	5.02	0.33					
Science only.		0.30	1.77	0.09					
<b>Teachers</b>									
<b>Elementary</b>									
No.		0.84	4.51	0.10					
%		75	85						
<b>Secondary</b>									
No.		0.25	1.56	0.06					
%		30	95						

ANNEXURE II

SCHEMewise OUTLAYS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE  
FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR GUJARAT.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Fourth Plan outlay			1969-70		
	Total	Capital	Fore-ign Exchange	Total	Capital	Fore-ign Exchange.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<u>A) Elementary Education</u>						
Grant-in-aid to pre-primary schools.	12.00	-	-	0.80	-	-
Facilities for Edn. of Addl. pupils in Stds. I-VII	688.50	-	80.00	44.13	-	-
Loans for Construction of Pry. School Buildings & Grants for Constn. of quarters for women teachers.	164.00	150.00 (Loan)	-	30.00	28.60	-
Enrolment to PSC pass teachers in Service to pass their SSC Examination.	21.60	-	-	-	-	-
Establishment of Model Central Primary Schools.	69.10	-	-	6.50	-	-
(A)	955.20	150.00	-	81.43	28.60	-

B) Secondary Education

6. Provision of Educational facilities for Students in Stds. VII-X.	606.35	-	-	60.00	-	-
7. Provision of Education facilities for students in Classes XI-XII	50.00	-	-	-	-	-
8. Freeships to economically backward classes on income.	200.00	-	-	20.00	-	-
9. Development of post basic schools.	30.00	-	-	4.00	-	-



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
0. Development of Multi.Schools at Vaghai.	1.50	-	-	0.20	-	-
(B)	887.85	-	-	84.20	-	-

c) University Education

1. Facilities for Addl. Students in Colleges.	100.00	-	-	15.00	-	-
2. Grants-in-aid to two new Univs.	120.00	-	-	24.00	-	-
3. Establishment of Univ.at Bhavnagar.	3.00	-	-	3.00	-	-
4. Grants to Univs.for development including Schemes approved by the U.G.C.	150.00	-	-	25.00	-	-
5. Development and expansion of Govt.Colleges	10.00	-	-	1.60	-	-
6. Production of textbooks in Gujarati at the Univ.stage.	25.00	-	-	5.00	-	-
(C)	435.00	-	-	73.60	-	-

D) Teachers' Training

<u>(a) Elementary</u>						
7. Loan scholarships to Pry.teachers under training.	32.50	32.50	-	6.50	6.50	-
<u>(b) Elementary &amp; Secondary</u>						
8. Establishment of a State Board of teacher edun.	2.25	-	-	0.35	-	-
9. Improvement of the Trg.of teachers.	64.50	-	-	-	-	-
(D)	99.25	32.50	-	6.85	6.50	-

E) Social Education

0. Adult Literacy Programme	15.00	-	-	3.00	-	-
(E)	15.00	-	-	3.00	-	-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<u>(F) Other Educational Programmes</u>						
21. Expansion of NCC & Introduction of National Service.	22.50	-	-	3.50	-	-
22. Library Development Scheme.	50.00	-	-	8.00	-	-
23. Sainik School Balachadi. Dist. Jam.	5.00	-	-	1.00	-	-
24. Equalisation of Eduatl. opportunities in 22 backward talukas.	50.00	-	-	10.00	-	-
25. Summer Institute in subject knowledge for graduate teachers in Sec. Schools.	45.00	-	-	6.00	-	-
26. Adoption of the new pattern of school & college classes (10+2+3) recommended by the Edun. Commission	62.00	-	-	-	-	-
27. Work Experience	25.00	-	-	5.00	-	-
28. Physical Education (Games & Sports.	50.00	-	-	10.00	-	-
29. Expansion of the activities of the state sports council	35.00	-	-	3.30	-	-
30. Integrated scheme of Youth Welfare	100.00	-	-	15.00	-	-
31. Scheme of Social service at the school stage.	25.00	-	-	5.00	-	-
32. Improvement of Science teaching.	40.00	-	-	8.00	-	-
β. Improvement of art Edn. and cultivation of hobbies.	5.00	-	-	1.00	-	-
34. Curriculum Development	5.00	-	-	0.80	-	-
35. Establishment of Sahitya Akademy & production of Children's books	25.00	-	-	7.00	-	-
36. Improvement of physical facilities in Pry. & Sec. Schools.	45.00	-	-	9.00	-	-
37. Institutional Planning & Training of Headmasters.	2.00	-	-	0.20	-	-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
38. Grant in aid for experimental project undertaken by Euml Institutions	10.00	-	-	2.00	-	-
39. Appointment of subjects Inspectors.	11.00	-	-	0.60	-	-
40. Development of State Institute of Edn.	15.00	-	-	2.02	-	-
41. Improvement in Supervision & strengthening of the Directorate & subordinate offices.	50.00	-	-	7.50	-	-
( F )	678.00	-	-	104.92	-	-

ABSTRACT

(A) Elementary Education	955.20	150.00	-	81.13	28.60	-
(B) Secondary Education	887.85	-	-	84.20	-	-
(C) University Edun.	435.00	-	-	73.60	-	-
(D) Teachers' Training	99.25	32.00	-	6.00	6.50	-
(E) Social Education	15.00	-	-	3.00	-	-
(F) Other Educational Programmes	678.00	-	-	104.92	-	-
<b>TOTAL GENERAL EDUCATION)</b>	<b>3070.30</b>	<b>182.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>354.90</b>	<b>35.10</b>	<b>-</b>



Sectoral Outlays in the Old and New Fourth Plans

Sector	ANNEXURE III					
	Outlay for Fourth Plan (old)	% of 2 out of total outlay on Education	Outlay for New Fourth Plan.	Capital outlay	% of 4 out of total outlay on Education.	Outlay for 1969-70 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Elementary Education	1112.17	38.6	955.20	150.00	30.4	31.43
Secondary Education	853.63	29.3	887.85	-	28.3	84.20
University Education	395.37	13.7	435.00	-	13.8	73.60
Teacher Training	154.20	5.4	99.25	32.50	3.2	6.85
Social Education	10.00	0.4	15.00	-	0.5	3.00
Other Educational Programmes.	237.52	10.0	678.00	-	21.6	102.72
Cultural	67.00	2.3	70.00	10.35	2.2	3.00
<b>Total:-</b>	<b>2879.39</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3140.30</b>	<b>192.85</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>359.80</b>
Total outlay for the State.	Rs. 446.00 crores		565.90 crores.			
Outlay for General Education	Rs. 28.89 crores		31.40 crores.			
% of Education outlay to total outlay	Rs. 6.3		5.5			

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN  
( GENERAL EDUCATION)

H A R Y A N A

- Part I Report of the Working Group  
Part II Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan  
in Education for Haryana State

Annexures

- I Selected Targets for expansion of facilities.  
II Financial Implications of Schemes included  
in the Plan.  
III Sectoral Financial Outlays in the Old  
and New Fourth Plans.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Report of the Working Group on the Fourth Plan programmes in General Education in Haryana State, held on 14th November, 1968, in the Ministry of Education, New Delhi.

The Working Group on General Education met on 14th November, 1968 in the Ministry of Education to discuss the Fourth Plan programmes in General Education of Haryana State.

Present:

Ministry of Education

1. Shri J.P.Naik ... Chairman
2. Shri R.S.Chitkara
3. Shri N.M. Tagore
4. Dr. S. Nagappa
5. Mrs. V. Mulla
6. Shri Jagdish Singh
7. Mrs. S. Doraiswami
8. Shri C.K.Mullick

Planning Commission

9. Shri A.H. Henrajani

Directorate of National Fitness Corps

10. Col. P. Dayal

N.C.E.R.T.

11. Dr. S.K.Mitra

State representatives

12. Shri B.L.Ahuja
13. Shri D.I. Lal
14. Shri Jagdish Chandar
15. Shri Jagdish Raj
16. Shri Bal Mukand
17. Dr. K. Madhok

Summary of Discussions

I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

1.1 The State Govt. have proposed an outlay of Rs.20.65 crores (Rs.17.35 crores for General Education) for Education in the Fourth Plan which makes 7.9% of the total Plan outlay of Rs.262 crores. In the old Fourth Plan, education received Rs.13.65 crores or 8.1% of the total Plan outlay of Rs.168.4 crores.

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1.2 It was learnt that after the Plan proposals of the State had been formulated, the dearness allowance in the State had been revised and, therefore, the State educational plan did not reflect the revision of dearness allowance. The Working Group has taken this into consideration in its recommendations (See para 2.18).

1.3 The Working Group appreciated the fact that the State Government had already taken steps to prepare a Fourth Plan in the background of a perspective Plan. This made the proposals for educational development in the Fourth Plan part of a systematic effort to raise the educational level in the State.

## II. SECTORWISE OBSERVATIONS

2.1 In the age group 6 to 11, it was proposed to enroll 4.3 lakh additional children during the new Fourth Plan raising the percentage of enrolment at this stage to 80. It was proposed to appoint 8,000 additional teachers. The Working Group accepted the provision of Rs.520 lakhs made for this purpose.

2.2 At the middle school stage, the State Govt. proposes to enrol an additional 1.2 lakh children, raising the percentage of enrolment at this stage to 53. It is proposed to appoint 3,550 additional teachers. The Group accepted the provision of Rs. 312 lakhs for this purpose.

2.3 As regards the improvement of physical facilities in primary and middle schools, the Working Group was of the view that the provision of Rs. 77.50 lakhs was inadequate, especially in view of the fact that local resources were forthcoming and needed to be fully mobilised. The Group, therefore, raised this provision to Rs.100 lakhs.

2.4 As regards Teacher Education, the Group noted the fact that there was no shortage of trained teachers in the State and that the existing training institutions and units were turning out more than the required number of trained teachers. In fact, there was likely to be a surplus of about 4,000 teachers during the Fourth Plan. The Group, therefore, suggested that the State could consider the desirability of closing down the J.B. Units as was being done in Punjab.

2.5 As regards girls' education, the Group was informed that the State had ensured that out of the provision of scholarships at the elementary stage, 75% would be set aside for girls. However, the Group was of the view that

other special programmes should also be undertaken for accelerating the education of girls in the State which was lagging very heavily behind that of boys. The Group, therefore, recommended a provision of Rs.10 lakhs for this purpose.

2.6 The Group also observed that special programmes for the improvement of science teaching at the primary and middle stages should be undertaken, particularly in view of the UNICEF assistance. The Group, therefore, recommended a provision of Rs.10 lakhs for such programmes.

2.7 The Group also suggested the provision of Rs. 7 lakhs for pilot projects geared to the reduction of wastage and stagnation in the light of the recommendations of the National Seminar on Wastage and Stagnation.

2.8 The total outlay for elementary education would thus become Rs.986.75 lakhs as against the proposed Rs.937.25 lakhs.

2.9 At the secondary stage, the State proposed to enrol 50,000 additional children, achieving an enrolment percentage of 22.8 at the end of the new Fourth Plan. The Group approved of the allocations made for the purpose.

2.10 The State Plan had provided for an amount of Rs.20 lakhs for the improvement of physical facilities in secondary schools. The Group was of the view that this was inadequate and suggested that it be increased to Rs.25 lakhs.

2.11 The other programmes under Secondary Education and their outlays were accepted.

2.12 The total allocation for Secondary Education would, therefore, be Rs. 329 lakhs as against the proposed Rs.324 lakhs.

2.13 As regards University Education, the Working Group accepted the various programmes and outlays proposed by the State Government. In addition, the Group suggested that a provision of Rs.30 lakhs should be made for the development of Punjab University and post-graduate centres located in Haryana. This suggestion was made without prejudice to the State Government's stand on the matter.

2.14 The outlay for University Education would, therefore, become Rs. 349.90 lakhs as against the proposed Rs.319.90 lakhs.

2.15 The Group accepted the proposals made under Social Education and Cultural Programmes and approved the outlays suggested of Rs.24.60 lakhs and Rs.3.00 lakhs respectively.

2.16 As regards other programmes, the Group suggested that the provision of Rs. 15 lakhs made for the State Institution of Education should be increased to Rs.20 lakhs so as to take care of the development of all the institutes including the State Institute of Science.

2.17 As regards the development of physical education, the Working Group suggested that the nucleus for a good physical education institution, already existed in the form of Pratap Singh Kairon Stadium. The Group was of the opinion that in view of the resources already spent on the establishment of this Stadium, its facility should be fully utilised in the development of a physical training institute in the State.

2.18 The Group suggested a total provision of Rs.36 lakhs to take care of the extra D.A. that will be introduced at all stages of education. The outlay for other educational programmes would thus become Rs.102.30 lakhs as against the proposed Rs. 61.30 lakhs.

2.19 As in the case of other States, the Working Group suggested a provision of Rs.25 lakhs as State share of the Centrally-sponsored programme of book production at the University stage.

### III. SPECIAL PROGRAMMES TO BE FOLLOWED UP

3.1 The Working Group was of the opinion that the following programmes need be followed up:-

- (1) Preparing a review of educational developments in the State since 1950-51. This is absolutely essential because no data about the State are available prior to 1964-65. The minimum essential data will have to be collected from the institutions themselves. The planning of the study should, therefore, be carefully done and the necessary funds provided for the purpose and the study should be completed during 1968-69.
- (2) Carrying out an educational Survey of the State (to be completed in 1969-70);
- (3) Preparation of a comprehensive plan of educational developments spelt over the next 15-20 years.
- (4) The re-drafting of the Educational Fourth Five-Year Plan in educational terms and addressing it specially to the personnel who will be required to implement it.
- (5) Passing of an Education Act.

- (6) Preparing a detailed programme for the development of a comprehensive State Institute of Education and linking it up closely with the programmes of qualitative improvement in the State Plan.
- (7) Development of institutional and district plans.
- (8) Strengthening of the State Education Department and in-service education of its personnel.
- (9) Development of a programme of improving textbooks and teaching and learning materials.

#### IV. FINAL ALLOCATIONS

4.1 The total allocation suggested by the Working Group for the new Fourth Plan is thus Rs.1885.55 lakhs as against Rs.1735.05 lakhs proposed by the State Government. The allocation for 1969-70 would be Rs.200 lakhs as against the Rs.190 lakhs proposed. Details may be seen in the statement attached.

ALLOCATION FOR THE SOUTH WEST ZONE, PUNJAB (in lakhs)

Sector	1968-70			1969-70		
	Allocations proposed by the State Govt.	Allocations suggested by Working Group.	Increase (Plus) or decrease (Minus)	Allocations suggested by the State Govt.	Allocations suggested by the W.G.	Increase (Plus) or decrease (Minus)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Elementary Edn.	937.25	986.75	+49.50(1)	75.42	80.00	+ 4.58
II. Secondary Edn.	324.00	329.00	+ 5.00(2)	40.13	39.13	- 1.00
III. University Edn.	319.90	349.90	+30.00(3)	56.49	58.00	+ 1.51
IV. Teacher Training.	65.00	65.00	=	6.00	6.00	=
V. Social Education.	24.60	24.60	-	2.40	2.40	-
VI. Other Programmes.	61.30	102.30	+41.00(4)	9.16	12.07	+ 2.91
VII. Cultural Programmes	3.00	3.00	-	0.40	0.40	-
	1735.05	1860.55	+125.50	190.00	198.00	+ 8.00
<u>Centrally Sponsored Scheme (State share)</u>						
Book Production Prog. at University level -	-	25.00	+ 25.00	-	2.00	+ 2.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	1735.05	1885.55	+150.50	190.00	200.00	+10.00

1. Is due to increase in provision for (a) improvement of Physical facilities (b) Science education programmes (c) Special programmes for girls education (d) pilot project for the reduction of wastage and stagnation (para 2.3 & 2.5-27)
2. Is due to increase in the provision for the improvement in physical facilities (Para 2.10)
3. Is due to a token provision of Rs.30 lakhs for the development of Punjab University (Para 2.11)
4. Is due to increase in the provision to the development of State Institute of Education, and provision for the increase in the DA rates at all stages of education (Para 2.12 & 2.14).

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## Part II

### Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan of General Education for Haryana.

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The new State of Haryana, formed on the 1st November, 1966 began with a handicap of a low level of its educational development. In 1961, it had a literacy percentage of 19.8 against the all India average of about 24. The female literacy was 9.7 per cent against the all India average of 12.8 per cent. The position in this respect is no better today.

2. The enrolment of children in classes I-V was 8.06 lakhs in 1966. It was 62 percent of the population in age group 6-10 against the corresponding all India average of 80%. In regard to girls, this percentage was 39% against all India average of 55%. In classes VI-VIII, the enrolment was 2.06 lakhs and it was about 30% of population in the age group 11-13 years. The corresponding percentage of girls was merely 13%. In classes IX-XI, the enrolment was 0.85 lakhs and it was 13.5% of population in the age group 14-16 years. The number of students in colleges was 29,000.

3. In respect of higher education, there were only 8 Govt. Arts & Science Colleges in Haryana region against a total of 27 Govt colleges in the composite Punjab State. There was no Govt. Trg. College in the State except the college of Education, Kurukshetra which admitted students after matriculation to a four year integrated course. All the six Government Training colleges in the composite Punjab State were situated outside Haryana. There were four non-Govt. training colleges in Haryana, but none of these provided instruction in M.Ed. Post-graduate education was provided only in one college in Haryana. In 1963-64, in the composite Punjab State, 32.8% of the total expenditure on education was spent in Haryana against its population of 37.6%.

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4. A large part of Haryana lagged behind in respect of social amenities with the result that better category of teachers were disinclined to go to rural areas. On the other hand the backwardness of the State in the sphere of education is one of the major reasons of the socio-economic backwardness of the State.

#### 5. Progress made from November, 1966 onwards

5.1 Judged against the initial handicap of a low level of educational development and physical and financial difficulties that hampered the progress, the achievement of the State in education, during the last two years is encouraging. One of the marked achievement of the State has been to give a fair deal to the teachers by granting scales of pay recommended by the Kothari Commission and University Grants Commission. The enrolment in classes I-V increased from 3.6 lakhs in 1965-66 to 8.13 lakhs in 1967-68. The enrolment in classes VI-VIII from 2.06 lakhs to 2.90 lakhs and in classes IX-XI from 0.85 lakhs to 1.07 lakhs. The percentage of enrolment in these classes to population in corresponding age groups at the end of 1968 was 63%, 42% and 17% respectively.

5.2 The number of institutions in 1965-66 and 1967-68 was as under:

	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>1967-68</u>
1. Universities	1	1
2. College for General Education	38	43
3. College for Professional and Special Education	14	14
4. High/Higher Secondary Schools	547	711
5. Middle Schools	720	751
6. Primary Schools	4457	4399
7. Pre-primary schools	2	2

5.3 The following points regarding existing educational situation in Haryana emerge from the data given above:

(i) the pre-primary sector is extremely weak, there being only two pre-primary schools in the State.

(ii) the number of primary schools is decreasing as more schools have been upgraded to middle standard in comparison with the number of newly started primary schools.

(iii) the number of middle schools and secondary schools and colleges for General Education is increasing and there is a great demand for the same.

(iv) the number of colleges for professional and special education has remained constant. at

5.4 The all India average for enrolment/the Primary stage was about 62% in 1960-61 and, therefore, Haryana lags behind by about 8 years in Primary education. At the middle stage Haryana is ahead of the all India average and again at secondary stage the state lags behind.

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5.5 Education of girls: The State is weak in the matter of girls' education as will be seen from the following table:

	<u>Number of girls for every hundred boys enrolled in all India Haryana</u>	
Classes I-V	55	39
Classes VI-VIII	35	26
Classes IX-XI	26	25
Higher Education	24	23

5.6 Education of the Scheduled Castes: There are no Scheduled tribes in Haryana. The population of Scheduled Castes is about 18% of the total. The enrolment of scheduled castes at various stages of education is indicated below:

Classes	No. of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes students			Percentage to corresponding total enrolment		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
I-V	68,440	10,854	79,294	12.1	5.0	10.1
VI-VIII	14,297	1,906	15,203	9.4	2.4	8.0
IX-XI	5,396	181	5,577	8.5	1.3	7.2
<b>Total:</b>	<b>88,133</b>	<b>11,941</b>	<b>1,00,074</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>

It is observed that education of scheduled castes is only about half of what it should be.

5.7 Teachers status and training facilities: The Haryana Govt. has already revised the pay scales of teachers and it should enable us to attract better talent to the profession.

In 1967-68, there were four private teachers training colleges and one Govt. run training college with an input of 1100 every year. During 1968-69, three more non-Govt. Teachers Training colleges have come up and this has increased the input by about 600 per year. The annual requirement of secondary teachers is about 850 and obviously the present training potential will create surplus. There is, however, a shortage of teachers in science and Mathematics. There is no training college in Mohindergarh and Jind districts.

There are 11 full-fledged teachers training institutions for the training of JBT's in the State. One in Jind Distt and two each in the remaining districts except Mohindergarh which has none. In addition, there are a large number of units attached to secondary schools. These do not function satisfactorily and there is need to create full fledged institutions. The total number of J.B.T. units existing at present is 160, and their intake capacity is nearly 6400. On the other hand the annual requirement of the State is 2500 per annum. Here too the output is surplus to the requirement of the State.

The teachers are mostly trained. The percentage of untrained teachers is about 0.3%. No untrained teachers are being recruited except in the subjects of Science and Mathematics.

5.8 Educational Administration: The following are the major weaknesses in the educational administration:-

1. There is no State level organisation like S.I.E.
2. Planning and Statistical Sections are inadequate. Due to reorganisation of the State, the educational statistics for the previous years are not available and this hinders the plan work in as-much-as long term view of things cannot be taken realistically.

3. There are no expert services at the distt. level.

5.9. Regional Disparities: It is observed that the extent of educational facilities available differ from district to distt. Similarly there is wide disparity in the matter of enrolment at various levels. This will have to be rationalised and more care will have to be given to comparatively backward areas.

## 6. Proposals for the Fourth Plan

6.1. Pre-Primary Education:- To start with it is proposed to establish seven preprimary schools - one in each district. Private enterprise will also be encouraged to start more schools. A provision of Rs. 1.75 lakhs has been made in the IV Plan.

6.2. Primary Education: The programme of development of primary educational proceeds through three phases - (a) Universal provision of facilities; (b) Universal enrolment and (c) Universal retention.

(a) Universal provision of facilities: The objective here should be to provide a primary school within easy walking distance from the home of every child. There are at present 5604 institutions providing facilities for primary education. On the average each institution is serving an area of 7.8 sq. K.M. In other words on the average a school with primary school facilities is available within a radius of 1.6 K.M. However, these facilities differ from district to district. In case of Ambala, one institution with primary school facilities is serving 4.9 Sq.K.M. whereas in the case of Hissar area per school is 12.9 Sq.K.M. These disparities will have to be removed and more primary schools will have to be provided to are-as which are lagging behind. It is proposed to conduct an Educational survey of the State so as to spot out the places where the new primary schools are needed. For the present provision is being made on adhoc basis for the starting of 250 primary schools.

(b) Universal enrolment: Keeping in view the present situation, it is considered absolutely essential to bring more children within the fold of free and compulsory primary education during the next five years so that it is possible to cover atleast 80% children in age group 6-10 years by 1973-74. It is estimated that the population of this age group in Haryana will be 16.8 lakhs by the end of the Fourth Plan. This means that attempt should be made to ensure an enrolment of 12.80 lakhs by the end of IV Plan. It is expected that the enrolment at the end of the 1968-69 in classes I-V will be 8.50 lakhs. In other words provision has to be made to cover additional 4.30 lakhs children. This will imply that great emphasis will have to be laid on the enrolment of girls and children from scheduled castes.

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The fulfilment of above target would mean that Haryana will be five years behind the all India average at the end of IV Plan.

A pupil teacher ratio of 50:1 is proposed to be adopted. It is not possible to improve this ratio due to limited funds.

The level of development of primary education varies considerably from district to district. In 1967-68, 9.3 children were enrolled for every thousand population in Haryana State as a whole. The highest enrolment was in Rohtak (10.0), which was followed by Mohindergarh (9.5), Gurgaon (9.1), Ambala (8.9), Hissar (7.9), Karnal (7.3) and Jind (6.9). Special attention will have to be paid to those areas which are lagging behind in the development of primary education.

(c) Universal retention: At present out of every 100 Children enrolled in class I only 40 reach the class. Thus the all India wastage rate is 60%. Precise measurement of wastage in Haryana is not possible due to lack of data for a number of years but according to all indications available the wastage rate is lower in Haryana. This is a happy sign. Attempts shall be made to reduce the wastage further. It is proposed to make this task an important part of institutional planning.

It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 520.00 lakhs will be required for providing teachers and contingencies to cover this additional enrolment of 4.30 lakhs.

6.3. Middle School Education: It is expected that the enrolment in classes VI-VIII by the end of the year 1968-69, will be 3.05 lakhs. It is expected to rise to 4.25 lakhs by the end of IV Plan. This will be 53% of the population in age group 11-13. This additional enrolment will be partly absorbed in existing schools and partly in new schools. It is proposed to upgrade 250 primary schools to middle standard.

A pupil teacher ratio of 30:1 has been adopted for calculating the requirements of additional teachers at this stage.

Comparing the enrolment in classes VI-VIII from district to district, it is found that Ambala and Rohtak enrolls 3.7 children for every one thousand population. This is the highest achievement in the State as against the State average of 3.1. This is followed by Mohindergarh (3.3), Gurgaon (3.2), Karnal (2.7), Hissar (2.5), and Jind (2.3). If the enrolment of girls at the middle school stage is compared it is found that the average for Haryana as a whole is 1.4 girls enrolled for every one thousand population. The highest enrolment is

in Ambala (2.5), which is followed by Rohtak (1.8), Yamuna (1.3), Gurgaon (1.3), Hissar (1.1), Mohindergarh (0.6) and Jind (0.6). Attention will have to be given to those districts which lag behind especially in the enrolment of girls.

#### 6.4 Improvement of Physical Facilities in Primary and Middle Schools.

The existing facilities in primary and middle schools are very unsatisfactory. The existing buildings have to be extended and new buildings are to be constructed. During the past three Five Year Plan the building programme did not receive due consideration because of paucity of funds. It is, therefore, very necessary that this programme is taken up seriously in the Fourth Plan period.

Since the task of providing these facilities is very huge and will require an investment which the State Govt. also may not be able to provide, it is proposed to make the local community a partner in this programme by sharing the costs between community and the State Government. A provision of Rs.77.50 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

6.5. Work Experience:- Haryana is basically an agricultural State and therefore, emphasis will have to be laid on the development of Agriculture. At the same time, education for industries will have to be provided to young people. It is, therefore, very necessary that children in the middle classes are initiated towards this type of education and are made to do some manual work through work on farms, in homes or in workshops. Since this is one of the major programme of educational reform recommended by the Education Commission, it will be necessary to work out a detailed scheme in all its educational organisational, administrative and financial aspects. During the Fourth Plan, this programme will be introduced on pilot basis in selected schools. The programme will be modified, if necessary and extended in the light of actual experience gained. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Plan on adhoc basis.

6.5(b) The programme of school complexes will be taken up as a pilot project at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs.

#### 6.5(c) Improvement of Teachers Training

As already indicated, the facilities for the training of J.B.T. teachers in Haryana are surplus to its requirements. No further expansion is needed. However, the standard of training now imparted is not satisfactory as this training is now mostly imparted through the Units attached to the secondary schools. It is, therefore, proposed to start five additional full-fledged institutions by taking away the existing units attached to the secondary schools. Besides the existing institutions will also have to be developed so that adequate

residential facilities are available to the trainees. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Plan for this purpose.

6.6. Scholarships:- At present, the enrolment at the middle stage is over 3 lakhs. The number of merit scholarships (3 years duration) now available to the students is only 614. Thus only 0.6% students get scholarships at this stage at present. Obviously, the facilities now being provided are extremely low. It is proposed to create 600 new scholarships during the Fourth Plan. This will cover nearly 1.0% of the enrolment at the end of the Fourth Plan. This programme will involve an expenditure of Rs. 8.50 lakhs.

6.7. The programme of milk feeding now covers 3.2 lakhs children. It is proposed to cover another 0.50 lakh children at a cost of Rs. 2.5 lakhs.

### 6.8 Secondary Education

The average increase per annum in enrolment at the secondary stage during the last three years is about 10,000. This rate of increase is likely to continue during the next plan period. Accordingly, a provision is being made to cover an additional enrolment of 50,000 during the fourth plan period. It is expected that by the end of 1973-74, the total enrolment in the secondary classes will be 1.67 lakh and this will comprise 22.8% of the population in the age group 14-16.

Provision is also being made for the upgrading of 120 Middle Schools to high standard. The existing facilities are inadequate and there have been a strong and continuous pressures for the upgrading of schools from the community.

It is proposed to conduct a survey of the State so as to eliminate over lapping, duplication and wasteful effort. This will also give a more scientific basis for the location of new schools. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is also being made for giving grant-in-aid to privately managed secondary schools for improvement programme. All this programme will involve an expenditure of Rs. 215 lakhs during the Fourth Plan.

A pupil teacher ratio of 25:1 has been adopted at this stage.

At this stage again there is great disparity from district to district in the matter of enrolment. It is observed that in Rohtak District 2.0 boys for every 1000 population were enrolled in classes IX-XI. This was followed by Ambala (1.9), Mohindergarh (1.8), Gurgaon (1.7), Hissar and Karnal (1.5) and Jind (1.1). The average for the State as a whole was 1.7 per 1,000. In case of girls the highest enrolment was in Ambala District (1.1). This was followed by Karnal and Rohtak (0.5), Gurgaon



and Hissar (0.4) and Jind and Mohindergarh (0.1). More attention will have to be paid to backward districts.

#### 6.9 Pattern of education

The Education Commission has recommended a pattern of 10+2+3 at the school and college stages. This is an important matter which will have to be studied in all its implications in detail. A token provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for the implementation of this recommendation of the Education Commission in the Fourth Plan. However, some modifications can be made later whenever; a final decision in the matter has been taken.

#### 6.10 Improvement of Physical facilities in schools.

On the lines indicated earlier for primary and middle schools, there is need to develop programmes for the improvement of physical facilities in secondary schools. A lumpsum provision of Rs.20 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Plan for this purpose.

#### 6.11 Teachers training facilities starting of institute for the Training of Physical education Instructors.

At present, facilities for the training of P.T. Is are non-existent in Haryana State. Provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made for starting a college of Physical Education. This includes the cost of building.

#### 6.12. Improvement of Science Education.

There are about 200 secondary schools in Haryana which have no laboratory facilities. A provision of Rs.40 lakhs has been made for providing laboratories to these schools. Also an amount of Rs.10 lakhs has been provided for giving science equipment etc.

6.13. Scholarships:- At present 268 scholarships of two years' duration and 85 scholarships of one year duration are being given to students in high classes, and XI class of the Hr.Sec.Sch.respectively. The percentage of scholarships getting students at this stage is very small i.e. 0.6%. It is proposed to award 400 additional scholarships at this stage during the Fourth Plan period. This will be tenable for two years. The programme will entail an expenditure of Rs. 6.50 lakhs.

#### 6.14 Special schemes for the promotion of girls education Construction of hostels.

A provision of Rs. 13 lakhs has been made for constructing hostels for lady teachers and girls students in order to boost the enrolment of girls.



### 6.15. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

There has been rapid expansion in enrolment in Arts and Science Colleges over the past few years. This increase has been dictated not so much by the enrolment capacity of the institutions or the employment opportunities available but because of the pressures of public demand. The figures of enrolment in our Arts and Science Colleges in Haryana for the year 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 are given below:-

#### ENROLMENT (In lakhs)

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1965-66	0.19	0.05	0.24
1966-67	0.24	0.06	0.30
1967-68	0.32	0.07	0.39

From the above figures it will be seen that the increase during the year 1966-67, was of the order of 6000 and during the year 1967-68, it was 9000. The annual rate of increase in these two years works out to about 30%. The All India average annual rate of increase is 9.6% and, therefore, it can be safely assumed that this rate of increase of 30% during the past two years is abnormal and will not be maintained in future years. A growth rate of 10% has, therefore, been assumed during the Fourth Plan Period, and a provision for 30,000 additional students is being made.

There are in all 42 Govt. and Non-Govt. Colleges in the State now. On the average, a College should cater to an enrolment of not more than 1200 students. The existing colleges have thus almost reached a saturation point and it will be too much to expect them to absorb the new influx. Therefore, the establishment of about 25 new colleges will be necessary both in public and private sectors. The number of Govt. Colleges is now only 8. For healthy competition between public and private sector, it is proposed that at least 2 new Govt. Colleges should be started during the Fourth Plan period. The remaining colleges can be started by the private enterprise, which should be adequately helped.

6.16 So far we have been following an open door policy in regard to admission in Arts and Science Colleges. A stage has now reached in the process of expansion when the policy of selective admission has to be adopted. We have not the capacity to expand college education at a rate higher than that mentioned above. Standards in higher education will also rise if there is competition in admissions and the best students are selected on the basis of merit.

### 6.17 EVENING COLLEGES.

It is proposed to start evening colleges at five places during the Fourth Plan to provide facilities to the working classes to add to their education. This will involve an expenditure of Rs.8.00 lakhs.

**6.18 RATIO BETWEEN ARTS & SCIENCE STUDENTS:**

The ratio between the percentage of Science students during the 1965-66, 1966-67 was about 32% and 36% of the total enrolment respectively. It came down to about 31% in 1967-68. It is felt that the ratio between Arts and Science students should be about 2:3. This will need the strengthening of Science laboratories. A provision of Rs.10 lacs has been made in the Fourth Plan for the purpose.

**6.19 POST GRADUATE EDUCATION:**

It is proposed to strengthen the Post-Graduate Regional Centre at Rohtak. At present M.A. classes in the subjects of English, Hindi, Economics and Political Science are functioning. It is proposed to introduce M.A./M.Sc., classes in the subjects of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. Hundred percent assistance on the additional staff, books, equipment will be given by the UGC for three years and the remaining two years, the cost will be borne by the State Govt. The cost of building will be shared by UGC and the State Govt.

The question of starting M.A. classes in the Govt. and Non-Govt. colleges will also be considered and necessary adjustments in the plan will be made, if and when necessary.

An Ad hoc provision of Rs.10 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Plan.

**6.20 IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING GOVT. COLLEGES:**

The existing colleges will have to be strengthened in the matter of library and laboratory facilities etc., For this purpose, a provision of Rs.16 lakhs has been made.

**6.21 GRANTS TO NON-GOVT. COLLEGES:**

A provision of Rs. 68.00 lakhs is proposed to be made for giving grants to Non-Govt. Colleges.

**6.22. GRANTS TO KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY:**

A provision of Rs.100 lakhs has been made to meet the share of the State of the development programme of the Kurukshetra University.

**6.23 SCHOLARSHIPS:**

It is proposed to create 100 scholarships of the value of Rs.45/-p.m. at the degree stage and 10 scholarships of the value of Rs.110/-p.m. at the Post-Graduate stage. This will involve an expenditure of Rs.7.40 lakhs.

**6.24 HOSTELS**

The existing capacity of the college hostels will have to be increased. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs for this purpose.

**6.25 HOME SCIENCE COLLEGE:**

There is no Home Science College in Haryana. It is proposed to start one such college in the State in the Fourth Plan.

**OTHER SCHEMES**

**6.26 STATE LEVEL ORGANISATIONS**

At present, State-level organisations in Haryana State for the qualitative improvement of education are lacking

The following institutions have come to be established in other States for this purpose:

1. State Institute of Education
2. State Institute of Science
3. State Institute of English
4. State Institute of Audio-Visual Education
5. State Institute of Educational and Vocational Guidance.
6. State Bureau of Text Book Production and Curriculum Research.
7. State Evaluation organisation, etc.

For a small State like Haryana, it would be desirable to establish only one single State Institute of Education. It would cover all functions, except the production of text books. For text books it would be better to set up an autonomous organisation, functioning on no-profit and no-loss basis. This Institute will also look to the work of In-service education of the departmental officers.

A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

#### 6.27 STRENGTHENING OF EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION:

a) DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION: The Directorate of Education will have to be suitably strengthened in view of the responsibilities involved in the implementation of the IV Five Year Plan. In particular, it is necessary to strengthen the planning and statistical section with a view to providing material and advice to the District Officers.

b) DISTRICT LEVEL ORGANISATION: The District should be the basic unit for educational planning and administration. Great emphasis should, therefore, be laid on streamlining the district level administration. There should be an extensive delegation of powers to the District Education Officers. They should also be given facilities and expert assistance to provide the needed guidance services to schools. Due to every increasing work with the District Education Officers, they will have to be provided with an Officer who could help him in the disposal of administrative routine. This will enable him to devote much time and energy to educational and developmental work.

A provision of Rs. 16.50 has been made in the IV Plan for this purpose.

#### 6.28. ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICT LIBRARIES:

At present there are libraries at three district

headquarters only. These are located at Ambala, Hissar and Narnaul. It is proposed to establish one District Library each in the remaining four Districts during the IV Plan period. This will entail an expenditure of Rs. 4.60 lakhs.

6.29 ACADEMIES:

Haryana has a rich cultural heritage and with a view to providing facilities for training in Fine Arts like Dance, Music drama, it is proposed that an Institute with the ultimate object of developing it into a full-fledged University be started during the IV Plan. Besides grants are proposed to be given to voluntary organisations engaged in the promotion of cultural activities.

An amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed to be earmarked in the IV Plan for this scheme.

6.30 PROMOTION OF LANGUAGES:

Govt. of Haryana has decided to set up an Institute of Languages on the lines modelled by Govt. of India to promote Regional languages so that this may grow rapidly in richness and functional efficiency and become an effective means of communicating modern knowledge. The proposed institute will have the following six sections:

- i) Production section
- ii) Development and Training section
- iii) Audit section
- iv) Glossary and grammar section
- v) Survey and research section.
- vi) Encyclopaedia section.

The Government of India will contribute 40% of the total expenditure. The total expenditure under the scheme is expected to be Rs. 18 lakhs and the State Govt. will be required to incur an amount of Rs. 10.80 lakhs in the IV Plan.

6.31 PROMOTION OF SPORTS

With a view to promoting sports and youth activities, an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided in the IV Five Year Plan for the programmes noted below:

- i) Coaching Camps.
- ii) Grant to Sports Council
- iii) Stipends and scholarships to Sports men/women
- iv) Grants to village youth club and sports associations
- v) Appointment of additional Staff of district level.

- vi) Construction of Stadia
- vii) Yoga Physical Culture Centre.

6.32 GAZETTEERS

The scheme for the revision of district Gazetteers for all the seven districts involves an expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs. Out of this, an amount of about Rs. 4 lakhs will be available from Govt. of India under Centrally Sponsored programme. An amount of Rs. 1 lakhs is required to be provided under the State Plan.

6.33 NCC/NSC

A provision of Rs. 24 lakhs has been made in the IV Plan on adhoc basis for this programme.

6.34 ADULT EDUCATION

Haryana is lagging behind the All India average in the matter of literacy. Any big programme in this direction cannot be undertaken due to paucity of funds. However, some Pilot projects will be started during the IV Plan for which a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been made.

6.35 SPILL OVER WORKS:

The construction of 55 Science rooms, College of Education, Kurukshetra, Govt. College, Jind, Hostel for Govt. College, Narna-ul, Composit hostel for women teachers and girl students at Nahra and few other works were sanctioned during 1966-68. Most of these works are under progress. For the completion of these works an amount of about Rs. 18 lakhs will be needed in the Fourth Plan.

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1969-70

7.1 OUTLAY

The Annual Plan for 1969-70 under Development Head "General Education" envisages an outlay of Rs. 190.00 lakhs. The capital portion accounts for Rs. 39.50 lakhs and constitutes about 20.2% of the total outlay. The capital outlay includes an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs on account of spill over works.

7.2 EXPANSION OF FACILITIES:

The following additional enrolment is anticipated during the year at the various stages:

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Classes</u>	<u>Anticipated enrolment (Additional)</u>
1	I-V	86,000
2	VI-VIII	24,000
3	IX-XI	10,000
4	Colleges	5,000

The following additional number of institutions are proposed to be opened/upgraded:

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>No. of Institutions/proposed to be opened/upgraded</u>
1.	Pre-primary schools	2
2.	Primary Schools	50
3.	Upgrading of Primary Schools to Middle standard	50
4.	Upgrading of Middle Schools to High Standard	24
5.	Opening of New Govt. Colleges	1
6.	Evening classes in Govt. Colleges	1

Some of the additional enrolment will be absorbed in these new institutions. For the remaining enrolment, the existing institutions will be strengthened both in regard to staff and contingencies. The above programme will involve an expenditure of Rs. 72.58 lakhs during the next year.

#### 7.3 IMPROVEMENT OF TEACHING OF SCIENCE:

There are about 200 Secondary Schools in Haryana which have no science rooms. It is proposed to start construction of 60 science rooms during the next year and a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made for this purpose. The UNICEF has sponsored a scheme for the strengthening of laboratories of secondary schools. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made to meet the share of the State in this regard.

#### 7.4 GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES AND NON-GOVT. INSTITUTIONS:

A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made for the development of Kurukshetra University. An amount of Rs. 12 lakhs has been included for giving development grant to Non-Govt. Colleges and Rs. 3 lakhs for the payment of grant-in-aid to Non-Govt. Schools.

#### 7.5 SCHOLARSHIPS

The number of scholarships at various stages is now extremely low. It is proposed to create the following number of scholarships at the various stages during the next year:

Middle School scholarship	600
High School scholarship	400
Scholarships at the Degree stage	100
Scholarships at the Post-Graduate stage	10

This programme will involve additional expenditure of Rs. 2.11 lakhs.

7.6 SPECIAL SCHEME OF GIRLS EDUCATION

It is proposed to start construction of 4 hostels for women teachers and girl students during the next year, with a view to boost the enrolment of girls.

7.7. IMPROVEMENT OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES IN SCHOOLS:

The condition of school buildings is very unsatisfactory at present. It has not been possible for the Department to provide adequate buildings to the institutions during the last three plans. Keeping in view the financial stringency, it is proposed to make the local community a partner to this programme by sharing the cost with the community. A provision of Rs. 23.80 lakhs has been made for this purpose during the next year. It is hoped that an equal amount will be forthcoming from the community. This amount of Rs. 47.60 lakhs will be utilized for the construction of additional rooms as well as for providing equipment, library books, sports material etc.

7.8 TEACHERS TRAINING

At present, J.B.T. units are mostly attached to Secondary schools. Experience has shown that this arrangement is not satisfactory and, therefore, it is considered necessary to consolidate these units. During the Fourth Plan it is proposed to start 4 new teachers training institutions. During 1969-70, it is proposed to start the construction or the building of 4 such institutions. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for starting a College of Physical Education. With this amount the construction of the building for the College will be started.

7.9 SECONDARY EDUCATION BOARD

A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

7.10. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Other programme includes the establishment of one District Library, strengthening of administration, starting of pilot project for adult literacy, expansion of NCC/NSC and some other minor items.

## STATE HARYANA

## TARGETS FOR EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES - FOURTH PLAN

( Figures in lakhs )

Stage	1965-66	1968-69	1973-74	1969-74	1969-70	Scholling facilities (lacs)					
	Position	Likely Position	Target	Addl.	Propo- ed Addl.	State		All India			
						1965-66	1968-69	1973-74	1965-66	68-69	
<u>Class I-V</u>											
Total	8.06	8.50	12.80	4.30	0.86	N.A.	63.7	80.0	78	79	
Boys	5.80	6.03	8.45	2.42	0.51	N.A.	85.4	100.0	98	97	
Girls	2.26	2.47	4.35	1.88	0.35	N.A.	39.8	57.0	58	60	
<u>Classes VI-VIII</u>											
Total	2.06	3.05	4.25	1.20	0.24	N.A.	43.3	53.0	31	35	
Boys	1.64	2.37	3.19	0.82	0.17	N.A.	63.3	75.6	44	48	
Girls	0.42	0.68	1.06	0.38	0.07	N.A.	20.6	28.1	17	21	
<u>Classes IX - XI</u>											
Total	0.85	1.17	1.67	0.50	0.10	N.A.	18.2	22.8	18	19	
Boys	0.70	0.92	1.27	0.35	0.06	N.A.	27.0	32.0	27	28	
Girls	0.15	0.25	0.40	0.15	0.04	N.A.	8.3	11.6	8	9	
<u>University/Collegiate</u>											
Arts, Commerce & Science	0.24	0.44	0.74	0.30	0.05						
Science Only	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.10	0.02						
<u>Teachers</u>											
Elementary No.	18948	23,650	35,200	11,550	2200						
% Trained	93.5	93.8	99.1	100	100						
Secondary No.	10,397	13,600	14,680	1,680	304						
%age trained	93.3	94.6	95.3	100	100						



ANNEXURE II

OUTLAYS FOR THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN - HARYANA  
( Rs. in lakhs )

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-Head	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-70		Outlay	
		Total	Capital	Total	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. <u>ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</u></b>					
1.	Development of Pre-primary Edu. Education	1.75	-	0.20	-
2.	Development of Primary Education	520.00	-	30.00	-
3.	Development of Middle School Education	312.00	-	23.50	-
4.	Improvement of Physical Facilities in Primary & Middle Schools	100.00	40.00	19.80	4.00
5.	Work Experience in Schools	10.00	-	0.50	-
6.	Merit Scholarships at Middle Stage	8.50	-	0.72	-
7.	Science Education at the Elementary Stage	10.00	5.00	2.58	1.00
8.	School Complexes	5.00	-	0.50	-
9.	Special Programmes for Girl's Education	10.00	5.00	1.50	1.00
10.	Mid-day Meals for School Children	2.50	-	0.20	-
11.	Pilot Projects for the Reduction of Wastage and Stagnation	7.00	-	0.50	-
Total(Elementary Education)		986.75	50.00	80.00	6.00

**II. SECONDARY EDUCATION**

12.	Composite Hostel for Teachers & Students at Nehra(Spill over)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
13.	Improvement of Science Education (Spill over)	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
14.	Development of Secondary Education	200.00	-	14.54	-
15.	Improvement of Physical Facilities in Schools	25.00	17.00	4.00	3.50

1.	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Improvement of Science Education	50.00	40.00	5.00	3.00
17.	Grant-in-aid for non-govt. Schools	15.00	-	3.00	-
18.	Scholarships	6.50	-	0.72	-
19.	Special Programmes for promotion of Girls' Education	13.00	13.00	2.00	2.00
20.	N.C.C.	5.00	-	0.37	-
21.	Introduction of two year Higher Secondary Course	5.00	3.00	-	-
22.	Setting up of Board of Secondary Education	5.00	-	5.00	-
Total ( Secondary Education )		329.00	77.50	39.13	13.00
<b>III. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION</b>					
23.	Hostels ( Spill over)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
24.	Completion of Buildings of Colleges at Jind and Kurukshetra ( Spill over )	13.00	13.00	10.00	10.00
25.	Development of Higher Edu.	102.00	57.46	9.39	5.50
26.	Development Punjab University including Post-graduate Centres	40.00	-	3.00	-
27.	Development of Kurukshetra University	100.00	-	20.00	-
28.	Development of Non-Govt. Colleges	68.00	-	12.00	-
29.	NCC/NSC	19.00	-	2.44	-
30.	Scholarship	7.40	-	0.67	-
Total ( University Education )		349.90	70.96	58.00	16.00
<b>IV. TEACHER EDUCATION</b>					
31.	Elementary Education Improvement	50.00	50.00	5.00	5.00
32.	Secondary Education - Starting of one Institute of Physical Education Instructors	15.00	10.00	1.00	1.00
Total ( Teacher Education )		65.00	60.00	6.00	6.00

	2	3	4	5	6
<b>V. <u>SOCIAL EDUCATION</u></b>					
33. Adult Literacy	20.00	-	2.00	-	
34. District Libraries	4.60	-	0.40	-	
Total ( Social Education )	24.60	-	2.40	-	
<b>VI. <u>OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES</u></b>					
35. Improvement of Educational Administration	20.50	-	2.22	-	
36. Promotion of Languages	10.80	-	1.29	-	
37. Promotion of Sports	15.00	-	2.65	-	
38. State Institute of Edu.	20.00	1.00	3.00	-	
39. Increase in D.A. (to be spread over all Sectors )	36.00	-	2.91	-	
Total ( Other Educational Programme)	102.30	1.00	12.07	-	
<b>VII. <u>CULTURAL PROGRAMME</u></b>					
40. Academies	2.00	-	0.30	-	
41. Gazetteers	1.00	-	0.10	-	
Total ( Cultural Programme)	3.00	-	0.40	-	
<b>VIII. <u>CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME</u></b>					
Book Production Programme at University Level	25.00	-	2.00	2.00	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	1885.55	259.46	200.00	43.00	



FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN  
(GENERAL EDUCATION)

JAMMU & KASHMIR

- Part I            Report of the Working Group
- Part II           Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan of  
General Education for Jammu & Kashmir  
State.

Annexures

- I.    Selected Targets for Expansion of  
      Facilities.
- II.   Financial implications of Schemes included  
      in the Plan.
- III.   Sectoral Financial Outlays in the old and  
      the new Fourth Plan.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI.

P A R T I

Report of the Working Group on the Fourth Plan programmes in General Education in J & K State, held on the 19th November, 1968, in the Ministry of Education, New Delhi.

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The Working Group on General Education met on the 19th November, 1968 in the Ministry of Education to discuss the Fourth Plan programmes in General Education of J & K State.

Present :

Ministry of Education

1. Shri J.P. Naik .. Chairman
2. Shri R.S. Chitkara
3. Shri Jagdish Singh
4. Mrs. V. Mulay
5. Mrs. S. Doraiswami
6. Shri C.K. Mullick.

Ministry of Defence

7. Shri Mahtab Singh

Planning Commission

8. Shri D.P. Nayar
9. Dr. S.N. Saraf

N.C.E.R.T

10. Dr. S.K. Mitra

D.G., NFC/NSC

11. Col. P. Dayal

Central Statistical Organization

12. Shri P.P. Dhawan

Jammu & Kashmir

13. Shri Ghulam Mohammad
14. Shri Tirath Ram

## I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

1.1 The State has proposed a total outlay of Rs.225.47 crores for the new Fourth Plan as against an outlay of Rs.126 crores in the old Fourth Plan. Education including technical education has been allocated Rs.10.94 crores in the new Plan (4.8%) as against Rs.8.94 crores in the old Plan (7.1%). Although the new Fourth Plan in education is thus larger in absolute terms, its proportion to the total plan is smaller. The new Plan for General Education is of the size of Rs.9.78 crores (5.7%).

1.2 The Working Group also observed with appreciation that, in preparing the new Fourth Plan for education, the State Government had taken into consideration all the essential needs of expansion and quality improvement.

1.3 Certain special features are noticed in the new Fourth Plan of this State :-

(a) At the elementary stage, the State is concentrating its attention on the enrolment of girls and the proposal to increase their enrolment from 37.4 per cent to 70 per cent is indeed laudable.

(b) In the age group 11 to 14 and 14 to 16, the enrolment in the State Government will be higher than the all-India average, namely 60% in the middle stage (all-India average 46%) and 43% in the secondary stage (all-India average 25%). This is good achievement.

(c) The State has already begun implementing the recommendation of the Education Commission in respect of

adopting the upgraded system in Classes I and Classes II. This is proving to be a successful arrangement.

(d) The State is organising condensed courses for training women teachers in remote areas. This is a very welcome measure and the Group was of the view that such an effort should be taken up on a much larger scale in the country, especially in areas where women teachers are not available.

## II. SECTORWISE OBSERVATIONS

2.1 The Working Group accepted the provision of Rs.104.73 lakhs for the expansion of educational facilities in the age group 6 to 11.

2.2 The Group accepted the provision made for upgrading of incomplete middle schools and for Science Education programmes.

2.3 The State Government have made a provision of Rs.5.04 lakhs for work experience programmes which contemplate the provision of equipment to selected schools and training of teachers. The supervision of the programme is to be looked after by the Directorate. The Working Group suggested that this work, or at least the academic part of it, should be done by the State Institute of Education.

2.4 The State Plan had made a provision of Rs 97,000 for special programmes for girls' education. The Working Group was of the view that in view of the big effort proposed to be made to raise the percentage of



enrolment of girls in the age group 6 to 11 from 37.4 to 70, very special efforts would have to be made and therefore increased the provision to Rs.5 lakhs.

2.5 The Group was informed that the Text book Bureau proposed to be established would be functioning under the Department.

2.6 The Group recommended a provision of Rs.4 lakhs for special programmes for the reduction of wastage and stagnation at the elementary stage on the broad lines recommended by the National Seminar.

2.7 The total provision for elementary education would thus become Rs.206.90 lakhs as against the proposed Rs.198.87 lakhs.

2.8 Secondary Education : The total allocation of Rs.197.12 lakhs for secondary education and the programmes proposed thereunder were accepted. It was noted with appreciation that the State Government had made a substantial provision of Rs.88.29 lakhs for the improvement of science education at the secondary stage. The Group suggested that a detailed comprehensive project for improvement of science education in the State should be drawn up by the State Institute of Education and that it should be assisted in this by the NCERT.

2.9 Teacher Training : The State Government had included a provision of Rs.1.17 crores which represents the committed expenditure on elementary training programmes in the Plan

outlay under Teacher Training. The Group pointed out that the committed expenditure on any programme should be taken to the non-Plan side.

2.10 An amount of Rs.5 lakhs was suggested for the developmental programmes of the State Institute of Education. The outlay for Teacher Training would thus be Rs.22.49 lakhs as against the proposed Rs.134.54 lakhs.

2.11 Social Education : It was noted that the State Government had not made any provision for Social Education programmes. The Group was of the view that at least a few pilot programmes should be developed and proposed a token provision of Rs.5 lakhs for this purpose.

2.12 University Education : The Group accepted the programmes and provisions made for university education and in addition made the following suggestions for certain essential further programmes :-

(1) A token provision of Rs.5 lakhs was made towards the matching share for lifting UGC assistance in respect of private colleges.

(2) An outlay of Rs.10 lakhs was suggested for the provision of staff quarters and hostels for colleges.

(3) An amount of Rs.5 lakhs was provided for student amenities in colleges and universities. The total allocation for university education would thus be Rs.263.24 lakhs as against the proposed Rs.243.24 lakhs.

2.13 The State Government have made a provision of Rs.40.91 lakhs for physical education programmes including

scouting and guiding, improvement of stadia etc. The Group felt that this was somewhat excessive and reduced it to Rs.30 lakhs. The total allocation for 'Other Educational Programmes' would thus be Rs.151.32 lakhs as against the proposed Rs.162.23 lakhs.

2.14 Programmes and outlays under Cultural Programmes were accepted and the total outlay of Rs.42 lakhs was approved.

### III. FINAL ALLOCATIONS

3.1 The total outlay for General Education will now be Rs.888.07 lakhs as against the proposed outlay of Rs.978 lakhs. As regards 1969-70, the Working Group recommended an outlay of Rs.127 lakhs as against the proposed Rs.147.18 lakhs. The details of outlays proposed and outlays recommended by the Working Group may be seen in the attached statement.

ALLOCATION FOR THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN - JAMMU & KASHMIR

Sector	(Rs in lakhs)					
	Fourth Plan Allocations proposed by the State Government	1969-70 Allocations suggested by Working Group	to 1973-74 Increase (Plus) or Decrease (minus)	1969-70 Allocations suggested by the State Government	1969-70 Allocations suggested by the Working Group	Increase (Plus) Decrease (Minus)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Elementary Education	198.87	206.90	+ 8.03 (1)	19.78	19.88	+ 0.10
II. Secondary Education	197.12	197.12	-	26.41	26.41	-
III. University Education	243.24	263.24	+ 20.00 (2)	41.55	42.55	+ 1.00
IV. Teacher Training	134.54	22.49	-112.05 (3)	24.93	3.76	- 21.17
V. Social Education	-	5.00	+ 5.00 (4)	-	0.15	+ 0.15
VI. Other Educational Programmes	162.23	151.32	- 10.91 (5)	26.69	26.43	- 0.26
VII. Cultural Programmes	42.00	42.00	-	7.82	7.82	-
<b>Total :</b>	<b>978.00</b>	<b>888.07</b>	<b>-89.93</b>	<b>147.18</b>	<b>127.00</b>	<b>- 20.18</b>

1. Due to increase in allocation for Special Programmes for Girls Education - (Para 2.4) and provision for reduction in wastage and stagnation (Para 2.9)
2. See para 2.12 a, b and c.
3. Transfer of committed expenditure to non-plan side (para 2.9)
4. Pilot Programme for Social Education (Para 2.11)
5. Over all reduction in the outlay for N.F.C. and Physical Education (Para 2.13)

PART II

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN - GENERAL EDUCATION (JAMMU & KASHMIR)  
(1969-70 to 1973-74)  
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Development programmes of General Education claimed in the first three Five Year Plans, a share of Rs. 66.06 , Rs. 267.86 and Rs. 456 lakhs from the total Plan outlays for the State of Rs. 1276, Rs. 33,77 and Rs. 7514 lakhs constituting 5, 8 and 6 per cent of the outlays respectively. The actual expenditure during the three Plans, however, turned out to be Rs. 46.86 Rs. 221.69 and Rs. 489.64 lakhs totalling to Rs. 758.19 lakhs against the total outlay of Rs. 789.92 for the three Plans.

2. The outlay for Annual Plan 1966-67 was Rs. 76.11 lakhs and the revised estimates for the year 1967-68, Rs. 143.99 lakhs against the total State outlays of Rs. 1,966 lakhs and 2,025 lakhs. For 1968-69 the annual outlay is anticipated around Rs. 167 lakhs against the total State outlay of Rs. 2,170 lakhs. In terms of percentage this works out at 4, 7 and 7.7 respectively.

3. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 9.36 crores is envisaged for General Education against a total outlay of Rs. 214.00 crores for the State which amounts to 4.4 per cent only.

4. The proposals for the Fourth Five Year Plan outlined here indicate the minimum financial requirements in respect of each programme. An effort has also been made to avoid spreading limited resources thinly over a multiplicity of programmes. Concentration on a few crucial programmes is desirable. These are :-

- 1) Expansion of education facilities at the elementary stage, keeping in view special claims of rural and other backward areas and, in particular, those of girls education;
- 2) Extension and improvement of the teaching of science;

- 3) Expansion of facilities of teacher training;
- 4) Qualitative improvement of education at all stages.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

5. Expansion of Primary Education(classes I-V): The population in this age-group on the eve of the Plan is estimated at 2.67 lakhs against which, an enrolment of 2.45 lakhs in existing schools is anticipated. By 1970-71 the estimated enrolment viz. 2.78 lakhs is expected to synchronise with the estimated population viz. 2.78 lakhs. For this purpose, it is proposed to open 80 new schools, 20 in the first year and 30 in the second year of the Plan and thereafter 10 schools annually. The cost will be Rs. 4,95,840.

Promotion of girls education is a programme of high priority. Against the estimated population of 2.46 lakhs in the age-group (6-11) on the eve of Fourth Plan, the enrolment is estimated to be only 92,540. At the end of the Plan, the population is estimated to be 2.72 lakhs and it is proposed to enrol 1,90,248 girls or 70 per cent of this population. This necessitates opening of 1500 new schools during the Plan period, at a cost of Rs. 84,57,000. It would be seen from the above that nearly 85.7 per cent of school going children in the age-group 6-11, both boys and girls, would be on the rolls in primary schools by the end of 1973-74.

The enrolment by the end of the Plan is estimated at 4.85 lakhs (2.95 lakhs for boys and 1.90 lakhs for girls). This means that as many as 11,023 teachers would be needed at an average of one teacher for 44 students. Against this, 9000 teachers are already in service and 1,580 would be engaged in the course of the Plan period. The total number of teachers thus available would, therefore, be 10,580. This would necessitate

engagement of about 443 teachers against which only 300 additional teachers are proposed to be engaged during the Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,90,400 .

6. Expansion of Middle Schools Education : The enrolment of boys in this age-group on the eve of the Plan is estimated at 77,300 against the population of 1.33 lakhs. It is proposed to enrol 89 per cent of this age-group. For this purpose, 7th class will be provided to 80 schools and 8th class to 150 schools during the Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 27,13,680.

The enrolment of girls in the age-group (11-14) on the eve of the Plan is anticipated at 21,425 against the estimated population of 1.23 lakhs. By the end of the Plan, it is proposed to enrol 29 per cent of this age-group. For this purpose, 50 schools will be upgraded to 7th standard and 100 schools to 8th standard at an estimated outlay of Rs. 17,53,200.

7. All in all, about 60 per cent of the population in the age-group 11-14 (both boys and girls) will be provided with facilities for higher primary education.

8. Science Education at the Primary Level(Higher and Lower): It is proposed to provide 4,500 schools (out of 6,000) with scientific apparatus in the form of a 'kit' involving an outlay of Rs. 5,62,500.

The syllabus of Middle Schools in general science is fairly advanced and includes a little of physics, chemistry, geography, biology, physiology and astronomy. This indicates need for a laboratory in each of the Middle Schools. But as that would involve huge expenditure, it is proposed to provide at least a science kit to 1,500 Middle Schools(out of 1,912) at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,75,000.

It is also proposed to train 2,000 teachers in the course of the Plan period involving an outlay of Rs. 1,00,000.

9. Work Experience: It is proposed to introduce Work Experience in 1,200 Middle (including Central) Schools of the State during the Plan period entailing an outlay of Rs. 5,04,346. This includes in-service training of 1,200 teachers.
10. Condensed Courses for Women : It is exceedingly difficult to find female teachers for appointment in the far-flung areas of the State. It is, therefore, proposed to organise a condensed course for 150 girl students at an estimated cost of Rs. 72,000.
11. Incentive Payments to Teachers :- It is accordingly proposed to select one teacher from each district annually for a cash award of Rs. 500. This is estimated to involve an outlay of Rs. 25,000.
12. Construction of School Buildings under local initiative Scheme: It is proposed to earmark a provision for construction of primary school buildings partly by contribution from the people in the form of labour and materials and substantially by grants from the Government. An amount of Rs. 20,00,000 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.
13. Provision for equipment in subjects other than science in Lower and Upper Primary schools : The Primary schools in the State stand in urgent need of proper equipment without which the quality of teaching cannot be ensured. The schools need seating material, teaching aids and recreational outfit to attract increasingly larger number of public. Accordingly an outlay of Rs. 7,50,000 is provided for the Plan period for purchase of the requisite material for these schools.

The position in this respect is not better in Higher Primary (Middle) Schools. It is, therefore, proposed to equip 1500 schools (out of 1912) during the Plan period at an estimated outlay of Rs. 1.87,500.



14. Text-Books: There is no doubt that standard books of good quality are available in most subjects within the country. However, to adapt/adopt/translate these books consistent with local environment, it is necessary to have a central agency responsible for this work. It is, therefore, envisaged to set up a Text Book Bureau during the Fourth Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,00,960.

#### SECONDARY EDUCATION

15. Expansion of Educational Facilities Age-Group(14-17): The enrolment of boys in this age-group on the eve of the Fourth Five Year Plan is estimated at 0.43 lakhs against the estimated population of 0.98 lakhs. By the end of the Plan, the enrolment is proposed to be raised to 67 per cent. For this purpose, it is proposed to add 10th class to 50 schools during the course of the Plan at an estimated outlay of Rs. 26,46,640.

The enrolment of girls in the age group on the eve of the Plan is estimated at 10,838 against the estimated population of 90,785. By the end of the Plan, the enrolment will be raised to 19 per cent which would mean an additional enrolment of about 1,067 girls involving upgrading of five Girls Middle Schools to High Schools and addition of 10th class to 25 Lower High Schools during the Plan period. This programme will require an estimated outlay of Rs. 17,12,390.

16. From the above, it will be clear that about 43 per cent of the population in the age-group would be on rolls by the end of the Fourth Plan.

17. Incentive Awards to Teachers : As in the case of Primary Schools, this scheme is expected to be of considerable value for secondary schools as well. An outlay of Rs. 25,000 for the Plan period is proposed for each awards to selected secondary teachers.

18. Introduction of Science Teaching in High Schools : The Education Survey conducted in 1966 in the State revealed that laboratory facilities did not exist in 198 secondary schools out of a total of 406 secondary schools. By March 1969, that is, on the eve of the Fourth Plan, the number of such secondary schools is expected to be 214 out of 429. This would indicate that 50 per cent of the secondary schools would be without laboratories and hence teaching of science would not be possible in these. It is imperative to introduce science teaching in all those secondary schools where this vital facilities is not available at present. The financial outlay on this account is estimated at Rs. 57,34,280.

The laboratory facilities that are available at present in our High Schools are too inadequate. There is hardly any laboratory which is well equipped and does not need urgent improvement. It is, therefore, proposed to equip all the 215 schools with additional science equipment which is estimated to involve an outlay of Rs. 20,45,000 for the Plan period.

The need for three separate laboratories for Physics, Chemistry and Biology in every Higher Secondary School is obvious. It is, therefore, proposed to bring about improvement in all the 42 Higher Secondary Schools of the State, in a phased manner by earmarking Rs. 25,000 for each school. This is estimated to entail an outlay of Rs. 10,50,000.

19. Equipment for Secondary Schools: It is proposed to provide equipment to 30 selected schools (20 boys and 10 girls) during the course of the Plan period according to the status of each school. This programme is estimated to entail an outlay of Rs. 2,08,000.

20. Construction of Teachers Quarters in Townships : Congenial living accommodation is usually not available for our female

teachers in rural areas. It is therefore proposed to construct suitable hostel type quarters for them in important towns at an estimated cost of Rs 6,00,000.

21. Construction/Renovation of Secondary School buildings (Boys and Girls): A large percentage of our schools at present is housed in rented buildings. It is, therefore, not only desirable but essential to provide good and sufficient accommodation for our schools by continuing the programme of construction of school buildings. Accordingly, an amount of Rs 56,90,686, is earmarked for this purpose for the plan period.

Experience has shown that the standards and designs of the Public Works Department for school buildings are much too costly. It is considered necessary that the Department set up a small engineering unit of its own for devising ways and means of reducing cost of constructions and framing designs and plans for educational institutions of all types. It is estimated that the engineering unit would entail a financial outlay of Rs 3,15,000 which will be accommodated within the provision for construction works.

#### UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

22. Opening of New Colleges : The enrolment of students in colleges on the eve of the Fourth Plan is estimated at 14,500. By the end of the Fourth Plan, the enrolment is normally expected to increase to 23,000.

There are 17 colleges (both Government and aided) in the State at present. The pressure of enrolment in the colleges in the cities is very great and there is need for opening of at least three more colleges, besides expansion in existing colleges. In view of limited resources, opening of two new colleges only is proposed. These are estimated to entail an outlay of Rs 41,58,000 on account of cost of land and construction of .....

buildings @ 24,00,000 and staff, equipment and other @ Rs.17,58,000. Since, however, the overall ceiling cannot admit of this much expenditure, it is proposed to do within an allotment of Rs.31,58,000 for the Plan period.

23. Improvement in Existing Colleges : Mere addition of two more colleges during the Plan period is not going to ease the problem. It has also become necessary to expand existing accommodation in respect of laboratories and classrooms in the colleges wherever possible and to provide for a capital grant for this purpose as also for works already in hand and to be carried over. This is estimated to entail an outlay of Rs.1,25,16,000 during the Plan period.

24. Additional staff requirements in Teacher Training Colleges :

In connection with the training programmes for secondary school teachers envisaged during the Plan period, it has been found necessary to provide two lecturers in 300-800 scale and furniture and equipment and other charges to both the T.T. Colleges. This is estimated to entail an outlay of Rs.1,86,568.

25. Orientation and Refresher Courses and Seminars :

The importance and usefulness of short-term courses for College teachers does not need any emphasis. It is proposed to earmark an amount of Rs.2,00,000 for the Plan period for this purpose.

26. Scholarships (Colleges) : It is proposed to earmark

an amount of Rs.5,00,000 for the Plan period to enable poor and meritorious students to pursue courses in higher education.

27. Educational Tours : It is proposed to allocate an amount of Rs.3,50,000 for this important programme during the Plan period.

28. Grant to the J & K University : An ad hoc provision of Rs.55,00,000 has been made for this university.

29. Loans to Post-graduate students : To promote higher education, monetary assistance in the form of loans is granted to students to enable them to prosecute studies in various subjects in different universities of the country. For the duration of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the scheme is estimated to involve an outlay of Rs.21,00,000.

#### TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAMMES

30. It is necessary to include the existing teacher training programme at the elementary level in the Fourth Plan. Presently an amount of about Rs.20,55,000 is spent on this programme which is estimated to be of the order of Rs.1,17,05,000 for the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

31. Besides, expansion of facilities is proposed as detailed below :-

(1) Elementary Teachers : No expansion will be needed for training of male teachers of whom about 2,810 are expected to be untrained on the eve of the Plan. Additional recruitment of about 560 teachers during the Plan period will put the number at ₹ 3,370. Existing training facilities, which cover about 950 teachers

annually, are sufficient to train the above number

~~(3,370) in less than five years.~~

(2) The number of untrained women teachers on the eve of the Plan is estimated at 691. Adding to it the number viz., 1,800 to be recruited during the Plan period, the total number of untrained teachers will be 2,491. Existing training facilities are expected to take care of about 2,046 teachers, still leaving 445 women teachers untrained at the end of the Plan. It is essential that this whole lot should be trained by expansion of seating capacity in the existing institutions during the Plan period, so that no untrained women teachers are left at the end of the Fourth Plan. This is estimated to entail an outlay of Rs 7,06,800.

(3) It is proposed to organize refresher courses for 500 teachers during the Plan period at a cost of Rs.8,00,000.

(4) Secondary Teachers : The existing facilities are considered sufficient to meet the training requirements of male teachers. Hence no expansion programme is envisaged for them.

(5) The number of untrained graduates on the eve of the Plan is estimated to be 416 and 486 by the end of the Plan. The existing training facilities cater to

47 trainees annually and at this rate over 9 years would be needed to train them. It is, therefore, proposed to train this number by expanding the seating capacity to 100 during the Plan period in a phased manner. The expansion is envisaged to entail a financial outlay of Rs.3,55,680.

(6) It is proposed to train 4,000 teachers during the Plan period at an estimated outlay of Rs.2,00,000.

#### OTHER PROGRAMMES

32. Strengthening of Inspectional Agency : For effective supervision, each C.D. block will have to be made an administrative unit and placed in charge of an inspecting officer. On an average, about 200 schools fall at present under the jurisdiction of each inspecting officer. It is, therefore, proposed to add 23 inspecting officers to the existing number (18 for boys and 5 for girls) during the Plan period at an estimated outlay of Rs.11,96,530.

33. It is essential to have refresher courses for the administrative officers of the Education Department, who have no opportunity at present to exchange their experience and streamline their practices and procedures. These are approximately 555 such officers in the State who are proposed to be covered under the programme during the Plan period. The scheme is estimated to entail an outlay of Rs.1,50,000.

34. Physical Education, Sports & Youth Welfare : The

following programmes are proposed to be implemented under this scheme during the Fourth Five Year Plan :

- (1) Organisation of camps, hikes and rallies.
- (2) Organisation of sports and games.
- (3) Organisation of youth camps.
- (4) Improvement of youth hostels.
- (5) Provision for N.F.C equipment and awards, etc.

An amount of Rs.23,96,000 is earmarked for the Plan period on the above programme.

35. Scouting & Girl Guiding : An outlay of Rs.6,95,000 is envisaged for the Plan period for this programme.

36. Sports Council : Considerable expense is required to enable the Council to organise sports programmes properly and adequately. In view, however, of financial stringency, it is proposed to earmark only a sum of Rs.10,00,000 for the Council during the Fourth Plan period.

36. School Broadcasting Scheme : It is proposed to introduce school broadcasts for IX, X and XI classes to begin with. The programme will supplement school teaching in selected subjects and will enable the student community throughout the State to avail of the services of the most competent teachers. Not only this, in a State like that of Jammu & Kashmir, abounding as it is in isolated pockets, the programme will break down the sense of isolation. An outlay of Rs.5,00,000 is proposed for the Plan period on this account.

37. Scholarships (Schools) : To provide equality of educational opportunities, it is necessary to afford monetary assistance to poor and meritorious students in schools. A sum of Rs.25,00,000 is proposed for this purpose for the Plan period.



38 Educational Tour (Schools): The idea behind the scheme has already been mentioned elsewhere in these pages. It is estimated that at least an amount of Rs 5,50,000 would be required for the purpose during the Plan period.

39. Scholarships in Sainik Schools : The scheme is implemented on the pattern prescribed by the Union Government. Si Annually, 50 students of the State are admitted in various Sainik schools in the country. The scheme for the duration of the Fourth Five Year Plan is estimated to entail an outlay of Rs 35,25,000.

#### CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

40. The Academy of Art, Culture and Languages was set up in 1958 to foster and coordinate activities in the spheres of letters, languages and fine arts like visual and plastic arts, music, dance and drama and to promote through them cultural unity of the different linguistic units of the State and of the State with the rest of the country. In decade following the setting up of the Academy the State has witnessed a cultural renaissance. Several talented writers and artists have come forward to enrich the cultural heritage of the State. Kashmiri classical music has come to regain its old glory. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, emphasis will have to be laid on consolidation of achievements, side by the side with embarking on new ventures.

41. During the Fourth Five Year Plan the consolidation and expansion of the :

- (a) Cultural Academy and
- (b) Archaeology and Museums.

is estimated to entail an outlay of Rs 42,00,000.

## L I B R A R I E S

42. There are two Central Libraries in the State located in the two capital cities of Jammu and Srinagar. It is proposed to equip them with processing and servicing sections and to open lending depots at important towns in the State during the course of the Fourth Five Year Plan at the rate of 6 depots each year. Provision for training of untrained librarians is also being made. (On this account an amount of Rs 9,10,000 is needed during the Plan period.

It is also proposed to construct a Library-cum-Museum building at Srinagar in view of the dilapidated condition of the existing structure housing the Library and the Museums. It is estimated to cost Rs 15,00,000 during the Plan period.

Besides, there is also a scheme for compilation of an authentic History of Kashmir for the period from 1819 to 1947 for which period no authentic text is available. This project is estimated to entail an outlay of Rs 4,00,000.

## BOOK PROMOTION

### 43. Setting up of a Printing Press for printing of TextBooks:

The need for a good printing press in the State Sector for printing of textbooks has become imperative to avoid absolute and helpless dependence on private presses. It is therefore proposed to cater to text-book requirements of classes I to VIII and, by and by, to enlarge the scope of the press to cover the texts for secondary schools and university students. This will have to be done in collaboration with the J&K University. The project is estimated to entail an outlay of Rs 9,00,000.

TARGETS FOR EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES - FOURTH PLAN

Stage	(Figures in lakhs)									
						Schooling facilities (%)				
	1967-68	1968-69	1973-74	1969-74	1969-70	State	All India			
					1968-69	1973-74	1965-66	1968-69	1973-74	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<u>Class I-V</u>										
Total	3.11	3.37	4.86	1.49	0.40	65.7	85.7	78	79	92
Boys	2.26	2.45	2.95	0.50	0.21	94.0	100.0	98	97	107
Girls	0.85	0.92	1.91	0.99	0.19	37.4	70.0	58	60	77
<u>Classes VI-VIII</u>										
Total	0.89	0.99	1.70	0.71	0.12	38.7	60.0	31	35	46
Boys	0.70	0.77	1.31	0.54	0.09	49.0	90.0	44	48	61
Girls	0.19	0.22	0.39	0.17	0.03	17.9	29.0	17	21	30
<u>Classes IX-XI</u>										
Total	0.49	0.53	0.90	0.37	0.06	28.0	43.0	18	19	25
Boys	0.39	0.42	0.71	0.29	0.05	42.0	67.0	27	28	35
Girls	0.10	0.11	0.19	0.08	0.01	12.1	19.0	8	9	13
<u>University/Collegiate</u> (Arts.Commerce & Science)										
Science only	0.132	0.145	0.230	0.085	0.005					
-----NA-----										
<u>Teachers:</u>										
Elementary No	12946	13145	15505	2360	477					
% Trained	63.7	73.4	100.0	100.0	81.7					
Secondary	6362	6703	7402	690	139					
% age trained	82.7	80.7	99.8	99.8	82.0					

**JAMMU & KASHMIR FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN**  
**SCHEME-WISE OUTLAY AS SUGGESTED BY WORKING GROUP**

		(Rs in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Sector/Scheme	Fourth Plan 1969-74		1969-70	
		Total	Capital	Total	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><u>I. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</u></b>					
1.	Expansion of educational facilities for the age-group 6-11	104.43	-	7.05	-
2.	Upgrading of Schools age-group 11-14 (Addition of classes 7th and 8th)	44.67	-	2.86	-
3.i)	Provision of Science equipment in Primary Schools (Lower and Higher)	9.37	-	1.87	-
	ii) Science Unit Institute of Education	1.00	-	0.20	-
iii)	Work experience	5.04	-	0.99	-
4.	Special Programmes for Girls Education	5.00	-	0.19	-
5.	Construction of School Buildings under local Initiative.	20.00	20.00	4.00	4.00
5.ii)	Equipment for lower and higher primary schools	9.38	-	1.88	-
6.	Establishment of TextBook	4.01	-	0.74	-
7.	Reduction in wastage and stagnation.	4.00	-	0.10	-
<b>TOTAL: ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</b>		<b>206.90</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>19.88</b>	<b>4.00</b>

**SECONDARY EDUCATION**

1.	Upgrading of middle schools to high schools etc. (Boys and girls)	43.59	-	2.97	-
2.	Improvement of Science Education in high/higher secondary schools (boys and girls)	88.29	-	10.25	-
3.	Qualitative improvement of Secondary Schools	2.08	-	0.41	-
4.	Special Programmes of Girls' Education	6.00	6.00	1.20	1.20
4.	Incentive awards to teachers.	0.25	-	0.05	-

.....contd.

6. Construction/renovation of Secondary.				
School buildings(boys and girls)	56.91	56.91	11.53	1E.55
II.				
Total/Secondary Education	197.12	62.91	26.41	12.75
III. University Education.	/ 31.58	16.25	8.27	5.00
1. Opening of New Colleges.	/125.16	42.46	16.63	10.00
2. Improvement of existing colleges.	/ 3.50	--	0.50	--
3. Educational & subject tour	/ 2.00	--	0.20	--
4. Orientation & refresher courses	/ 5.00	--	0.75	--
5. Scholarships	/21.00	21.00	4.20	4.20
6. Loans to post Graduate students	/ 5.00	--	0.05	--
7. Students Amenities	/10.00	10.00	0.45	--
8. Construction of staff quarters.	/55.00	--	11.00	--
9. Grants to University	/5.00	--	0.50	--
10. Matching share for UGC assistance.	/			
<b>TOTAL III - University Education</b>	<b>263.24</b>	<b>89.71</b>	<b>42.55</b>	<b>19.20</b>
IV. <u>Teachers Training -</u>				
1. Expansion of Teacher Training Programme (Girsl)	7.07	--	1.92	---
2. Refresher courses for elementary teachers.	3.00	--	0.60	--
3. Teachers Training at secondary stage(Girfl).	3.55	--	0.44	---
4. Additional Staff for Teachers Training College.	1.87	--	0.20	--
5. Inservice Training of Secondary Teachers.	2.00	--	0.40	--
6. Development and expansion of State Institution of Education.	5.00	--	0.20	---
<b>TOTAL IV TEACHERS TRAINING</b>	<b>22.49</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>---</b>
V. <u>Social Education</u>				
Adult literacy programmes etc. (Pilot Project).	5.00	--	0.15	--
<b>Total V. Social Education</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>--</b>

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Other Educational Programmes

Strengthening of Educational Administration (boys and girls)	11.97	-	0.84	-
Refresher Courses for Executive and Admn. Officers.	1.50	-	0.30	-
School Broadcasting	5.00	-	1.00	-
Scholarships (Schools)	25.00	-	5.00	-
Educational Tours	5.50	-	1.10	-
Scholarships in Sainik Schools	35.25	-	4.85	-
Physical Education, Sports and Youth Welfare including N.F.C./Scouting & Girl Guiding/Stadia. etc.	30.00	-	6.85	-
Development and expansion of libraries	28.10	-	4.49	-
Setting up of a Printing Press for Book production	9.00	-	2.00	-
<b>Total VI Other Educational Programmes</b>	<b>151.32</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26.43</b>	<b>-</b>

H. Cultural Programmes

Consolidation and Expansion of the Academy of Arts, Culture and languages.	38.00	12.00	7.00	3.60
Re-organisation & Development of Archaeology and Museums	4.00	-	0.82	-
<b>Total VI. Cultural Programmes</b>	<b>42.00</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>7.82</b>	<b>3.60</b>

<b>Total General Education</b>	<b>888.07</b>	<b>184.62</b>	<b>127.00</b>	<b>39.53</b>
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STATE : JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR

## OUTLAY FOR THE FOURTH PLAN

Sector	Outlay for the Fourth Plan old	%age of outlay to the total	Proposed by the State Government		Recommended by the Working Group		%age of Fol. Col. 6 to total	%age of Outlay for 1969-70 to total	Outlay for 1969-70	
			Total	Capital	Total	Capital			Prop. by State	Recom. by W.G.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Govt. 10	11
Elementary Education	196.39	25.5	198.87	20.00	206.90	20.00	20.3	23.3	19.78	19.88
Secondary Education	220.80	28.7	197.12	62.91	197.12	62.91	20.2	22.3	26.41	26.41
University Education	180.28	23.4	243.24	79.71	263.24	89.71	22.9	29.6	37.55	37.55
Teacher Training	95.14	12.4	134.54	-	22.49	-	13.6	2.5	24.73	3.76
Social Education	15.00	2.0	-	-	5.00	-	-	0.6	-	0.15
Other Edl. Programmes	21.80	3.5	162.23	3.00	151.32	-	18.7	17.0	30.89	26.43
Cultural Programmes	35.00	4.5	42.00	12.00	42.00	12.00	4.3	4.7	7.82	7.82
Total ; General Edn.	754.41	100.0	978.00	177.62	838.07	184.62	100.0	100.6	147.18	127.00
Total Outlay for State Plan	12600.00		17233.65					3493.66		
%age of outlay on Genl. Edn. to total State Outlay	6.1		5.7					4.2		

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN  
(GENERAL EDUCATION)

K E R A L A

- Part I Report of the Working Group
- Part II Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan  
of General Education for ~~Kerala~~ State

Annexures

- I Selected Targets for expansion of facilities.
- II Financial Implications of Schemes  
included in the Plan
- III Sectoral Financial Outlays in the old  
and new Fourth Plan.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
( PLANNING UNIT )

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE WORKING GROUP HELD  
ON 9TH NOVEMBER, 1968 IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,  
NEW DELHI, TO DISCUSS THE DRAFT FOURTH PLAN IN  
GENERAL EDUCATION OF KERALA.

....

Present:

Ministry of Education

1. Shri J.P. Naik ..... Chairman
2. Shri R.S. Chitkara
3. Col. P. Dayal
4. Shri C.K. Mullick

Planning Commission

5. Shri D.P. Nayar
6. Shri A.H. Hemrajani
7. Shri P. Shankar

University Grants Commission

8. Shri R.K. Chhabra

N.C.E.R.T.

9. Dr. S.K. Mitra

State representatives

10. Shri Shankar Narayan
11. Shri P.K. Umashankar
12. Shri A.K.N. Nambiar

Summary of Discussions

I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

1.1 The overall outlay for the New Fourth Five Year Plan of Kerala as proposed by the State Govt. is Rs. 466.75 crores as against Rs. 293 crores for the old Fourth Plan. In the old Fourth Plan, General Education received Rs. 22.26 crores i.e. 7.6% of the total outlay while in the New Fourth Five Year Plan, general education receives Rs. 23.65 crores or 5.1% of the proposed State Plan outlay. Although the allocation for general education remains, in absolute terms, more or less at the same level as in the old Fourth Plan, its relative percentage to the total outlay has dropped.

1.2 It was pointed out by the representative of the Planning Commission that the State Plan may not go beyond

Rs. 250 crores because the State resources, which were estimated at Rs. 90 crores at the time of the old Fourth Plan, had gone down to Rs. 25 crores for the New Fourth Five Year Plan and the central assistance for the New Fourth Plan would be of about the same order as in the old Fourth Plan. In which event, the allocations for education may be cut down still further.

1.3 The Working Group felt that the policy of restrictive admissions on which the plan proposals were based may not work out in actual practice. It will be difficult to restrain the flow of enrolment from the primary to the secondary stage; and so on. The Working Group, therefore, felt that the provision for General Education was based on very conservative estimates and needed to be augmented.

1.4 The Working Group desired that the Educational Plan of the State should ensure that a crore of essential programmes was implemented. This might include programmes of qualitative improvement at the school stage, programmes for reduction of wastage and stagnation, experimentation and vocationalisation of secondary education, etc.

## II. SECTORWISE OBSERVATIONS

2.1 Elementary Education: The State has already provided schooling facilities for almost all children in the age-group 6-11. The additional enrolment expected during the Fourth Plan period is 4 lakhs which is just enough to keep pace with the increase in population. In view of financial constraints, it is proposed to restrict the appointment of teachers and to accommodate the additional enrolment by increasing the teacher-pupil ratio. While appreciating the need for economy, the Working Group felt that the present allocation was rather low and recommended an increase in the provision for this programme from Rs. 330 lakhs to Rs. 350 lakhs.

2.2. The State representatives pointed out that it was proposed to abolish the shift system in Standard III and to make up for the increase in expenditure by introducing shift in Standards I and II throughout the State. The Working Group welcomed the proposal but pointed out that there are several difficulties in it which may have to be examined in detail. For instance, in the Malabar area the enrolment was generally so low that there was hardly any point in introducing the shift system. The Group felt that the problem should be examined in greater detail and a concrete plan of action should be developed.

2.3 In Kerala the shift system has been in operation over several years and on a very large scale. In fact, it may be said that Kerala is the only State in India which has the largest and the longest experience of the shift system. It is necessary to evaluate this experience and to make it available

to the country as a whole, especially because the lack of resources is compelling almost every State to think of adopting the shift system. The Working Group, therefore, recommended that the Ministry of Education, Planning Commission, NCERT and the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration should set up an expert team to evaluate the practical working of the shift system in Kerala and to suggest the manner in which it may be extended to those parts of the country where it was needed or could be adopted with advantage.

2.4 The problem of wastage and stagnation at the primary stage exists in Kerala also, although on a smaller scale. The Working Group, therefore, recommended that Kerala should participate in the national programme of reducing wastage and stagnation at the primary stage on the lines recommended by the National Seminar. This was agreed to and a provision of Rs. 16 lakhs was made for the purpose.

2.5 There are extreme variations on educational development between the different districts of Kerala. There is, therefore, an urgent need of developing district plans in Kerala State. The Working Group recommended that the State Institute of Education, Kerala, should take up this problem of formulation and implementation of district plans in the State. It should be assisted by the Ministry of Education, the Planning Commission, the NCERT and the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration.

2.6 The State Government have proposed an outlay of Rs.150 lakhs for the improvement of physical condition of existing departmental primary schools which, in practice, means special repairs to buildings. It was explained by the State representative that this provision was made on the assumption that 50 per cent contribution would be forthcoming from private agencies. But the expectation was not likely to be fulfilled as the amount was intended for the improvement of existing buildings and not for new buildings. The Working Group appreciated the need for this improvement and felt that the proposed outlay was inadequate for this purpose. It, therefore, recommended that this may be raised to Rs. 200 lakhs.

2.7 In view of the large construction programme undertaken by the State, it is extremely essential that it should fully avail itself of the cheap designs and economy devices developed at the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee. The Working Group, therefore, strongly recommended action oriented to this purpose. It also suggested that the acceptance of the new ideas would be easier if a few proto-type buildings were actually constructed in the State. It, therefore, requested the Department to provide a sum of a lakh of rupees for the construction of proto-type school buildings on the lines recommended by the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee.

2.8 In the age-group 11-14, the State Government has proposed a target of additional enrolment of 1.05 lakhs and has provided for the appointment of only 3,000 teachers. The Working Group felt that it will not be possible to restrict enrolment at this stage. It estimated that the additional enrolment at this stage would not be less than 3 lakhs. The Group, therefore, recommended the appointment of 6,000 teachers ( instead of 3,000 proposed in the Plan ) and raised the proposed outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs accordingly to Rs. 500 lakhs.

2.9 The outlay on Elementary Education as recommended by the Working Group thus comes to Rs. 1183.00 lakhs as against Rs. 847.00 lakhs proposed by the State Government.

2.10 Secondary Education: The State Government proposes to restrict enrolment at the Secondary stage by instituting an entrance test at this stage. A provision of Rs. 150 lakhs has been made in the Plan for an additional enrolment of about 40,000 maintaining the percentage of enrolment at the existing level of 29. The Working Group felt that this restriction on admissions would mostly affect the socially backward classes and would not be desirable, nor will it be feasible in practice. It, therefore, recommended that a provision of Rs. 300 lakhs may be made for an additional enrolment of 1.50 lakhs.

2.11 It was understood that the State Government had, under its consideration, a proposal to make education free to the end of Class X. In the present financial situation in the State, the Working Group was of the view that the stage to make secondary education free had not yet arrived. The appropriate policy for the State to adopt at this stage was to increase fee, if possible, and to balance it with an adequate provision of free studentships to the needy. The Group also pointed out that the desire of the State Govt. to control admissions to secondary education was not compatible with the idea of making it free.

2.12 The Group was of the view that the outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs proposed for the improvement of physical conditions of departmental secondary schools was low and recommended that it should be raised to Rs. 100 lakhs. The Group also observed that the departmental schools were lagging behind the private schools in educational standards and urged that special efforts should be made to improve the situation.

2.13. The total outlay for secondary education thus comes to Rs. 530 lakhs as against Rs. 355 lakhs proposed by the State Government.

2.14 University Education: The Working Group appreciated the State Government's proposal of re-organising the pre-university course in such a way that the teaching is adapted to that of the secondary school stage and the two year course is made a terminal one. This step will help the State Government in reducing pressure on admissions at the degree level as the State Government also proposes to declare the ten-year school and two year higher secondary school to be the general qualifications for certain services.

2.15 The State Government proposes to open only one college in Malabar area. The Working Group suggested that this restriction on opening new colleges will have to be amended to the extent necessary in order to correct regional imbalances.

2.16 Regarding the provision of facilities for post-graduate and research, the UGC representative drew attention to the following policy decision of the U.G.C.

"The U.G.C. feels that the Act of a University should not, by law, exclude colleges from participating in post-graduate education for conducting their own post-graduate classes. However it is most important that in practice (i) post-graduate courses are only started, whether in a University or a College, when it can be ensured that facilities of staff, library and laboratory would be adequate to achieve proper standards; (ii) available facilities relevant to post-graduate courses should be pooled together to obtain maximum advantage; and as such colleges located, say, within 10 miles radius at the headquarters of a University, should not provide post-graduate courses on their own but the teachers (qualified) of these colleges may participate in post-graduate teaching conducted by the University (as for example in the case of Delhi University); and further there should be provision for research, as at the post-graduate stage teaching and research should go together."

"With regard to the setting up of University Centres of Post-graduate Studies, it is felt that this may be taken up only by Universities which have well established departments of post-graduate studies at the headquarters, so that the Universities are in a position to provide adequate assistance and offer guidance for the development of post-graduate centres. These centres can generally be organised only at places which have a cluster of good colleges providing a sound base of undergraduate education".

2.17 The Working Group suggested a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs in the State Plan as a matching share for the implementation of U.G.C. schemes at the collegiate level. It also approved the state share of Rs. 47.03 lakhs for the programmes of University of Kerala and University centre at Ernakulam and Rs. 76.45 lakhs for Campus development and spill-over items of Kozhikode University to lift U.G.C. assistance. It was, however, suggested that the details

of schemes may be worked out on the basis of assistance available from the U.G.C.

2.18 The proposed outlays of Rs. 127.50 lakhs for buildings and Rs. 100.00 lakhs for starting new courses under continuing schemes were reduced to Rs. 100.00 lakhs and Rs. 75 lakhs respectively. Provision for NCC was reduced from Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs as it was felt that there will not be much expansion in N.C.C. programmes.

2.19. The provision of Rs. 143 lakhs for National Loan Scholarships in the State Plan was deleted as this was a Central Scheme.

2.20 The Working Group thus recommended an outlay of Rs. 662.53 lakhs for University Education against an outlay of Rs. 838.03 lakhs proposed by the State Government.

2.21 Teacher Training: The proposed outlay of Rs. 68.75 lakhs was approved.

2.22 Social Education: The proposed outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs for libraries was approved.

2.23 Other Educational Programmes: The proposed outlay of Rs. 151 lakhs for other education programme was approved.

2.24 Cultural Programme: The proposed outlay of Rs. 85 lakhs was approved.

2.25 Centrally Sponsored Scheme: As in the case of other States, a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs was recommended as State share for the centrally sponsored scheme of Book Production in Regional languages at the University stage.

### III. SPECIAL PROGRAMMES TO BE FOLLOWED UP

3.1 Kerala has a rich experience of educational development which needs to be evaluated and made available to other States.

3.2 The Working Group noted that the programmes given below need to be worked out in detail and followed up on a continuing basis. In this, the State Education Department and the State Institute of Education should cooperate with the Ministry of Education, the Planning Commission, the NCERT and Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration.

(1) Preparation of a review of educational development in the State since 1947;

(2) Preparation of a perspective Plan on educational development spread over the next 15-20 years;

(3) Programmes of qualitative improvement at the school stage and, in connection with them, the development of the State Institute of Education;

(4) The development of a State level group on school buildings and intensive efforts to reduce costs on construction through adoption of modern techniques; and

(5) Emphasis on core programmes which would include all programmes of qualitative improvement.

#### IV. FINAL ALLOCATION RECOMMENDED

4.1 As against the proposed outlay of Rs. 2364.78 lakhs the Working Group recommended an outlay of Rs. 2725.28 lakhs for the Fourth Plan. For 1969-70 an outlay of Rs. 355.50 lakhs including Rs. 2 lakhs for wastage and stagnation and Rs. 4 lakhs as State share for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme was recommended. The table on next page shows the allocations to different sectors of education, as proposed by the State Government and as recommended by the Working Group.

ALLOCATION FOR THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN - KERALA

Sector	Fourth Plan 1969-70 to 1973-74			1969-70		
	Allocations proposed by the State Government.	Allocations suggested by Working Group.	Increase (+) Reducation(-)	Allocations suggested by the State Government	Allocations suggested by the Working Group	Increase (+) Reducation (-)
1	2	3	4	4.5	6	7
I. Elementary Education	847.00	1183.00	(+) 336.00 (1)	116.40	127.00	(+) 10.60
II. Secondary Education	355.00	530.00	(+) 175.00 (2)	62.10	67.10	(+) 5.00
III. University Education	838.03	662.53	(-) 175.50 (3)	113.60	100.00	(-) 13.60
IV. Teacher Training	68.75	68.75	-	15.20	15.20	-
V. Social Education	20.00	20.00	-	4.00	4.00	-
VI. Other Programme	151.00	151.00	-	25.45	25.45	-
VII. Cultural Programmes	85.00	85.00	-	12.75	12.75	-
Total (General Education) State Share of Centrally Sponsored Scheme:	2364.78	2700.28	(+) 335.50	349.50	351.50	(+) 2.00
Book Productions at the University Stage	-	25.00	(+) 25.00	-	4.00	(+) 4.00
Grand Total	2364.78	2725.28	(+) 360.50	349.50	355.50	(+) 6.00

(1) Indicates increase of Rs. 270 lakhs for additional enrolment, Rs. 50 lakhs for improvement of physical conditions in primary schools and Rs. 16 lakhs for reduction of wastage and stagnation.

(2) Indicates increase of Rs. 150 lakhs for additional enrolment and Rs. 25 lakhs for improvement of physical conditions in Secondary Schools.

(3) As a result of following changes:

Buildings	(-) 27.50
New Courses	(-) 25.00
U.G.C. Schemes	(+) 50.00
National Loan	(-) 143.00
Scholarships	



## PART II

### Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan of General Education for Kerala.

#### Introduction

After independence the National Government came forward with a crash programme to expand educational facilities all over India together with a solemn constitutional assurance that education upto the age of 14 would be made free. In the field of higher education too, Colleges and Universities sprang up all over India to impart higher education of the traditional all over India to impart higher education of the traditional type. Even professional education was allowed to go ahead in the traditional way. As a result of all these steps the time old balance between supply and demand in the field of education has broken down miserably. In States like Kerala educated employment has reached a stage of explosion.

The sophistication acquired during the secondary school course is such that most of the boys and girls have developed a sort of aversion for manual work. The presumption of every student is that the secondary school examination is only a stepping stone to collegiate education. The percentage of pass at the pre-degree level too is very low resulting in a tremendous waste of energy and money.

The time is up for the secondary education to be given a new direction with a view to avoid the colossal waste of energy and money. We have to be guided by the example of countries where general education itself is to a considerable extent polytechnical.

4. In view of this, following reforms are proposed to be implemented during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

- 1) Polytechnicalisation of general education from the middle school onwards.
- 2) Raising up the admission age to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  plus
- 3) Institution of admission test at the secondary stage.
- 4) Diversion of the less talented from the general stream of education at different stages.
- 5) Transformation of the pre-degree course to suit class room teaching of the secondary school.
- 6) Selective admission to degree course.
- 7) Rationalisation of post-graduate course and research under the Universities.
- 8) Control over the starting of schools and colleges.

In the modern State, education is much more than a social service. It is a long term national investment. As such it should yield additional national income in course of time. It is therefore proposed to effect a thorough reorganisation of the existing system of education with the object of deriving maximum benefit, both personnel and national. The Fourth Plan has been formulated against this background.

Sectoral Approach :

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Pre-Primary Education

Pre-primary education will be left exclusively to the voluntary sector. State's responsibility will be limited to the training of teachers for pre-primary schools, organisation of service for the guidance of workers in the fields of pre-primary education and sanction of grant-in-aid to a small number of well-run schools. It is proposed to

bring nearly 100 pre-primary schools under aid programme. The payment of grant-in-aid to the existing private nursery schools will be continued. A State unit will be organised for improvement of pre-primary education. The unit will provide guidance and assistance to pre-primary schools.

Primary education.

Additional Enrolment in the age group 6-11.

Kerala has already achieved 100% enrolment in the age-group 6-11. The additional enrolment expected during the Fourth Plan period is 4 lakhs which is due to the natural increase of population. This increase in enrolment is proposed to be accommodated by increasing the number of divisions in the existing schools and by increasing the pupil-teacher ratio. Starting of new schools will be discouraged except in backward areas marked out in the survey reports.

Minimum age for admissions :

In accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission it is proposed to raise the age of admission from 5 to 5½ years plus from the beginning of the academic year 1969-70. This will help to reduce the pressure of enrolment considerably in the near future.

Shift system :

It is proposed to abolish shift system in Standard III and to make up for the increase expenditure due to abolition of shift in Standard III, it is proposed to introduce shift in standards I and II throughout the State.

Stagnation and Wastage :

Steps necessary to arrest stagnation and wastage at the primary stage will be undertaken on a modest scale.

Teacher-pupil ratio and appointment of teachers.

The teacher-pupil ratio in Standards III and above will be 1 : 50. In Standards I and II which will be run on shift, a more favourable ratio will be maintained.

Provision has been made for the appointment of 3500 teachers during the period of lower primary stage. Schemes have also been included for providing minimum furniture and equipment to new c lasses. Government's share on the cost of buildings to be additionally put up will be 50% and the balance will have to be met by local contributions.

Additional enrolment in the age-group 11-14.

By the end of 1968-69, Kerala will have achieved 59% enrolment in the age group 14-11 years which is much higher than the national average. As the enrolment at the Lower Primary Stage is 100% it is not possible to arrest enrolment at the Upper-Primary stage to the extent desired. The additional enrolment expected is 1.05 lakhs during the plan period. Provision has been made for the appointment of only 3,000 teachers during the Plan period for upper primary stage. The restriction in the number of teachers will be effected by appropriate administrative measures.

Mid-day Meals :

The scheme for mid-day meals to necessitous children attending Lower Primary Schools will be continued during Fourth Plan.

Several of the Departmental Primary schools lack the minimum physical facilities. Construction of buildings, acquisition of land and purchase of equipments for schools during Fourth Plan are contemplated to improve the situations. Constructuion of buildings for the Inspectorate office.

More sub-districts are proposed to be created. Several of the sub-district offices do not have their own buildings. Provision has been made for the construction of buildings for 25 to 30 sub-district offices.

Improvement of Science Education :

The State has decided to go ahead with the improvement of science instruction at the Primary and secondary stages with immediate effect. New science curricula and text books will be prepared in the light of the recommendations of the Education Commission. The Fourth Plan includes schemes for laboratory accommodation in Departmental Training Schools and matching grants for laboratory buildings in Private Training Schools. Training of teachers will be undertaken on a large scale.

Work Experience Programme in selected U.P. Schools.

As an experimental measure, during the Fourth Plan, work experience programme will be introduced in a few upper primary schools with a view to create self reliance in the children. The experience gained in the schools must enable them to produce useful and marketable articles. Also the children will be taught how to take up themselves the repair of all modern contrivances of daily use in their own houses.

Teacher Education :

Improvement of the skills of teachers, particularly through in-service training will be taken on a priority basis. There are 104 Teacher Training Schools in the State, Several of them are uneconomic in size and illequipped. Considering the present unemployment and future requirements of T.T.C. holders, about 42 Training Schools which are uneconomic in size and ill-equipped will be closed down.

Amalgamation of Training Schools & Strengthening of Departmental Training Schools.

20. In the interest of long term economy and better organisation of programme, it is proposed to amalgamate Departmental Training Schools (where there are more than one Training establishment under the Department located near each other) in three places in the State. A few Departmental Training Schools will also be taken up for strengthening in respect of building, land and equipment.

Extension-cum-Inservice Training Centres :

21. It is proposed to open one centre in each Revenue District to serve as a centre of extension works with primary schools in the District and which will also serve for the inservice training of primary teachers on a whole time basis. Inservice training will also be given to a limited number of teachers and teacher educators.

SECONDARY EDUCATION :

Additional Enrolment (Age group 14-17):

22. The enrolment in this age-group is expected to be 29% at the end of 1968-69. The additional enrolment to be

achieved at the end of Fourth Plan will not be allowed to exceed by more than half a percent over the target of 29%. The additional enrolment expected is 8000 pupils in each year of the Fourth Plan.

23. High Schools will be opened only in places not served by existing institutions as revealed by the Educational Survey. A scheme of selective admission to High Schools will be introduced during the Fourth Plan. Pupils will be discouraged from the pursuit of general education beyond the primary stage unless they have the necessary aptitude for it.

Improvements of Physical conditions of Departmental Schools :

24. Provision has been made in the Fourth Plan for the construction of buildings for High Schools and for land acquisition and furniture and equipment. As in the case of primary schools, State's share of the cost of school buildings will be proportionate to the community effort.

Construction of buildings for District, Regional and Head Quarters Offices :

25. Funds have been allocated in the fourth Plan to meet the pressing needs in regard to permanent buildings including extension facilities to the Inspectorate and Directorate Offices.

Hindi Education: Appointment of additional Hindi teachers and Hindi Training Teachers :

26. The fourth Plan includes proposals under the Centrally-sponsored scheme for the appointment of 40 Hindi Teachers annually in High Schools. The Training College for Hindi Teachers at Trivandrum will be brought under the Plan programmes. No more additional Hindi Training colleges will

be started during the Fourth Plan.

Improvement of Science Education :

27. The teaching of mathematics and science in the schools will be reorganised and improved on modern lines. Provision has been made for the introduction of revised curricula in science and Mathematics from the school year 1970-71. Laboratory equipments will be supplied in High Schools during Fourth Plan.

Improvement of School Libraries :

28. During the Fourth Plan, library books and furniture will be supplied in selected Departmental High schools.

Work experience programme:

29. As in the case of upper Primary Schools, a few secondary schools will be selected for the introduction of work experience programme as a Pilot Project.

Other Educational Programmes  
(Schemes for Qualitative Improvement at School Stage)

State Institute of Education :

30. The State Institute of Education with all its attached units will continue to function during the fourth Plan also. An Educational Research Unit is proposed to be established. The State Institute will be strengthened in terms of staff and provision for programmes. The Institute will be responsible for the operation of programmes of institute of Primary and Basic Education, examination reforms, guidance and counselling, improvement of textbooks, revision and upgrading of curricula, English language teaching centre, State Unit for Audio Visual Education and Teacher improvement programme.

Establishment of an Institute of Primary and Basic Education:

31. An institution of Primary and Basic Education is



proposed to be started during the Fourth Plan. A staff Training Centre will also be established.

Institute of Science including appointment of Subject Inspectors in Science.

32. The Institute of Science is responsible for planning and implementation of all programmes connected with Science Education. Provision has been made for intensive inservice training of teachers of Science in High Schools. The programme of strengthening the Institute of Science will include schemes for designing simple scientific equipments for schools.

Improvement of Supervision :

33. Improvement of supervision is one of the key programmes contemplated on a priority basis. It is proposed to include the following scheme in the Fourth Plan.

(i) Creation of 3 new Education Districts :

34. In the interest of proper supervision of schools three more District Educational Officers will be set up during the Fourth Plan.

(ii) Increasing the number of sub-Districts :

35. 34 new Sub-Districts are proposed to be started during the Fourth Plan.

(iii) Appointment of subject Inspectors :

36. A scheme is included in the Fourth Plan to appoint 27 inspectors for the detailed assessment of teaching of individual school subjects. Subject Inspectors are also expected to give the lead in forming subjects Teachers Association in the Districts as one of the important means to

raise the professional competence of teachers.

(iv) Staff training centre :

37. Provision has been made for the organisation of regular training courses for Inspecting Officers at the proposed training centre.

Examination reforms :

38. The Major tasks envisaged under examination reforms are the introduction of training courses and evaluation, publication of brochures and booklets on evaluation for the benefit of the teachers in primary schools, internal assessment studies and investigation and strengthening of the evaluation unit.

Guidance and Counselling Programmes.

39. It is proposed to organise Guidance Programme at the primary and secondary stages. The Programmes includes continuous inservice training of teacher educators and teachers at the primary and secondary stage in guidance and counselling.

Improvement of Text Books and Provision for Supplementary Reading Materials.

40. The Department of Education, chiefly through the State Institute of Education, should necessarily bring out sufficient number of publications for improving the quality of education. Provision has been made for preparing and printing Hand Books and Instruction materials for teachers and supplementary reading materials for children including enrichment materials for gifted children and to establish Research Projects connected with improvement of curriculum and text books.

Revision and up-grading of Curricula:

41. Revision and upgrading of curricula is considered as a key programme for qualitative improvement to be developed on priority basis during the Fourth Plan and necessary financial allocation has been made for this programme.

Contribution to Regional Institute of English and Organisation of English Language Teaching Centres :

42. Contribution to the Regional Institute of English Bangalore will be continued. Provision has also been made for the organisation of English Language Teaching Centres for Primary Teachers.

Language Teachers' Training Centre :

43. The Fourth Plan contain proposals for the establishment of a centre for training of teachers engaged in teaching regional languages, Sanskrit and Arabic.

State Unit for Audio-Visual Education:

44. The importance of using films and film and other Audio-Visual materials in instruction has been widely recognised and Audio-Visual Unit is proposed to be started during the Fourth.

Other Educational Schemes

Education of the Handicapped Children :

45. Provision has been made for the training of teachers for the handicapped schools in the State, supply of equipments to schools and establishment of a model school for handicapped attached to the Medical College, Trivandrum.

Development of Sanskrit at School Stage :

46. Programmes are included in the Fourth Plan for the appointment of Sanskrit teachers in a few selected schools and also to undertake a minimum programme for improvement of sanskrit education at school stage.

Scholarships :

47. It has been proposed to award additional scholarships to school children on merit-cum-means basis during the Fourth Plan.

Assistance to Teachers Associations for approved programmes of Teacher Improvement :

48. Programmes meant to encourage Teacher Organisations to take up programmes for improvement of quality of teachers are proposed in the Fourth Plan.

Development of Physical Education.

49. It has been proposed to start short-term training courses in physical education for as many teachers as possible in Upper Primary and High School classes. Coaching programmes for pupils will be organised. Sports and games facilities will be extended. Specialised staff will be appointed in the Directorate to attend to all programmes of physical education.

Training Colleges :

50. Proposals are included for the continued running of the hostel and the acquisition of land and construction of a Women's Hostel for Government Training College, Tellicherry. Provision has also been made for the renovation of the building especially of the roofing of the Government Training Colleges at Trivandrum, Trichur, Tellicherry and

Calicut.

Re-organisation of Pre-degree course :

51. The pre-degree course of two years now conducted in the colleges will be so reorganised as to make it part of the Higher Secondary Course. To start with, the classes will be organised in the colleges themselves. But they will be kept under the supervisory control of an independent authority on which the University and the Department of Education have proper representation.

Local Educational Authorities :

52. Local Educational Authorities will be created with a view to raise local finances for the betterment of schools, to help local education officers in solving administrative problems, in which teachers and managements are usually involved, to enlist local attention and co-operation for the better working of the schools, and also to plan further expansion of education.

Libraries :

53. Provision has been made to improve the existing libraries and start new libraries whenever they are found essential.

Three Language formulae :

54. Mother tongue will be made compulsory from standard I onwards till the termination of the Secondary Education and Hindi with Tamil, Kannada etc. as alternatives to be offered as second languages. English with other European Languages as alternatives will be offered as third language.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

1. Re-organisation of Pre-degree course :

There are 116 Colleges for general education in Kerala State including the junior colleges. Most of them (107) are having pre-degree classes. The facilities available in most of the junior colleges are too meagre.

The Pre-degree course in the present set up of education is almost a waste. All those who pass out of the 10 year school normally aspire for the pre-degree course mainly because the ten-year school does not complete secondary education and also does not take the children anywhere. Those who go up for the pre-degree course are not developed enough to fit into the system of collegiate teaching now obtained at the pre-degree level. Many of them fail at the final examination and a good percentage of them stop at that level. Among those who go up for degree courses there are many who are unfit for these courses. Their entry into colleges only enhances the congestion in the first degree classes. It is highly desirable, therefore, to re-organise the pre-degree course in such a way that the teaching is brought down to the secondary level and the two year course is made a terminal one.

As a first step, the following changes will be effected in the immediate future.

- (i) Pre-degree classes in all the colleges will be re-organised to suit class room teaching of the secondary school standard.
- (ii) All academic matters relating to Pre-degree courses will be brought under the control of an independent authority on which both the University and the Department of Education will be properly represented.
- (iii) Ten-year school and two-year secondary school will be declared to be the minimum general qualification for all services. -/-

2. Enhancing the Standard of Higher Education.

The standard of education is being diluted according to the average talent of the student population, which is coming down every year. This is perhaps the problem immediately to be confronted within the field of higher education in Kerala.

The reasons for the backwardness of our institutions of higher education are two-fold. One is, as already pointed out, the dilution of standard necessitated by the pressure of the less talented on the higher courses of study. Another is the retention of outmoded syllabuses at all ends. The following steps are proposed for tuning up the standard of higher education, improving its content and capacity to meet the requirements for the percentage.

1. Weeding out the less talented from the general stream of higher education.
2. Revitalising the content of education.
3. Laying down a norm for admission to degree courses.

3. No more Colleges during the Fourth Plan.

It is a fact that the annual intake at the degree level in Kerala is disproportionately high. A large number of those who go up for the degree courses are really unfit for them. Most of them join the degree courses merely with the hope of improving their general education which unfortunately is incomplete even after the pre-degree course.

Many of the candidates who come up for the first degree course are drawn from low income and working class families. An investment ranging between Rs.7,500 and Rs.20,000 by such families is a high financial commitment on their part.

Unemployment or under employment of those who have done first degree courses is too painful a return for the investment such families have to make. Under-employment of those who secured post graduate degree would be too heavy a loss.

With the measures proposed to revitalise higher education, it should be possible to limit the over flush for the degree courses in Kerala. If that much is achieved there will be no need for more Arts and Science colleges in the near future. Something like a moratorium will be declared against the unceasing urge to start new colleges. But an exemption to this rule may have to be made by starting a college in Malabar area.

4. Adoption of Mother-tongue as medium of instruction:

Since the communication of modern knowledge through a foreign language has already proved to be ineffective, the medium of instruction in schools and colleges will be the mother tongue.

As a first step, the switch-over will be effected in the pre-degree classes which are proposed to be reorganised along the lines of higher secondary course. The teachers will be called upon to use the existing text books but to do class room teaching in their own dialect borrowing as many terms as necessary from English; and therefore, there will be no need to wait for the arrival of suitable text books in Malayalam for all subjects. The international terminology in Science subjects will be incorporated as such into the regional medium together with equivalent



terms available in the regional language. The adoption of international terminology would facilitate inter-State traffic of modern thought within India.

5. Study of Languages:

At the pre-degree and degree levels the study of mother-tongue and its literature will be made compulsory. Hindi will not be offered as alternative to mother-tongue.

6. Abolition of Oriental Title Courses:

At present only degree holders are permitted to do languages at University level. But the oriental title holders continue to be language teachers in schools. Oriental courses like Vidwan, Sahitya Visarad, etc. are considered to be equivalent to graduation from the University. The Oriental Title holders employed as language teachers are not fit to handle other classes even as step gaps. The language teachers in secondary schools who are only Oriental Title holders are thus below other teachers who are graduate in their subjects both in equipment and competence.

Most of the degree colleges in the State including Government Colleges conduct degree courses in languages. The annual financial commitment for the degree courses in languages is very large. On an average the number of students available for these courses is very small. The language courses now obtained in the degree colleges are perhaps the most uneconomic courses under the present circumstances. It is, therefore, highly desirable that the Oriental Title courses are abolished along with a declaration by the Government that graduates alone will

be appointed in secondary schools to do languages.

7. Assistance to Affiliated Colleges:

Many of the colleges affiliated to the Kerala University are not having sufficient accommodation and equipment. Neither the University nor the Government is in a position to provide such colleges with financial assistance to tide over this difficulty. The lack of facilities is, to a certain extent, responsible for the low standard of their performance. The U.G.C. will be requested to assist the affiliated colleges in the State according to their needs.

8. Universities:

During the last ten years the number of colleges in the State has mounted up to 157. It has become physically impossible for the Kerala University, whose headquarters are at Trivandrum, to extend its effective control to all the colleges. Also the administrative work at the headquarters has become so heavy that its efficiency is very often questioned. A new Department of History will be started at Trivandrum. Provision is also made to meet the expenditure for shifting the University Departments to Sreekaryam.

8 (a) University of Calicut:

The University of Calicut has already come into existence. It is to be an affiliating type of University whose control will be extended to the four northern districts - half of the State. Including the professional colleges there will be more than 50 colleges under its

administration. It will have, in addition, a few research Departments which will be organised in course of time in tune with the industrial and cultural requirements of the area under its jurisdiction.

8(b) University Centre, Ernakulam:

The University of Ernakulam too is to take shape soon. This University will be a federal type of University whose activities will be confined to the "Greater Cochin" area and whose main emphasis will be on scientific research oriented to industrial development. The research programmes of the University of "Greater Cochin" will be closely linked up with the technological needs of the industries. New Departments of Applied Economics and Commerce will be started and the existing Business Management courses at Ernakulam will be expanded to cope up with the demand of managerial personnel both in the public and private sectors.

Scheme for Management Development of Unemployed Engineering Graduates

The present employment position of Engineering Graduates is so desperate that most of these graduates are bound to remain unemployed for some years to come. This is a frustrating situation from the point of view of these young people and a great waste from the material point of view. So it is proposed to give them an intensive programme of Management training. Such a programme is bound to be of great assistance to develop them and make them better acceptable to industrial undertakings all over the country. It will also enable

many of them to start business ventures of their own. Provision is made to train 50 to 60 Engineering Graduates a year in the school of Management studies in the Ernakulam University Centre.

9. Research:

After independence considerable effort has been made by our Universities, institutes of sciences and national laboratories under the active patronage of Government of India in the sphere of scientific research. During the last 7 or 8 years large amounts have been spent by the Kerala University over its research Departments. It may be observed that the performance of many of the research departments of the Kerala University so far has not been very encouraging. It is highly desirable that the research departments under our universities are overhauled and strengthened with better talents from outside if necessary. As suggested by the Education Commission it is necessary to consider the question of setting up a Board of Research with powers to co-ordinate, supervise and guide the research projects undertaken by the Universities in Kerala with the object of avoiding duplication and waste.

10. Post-graduate Courses by University Departments:

The departments of higher research under the University need not undertake to do post-graduate courses the counterparts of which are already in existence in the major colleges of the State. The number of M.As and M.Sc.s. produced annually in the State is already far beyond the need.

11. Construction of buildings and playgrounds for colleges:

During the Fourth Plan, construction of buildings for the college for women, Trivandrum, Government Victoria College, Palghat; Government Arts and Science College, Calicut and Government Sanskrit College, Pattambi, is proposed to be taken up. In addition, construction of Laboratories and Lecture Halls for the Government Brennen College, Tellicherry, Government College, Madappally and Government College, Kasargode will be taken up or completed. The construction of Play-Grounds for Government Colleges, Madappally is also expected to be completed during the Plan period.

12. Continuing the new degree courses:

It is proposed to continue the new Degree Courses started in the Government Arts and Science College, Calicut and Pre-Degree, Degree and Post Graduate Courses started in the Sanskrit College, Pattambi. The Evening Classes for Degree Courses in the University College, Trivandrum and Maharaja's College, Ernakulam will be continued. The special B.Sc. Courses in the three Government colleges at Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Palghat, B.Sc. Zoology Course in the Government College, Kasargod and the M.A. Economics course in the Government Victoria College, Palghat are also proposed to be continued.

13. Construction of Staff Quarters:

The construction of staff quarters for the Government College, Madappally is to be taken up and completed during the Plan period.

14. Strengthening of educational administration :

Another proposal is the strengthening of educational administration at the colleges and Directorate level. The preliminary works for the construction of new buildings for the Directorate are over and the construction is expected to be completed during the period. The partly implemented scheme of strengthening of staff position of the Directorate and colleges will be continued. Provision for the purchase of necessary equipments like furniture etc. and additional staff for the Directorate and Colleges has been made during the period.

15. U.G.C. Schemes :

It is also proposed to implement the schemes assisted by the University Grants Commission. The construction of Ladies Hostel for Government Victoria College, Palghat, construction of Auditoriums for the University college, Trivandrum and Government Brennen College, Tellicherry is proposed to be taken up and completed. The University Grants Commission assisted scheme of the Development of Post Graduate Studies in basic science subjects in the University College, Trivandrum and in the Maharaja's College, Ernakulam will be completed during the period. There is provision for the purchase of Laboratory equipments for the college for Women and the establishment of the Text Book libraries.

CULTURAL PROGRAMMES

1. Development of the Swathi Thirunal College of Music and Music Academies :

The Swathi Thirunal Academy has been raised to the status of a College from the year 1962-63 for imparting advanced instruction in different branches of music. The Plan

provision is intended for the further development of this institution. It is also proposed to undertake the development of the Music Academies.

2. Development of Shri Chitra Art Gallery :

It is proposed to construct an Art Gallery building with modern amenities and with two separate sections, one for painting and the other for sculpture. It is also proposed to construct an auditorium of a small size. In view of the educative value of lectures on art and the need for enlightening the public on aesthetic experience, it is proposed to provide adequate facilities for such lectures. Provision will be made for the purchase of paintings, models and sculptures. A well illustrated book with descriptive notes on the Art of Raja Ravi Varma will be brought out during the Fourth Plan period.

3. Kerala Sahitya Academi :

The Academi has various schemes for the development of Malayalam Language and Literature. It gives financial aid to authors and Institutions for production of childrens' literature. Provision has been made for giving grant-in-aid to the Academy for the implementation of its scheme.

4. Kerala Kala Mandalam :

During the Fourth Plan, funds are set apart for the development of the activities of the Kerala Kala Mandalam which is the pioneer institution in South India giving teaching in Kathakali and other ancient arts of Kerala.

5. Kerala Sangeetha Nataka Academi :

It is proposed to construct a building for the Academi. The existing schemes will be continued during the Fourth Plan also.

6. Memorials for men of arts and letters :

Memorials have already been constructed for Thunchathu Ezhuthachan and Kumaran Asan. It is proposed to continue the schemes to erect memorials for Kunchan Nambiar and other eminent poets and writers of Kerala during the Fourth Plan.

7. Financial assistance to men of arts/letters in indigent circumstances.

The scheme for giving financial assistance to men of arts/letters in indigent condition during the Fourth Plan is also proposed. Two-thirds of the expenditure will be met by the Central Government.

8. Kerala Lalitha Kala Academi :

The Academi was formed in 1962 with a view to encourage Fine Arts like painting, sculpture etc. Provision has been made for giving grant-in-aid to the Academi for continuing the present activities and also for the construction of building for its activities.

9. Kerala Gazetteers :

The major work during the Fourth Plan will be the completion of the present work connected with the



preparation of District Gazetteers. The preliminary work on the State Gazetteers series and the history volume of this series will also be taken up. In addition, it is proposed to take up the work of translation and publication of the District Gazetteers in Malayalam. Necessary provision has been made in the Fourth Plan.

10. State Archives :

During the Fourth Plan, an archive house on modern lines will be constructed. Installation of necessary machinery for the renovation and rehabilitation of Public and Private archives will also be undertaken.

11. Development of Archaeology :

The three sections namely preservation, photography and excavation already started will be continued during Fourth Plan also.

12. Scheme under development of Museums :

During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to develop the existing Museums at Trivandrum and Trichur.

13. Grant to Sports Council :

Provision has been made for giving grants to the Sports Council for undertaking schemes such as organisation of sports activities, building up of Stadia and Play fields.



ANNEXURE II

PLAN OUTLAYS FOR THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN  
( 1969-74 )

K E R A L A

( As recommended by the Working Group )

		( Rs. in lakhs )
Sl. No.	Schemes	Fourth Plan Outlay
1	2	3
<u>I. Elementary Education</u>		
<u>Continuing Schemes</u>		
1.	Pre-Primary Education - grants-in aid to new schools	5.00
2.	Additional Enrolment in age-group 6-11	350.00
3.	Additional Enrolment in age-group 11-14	500.00
4.	Mid-day meals	20.00
5.	Improvement of Physical conditions of existing departmental Primary schools	200.00
6.	Construction of buildings for the Inspectorate offices	15.00
<u>New Schemes</u>		
7.	Improvement of science Education	44.00
8.	Work Experience Programme in selected U.P. Schools	5.00
9.	Improvement of Pre-primary Education	1.00
10.	Establishment of an Institute of Primary and Basic Education.	12.00
11.	Contribution to R.I.E. and organisation of English language teaching training centres	15.00
12.	Special Programmes for the reeducation of wastage and stagnation	16.00
Total:		1183.00

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1	2	3
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## II. SECONDARY EDUCATION

### Continuing Schemes

1. Additional Enrolment 14 to 17 age-group	300.00
2. Improvement of Physical Conditions of departmental Secondary Schools	100.00
3. Construction of Buildings for Dist. Regional and Headquarters Offices	10.00

### New Schemes

4. Improvement of Science Education	100.00
5. Improvement of School libraries	10.00
6. Work experience Programme in selected Secondary Schools	10.00

Total	<u>530.00</u>
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## III. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

### Spill over

1. Buildings for Colleges	29.30
2. New Courses already started	87.50
3. Staff-quarters	6.00
4. Strengthening of educational administration	5.00

### Continuing Schemes

5. Buildings	100.00
6. Starting new courses	75.00
7. Implementation of U.G.C. Schemes	50.00
8. Grant-in-aid to private colleges	50.00
9. Scholarships	51.25
10. Study Tour	5.00
11. Other Schemes (N.S.C., N.S.O.)	100.00

### New Schemes

12. Starting of one Government College	25.00
13. Cultural Programmes	14.00

1	2	3
13.	Language Institute (Including Encyclopaedia Unit)	25.00
14.	Rural Institute, Thavanur	1.00
	<u>University of Kerala</u>	
1.	Expansion of Esisting Departments	}
2.	New Departments	
3.	<u>Special Schemes</u>	
	i) Publication Department	
	ii) Malayalam Lexicon	
4.	<u>Campus Development</u>	
	i) Science Block III	
	ii) Arts Block II	
	iii) Library	
	iv) Stadium and Pavillion	
	v) Staff Quarters	
	vi) Roads and Street Lights	
	vii) Students centre	
	5. <u>Spill over Schemes</u>	
	<u>University Centre at Ernakulam</u>	
1.	Expansion of existing departments	
2.	New Departments	
3.	Special Schemes	
	i) Institute of Technological Research	
	ii) Marine Biology and Oceanography (Research Vessel)	
	iii) Health Centre	
	iv) Physical Education	
	v) Youth Welfare	
	vi) Central Workshop	
4.	Scheme for Manggement Development of unemployed Engineering Graduates	5.00
5.	Campus Development	}
	i) Language Block II	
	ii) Institute of Technological Research	
	iii) Library	
	iv) Administrative Block	
	v) Senate Hall	
	vi) Guest House	
	vii) School and market	
	viii) Students' Centre	

47.03  
(State Share )

1	2	3
ix)	Health Centre	) ) ) ) ) 76.45 ( State Share )
x)	Physical Education Building	
xi)	Central Workshops	
xii)	Staff quarters	
xiii)	Roads & Street lights	
xiv)	Land Acquisition	)

6. Spill over items  
Kozhikode University

Total: III

662.53

IV. TEACHER EDUCATION

1. Primary Stage	50.00
2. Secondary Stage	10.00
3. Language Teacher Training Centre	1.00
4. Construction of Women's hostel and acquisition of land for Government Training College Tellicherry	2.75
5. Renovation of the buildings of Government Training Colleges	5.00

Total : IV

68.75

V. SOCIAL EDUCATION

Libraries 20.00

Total: V

20.00

VI. OTHER EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES  
NEW SCHEMES

1. Education of the Handicapped children	10.00
2. Scholarships	25.00
3. Assistance to teacher Associations for approved programmes of Teacher improvement	5.00
4. Development of Physical Education in Schools	20.00
5. State Institute of Education	25.00

1	2	3
6.	Institute of Science including appointment of subject Inspectors in Science.	20.00
7.	Improvement of Supervision	15.00
8.	Examination Reforms	10.00
9.	Guidance of Counselling Programme	9.00
10.	Improvement of Text Books and provision of supplementary reading materials	8.00
11.	Revision and upgrading of curricula	2.00
12.	State Unit for Audio Visual Education	2.00
	Total: VI	151.00
	<u>VII. CULTURAL PROGRAMMES</u>	
1.	Development of S.S.T. College of Music and Music Academies	5.00
2.	Development of Sree Chitra Art Galleery	10.00
3.	Kerala Sahitya Academi	5.00
4.	Kerala Kala Mandalam	5.00
5.	Sangeetha Nataka Academi	5.00
6.	Memorial for Men of Arts and letters	1.00
7.	Financial assistance to Men of Arts and letters	6.00
8.	Kerala Lalitha Kala Academi	5.00
9.	Publication of Kerala Gazetteers and District Gazetteers	5.00
10.	State Archives	16.00
11.	Development of Archaeology	7.00
12.	Development of Museums	5.00
13.	Grant to Sports Council	10.00
	Total: VII	85.00
	Grand Total: I - VII	2700.28
	<u>CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME</u>	
	State Share	
1.	Production of books in regional Languages at University stage	25.00
	Grand Total:	2725.28

ANNEXURE III

KERALA - SECTORAL OUTLAYS IN THE OLD AND NEW FOURTH PLANS

Sector	Outlay for Fourth Plan (Old)	% age of total outlay	Outlay for New Fourth Plan		(Rs. in lakhs )		Outlay for 1969-70 (as suggested by the Working Group)
			Proposed by the State	Recommended by the Working Group	%age of col. 4 to total	%age of Col.5 to total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Elementary Education	1164.00	52.3	847.00	1183.00	35.8	43.8	127.00
Secondary Education	342.00	15.4	355.00	530.00	15.0	19.6	57.10
University Education	598.00	26.9	838.03	662.63	35.4	24.5	100.00
Teacher Training	30.00	1.3	68.75	68.75	2.9	2.6	15.20
Social Education	-	-	20.00	20.00	0.9	0.7	4.00
Other Education Programmes	74.00	3.3	25.00	85.00	3.6	3.2	12.75
Total (General Education)	2226.00	100.0	2364.78	2700.28	100.0	100.0	351.50
Total Outlay for the State	293.00 (crores)		466.75 (crores)	+ 25.00 (State Share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes)			+ 4.00 (State Share of Centrally Sponsored scheme)
%age of Education outlay for Education to total outlay	7.6		5.1				



FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN  
(GENERAL EDUCATION)

Madhya Pradesh

- Part I Report of the Working Group
- Part II Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan of  
General Education for Madhya Pradesh

Annexures

- I Selected Targets for expansion of facilities
- II Financial Implications of Schemes indicated  
in the Plan.
- III Sectoral Financial Outlays in the Old  
and new Fourth Plan.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
(Planning Unit)

Minutes of the meeting of the Working Group  
on General Education to discuss Fourth Plan  
of Madhya Pradesh/on 4th November, 1968 in  
the Conference Room, Ministry of Education,  
New Delhi.

/held

PRESENT:

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

1. Shri J.P. Naik Chairman
2. Shri R.S. Critkara
3. Shri M. Kashyap
4. Shri Jagdish Singh
5. Mrs. V. Mulay
6. Shri C.K. Mullick

PLANNING COMMISSION

7. Shri D.P. Nayar
8. Shri A.H. Hemrajani
9. Shri R.S. Uppal

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

10. Shri R.K. Chhabra

M.C.E.R.T.

11. Dr. S.K. Mitra

DIRECTORATE GENERAL, NFG/NSC

12. Col. P. Dayal

MADHYA PRADESH

13. Shri R.C. Roy
14. Dr. G.P. Verma
15. Shri M.C. Dubey
16. Shri J.P. Tewari
17. Shri U.P. Misra.

## I. General Observations:

1.1 It was observed that during the old Fourth Plan, out of a total outlay of Rs. 458.00 crores, education had received an allocation of Rs. 44.00 crores (9.6%). In the new Fourth Plan, the total outlay has increased to Rs. 552.69 crores out of which education has received only Rs. 33.21 crores (6.0%). The Working Group observed that, while there is an increase of about Rs. 95 crores in the overall outlay, the allocation for education has gone down by about 11 crores. The Working Group was of the view that for a State where educational development was already lagging behind, a cut of this size in the allocation for education would not at all be helpful in making up the leeway or in correcting the regional imbalances which are already so conspicuous.

1.2 The Working Group also observed that the educational plan of the State should ensure that a core of essential programmes should be preserved at all costs. The core programme should include programmes of primary education and all programmes of qualitative improvement.

## II. Sectorwise observations

2.1 Elementary Education: The Working Group was of the view that the additional enrolment of 10 lakhs children in the age-group 6-11 was on the low side, and should go up to 13 lakhs, thereby raising the percentage from 68 to 71.00. This would bring the achievement of the State nearer the national percentage of 92.

2.2 The Working Group further recommended that, in order to meet this demand of additional enrolment, the opening of new schools should be raised from 3000 to 5000 and suggested an allocation of Rs. 900 lakhs for this purpose.

2.3 The Group was informed that the construction of a classroom costs about Rs. 7000 to 8000. The Group felt that the problems of educational buildings called for a more comprehensive approach emphasising two aspects: (a) to mobilise local resources; and (b) to evolve low cost building techniques utilising the expertise available with the CBRI, Roorkee. If economies were effected, it might be possible to cut down the cost of a classroom to Rs. 3500/-. The Group, therefore, reduced the plan allocations from Rs. 500 lakhs to Rs. 300 lakhs for 10,000 new classrooms to be constructed during the Plan period.

2.4 In the age-group 11-14, the State proposed to enrol 2.5 lakh additional children. The Group felt that this was an under-estimate and raised the target to 3.60 lakhs. The No. of teachers would accordingly go up from 4750 to 8000. An allocation of Rs. 600 lakhs was recommended for the purpose.

2.5 The Working Group raised the plan allocation in respect of special programmes for girls' education from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs in view of the scattered population of the area and the backwardness of the State.

2.6 The Group did not approve of the scheme "Compulsory Education for the age-group 6-11" for which a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs was proposed by the State Government.

2.7 The Group recommended that the State Government should make intensive effort to reduce wastage and stagnation on the broad lines indicated by the National Seminar on reduction of wastage and stagnation. This would require an outlay of Rs. 16 lakhs in the Fourth Plan, provision for which should be duly made under programmes of elementary education.

2.8 The total allocation for elementary education would thus be Rs. 2086 lakhs as against the proposed allocation of Rs. 1197.34 lakhs.

2.9 Secondary Education: The Working Group was informed that the State has not yet prepared a detailed plan regarding vocationalisation of education at the secondary stage. Since it is one of the important recommendations of the Education Commission, the Working Group advised the State Government to work out the details in consultation with the Central Government and agreed to retain the provision for this purpose.

2.10 The position regarding science teaching facilities was deplorable in the State. The Group therefore considered it essential to increase the plan allocation for supply of science equipment to secondary schools from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 lakhs during the plan period. It was pointed out by the Planning Commission representative that Science Units at the District level may be strengthened to make effective use of the Science equipment.

2.11 The construction of new classrooms numbering 3500 was considered essential by the Working Group but the plan allocation was recommended to be reduced from Rs. 350 to Rs. 210 lakhs and the State Government was advised to set up a school Building Group in the State to economise on costs.

2.12 The provision for scholarships to deserving and poor students was also reduced from Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs by the Group.

2.13 The total provision for secondary education is thus Rs. 924.76 lakhs as against the proposed outlay of Rs. 1234.76 lakhs.

2.14 University Education: The Working Group informed the State representative that no provision need be made in the State Plan for the programme of "Preparation of Text-books for higher education" as the same will be Centrally Sponsored Scheme carrying 100% assistance.

2.15 The U. G. C. representative suggested the transfer of the scheme "Coaching Scheme for All India Services" along with the provision of Rs. 5 lakhs to the sector "Other educational programmes".

2.16 The Group was informed that U. G. C. has given grants totalling more than Rs. 1 crore to the Universities and Colleges in the State but no utilisation certificates to that effect have been received so far. The Group expressed its concern over the financial position of the Universities and welcomed the appointment of Justice Shinde as one man Commission to look into the finances and development programmes of Universities. The Working Group was of the view that before any final decision is taken by the State Government on this report, it is desirable to have a tripartite discussions among the State Government, Ministry of Education and U. G. C.

2.17 The Group also noted that Rewa University was established by an ordinance and against the advice of the Central Education Ministry and the U. G. C.

2.18 The Working Group accepted the allocations proposed for other schemes under University Education. The total provision under this sector is this Rs. 650 lakhs as against the proposed outlay of Rs. 680 lakhs.

2.19 Teacher Training: The Group suggested that the State Institute of Education and Institute of Secondary Education should be combined to look after all programmes of qualitative improvement at the school stage. The NCERT would be happy to assist the SIE in drawing up a suitable programme of action for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

2.20 Social Education: The outlay proposed was approved.

2.21 Other Educational Programmes: The Working Group suggested that for the strengthening of the statistical Unit, an allocation of Rs. 3 lakhs may be provided in the Fourth Plan. It also suggested the provision of one lakh / rupee for the Planning Forum. The Group considered the provision for Physical Education & Sports as very inadequate and suggested an additional outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs for this programme.

2.22 The programmes and outlays proposed under Cultural Programmes were accepted.

III. Final Allocation: The total outlay for general education would now be Rs. 3897.66 lakhs as against Rs. 3321.00 lakhs proposed by the State Government. The table on the next page indicates the allocations proposed by the State Government and those recommended by the Working Group.

ALLOCATION FOR THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN - MADHYA PRADESH

(Rs. in lakhs)

S e c t o r	Fourth Plan 1969-70 to 1973-74			1969-70		
	Allocations proposed by the State Government	Allocations suggested by Working Group	Increase (Plus) Decrease (Minus)	Allocations suggested by the State Govt.	Allocations suggested by the Working Group	Increase (Plus) Decrease (Minus)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Elementary Education	1197.34	2086.00	(+) 888.66 (1)	76.87	126.87	(+) 50.00
II. Secondary Education	1234.76	924.76	(-) 310.00 (2)	155.18	141.18	(-) 14.00
III. University Education	689.00	650.00	(-) 39.00 (3)	94.30	88.30	(-) 6.00
IV. Teacher Training	15.00	15.00	-	7.00	7.00	-
V. Social Education	60.00	60.00	-	11.00	11.00	-
VI. Other Educational Programmes	87.90	111.90	(+) 24.00 (4)	18.95	22.65	(+) 3.70
VII. Cultural Programmes	46.00	46.00	-	8.20	8.20	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL :</b>	<b>3321.00</b>	<b>3893.66</b>	<b>(+) 563.66</b>	<b>371.50</b>	<b>405.20</b>	<b>(+) 33.70</b>

(1) See paras 2.2 to 2.7

(2) See paras 2.10 to 2.12

(3) See paras 2.14 to 2.15

(4) See para 2.21



IV. Special Programmes to be taken up.

4.1 The Working Group reiterated that the resources of personnel and expertise available at the Centre should be made available to the State if the educational development in the Fourth Plan is to be attempted in a big way and the programme of qualitative improvement are to make an impact.

4.2 The following programmes were in the view of the Group essential to the development of education in the State:

- (i) Improving the quality of Primary Education;
- (ii) Expanding the education of girls;
- (iii) Preparing and implementing a comprehensive programme of science made at all levels of school education with the collaboration of the NCERT.
- (iv) Working out the details of and implementing a major project for reduction of wastage and stagnation in the light of recommendations by the National Seminar on Wastage and Stagnation.

The Working Group recommended that NCERT, the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Education should work jointly with the State Education Department in planning and implementing these programmes successfully.

## PART II

### THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN IN GENERAL EDUCATION IN MADHYA PRADESH

The emphasis in the Fourth Plan will shift from expansion to consolidation and qualitative improvement.

#### ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

(1) Pre-Primary Education: It is estimated that 20,000 additional pupils will be enrolled in the pre-primary schools. A provision of Rs.5 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

(2) Expansion of Lower Primary Education (Age 6-11): It is expected that, without any special efforts, an additional enrolment of the order of 12 lakhs would be reached. In view of the meagre allotment placed at the disposal of the Education Department, it is proposed to meet this situation in the following ways:-

(a) It is proposed to reorganise the structure of education and to make the primary education of four years' duration instead of the five years as at present.

(b) It is also proposed to change the present staffing pattern of primary schools by providing one teacher for four classes or 50 students.

Statistics collected for the year 1967-68 show that enrolment in the 5th class in more than 80 per cent of the schools is less than 10. According to the present staffing pattern, in every primary school, an additional teacher is provided for the 5th class irrespective of the number of students. When the 5th class is withdrawn and made a part of the middle school, a primary school will consist of four classes and it can conveniently be managed by one teacher, if the number of students does not exceed 50. The rationalisation of teachers in the existing schools, when done

according to this formula, will enable the State Government to get about 10,000 teachers whose services can be utilised for the additional enrolment of students in the existing schools as well as for opening new primary schools. In the terms of teacher pupil ratio the target is to increase it to 1:40 from the existing 1:33. If this is done, about 7 lakhs of the additional children will be accommodated within the available teacher capacity.

Additional facilities for the remaining 5 lakhs will have to be created during the Plan period. This will need a minimum of 12,500 teachers at the rate of 1:40 teacher pupil ratio. With the meagre plan allocation available, it is possible to appoint only 7,000 additional teachers. Under the circumstances it is expected that the additional enrolment - will not exceed 10 lakhs.

In order to provide a primary school within a radius of two miles from the house of every student, Madhya Pradesh needs to open 5,000 more primary schools. However, in view of meagre allotment, it is envisaged that not more than 3,000 new primary schools can be opened during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

With the addition of about 10 lakhs of children during the Fourth Five Year Plan, the percentage of school-going children in the age-group 6-11 will become 68 as against the existing 59.

An amount of Rs.195.54 lakhs has only been provided for the expansion programmes at the lower primary stage.

(3) Higher Primary (Middle) Education (Age 11-14): There are at present about 5,200 middle schools as against the existing 36,000 primary schools. With the addition of 3,000 new primary

schools in the Fourth Plan, the number of primary schools will become 39,000. The ideal proportion for primary to middle schools is 5:1. If this is to be achieved, the State should have 7,800 middle schools or 2,600 additional schools. As against this, only 1,200 schools are proposed to be opened. From the enrolment point of view also, it is necessary to expand this stage very greatly. The present enrolment is 6.90 lakhs. The additional enrolment for the age-group 11-14 for the Fourth Plan has been estimated at 2.50 lakhs. Of this 1.5 lakhs children will be accommodated against the existing teacher capacity by increasing the teacher pupil ratio from 1:23 to 1:30. The remaining students will be accommodated in the new schools proposed to be opened.

With the addition of 2.50 lakhs children at the middle stage, the percentage of the school-going children in the age-group 11-14 will increase from the present 23.75 to 26.36.

(4) Girls Education: The problem of enrolment of girls is acute in Madhya Pradesh. The enrolment of girls is much lower in this State - the number of girls enrolled for every 100 boys being only 40 at the lower primary and 30 at the upper primary stage. A sum of Rs.25 lakhs has therefore been proposed for promoting girls education in elementary sector.

(5) Compulsory Education: It is proposed to give a trial to compulsory education on a pilot basis in a few selected areas where adequate facilities exist. A provision of Rs.5 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

(6) Programmes of Consolidation: Several programmes of consolidation are proposed to be developed. These include :-

(a) Systematic curriculum research programmes will have to be undertaken and facilities provided for undertaking research in school curriculum. This task is proposed to be

assigned to the State Institute of Education.

(b) The State Government have already set up an autonomous Bureau to prepare textbooks and undertake curriculum research. For this purpose, a provision of Rs.25 lakhs has been made during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(c) With the adoption of the 10 years school pattern, elementary education would be of 7 years divided into two stages of 4 and 3. New curricula has been prepared for classes 1 to 4 and the same will be introduced all over the State from 1969-70. New curricula will be prepared for the classes 5 to 7 and shall be introduced during the early stages of the Fourth Plan.

(d) Emphasis will be placed on the improvement of teaching science at the elementary stage. The State Government has already decided to collaborate in the scheme of improvement of science teaching which is being implemented with the cooperation of the UNICEF and UNESCO agencies. A provision of Rs.10 lakhs has been made for this purpose which will be sufficient to meet the State's share. Besides a provision of Rs.20 lakhs has also been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the supply of science equipment and other material required for science teaching to the primary and middle schools.

(e) It is proposed to construct 10,000 class rooms at an economical rate of Rs.5,000 each. The State Government contemplates getting assistance of C.B.R.I. in the preparation of the plans and estimates for school buildings, which will be done either by the Public Works Department or by the Education Department itself. Thus a provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made for the construction of additional class rooms and a sum of Rs.5 lakhs has also been provided for completing the incomplete buildings.

(f) A provision of Rs.100 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for providing better equipment to schools.

(g) It is proposed to give grants to the non-Government and local body institutions for maintenance and development of non-Government primary schools. For this purpose, a provision of Rs.55 lakhs has been made.

#### SECONDARY EDUCATION

(1) Expansion of Educational facilities at the Secondary Stage: The total enrolment at the secondary stage at the end of Third Five Year Plan was 2.69 lakhs or only 12.33 per cent of the age-group 14-17. This is expected to be 3.40 lakhs by the end of 1968-69 and the percentage is expected to rise to 13.50. In the Fourth Plan it is proposed to open 150 new high schools. The Government has also changed the pattern of Secondary Education in the State which has now been broken into two parts: the first stage will be of three years' duration consisting of classes VIII, IX and X and will be called High School stage and the next will consist of classes XI and XII which will be called Intermediate stage. The State Government have introduced this pattern from 1968-69 and out of about 1400 existing Higher Secondary schools, about 630 have been converted into Junior Colleges. There does not appear to be any more requirement of Junior Colleges in the State in the near future. The additional enrolment, both for high schools and Junior Colleges, is expected to be of the order of 1.5 lakhs. An amount of Rs.220.76 lakhs has been provided for the purpose.

(2) Girls Education: The number of girls per 100 students at the secondary stage comes to about 21 only. The State Government are therefore trying to provide maximum facilities for the improvement of girls education at the secondary stage.

blocks, common room facilities and other facilities has been made for girls and co-educational institutions and an amount of Rs.25 lakhs has been provided for this purpose.

(3) Consolidation Programmes: Several programmes of consolidation and qualitative improvement have been taken up. The more important of these are as follows:-

(a) The adoption of the pattern of school and college classes to which a reference has already been made.

(b) Establishment of a State Institute of Secondary Education.

(c) Developing programmes for improving evaluation.

(d) Establishment of the Textbook Bureau.

(e) Improvement of Science Education: The State Government have provided Rs.124 lakhs during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Out of this amount Rs.24 lakhs have been provided at the State's share on the improvement of Science Education scheme started in collaboration with the UNESCO and UNICEF agencies. Rs.100 lakhs have been provided for supply of science equipment to the secondary schools. In addition, a provision of Rs.200 lakhs has also been made for the construction of laboratory blocks in 400 High schools and Junior Colleges.

(f) Improvement of Physical Facilities: A provision of Rs.450 lakhs has been made for this purpose. It is proposed to construct the 3,500 additional class rooms for the existing as well as new secondary schools, provide furniture and other necessary equipment and strengthen school libraries of 400 Junior Colleges at a cost of Rs.40 lakhs. The provision also includes Rs.10 lakhs required for completing incomplete buildings of the third plan.

(g) Vocationalization: For this purpose an amount of Rs.25 lakhs has been provided and it is proposed to start courses on farm organization and management, horticulture, interior decoration, textile designing, food technology, child care, book production and wood industry.

(4) Incentives to Private Enterprise: In order to encourage private enterprise, a provision of Rs.150 lakhs has been made. Out of this, Rs.50 lakhs have been provided for giving maintenance grant to the existing as well as new institutions and the remaining 100 lakhs are proposed to be distributed by way of development grants to non-Government managements and local bodies.

(5) Scholarships: A provision of Rs.40 lakhs has been made for grant of scholarships to about 16,000 additional students.

#### TEACHER'S TRAINING

(1) There were 108 institutions for under-graduate teachers and 11 institutions for graduate teachers in the State. With a brake on the school expansion programme, the available number of primary teacher training institutions became superfluous and the Government had to wind up about 70 institutions. The situation, therefore, calls for efforts in the field of quality improvement only.

(2) It has been decided that, henceforward, teachers who do not have the minimum higher secondary qualifications will not be admitted to the training courses.

(3) The State Institute of Education will be strengthened and developed further. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

(4) The post-graduate classes in education will be located only in Colleges attached to Universities and at the University Centres.



(5) An institute of Secondary Education is proposed to be established. A provision of Rs. 6 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

#### OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

(1) Educational Administration: The core of the programme is to strengthen the district administrative machinery. It is proposed to appoint a senior Educational Officer at the district level who will be in charge of all school level education upto the secondary stage including training of elementary teachers. He will be provided with adequate assistance of both academic and administrative personnel so as to enable him to manage the work of educational administration and planning at the district level more effectively and efficiently.

It is also proposed to divide the whole State into five regions, each being placed under the charge of a senior Educational Officer. Adequate administrative and financial powers will be delegated to these officers and they will be responsible for implementation of all educational schemes and other programmes in their regions. These regional offices will be provided with adequate staff and other facilities to discharge their duties effectively.

It is also proposed to provide a panel of Subject Inspectors which will mainly be responsible for academic inspections of schools in each region.

The Directorate of Public Instruction will also be reorganised, and it will be made obligatory for the officers of the Education Department to have regular inspections of the schools.

An advisory council is also proposed to be set up in the State on the lines of the Central Advisory Board of Education.

The State Educational Service will be reorganised and all

ossible efforts will be made to recruit right type of personnel having the desired aptitude and capacity in it.

For the training of educational administrators, arrangements have already been made in one of the Colleges of Education. In the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to develop this College exclusively for the training of administrative staff, where two courses, one for junior officers and another for senior officers will be run. Besides, the college will also have arrangements for short term refresher training courses for the officers of the department.

(2) Physical Education: Detailed schemes for the improvement of physical education programmes are under preparation. A provision of Rs. 11.75 lakhs has been made for this purpose. An Institute for Yogic teaching will be established in the State.

(3) Improvement of Public Libraries: There are at present five Regional Libraries and 24 District Libraries. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made for the improvement of public libraries in the Fourth Plan. With this provision it is proposed to establish a State Capital Library at Bhopal. It is also proposed to spend Rs. 15 lakhs for strengthening and equipping the district and regional libraries.

#### HIGH EDUCATION

(1) Completion of incomplete schemes: During the Third Five Year Plan, work totalling Rs. 374.40 lakhs were undertaken to provide physical facilities and amenities to the students in the colleges. However, the axe of economy fell heavily on the construction programme and works could be done only to the extent of Rs. 285 lakhs by the end of March, 1968. Rs. 90 lakhs are therefore earmarked for the completion of these incomplete works during the Fourth Plan.

(2) Additional Enrolment: Additional enrolment in the

higher education is expected to be 65,000 during the Plan period. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made for additional teachers and other educational facilities for this additional enrolment.

(3) Expansion of Post-graduate Education and Research: There is a great need to develop post-graduate centres. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made for this purpose in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(4) Starting of Coaching Course for All India Services: It is proposed to set aside a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for starting a coaching institute which would prepare candidates for the All India Service.

(5) In order that University Grants Commission grants to colleges may be availed of, a matching share of Rs. 23 lakhs is being set apart in the State Plan.

(6) A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for strengthening of Science Education at the University level in the State. Out of this Rs. 25 lakhs are proposed to be spent on strengthening the science laboratories and the balance on other items of science education, like provision of teaching aids, textbooks, etc.

(7) A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for the development of selected colleges, in the Fourth Plan.

(8) A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided for improvement of libraries, purchase of journals, and building up of reference sections.

(9) Building Construction: For the construction of buildings of Government colleges, a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs has been provided. Rs. 30 lakhs have been provided for buildings of private colleges.

(10) Development of Sanskrit Colleges: A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been proposed to strengthen and develop Sanskrit Colleges.

(11) Summer institutes, Seminars for training of teachers: A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs is provided for this purpose in the Plan period.

(12) Development of Universities: The Universities in Madhya Pradesh have been in a state of financial duress. They need large assistance to set their house in order and to embark upon new works and more vigorous schemes. The new Universities in the State have also a more leeway to make in this direction. A provision of Rs. 225 lakhs is being made in the Fourth Plan for the development, expansion and growth of all universities.

(13) Students Amenities: It is proposed that a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs for boys hostels and Rs. 10 lakhs for girls hostels should be provided. For development of Physical Welfare programme of students a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is being provided.

(14) Award of Scholarships: It is but proper that greater emphasis is now placed upon more numerous scholarships being awarded and the amount of award is increased considerably so that it may be a true inducement to a scholar to prosecute his studies without any hindrance. From this point of view, a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has been provided.

(15) NCC and NFC Schemes: The activities such as NCC, NFC and Yogic exercises are designed to fashion a well-integrated personality of a student. For this scheme a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs is being provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(16) Preparation of Text Books for Higher Education: For this purpose for which the Government of India has promised a grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided in the Plan as the State share.

#### CULTURAL PROGRAMMES

(1) Music Colleges: It is proposed to reorganise the music colleges on scientific lines and to bring them on par with other colleges. An amount of Rs. 3 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme.

(2) Archaeology: A total provision of Rs. 6 lakhs has been made for the development of Archaeology in the State of Madhya Pradesh. The financial details of schemes are as under:-

1. Conservation of Ancient Monuments ..	2.00 lakhs
2. Excavation of Ancient Sites for unearthing cultural heritage ..	1.50 "
3. Exploration of Ancient Sites and Antiquities in river valleys. ..	0.50 "
4. Equipment for the above schemes such as purchase of grouting machine, excavation tools and accessories, camp equipment, etc. ..	1.25 "
5. Establishment for the proper execution of the above schemes just as Conservation Assistant 3 Nos. O.S.I. No., Asstt. O.S.I., L.D.C. 1 No. Caretakers 25 Nos. ..	0.75 "
Total:	Rs. <u>6.00 lakhs</u>

(3) Development of State Museums: It is proposed to provide the following amounts:-

1. Purchase of equipments ..	2.50 lakhs
2. Additions in Museum buildings ..	1.00 "
3. Training of staff ..	0.10 "
4. Headquarters Scheme ..	1.50 "
5. Jabalpur Museums ..	0.90 "
Total:	Rs. <u>6.00 lakhs</u>

(4) State Academies: A total provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for giving development grants to Madhya Pradesh Kala Parishad (State Academy of Dance, Drama, Music and Fine Arts) during the Fourth Plan. It is also proposed that Kala Parishad should develop Academy of Folk Dances and Music.

## STATE - MADHYA PRADESH

ANNEXURE ITargets for Educational facilities - Fourth Plan

(Figures in lakhs)

Stage (1)	1968-69 Likely Position (2)	1973-74 Target (3)	1969-74 Addi- tional (4)	1969-70 Proposed (5)	Schooling facilities (Percentage)			
					Stage		All India	
					1968-69 (6)	1973-74 (7)	1968-69 (8)	1973-74 (9)
<u>Classes I-V</u>								
Total	32.48	42.48	10.00*	2.00	58.9	68.0	79	92
Boys	22.88	27.88	5.00	1.00	82.0	87.0	97	107
Girls	9.60	14.60	5.00	1.00	35.5	47.8	60	77
<u>Classes VI-VIII</u>								
Total	6.90	9.40	2.50**	0.50	23.7	26.4	35	46
Boys	5.30	6.80	1.50	0.30	36.0	38.0	48	61
Girls	1.60	2.60	1.00	0.20	11.2	14.7	21	30
<u>Classes IX-XI</u>								
Total	3.40	4.90	1.50	0.30	13.5	15.8	19	25
Boys	2.80	4.00	1.20	0.24	21.5	25.2	28	35
Girls	0.60	0.90	0.30	0.06	4.8	5.9	9	13
<u>University/College</u>								
Total (Arts, Science & Commerce)	14,000	24,000	10,000	20,000				
Science only	3,500	6,500	3,000	500				

\* The Working Group has raised this target to 13 lakhs.

\*\* This target has been raised to 3.60 lakhs.

ANNEXURE IIMADHYA PRADESHSCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE  
FOURTH PLAN

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Scheme/Sector</u>	<u>Fourth Plan Outlay</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1969-70</u>
7.	<u>Elementary Education</u>		
a)	<u>Expansion Schemes</u>		
1.	Pre-Primary Education	5.00	0.75
2.	Expansion of facilities at the lower primary stage (age-group 6-11)	900.00	41.75
3.	Expansion of facilities at the upper primary stage (age-group 11-14)		
	i) New Middle Schools and		
	ii) Additional sections in existing schemes	600.00	20.37
4.	Girls Education	50.00	5.00
b)	<u>Improvement Schemes</u>		
5.	Improvement of Textbooks and Curriculum	25.00	8.00
	Improvement of Science teaching at the elementary stage		
	Training of Science Teachers etc. (UNICEF & UNESCO Scheme)	10.00	4.00
	Science Equipment to Elementary schools	20.00	10.00
7.	Addl. Class-rooms		
	i) Completion of incomplete work of III Plan	5.00	5.00
	ii) Construction of new class-rooms	30.00	10.00
8.	Furniture and other equipment to elementary schools	100.00	10.00
9.	Grant-in-aid to non-Govt. schools. i) Aid to Local bodies	50.00	10.00
	ii) Aid to other private managements	5.00	1.00
10.	Reduction in Wastage & Stagnation	16.00	1.00
	<b>TOTAL: I. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</b>	<b>2086.00</b>	<b>126.87</b>

1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>II. Secondary Education Expansion Scheme</u>			
1. Expansion of educational facilities at the secondary stage.			
a) New High Schools		105.04	4.90
b) Addl. Sections in existing High Schools		64.85	3.47
c) Addl. Sections in Junior Colleges.		50.87	-
2. Girls Education		25.00	10.00
<u>Improvement Schemes</u>			
3. Improvement of Science Education			
a) Training of Science Teachers etc. (UNICEF & UNESCO Scheme)		24.00	10.00
b) Science Equipment to Secondary Schools & construction of laboratory blocks.		150.00	30.00
<u>Additional Class Roms</u>			
a) Completion of complete works of III Plan.		10.00	10.00
b) Construction of new classrooms		210.00	24.85
5. Furniture and other equipment to secondary schools.		50.00	10.00
6. Improvement of School Libraries		40.00	10.00
7. Vocationalization at Secondary Stage.		25.00	1.00
8. Scholarships to poor and deserving students		10.00	3.96
9. Grant-in-aid to			
a) Maintenance grant to non-govt. Secondary schools		50.00	8.00
b) Building and equipment grant to non-Govt. Secondary schools		50.00	5.00
c) Aid to local bodies		50.00	10.00
<u>TOTAL: II SECONDARY EDUCATION</u>		924.76	141.18



1.	2.	3.	4.
<b>III. University Education</b>			
1.	<u>Spillover Schemes</u>		
	Completion of incomplete works.	90.00	SCHEME-WISE
2.	<u>Expansion Programmes</u>		DETAILS
	i) Opening of additional sections for additional enrolments.	30.00	HAVE NOT BEEN
	ii) Starting of Post Graduate Courses in existing Colleges.	25.00	FURNISHED
	iii) State's matching share for U.G.C. Scheme - Ad-hoc provision	23.00	BY THE
	<u>Consolidation Programmes</u>		STATE
	i) Improvement of Science Education.	50.00	GOVT.
	ii) Improvement of selected colleges.	10.00	
	iii) Development of Libraries	15.00	
	iv) Construction of College buildings, Science, Library blocks etc.		
	a) For Boys Colleges	50.00	
	b) For Girls Colleges	20.00	
	v) Grants to non-Govt. colleges for maintenance & development	30.00	
	vi) Development of Sanskrit Colleges	3.00	
	vii) Summer Instt. Seminars for Training of Teachers.	2.00	
4.	Development of Universities	225.00	
5.	<u>Students Amenities</u>		
	a) Hostel/Students' Home		
	i) Boys Colleges	25.00	
	ii) Girls Colleges	10.00	
	Physical Welfare programmes of Students	5.00	
6.	N.C.C./N.S.C. Schemes	25.00	
7.	Scholarships	12.00	
<b>TOTAL III : UNIVERSITY EDUCATION</b>		<b>650.00</b>	<b>88.30</b>

1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>IV. Teacher Training</u>			
1.	Completion of incomplete buildings of Training Instts.	5.00	5.00
2.	State Institutes of Education/ Secondary Education	10.00	2.00
<b>TOTAL IV TEACHERS' TRAINING</b>		<b>15.00</b>	<b>7.00</b>
<u>V. Social Education</u>			
1.	Social Education Classes	24.00	3.50
2.	Circulating libraries & reading rooms	13.85	3.51
3.	Production of literature	2.20	0.35
4.	Kala Pathak	9.10	1.63
5.	Audic-Visual Education	10.80	2.01
<b>TOTAL V SOCIAL EDUCATION</b>		<b>60.00</b>	<b>11.00</b>
<u>VI. Other Educational Programmes</u>			
1.	Strengthening of Educational Administration	21.85.	1.80
2.	Junior N.C.C.	10.00	2.00
3.	Yojic Teaching	1.05	0.15
4.	Improvement of State Capital Library	5.00	2.00
5.	Improvement of district and regional libraries	15.00	5.00
6.	Planning Forums	1.00	0.20
7.	Youth Welfare programmes including grants-in-aid to sports bodies & Construction of play grounds & stadia etc.	30.00	7.00
8.	Strengthening of Statistical Units	3.00	0.50
9.	Physical Education & Sports	15.00	2.00
10.	Coaching Schemes for All India Services.	5.00	1.00
11.	Development of languages	5.00	1.00
<b>TOTAL VI OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES</b>		<b>111.90</b>	<b>22.65</b>
<u>VII. Cultural Programmes</u>			
1.	State Akademics	5.00	1.00
2.	Music Colleges	3.00	0.50
3.	Archaeology & Muscums	12.00	2.00
4.	District Gazetteers	15.00	2.50
5.	Other Cultural Programmes	11.00	2.20
<b>TOTAL VII CULTURAL PROGRAMMES</b>		<b>46.00</b>	<b>8.20</b>

STATE : MADHYA PRADESH

## ANNEXURE - III

(Rs in lakhs)

Sector	Outlay for Fourth Plan (Old)	%age of outlay to the total	Outlay for the New Fourth Plan		% of Col.4 to total	% of Col.5 to total	Outlay for 1969-70	
			Proposed by the State	Recommended by the Working Group			Proposed by State	Recommended by the Working Group
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Elementary Education	2350.66	53.4	1197.34	2086.00	36.00	53.4	76.87	126.87
Secondary Education	1063.79	24.2	1234.76	924.76	37.1	23.8	155.18	141.18
University Education	685.50	15.6	680.00	650.00	20.7	16.8	94.30	88.30
Teacher Training	63.55	1.4	15.00	15.00	0.4	0.4	7.00	7.00
Social Education	60.00	1.4	60.00	60.00	1.8	1.5	11.00	11.00
Other Educational Programmes	162.00	3.7	87.90	111.90	2.6	2.9	18.95	22.65
Cultural Programmes	14.50	0.3	46.00	46.00	1.4	1.2	8.20	8.20
Total : General Education	4400.00	100.0	3321.00	3393.66	100.00	100.0	371.50	405.20
Total: Outlay for State Plan	45,800.00		55,269.57				7500.00	
%age of Outlay on General Education to Total State Plan Outlay	9.6		6.0				4.9	

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN  
(GENERAL EDUCATION)

M A D R A S

- Part I Report of the Working Group
- Part II Outline of the Fourth Five-Year Plan  
(General Education).

Annexures

- I Selected targets for expansion of facilities.
- II Financial implications of schemes included  
in the Plan.
- III Sectoral financial outlays in the old and  
new Fourth Plans.

## Part I

### Report of the Working Group on the Fourth Plan programmes in General Education of Madras State.

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The Working Group on General Education met on 21st November, 1968 in the Ministry of Education to discuss the Fourth Plan programmes in General Education of Madras State :-

#### Present :

##### Ministry of Education

1. Shri J.P. Naik ... Chairman
2. Shri R.S. Chitkara
3. Smt. V. Mullyay
4. Shri M.L. Kashyap
5. Smt. S. Doraiswami
6. Shri D.P. Das
7. Shri C.K. Mullick

##### Planning Commission

8. Shri D.P. Nayar
9. Shri A.H. Hemrajani
10. Shri A.R. Shankar

##### University Grants Commission

11. Shri R.K. Chhabra

##### N.C.E.R.T.

12. Dr. S.K. Mitra

##### Central Statistical Organisation

13. Shri P.P. Dhawan

##### Representatives of Madras State

14. Shri S.Krishnamurthy
15. Shri N.D. Sundaravadivelu
16. Shri M.D. Paul
17. Shri J. Shivakumar

## I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

1.1 The outlay proposed in the General Education for the new Plan is Rs.53.68 crores as against Rs.55.05 crores in the old Plan which is Rs.1.37 crores less than the

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approved outlay of Rs.55.05 crores for the old Plan. General Education in the new Plan receives 9.7 per cent of the total State Plan outlay. The Group observed that this was the highest in the country except for West Bengal.

1.2 The Working Group appreciated the educational plan as it had been prepared by the State. Nevertheless the Group observed that the Plan was still only a maintenance plan and the most that it could achieve was to keep up the tempo of development already reached. While it was commendable that even under existing constraints on resources, the State was able to keep up its development programmes unimpeded, the Group felt that in a progressive State like Madras, at least some elements for innovation and development could have been included over a long range view.

## II. SECTORWISE OBSERVATIONS

2.1 In the age-group 6-11, the State had already reached 91 per cent in enrolment at this stage. It proposed to enrol an additional 5.07 lakhs children in the new Plan, appointing 18,750 additional teachers and reaching a percentage of 104. The Group noted the fact that the State had reached saturation point in enrolment at this stage. It was necessary now to concentrate attention on bringing about homogeneity in the age-group in classes I to V so that the enrolment at this stage could be maintained at a level of not more than 100 per cent. The State had already taken steps to see that the number of over and under-aged

children in these classes is reduced to the minimum and that stagnation is also cut down to the lowest level possible. The Group also noted that the State had taken effective measures to cut down wastage considerably. The allocations proposed were approved.

2.2 In the age-group 11 to 14, the State proposed to enrol 6 lakh children raising the percentage of enrolment to 80 at the end of the Fourth Plan. The State was making efforts to see that all those who pass class V are able to get admission into class VI and to reduce the extent of wastage and stagnation at the upper primary stage. The Group welcomed these attempts and expressed the view that the State of Madras was likely to be among the first to achieve the constitutional directive of universal enrolment in the age-group 6 to 11 by 1975-76. However, it also noted that if wastage and stagnation are reduced in classes I-V, enrolment will proportionately go up in classes VI and VIII and the projection of enrolling 6 lakhs of additional children in the Fourth Plan in classes VI-VIII may prove to be an underestimate. Should this be so, the Working Group was assured that the additional funds needed would be found. Subject to this understanding, the allocation of Rs.10.32 crores for this programme was accepted. The Group also noted with satisfaction that the ratio of upper primary to lower primary schools was 1 : 3.

2.3 The Group noted that the State had made a provision of Rs.150 lakhs for the extension of mid-day meals to 1/3rd

of the additional number of children to be enrolled in the primary schools in the Fourth Plan. The Group also accepted the provision of Rs.96 lakhs for the provision of equipment to elementary schools.

2.4 Regarding the programme for the supply of textbooks to poor and needy children, the Group noted the fact that the State had provided an amount of Rs.12 lakhs for the supply of these materials only to 1/3rd of the children in classes I and III, restricting the selection to the poor children. The State Government had been wanting to enlarge this programme to cover children up to class V but had not been able to do so for want of resources. The Working Group was of the view that in the context of near universal enrolment of children in these classes, the implementation of this programme should be hastened, and at least all the girls in classes IV and V should be covered in the first instance. This would require an additional allocation of Rs.35 lakhs which the Working Group recommended should be made.

2.5 The Group suggested that the State Government should seriously pursue the setting up of a Textbook Corporation as a registered non-profit organisation to take care of the textbook programme. Other programmes under Elementary Education were accepted.

2.6 The total outlay for Elementary Education including pre-primary education would now be Rs.2695.47 lakhs as against the proposed outlay of Rs.2660.47 lakhs.



2.7 Regarding Secondary Education, the State Government proposes to enrol 4 lakh additional children raising the percentage of enrolment at this stage to 55 (all India percentage 25). This will involve the appointment of 10,000 additional graduate teachers. The Working Group accepted the provision of Rs.917.75 lakhs for this programme.

2.8 The provision of Rs.250 lakhs for the improvement of Science teaching was approved. This includes buildings as well as equipment.

2.9 The Group also noted that the State proposed to make a beginning with the introduction of work experience in a few schools by providing them with workshops. This would be in the nature of a pilot project.

2.10 A provision of Rs.312.50 lakhs has been made towards construction of high school buildings. It was pointed out that out of the existing 2,500 high schools, only about 530 schools would be covered with this allocation. It was noted that at this rate it would take another three plans to ensure that all the high schools were provided with decent accommodation. The Group was of the view that the pace of this programme should be accelerated so as to be completed in a period of two plans. However, the Working Group pointed out that this question of providing suitable accommodation for schools should be tackled on a more scientific basis, with

particular emphasis on reducing building cost. The Group, therefore, suggested that a Working Group consisting of representatives of the C.B.R.I., Roorkee, and of the State P.W.D. and Education Departments should be set up to go into this question and to put up proto-type of low cost school buildings suited to local conditions. The Group raised this provision to 400 lakhs and suggested that out of this amount Rs.5 lakhs should be set aside towards this Working Group.

2.11 The State Government had provided Rs.50 lakhs against UNESCO/UNICEF projects. It was pointed out by the State Government that unless the assistance from UNICEF was outside the Plan, they would not be able to avail themselves of it.

2.12 The total allocation for Secondary Education would now be Rs.1682.75 lakhs as against Rs.1595.25 lakhs proposed.

2.13 The provision of Rs.193 lakhs as grants to universities was accepted.

2.14 Regarding opening of new colleges, it was noticed that the State proposed to open 20 Government and 20 private colleges in the new Plan. The Group welcomed the State's effort to take a larger measure of initiative in the direct management of higher education and observed that since private effort was generally available in adequate measure in urban areas, Government effort was more acutely needed in the rural areas. The Group also appreciated the system of giving grants to colleges on

the basis of standard fees, allowing the private colleges to levy a higher rate of fees.

2.15 The representatives of the State Government clarified that the provisions made for higher education took care of matching share for lifting UGC assistance, provided the UGC consulted the State Government before admitting programmes for assistance.

2.16 The production of literature in Tamil for the university stage will now be in the Centrally-sponsored sector with 100% assistance. The provision of Rs.25 lakhs as the State's matching share may, therefore, be deleted from the outlays under University Education.

2.17 The outlay for University Education would, therefore, be Rs.825 lakhs as against Rs.850 lakhs originally proposed.

2.18 Teacher Training : The Group accepted the programmes and provisions made under Teacher Training. It was noticed that the State proposed to open only one additional teacher training college in the new Plan in order to take care of the additional teachers required for the elective programme. The total outlay for Teacher Training would be Rs.98.50 lakhs.

2.19 Social Education : The Group accepted the provision of Rs.10 lakhs for Adult Education Programmes.

2.20 As regards Public Library service, it was noticed that during the Third Plan, 300 libraries had been opened at the rate of 50 per year. But in the new Plan, only 50 additional libraries had been proposed for the entire

Plan period. Considering the extension of educational facilities already achieved up to the secondary stage, the Group felt that adequate library service was a necessary corollary. The Group was, therefore, of the view that the same tempo as in the Third Plan should be maintained in the New Fourth Plan in the matter of providing library facilities to local areas. For the provision of a total of 300 additional libraries, the Working Group increased the proposed allocation of Rs.27 lakhs to Rs.77 lakhs.

2.21 The programme of educational facilities for handicapped children should be transferred to the Department of Social Welfare. The total allocation for Social Education would, therefore, be Rs.87 lakhs as against Rs.37 lakhs proposed.

2.22 Other Educational Programmes : The Group noted the fact that the State Department was making efforts to increase the strength of the inspectorate at the elementary and secondary stages. The appointment of the required number of additional inspectors had been built into the appointment of additional teachers at the elementary stage. Additional inspectors were also proposed to be appointed at the secondary stage in order to keep the work load per inspecting officer to about 50 to 55 institutions. It was also observed that the State Department did not intend appointing subject inspectors during the Fourth Plan.

However, the State Institute of Science Education would be training the necessary personnel who would be able to assist in guiding the science education programme in the subsequent plan.

2.23 It was noted that the State Institute of Science Education would be a part of the Directorate of Education.

2.24 The outlay of Rs.66 lakhs suggested for other programmes was accepted.

2.25 Cultural Programmes : The outlay of Rs.60.49 lakhs for cultural programmes was approved. In this context, it was noted that the programme of archives was not a part of the educational plan since it was the responsibility of another department in the State.

The Group pointed out that wherever it was placed, a provision of Rs.5 lakhs should be ensured for it during the new Fourth Plan.

### III. FINAL ALLOCATIONS

3.1 The total outlay for General Education as recommended by the Working Group would now be Rs.5515.21 lakhs as against Rs.5367.71 lakhs proposed by the State Government. The outlay for 1969-70 would be Rs.500 lakhs as against Rs.484.85 lakhs proposed. The details may be seen in the attached statement.

ALLOCATION FOR THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN-MADRAS

Sector	Fourth Plan 1969-70 to 1973-74			1969-70		
	Allocations proposed by the State Government	Allocations suggested by Working Group.	Increase (Plus) or (Minus)	Allocations suggested by the state Government	Allocations suggested by the Working Group.	Increase (Plus) or (Minus)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Elementary Education.	2660.47	2695.47	+ 35.00	177.65	184.65	+ 7.00
II. Secondary Education.	1595.25	1682.75	+ 87.50	152.72	160.72	+ 8.00
III. University Education.	850.00	825.00	- 25.00	111.66	106.66	- 5.00
IV. Teachers Training	98.50	98.50	---	12.90	12.90	---
V. Social Education.	37.00	87.00	+ 50.00	7.00	12.15	+ 5.15
VI. Other programmes.	66.00	66.00	---	3.20	3.20	---
II. Cultural Programmes.	60.49	60.49	---	19.72	19.72	---
	<u>5367.71</u>	<u>5515.21</u>	<u>+ 147.50</u>	<u>484.85</u>	<u>500.00</u>	<u>+ 15.15</u>

(1) Is due to increase in allocation for providing free textbooks to all the girls in classes IV and V (para 2.a).

(2) Is due to raising the provision for school Buildings to Rs 400 lakhs so as to accelerate the pace of programme (para 2.8).

PART-II  
FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN IN GENERAL EDUCATION (MADRAS STATE)  
GENERAL EDUCATION

Education plays a crucial role in promoting economic growth, particularly in an underdeveloped country. A study of the course of development of various countries clearly establishes the close nexus between the educational advance on one hand and material progress on the other. The view has gained considerable ground in recent years that the promotion of education should in fact be looked upon as investment in human resources. This point of view is reflected in the State's budgets and plans over the last decade. The outlay on education in the budget has risen from Rs 12.22 crores in the year 1968-69 and education now accounts for 23 per cent of the total expenditure of the State on the revenue account. The level of attainment now reached in different fields of education and the utilisation of facilities already created will naturally determine the pace and pattern of further development in the fourth plan.

2. The statement below gives in one view and outlays for the various sectors of education during the past three years plans, the annual plans and for the fourth plan as now formulated :-

	Ist Plan	IIInd Plan	IIIrd Plan	Three Annual Plans	Draft Fourth Plan
Outlay on General Education	3,81	11.41	24.09	18,47	52,64
Elementary Education.	3,02	8,30	20.80	9.01	25,68
Percentage of total outlay	78	72	61	49	49
Secondary Education.	54	2,64	9,20	6,61	15,95
Percentage of total outlay	14	23	27	36	30
University Education.	5	15	34	2,05	8,00
Percentage of total outlay.	1	1	1	11	15

Clearly discernible from the statement is the shift in emphasis on expansion from elementary education in the first and second plan to higher levels of education in the subsequent plans. The phenomenal expansion in enrolment in the elementary schools in the first two plans period is now reflected in the present demand for expansion at the university level. It is also worth notice that the total outlay for education envisaged for the fourth plan is of order of the outlay of the first three plans put together; this bears eloquent testimony to the importance given in the fourth plan to educational advancement.

3. The plan outlay for elementary education is Rs 26.58 crores or 50.5 per cent of total outlay for education plan. In keeping with the recommendation of the Education Commission, that by 1986 free-pre-primary education facilities should be provided to at least.





are some of the other steps that have been taken to improve standards. In order to inculcate the habit of reading in children, the plan also provides for library grants to the tune of Rs 22.20 lakhs to schools for the establishment of nucleus libraries.

6. The provision of free schools meals has been one of the most important of the contributory factors for the success of the enrolment programmes launched by the State. A provision of Rs 150 lakhs has been made in the plan in order to cover one-third of the children expected to be enrolled additionally in the age group 6-11 and 11-14 during the plan period. Another scheme which has played an important role in attracting students from the socio-economically backward sections of the society is the scheme for the free supply of slates and textbooks to one-third of the children in standards I to III. While on account of paucity of resources, it has not been possible to visualise expansion in the scope of the scheme, the continuance of the scheme on the existing basis during the fourth plan period has been provided for in the plan.

7. With the extension of free education upto the secondary level, there was pronounced increase in the number of pupils in secondary schools during the third plan period. As against an enrolment of 2.68 lakhs of pupils in 1960-61, the third plan closed with an estimated enrolment of 5.57 lakhs of pupils. In this group will be in the region of 7 lakhs working out to 37 per cent of this age group. The plan visualises that this percentage should be ~~xxx~~ stepped up to 55 per cent and accordingly provides for an enrolment of 4 lakhs of additional students during the fourth plan period. This will entail the appointments of ~~additional students during the fourth plan~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ 10,000 additional teachers with B.T. qualification. Making provision for contingencies and equipment as well, the plan sets apart a sum of Rs 9.18 crores towards the enrolment scheme for the 14-17 age group.

8. In order to meet the requirements of additional teachers, the need for augmenting existing facilities for training of B.T. assistants has also be given due emphasis. The plan visualises the opening of one new Teacher's Training College and the strengthening of the existing Teacher's Training College by providing additional sections wherever necessary; an outlay of Rs 28.50 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose. In order to improve the calibre of existing teachers, it is proposed to depute teachers with B.T. qualification for post-graduate training. Provision of Rs 50 lakhs has also been made for improvement to the libraries and laboratories in the training schools and for better buildings for some of the training schools at present housed in unsuitable private rented accommodation. Also included in the plan is a sum of Rs 20 lakhs for periodical in-service training to teachers.

9. A number of high schools which have been opened in the last five years do not have sufficient accommodation. The meagre availability of contribution from the local public has been recognised and contributions varying between 12½ to 50 per cent of the cost of buildings will be raised. A provision of 3.13 crores, being Government's share of the outlay on buildings proposed to be constructed is included in the plan. The fourth plan also provides for the construction of 750 twin quarters for teachers in rural areas involving a total outlay of Rs 75 lakhs.

10. Many of the high schools which have been recently opened are ill-equipped, since the meagre resources had necessarily to be spread thinly over the large number of schools which have sprung into existence during the past five years. Emphasis will, therefore, have to be made in this plan on qualitative improvement of these schools, with particular reference to the teaching of science. Even though a start was made under the Crash Programme initiated by the Government of India for strengthening of science laboratories, there are still large number of schools in dire need of assistance. It is proposed to finance the purchase of science equipment in 500 schools during the fourth plan period with an outlay of Rs 250 lakhs. The plan also provides for payment of grants to strengthen the libraries in high schools. Upto the present year, 816 schools have availed of library grant and the plan provides for Rs 30 lakhs for payment of such grants to other schools. A sum of Rs 10 lakhs has been set apart for the establishment of five workshops all over the State to cater to the need to have workshop experience as an integral part of education. Each workshop is expected to cater to 5000 children annually.

11. Any programme designed for education cannot ignore the needs of the physically handicapped children. At present, there are 20 schools in the State for the physically handicapped; the fourth plan visualises the opening of at least five more schools. A sum of Rs 10 lakhs has been included for this purpose. Again, adult education too is a scheme which deserves priority and a provision of Rs 10 lakhs has been included for this programme.

12. The large scale programmes proposed to be taken up in the educational sector will call for considerable strengthening of administrative machinery at all levels. The enrolment programmes will bring in its wake not only considerable increase in the size of existing schools but also opening of several new schools. This will call for augmentation of supervisory staff at the field level. It is proposed to provide for such augmentation within the outlays visualised for the enrolment schools. The plan also provides for the strengthening of statistical wing of the Directorate of School Education and for the establishment of two Regional Offices at Madurai and Coimbatore for the examination wing of the Directorate. The formation of Regional Offices will entail the construction of buildings and purchase of equipment and for this purpose, a provision of Rs 25 lakhs has been included in the plan.

13. The impact of the successful implementation of the enrolment programmes during the three plan periods is now being felt at the university stage. There is need to expand facilities offered for pre-university, degree and post-graduate courses. The number of colleges in the State rose from 57 at the commencement of the third plan period to 93 at the end of the period. Thirty-three more colleges were started in the annual plan period, bringing the total number of colleges in State to 126. It is considered that the plan will have to provide for the opening of at least 40 additional colleges during the fourth plan period to cope with additional enrolment. There will also be need to provide facilities for degree level education in college now offering pre-university course only. A total outlay of at least Rs 181 lakhs in the fourth plan period will be necessary to cater to additional intake at the university level. Provision is also being made for implementing the recommendations of the Education Commission regarding the opening of Honours courses in colleges and a sum of Rs 10 lakhs has been set apart for this purpose. With the expansion of collegiate education there is also naturally need for providing facilities for the training of collegiate teachers. The plan provides a sum of Rs 40 lakhs for improvement in facilities for post-graduate education in this State.

14. In view of the paucity of resources, most of the colleges started in recent year, have not yet been equipped with suitable buildings. The fourth plan provides a sum of Rs 250.00 lakhs for building programmes and also a sum of Rs 15 lakhs for equipment grant to aided colleges. Hostel facilities for students are also quite inadequate and the fourth plan seeks to provide a sum of Rs 105 lakhs for this purpose.

15. It has been the policy of the government to switch over to the regional language as the medium of instructions at the university level. In order to prepare teachers for this change-over, orientation training programmes are necessary and the plan provides a sum of Rs 5 lakhs for this purpose.

16. Madurai University which was set up two years ago has yet to be provided with a separate campus. A master plan for the construction of a campus for the Madurai University has been prepared and the assistance of the University Grants Commission in this regard has been sought. A lumpsum provision of Rs 100 lakhs has been made in the plan for development of this university and the provision will have to be suitably adjusted in the light of actual requirements.

The development programmes of the Madras, Madurai and Annamalai Universities can be determined with any degree of accuracy only when the University Grants Commission gives firm indication of the central assistance to be available for the plan. For the present, however, a sum of Rs 93 lakhs has been provided for block grant assistance to these universities. This is expected to cover also the scheme of Madras University for setting up of post-graduate centres at Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore.

17. The total provision made in the fourth plan for general education is of the order of Rs 53.17 crores which reflects the substantial step-up over the outlay of Rs 34.09 crores made in the third year plan. It should however be remembered that the outlay referred to does not include the local resources for programmes like Mid-day Meals Programmes, school Buildings and other School Improvement Programmes. It would be an important strategy of our plan to mobilise such resources in a big measure and thus establish a close relationship between the schools and the society of which they form a vital part.

Annexure - I

MADRAS - DRAFT FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-74) - Selected Educational Targets

I t e m	Unit	1965-66	1968-69	1973-74	1969-74 (Addl.)	1968- 1969 (Addl.)	1969-70 (Addl.)	MADRAS			INDIA		
								1965- 1966	1968- 1969	1973- 74	1965- 66	1968- 69	1973- 74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>A. ENROLMENT</b>													
<b>(1) Classes I-V</b>													
i) Total	Lakhs	45.09	48.82	56.32	7.50	1.50	1.50	100	91	100	78	79	92
ii) Boys	"	25.88	Not Available					116			98	97	107
iii) Girls	"	19.21	Not Available					88			58	60	77
<b>(2) Classes VI-VIII</b>													
i) Total	"	10.44	13.84	19.84	6.00	1.50	1.00	45	59	80	31	35	46
ii) Boys	"	6.97	Not Available					59			44	48	61
iii) Girls	"	3.47	Not Available					30			17	21	30
<b>(3) Classes IX-XI</b>													
i) Total	"	5.57	7.07	11.07	4.00	0.60	0.60	25	37	55	18	19	25
ii) Boys	"	3.96	Not Available					36			27	28	35
iii) Girls	"	1.61	Not Available					15			8	9	13
<b>(4) University/Collegiate @</b>													
i) Total (Arts, Sc. & Com)	000s	78.5	1.22	1.62	0.40	0.10	0.08						
ii) Science	"	51.9	0.40	0.54	0.14	0.03	0.03						
iii) as % of i.	%	66%	33%	33%									
<b>B. T E A C H E R S</b>													
<b>(a) In Elem. Schools</b>													
i) Total	000s	138.0	154.2	190.1	35.9	5.2	6.6						
ii) % trained	%		99%	99%	100%								
<b>(b) In Sec. Schools</b>													
i) Total	"	46.1	53.0	63.0	10.0	2.2	1.5						
ii) % trained	%	95%	96%	100%									
											39	40	45
											69	75+	
											68	71+	

@ Includes P.U.C.

Fourth Five Year Plan of Madras State - Scheme-wise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

ANNEXURE II

Sl. No.	Scheme	Fourth Plan Outlay				1969-70 Outlay			
		As proposed by State Govt.		As recommended by the W.G.		As proposed by the State Govt.		As recommended by the W.G.	
		Total	Capital	Total	Capital	Total	Capital	Total	Capital
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
<b>I. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</b>									
A.	Pre-Primary	5.00	-	5.00	-	0.40	-	0.40	-
B.	Expansion of Educational facilities								
(1)	(a) Age-Group 6-11	10,17.23	-	10,17.23	-	57.80	-	57.80	-
	(b) Age-Group 11-14	10,32.49	-	1032.49	-	51.28	-	51.28	-
(2)	Midday Meals.	1,50.00	-	150.00	-	12.83	-	12.83	-
(3)	Improvement of Schools-Equipment to Primary and Upper Primary Schools.	96.00	-	96.00	-	10.00	-	10.00	-
(4)	(a) Free supply of Text-Books and Slates to poor needy children,	12.00	-	47.00	-	0.79	-	7.79	-
	(b) Provision of Librarians to Primary and Upper Primary Schools.	22.75	-	22.75	-	4.55	-	4.55	-
	(c) Construction of School Buildings.	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
(5)	Quarters for teachers in Panchayat Union Areas.	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
<b>TOTAL:-Elementary Education</b>		<b>26,60.47</b>	<b>325.00</b>	<b>2695.47</b>	<b>325.00</b>	<b>177.65</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>184.65</b>	<b>40.00</b>

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
II. SECONDARY EDUCATION									
Expansion of Educational facilities:-									
(1) Age-group 14-17	917.75	-	917.75	-	-	57.72	-	57.72	-
(2) Qualitative improvement-									
(a) Improvement of Science Teaching	250.00	150.00	250.00	150.00	40.00	40.00	20.00	40.00	20.00
(b) Improvement of Libraries	30.00	-	30.00	-	6.00	-	-	6.00	-
(c) Establishment of Workshops	10.00	-	10.00	-	2.00	-	-	2.00	-
(d) Construction of School Bldgs.	312.50	312.50	400.00	400.00	45.00	45.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
(e) UNESCO-UNICEF Projects	50.00	-	50.00	-	1.00	-	-	1.00	-
(f) Construction of Quarters for Government Higher and Training School Teachers.	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>Total -II. Secondary Education</b>	<b>1595.25</b>	<b>487.50</b>	<b>1682.75</b>	<b>575.00</b>	<b>152.72</b>	<b>66.00</b>	<b>160.72</b>	<b>74.00</b>	
III. University Education									
(1) Grants to Universities	193.00	100.00	193.00	100.00	32.00	20.00	32.00	20.00	
(2) Opening of new Colleges	126.00	-	126.00	-	7.60	-	7.60	-	
(3) Opening of Degree Courses in existing and new colleges.	55.00	-	55.00	-	4.20	-	4.20	-	
(4) Opening of Honours Courses in Colleges	10.00	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	
(5) Opening of Post Graduate Course in Govt. and Aided Colleges including building Schemes.	40.00	25.00	40.00	25.00	6.00	5.00	6.00	5.00	
(6) Construction of permanent new or addl. buildings for Govt. Colleges and Grant- in-aid for Building Schemes of Aided Colleges.	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	
(7) Provision of equipment for Aided Colleges.	15.00	-	15.00	-	-	-	-	-	
(8) Establishment of Workshops in Government Colleges.	20.00	-	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	
(9) Construction of Students' Hostels.	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	

1	2	Fourth Plan Outlay				1969-70 Outlay			
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(10) In-service training including, orientation training of College teachers through the Tamil medium.	5.00	-	5.00	-	1.00	-	-	-	-
(11) Fee Concessions, Book Allowance and Stipends to Students in M.A. (English) undertaking to serve on completion of their studies as teachers of English in Government Colleges.	3.00	-	3.00	-	0.36	-	0.36	-	-
(12) Strengthening of the Administrative Staff of the Deptt. of Collegiate Education	3.00	-	3.00	-	0.50	-	0.50	-	-
<b>TOTAL: III UNIVERSITY EDUCATION</b>	<b>8,50.00</b>	<b>480.00</b>	<b>825.00</b>	<b>480.00</b>	<b>111.66</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>106.66</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>IV. TEACHERS' TRAINING</b>									
<b>(a) Elementary.</b>									
(1) In-Service Training	20.00	-	20.00	-	4.00	-	4.00	-	-
(2) Improvement of Teacher-Training Institutions	25.00	-	25.00	-	4.00	-	4.00	-	-
(3) Construction of Buildings, Hostels etc. for Training Institutions	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	-	-	-	-	-
<b>(b) Secondary</b>									
(1) Opening of one Government Training College.	3.50	-	3.50	-	1.90	-	1.90	-	-
(2) Acquisition of Lands - Construction of Buildings.	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	13.00	3.00	13.00	3.00	3.00
<b>Total - IV Teachers Training</b>	<b>98.50</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>98.50</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>12.90</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>12.90</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>-</b>



1	2	Fourth Plan Outlay				1969-70 Outlay			
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>V. SOCIAL EDUCATION</b>									
(1) Adult Education		10.00	-	10.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	-
(2) Public Library Service		27.00	-	77.00	-	5.00	-	10.15	-
Total - V. Social Education		<u>37.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>87.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12.15</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>VI. OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES</b>									
(a) Administration									
(1) Strengthening of Directorate		5.00	-	5.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-
(2) Strengthening of Examination Wing of the Directorate		25.00	20.00	25.00	20.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total - (a) Administration		<u>30.00</u>	<u>20.00</u>	<u>30.00</u>	<u>20.00</u>	<u>2.00</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>2.00</u>	<u>1.00</u>
(b) Other Schemes									
(3) Development of State Institute of Education		5.00	-	5.00	-	-	-	-	-
(4) Establishment of State Institute of Science Education		25.00	-	25.00	-	-	-	-	-
(5) Evaluation Unit		3.00	-	3.00	-	0.60	-	0.60	-
(6) Vocational Guidance Bureau		3.00	-	3.00	-	0.60	-	0.60	-
Total: (b) Other Schemes		<u>36.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>36.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.20</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.20</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>TOTAL: VI. OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES</b>		<u>66.00</u>	<u>20.00</u>	<u>66.00</u>	<u>20.00</u>	<u>3.20</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>3.20</u>	<u>1.00</u>

1	2	Fourth Plan Outlay				1969-70 Outlay			
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
VII. CULTURAL PROGRAMMES									
(1)	Archaeology	11.50	0.20	11.50	0.20	2.63	0.15	2.63	0.15
(2)	Development of Academies	15.00	3.00	15.00	3.00	4.40	2.00	4.40	2.00
(3)	Grants to Voluntary Organisations	7.00	-	7.00	-	1.40	-	1.40	-
(4)	Exchange of Cultural Troupes	2.50	-	2.50	-	0.50	-	0.50	-
(5)	Tagore Centenary Theatre	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
(6)	Development of Museums, extension to National Art Gallery.	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
(7)	Revision of Distt. Gazetteers	3.49	-	3.49	-	0.79	-	0.79	-
TOTAL : VII. CULTURAL PROGRAMMES		60.49	24.20	60.49	24.20	19.72	12.15	19.72	12.15

A B S T R A C T

S e c t o r	Fourth Plan Outlay				1969-70				
	As proposed by the State Government		As recommended by the Working Group		As Proposed by the State Government		As Recommended by the Working Group.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Elementary Education		2660.47	325.00	2695.47	325.00	177.65	40.00	184.65	40.00
II. Secondary Education		1595.25	487.50	1682.75	575.00	152.72	66.00	160.72	74.00
III. University Education		850.00	480.00	825.00	480.00	111.66	80.00	106.66	80.00
IV. Teachers Training		98.50	50.00	98.50	50.00	12.90	3.00	12.90	3.00
V. Social Education		37.00	-	87.00	-	7.00	-	12.15	-
VI. Other Educational Programmes		66.00	20.00	66.00	20.00	3.20	11.00	18.20	11.00
VII. Cultural Prog.		60.49	24.20	60.49	24.20	19.72	12.50	19.72	12.15
Total :		5367.71	1386.70	5515.21	1479.20	484.85	202.15	500.00	

## ANNEXURE III

STATE : MADRAS

## OUTLAYS FOR THE FOURTH PLAN

(Rs. in lakhs)

S e c t o r	Outlay for the Fourth Plan old	%age of Outlay to the total	Proposed by the State government Total Capital	(New) F.E. Total Capital	Recommended by the N.G. Total Capital	F.E. Total Capital	% of Col.4 to total	%of Col. 6 to total	Outlay for 1969-70 Prop. by State Govt.	Recomm. by the N.G.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Elementary Education	2920	53.0	2660.47	325	-	2695.47	325.00	-	49.6	48.9	117.65	184.65
2. Secondary Education	1856	33.7	1595.25	487	-	1682.75	575.00	-	29.7	30.5	152.72	160.72
3. University Education	470	8.6	850.00	480	-	825.00	480.00	-	15.8	15.0	116.66	106.66
4. Teacher Training	66	1.2	98.50	50	-	98.50	50.00	-	1.9	1.8	12.90	12.90
5. Social Education	93	1.7	37.00	-	-	87.00	-	-	0.7	1.5	7.00	12.15
6. Other Programmes	60	1.1	66.00	20	-	66.00	20.00	-	1.2	1.2	3.20	3.20
7. Cultural Programmes	40	0.7	60.49	24	-	60.49	24.20	-	1.1	1.1	19.72	19.72
Total :	5505	100.0	5367.71	1386	-	5515.21	1474.20	-	100.0	100.0	484.85	500.00

Total Outlay 56430.00                      62367.71  
 %age of Genl. Education Outlay to total State Outlay 9.7                      8.6

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN  
(GENERAL EDUCATION)

MAHARASHTRA

Part I Report of the Working Group

Part II Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan of  
General Education for Maharashtra State

Annexures

- I Selected Targets for expansion of facilities.
- II Financial Implications of Schemes included  
in the Plan.
- III Sectoral Financial Outlays in the old  
and new Fourth Plan.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI

## PART I

Report of the Working Group on General Education on the Fourth Five Year Plan Programmes of Maharashtra State, held on the 28th October, 1968, in the Ministry of Education

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The Working Group on General Education met on the 28th October, 1968, in the Ministry of Education to discuss the Fourth Plan programmes of Maharashtra State.

### Present:

1. Shri J.P. Naik, Chairman  
Adviser, Ministry of Education
2. Dr. S.K. Mitra,  
Joint Director, NCERT
3. Shri D.P. Nayar,  
Senior Specialist (Education)  
Planning Commission.
4. Shri A.H. Hemrajani,  
Director (Education) Planning Commission
5. Shri S.E. Sukthanker,  
Education Secretary, Maharashtra
6. Shri E.R. Dhongde,  
Director of Education, Maharashtra
7. Shri D.M. Sukthankar,  
Deputy Secretary, Maharashtra
8. Shri V.G. Ranavare,  
Deputy Secretary, Maharashtra
9. Shri V.M. Parulkar,  
Deputy Secretary, Maharashtra
10. Shri D.G. Tungare,  
Deputy Secretary, Maharashtra
11. Shri A.D. Samant,  
Deputy Secretary, Maharashtra
12. Shri R.S. Chitkara,  
Deputy Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education
13. Shri R.K. Chhabra,  
Joint Secretary, U.G.C.
14. Shri P.P. Dhawan,  
Deputy Director,  
Central Statistical Organisation
15. Mrs. D. Doraiswami,  
Assistant Educational Adviser,  
Ministry of Education

### I - GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

- 1.1 The Working Group welcome the bold steps taken

by the Government of Maharashtra for implementing the national policy on education. The State has published a review of educational developments within its area during the first three Five Year Plans. It has also prepared a perspective plan of educational development spread over the next 15-20 years which is proposed to be published very soon. Based on this perspective plan which, in its turn, is based on the Report of the Education Commission and the National Policy on Education, the State has published a White Paper on the proposed educational reconstruction for eliciting public opinion. This has received the widest attention in the State which, in itself, is a very gratifying development. After finalising its policy in the light of the discussions on the White Paper, Government proposes to finalise its perspective plan of long-term development and the Fourth Five Year Plan and also to pass an Education Act to assist in its speedy and effective implementation. The Central Advisory Board of Education has recently recommended that similar steps should be taken by other States also.

1.2 At such a time as this, the Working Group expected the State to accord a higher priority to educational programmes than in its earlier plans. At the very least, it expected that old priorities should continue. But unfortunately, the proposals of the State Government belie these expectations. The old Fourth Plan of the State was of the size of Rs.951 crores, out of which

education received Rs.92 crores i.e. 9.7 per cent of the total Plan. The new Fourth Plan has proposed a total outlay of Rs.1,000 crores with an allocation of Rs.70.30 crores or 7 per cent for education. The Working Group observed with regret that a progressive State like Maharashtra which had hitherto given a place of significance to education in its plans should have relegated education to a position of lower priority, especially when a big programme of educational reconstruction is to be mounted. The Working Group, therefore, strongly recommended that larger allocations should be provided for education.

1.3. The Working Group also observed that the educational plan of the State should ensure that a core of essential programmes are preserved at all costs. These core programmes should include programmes of primary education and all programmes of qualitative improvement. These should not be reduced under any circumstances.

1.4 It was agreed that a machinery should be set up to maintain close and continuous contact between the State and the Centre between successive Plan discussions and to work out details of programmes and projects for the development of the State Institute of Education or curriculum development of teacher education. This would facilitate periodic evaluation of the programme on the basis of the project report.

## II SECTOR-WISE OBSERVATIONS

2.1. Primary Education: The Working Group was of the



view that the provision of 20,000 teachers for an additional enrolment of 16.43 lakh children was inadequate and felt that not less than 30,000 teachers would be required.

2.2. The Group noted the good progress the State had already made in reducing wastage and stagnation. It was essential that the progress achieved so far should be maintained through special drives, and organisation of pilot projects, etc. An amount of Rs.37.20 lakhs was recommended for the purpose for developing a project on the broad lines recommended by the National Seminar on Wastage and Stagnation.

2.3. The Group further suggested that the State might profitably adopt the system of appointing teachers on the basis of average attendance as was being followed by Madras or Andhra Pradesh rather than on the basis of enrolment.

2.4. The State might also take up a programme of qualitative improvement of primary schools in the form of providing at least the minimum equipment to each school. In this effort, the village community must be stimulated to participate fully and the supervisor must deem it one of his responsibilities to see that the local resources are fully mobilised. A suitable machinery should be set up at the State level to maintain a watch on the progress in this regard, collect periodical data regarding achievement etc. The purchase of equipment for the school should be the direct responsibility of the local community. A massive

effort in this direction should be an integral part of the programme of institutional planning which the State proposes to adopt. It would go a long way in raising the quality of primary schools and in reducing wastage and stagnation.

2.5. The Group also noted that the Pay Commission set up by the State had recently submitted its report which, in somewhat liberalised form, has been adopted for implementation. Provision has therefore to be made for this as well as for the expected increase in dearness allowance. This together with the appointment of additional teachers would involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 12 crores.

2.6. The Working Group noted that an important problem to be faced in Maharashtra was improvement of teaching at the higher primary stage (classes V-VII). In western Maharashtra, these schools are most numerous and perhaps of poorest quality because of the staffing pattern. In Vidharba, their number decreases and the quality of the staffing pattern improves; in Marathwada, the staffing pattern is still of a higher type but the numbers are the least. This is a sector where a happy balance has to be struck between quantity and quality. The Working Group was of the view that the State should adopt a uniform pattern of staffing for the higher primary stage (classes V-VIII). If that were done, the controversy about the classification of this stage as primary or secondary

would cease to have significance. This new pattern should include one teacher per class, subject only to minimum enrolment in each class. Additional teachers should be sanctioned with reference to the total enrolment. It would be also desirable to have a trained graduate as the headmaster of these schools. The State should make an effort to evolve this common and uniform pattern of staffing in classes V-VII in all parts of the country. Substantial steps to this end should be taken in the Fourth Plan itself.

2.7. The total allocation for elementary education would thus be Rs.2,729.29 lakhs as against the outlay of Rs. 1,492 lakhs proposed by the State Government.

2.8. Secondary Education: An additional enrolment of 5 lakhs of children was expected at this stage.

A provision for opening 1000 new schools has been made in the Plan. This together with additional intake in existing schools will take care of the additional numbers.

2.9. The State proposes to begin implementing the new pattern of education in the Fourth Plan and the process will reach its culmination in the Fifth Plan. The Working Group welcomed the proposal of the State Government to adopt the new pattern of school and college classes recommended in the National Policy on Education .

2.10. The Working Group was of the view that the most important programme in Maharashtra was to improve the quality of education imparted at the higher primary stage

(classes V-VII) and at the secondary stage (classes VII-XI). In so far as the higher primary stage is concerned, the standards remain low because of under qualified teachers and the Group has already made its recommendations for improving this situation. With regard to the secondary stage, the Working Group recommended the adoption of the following measures:-

(1) The reduction of the duration of the secondary course from four years to three in Western Maharashtra without down-grading the curricula (or even upgrading them to some extent) will be a great step towards improving quality and better utilisation of available resources.

(2) About 40 per cent of the teachers at the secondary stage are undergraduates. A large proportion of teachers teach subjects in which they do not have a degree and in whose subject knowledge they are comparatively weak. Steps should therefore be taken to make a rule, with effect from a given date, that every teacher at the secondary stage should teach only that subject in which he has adequate subject knowledge (as indicated by taking a degree or an equivalent course therein) and in which he has been specially trained. An appropriate programme will have to be drawn up to give effect to this reform in a period of about five years. The Working Group suggested that a small committee may be set up by the State Board of Secondary Education to go into this problem and make concrete proposals for the consideration of the State Government.

(3) Facilities should be provided and every encouragement should be given to undergraduate teachers who are now working in secondary schools to improve their qualifications and to become graduates.

(4) A large number of undergraduate teachers who are now teaching in secondary schools may find it difficult to upgrade their qualifications. The Working Group therefore welcomed the proposal included in the White Paper that all secondary schools in rural areas should be permitted to develop classes V-VII. This will help to improve standards at the higher primary stage. In addition, it will also provide a safety-valve where under-qualified teachers at the secondary stage could be effectively absorbed.

These proposals will need, not so much monetary investment, as the enunciation of a firm policy and its steady implementation. The Working Group strongly recommended that these points should receive the attention of the State Government.

During the last 20 years, the Government of Maharashtra has taken a liberal policy towards improving the remuneration of teachers, and in this regard, it is one of the leading States in the country. However, it has not been equally careful in upgrading curriculum and the qualifications of teachers. Consequently, in spite of the high rate of investment, the standards of education at higher primary and secondary stages in Maharashtra remain comparatively poor. A major programme of reform would therefore be to change this policy, to upgrade the

qualifications of teachers and simultaneously to upgrade the curricula also.

2.11 The Group agreed to the programme of reorganising existing technical high schools, but did not favour the opening of new schools. The group further observed that these schools should offer strictly terminal courses and pilot projects might be undertaken towards this end. The allocation of Rs. 299.60 lakhs made for this scheme was therefore reduced to Rs. 142.76 lakhs.

2.12 The Group also suggested a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs for the implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations at this stage.

2.13 The group welcomed the experimental effort being made by the State Government for vocationalising secondary education and suggested that advance action might be started even during 1968-69 itself. This would include the selection of the districts where the experiment was to be carried out and preparing detailed plans for the experiment. The consultant from Ford Foundation would be available to the State for developing the project.

2.14 The total outlay for secondary education would thus become Rs. 2254.48 lakhs as against the proposed outlay of Rs. 2211.32 lakhs.

2.15 University Education: The Group noted that the State Government proposes to establish two new Universities during the Plan period. In this context, the Group invited the attention of the State Government to the fact that the proposed amendment to the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, would soon come into force and that, thereafter, it

will not be possible for the Government of India to give assistance to any university established without the concurrence of the University Grants Commission and the Government of India.

2.16 While admitting, in principle, the need for the development of additional universities in the State, the Group invited the attention of the State Government to the most efficient and economical manner of establishing these universities which was recommended by the Education Commission and to which the State Government itself had agreed. Under this method, a University Centre is to be developed in the first instance and is to be raised to the status of a University at the appropriate time. The Working Group therefore suggested that the State Government should set up a high level Group, in consultation with the U. G. C. and the Ministry of Education, which should examine the status of higher education in different parts of the State and propose the establishment of University Centres at one or more places as may be found desirable. A beginning should be made with the establishment of these University Centres and their development could be regulated at the best pace possible. These Centres should then become full-fledged Universities when the time was ripe. It may be that the stage would be reached, for some Centres, in the Fourth Plan itself and for others, a little later.

2.17 The Group suggested that suitable provision should be made in the Plan for enabling the private colleges to lift U. G. C. assistance. The allocation of Rs. 143.90 lakhs

made for the development and expansion of non-government Colleges was, therefore, raised to Rs. 163.90 lakhs.

2.18 In this connection the Group urged that the State which has some institutions which are of national importance should adopt suitable measures to develop them further. This is already a policy enunciated by the White Paper.

2.19 The total outlay for University education will thus become Rs. 930.68 lakhs as against the proposed outlay of Rs. 910.68 lakhs.

2.20 Teacher Training, Social Education and Cultural Programmes: The programmes and outlays suggested under Teacher Training, Social Education and Cultural Programmes were accepted as proposed Rs. 234.74, Rs. 79.00 lakhs and Rs. 30.00 lakhs respectively.

2.21 Other Educational Programmes: The Working Group noted that the State Institute of Education in Maharashtra is one of the leading Institutes and that it had commensurate achievements. The Group recommended that a small working party should be immediately set up consisting of the representatives of the Ministry of Education, the Planning Commission, the NCERT, the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, the State Education Department and the State Institute of Education to spell out a detailed programme for the State Institute of Education for the Fourth Five Year Plan as a whole. The general policy should be to entrust the State Institute of Education with all programmes of qualitative improvement for which there are no other specialised agencies at the State level and to coordinate



its activities with such other agencies where they exist. The S.I.E. should be in charge of programmes of qualitative improvement at the school stage - both primary and secondary - and should function mainly through three channels, namely, (1) training of teachers - pre-service and in-service; (2) improvement of supervision and training of supervisors; and (3) production of material for teachers, teacher educators, supervisors and schools.

2.22 The Group was also of the view that there should be a fairly large provision in the Fourth Five Year Plan for looking after all programmes of qualitative improvement at the school stage. It suggested an allocation of Rs. 100 lakhs for this purpose.

2.23 The total outlay under other educational programmes will thus come to Rs. 842.50 lakhs as against Rs. 742.50 lakhs originally proposed.

### III FINAL OUTLAYS

3.1 The following table gives the allocations for different sectors of education as proposed by the State Government and as recommended by the Working Group for the Fourth Five Year Plan as well as for 1969-70.

ALLOCATION FOR THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN - MAHARASHTRA

Sector	Fourth Plan 1969-70 to 1973-74			1969-70		
	Allocations proposed by the State Government	Allocations suggested by Working Group	Increase (Plus) or (Minus)	Allocations suggested by the State Government	Allocations suggested by the Working Group	Increase (Plus) or (Minus)
I. Elementary Education	1492.09	2729.29	+ 1237.20 (1)	113.75	178.29	+ 64.54
II. Secondary Education	2211.32	2254.48	+ 43.16 (2)	183.71	171.81	- 11.90
III. University Education	910.68	930.68	+ 20.00 (3)	97.32	100.62	+ 3.30
IV. Teacher Training	234.74	234.74	-	55.17	55.17	-
V. Social Education	79.00	79.00	-	23.80	23.80	-
VI. Other Programmes	742.50	842.50	+ 100.00 (4)	83.21	93.21	+ 10.00
VII. Cultural Programmes	30.00	30.00	-	-	-	-
	5700.33	7100.69	+ 1400.36	556.96	622.90	+ 65.94
<u>Centrally Sponsored Scheme (State share)</u>						
Book Production Prog. at University level	20.00	25.00	+ 5.00	2.00	2.00	-
GRAND TOTAL:	5720.33	7125.69	+ 1405.36	558.96	624.90	+ 65.94

1. Includes additional amount for implementation of Pay Commission's Recommendations, and appointment of additional teachers for the primary stage.
2. Is due to a provision for the implementation of the Pay Commission's Recommendations.
3. Indicates additional provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for enabling private colleges to lift UGC assistance.
4. Indicates additional amount for quality programmes at the school stage.

#### IV SUGGESTED PROGRAMME OF ACTION (TO BE FOLLOWED UP)

4.1 In view of the comprehensive steps being taken by the State Government for reconstruction of education, not many suggestions are called for. But we may invite the attention of the State Government to the following important programmes, details of which will have to be worked out carefully during the next two or three months :

- (1) Development of programmes of qualitative improvement at the school stage.
- (2) Programmes for the reduction of wastage and stagnation at the primary stage.
- (3) Programmes for the qualitative improvement of teachers at the higher primary and secondary stages.
- (4) Preparation of a detailed programme for the improvement of curricula, especially in science and mathematics.
- (5) Preparing a detailed programme for the improvement of science education.
- (6) Experimentation on vocationalisation of secondary education.
- (7) Introduction of institutional and district planning.
- (8) Preparation of a programme of action for the State Institute of Education during the fourth Five Year Plan.

#### V CENTRALLY SPONSORED SECTOR

5.1 An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs is suggested as the State's share for the programme of book promotion at the University stage.

## PART II

### THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN IN GENERAL EDUCATION IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

1.1 Education is a major instrument of national development. The objective of educational development is two-fold : firstly to create a social order based on justice, equality and liberty of the individual and secondly to help the economic development of the nation by providing the skilled human resource required for modernisation of agriculture, development of industry and building up of modern technology of arts and crafts. Consistent with this objective, educational facilities have been expanded at all levels in the first three Five Year Plans. A considerable advance has been made in the spread and dispersal of educational facilities and in equalising opportunities through the programme of fee concessions to the economically backward classes. Though much attention could not be given to the qualitative improvement of education, training of teachers received high priority particularly in the Third Plan. However, the pace of expansion has been so fast that much could not be done for improving the quality of education due to constraint of resources. As a result, there has not only been a qualitative deterioration in the instructions imparted in the educational institutions, but there is also a considerable incidence of wastage and stagnation particularly at the primary and secondary level. Apart from this, the development of education has suffered from other weaknesses : divergence of pattern of school and college education, inadequate emphasis on science and technology, inadequate

facilities for diversified education and divergence between education and economic development. It is, therefore, proposed to initiate a fresh and intensive effort to re-construct the educational system to sub-serve the following principal objectives :-

(1) to transform the present educational system so as to relate it more intimately to the life, needs and aspirations of the people;

(2) to improve the standards substantially and keep them continually rising;

(3) to discover and develop talent in the various fields; and

(4) to increase facilities at all stages and in all sectors with a view to creating a greater equality of educational opportunity.

1.2 Consistent with these objectives the programme of qualitative improvement will henceforth be given a prominent place in the Five Year Plans. This will include revision and upgrading of curricula and text-books, intensive training of teachers to improve their knowledge and professional competence, removal of deficiencies in the educational institutions in the matter of buildings, equipment, libraries and laboratories and strengthening of supervision and inspection machinery. The State level institutes like State Institute of Education, State Institute of Science Education, State Institute of English, State Evaluation Unit, Bureau of Text Book and Curriculum Research, Institute of Vocational Guidance etc will be strengthened to provide sustained and effective guidance to schools and training colleges for effective implementation of the various programmes of qualitative improvement.

1.3 While the emphasis in the Fourth Plan will be on consolidation of the existing educational institutions and qualitative improvement, provision will be made for expansion of educational facilities at all stages in a planned manner. Incentives will be offered for discovery and development of real talent, thus providing adequate opportunities to really deserving and meritorious students from amongst the community. With a view to making education more related to life and needs of the community, a programme of work experience and national and social service will be formulated and introduced in the schools as part of the school curriculum. Special attention will be given to science education at all stages so as to provide a closer link between education and economic growth. Side by side with the development of mental faculties, attention will be given to the development of physical capacities of students by introducing programmes of physical education, sports and games.

## I. GENERAL EDUCATION

### Pre-primary Education

2.1 Encouragement will be given to voluntary organisations to conduct pre-primary institutions, especially in rural areas, urban slums or for children of weaker sections of the community. The direct efforts of the State will be mainly devoted to providing supervision and guidance to pre-primary schools and training of teachers for such schools. There are 532 pre-primary schools in the State. It is proposed to open 100 new pre-primary schools in the Fourth Plan through private efforts. The target for 1969-70 is to open 20 pre-primary schools.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

3.1. Primary education is free throughout the State. During the Third Five Year Plan, vigorous steps had been taken to reduce regional imbalances between Western Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada regions. These efforts will be continued in the **Fourth Plan and primary** education will be made universal in all parts of the State.

3.2. With the exception of stray villages schooling facilities have been provided in almost all the villages with a population of 200 and above. There are about 45,799 primary schools in the State and it is proposed to open new schools with an ultimate objective of providing a school within easy walking distance of the home of every child before the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. Steps will be taken to remove the inter-district imbalances in the development of primary education by drawing up a plan for locating primary schools. While expansion of facilities for primary education will be provided on these lines attention will be given to improve quality of primary education and avoidance of wastage. An intensive drive will be launched to reduce wastage and ~~attract~~ especially in standard I. The standard of education particularly in higher primary class is comparatively low. They will be improved by providing trained graduate teachers as headmasters and special teachers for subjects like mathematics and science. Only trained teachers will be appointed as primary teachers in future. The difference between ~~basic~~ basic and non-basic schools will be done away with and instead a programme of work experience and social service based on agriculture, kitchen gardening or work on

village farms, will be introduced in all schools.

### Enrolment

3.3. The number of primary schools in the State from 34,594 in 1960-61 to 41,781 in 1965-66 and is expected to increase to 45,799 by 1968-69. The enrolment in primary schools which was 41.78 lakhs in 1960-61, is expected to go up to 60 lakhs by 1968-69. About 93 per cent of the children in the age-group 6-11 will have already joined schools by 1968-69. The percentage of enrolment to the total school going population for the age-group 11-14 is about 47.8 per cent. Out of the age-group 6-14 about 77.46 per cent children have already joined schools. During the Fourth Plan, it is expected that while 100 per cent children from the age-group 6-11 will join schools, the percentage of enrolment for the age-group 11-14 will improve to 62. The percentage of enrolment for the age-group 6-14 will improve to 87.28 by the end of the Fourth Plan. About 16.43 lakhs additional children will be joining primary schools during the period from 1969-70 to 1973-74, out of which 8 lakhs will be joining primary schools run by Zilla Parishads and Municipal Bodies. Provision is proposed for appointment of 20,000 additional teachers in these schools at the prevalent ratio of 1:40 and 100 inspecting officers at the rate of one ADEI for 200 teachers.

2.4. In the Third Plan the rate of increase in the number of children in primary schools was as high as 7 per cent. This is expected to gradually come down in the Fourth Plan. During 1969-70, about 1.50 lakh additional children are expected to join primary schools run by the Zilla Parishads and the Municipalities. Provision is proposed in the Annual Plan,



1969-70 for appointment of 3,770 additional teachers out of which 3,540 will be for the schools run by the Zilla Parishads. Provision is also made for appointment of 20 Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors and equal number of attendants for them. While the Municipal Corporations other than Bombay and other Municipalities, will be given grants towards additional teachers appointed by them, the Bombay Municipal Corporation is proposed to be paid a block grant of Rs.9 lakhs per year during the Fourth Plan over and above the grant of Rs.71.50 lakhs per annum which it will get out of the non-plan budget.

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ildings 3.5. The problem of school buildings particularly for the primary schools has become urgent. Due to various restrictions imposed on construction activity the programme of school buildings has not made progress particularly in the latter half of the Third Plan and thereafter. During the Fourth Plan it is proposed to assist construction of 4,000 class-rooms and a provision of Rs.150 lakhs is proposed for State assistance equal to 60 per cent of the cost, the remaining being public contributions. The annual Plan for 1969-70 includes a provision of Rs.57.23 lakhs for grants for buildings under construction and for construction of 741 additional class-room.

#### Quality Improvement Programmes

3.6 The educational standards in higher primary classes (V-VII) attached to primary schools are low compared to those of their counterparts in secondary schools. This is because the latter are in a position to take advantage of good supervision, special subject teachers and other facilities like laboratories

and libraries etc., provided for secondary classes. With a view to improving the quality of instruction and supervision it is proposed to appoint trained graduates as headmasters in charge of full-fledged primary schools running all the seven classes. During the Fourth Plan it is proposed to select 2,000 out of the present 12,000 full-fledged schools and appoint 2,000 graduate teachers as headmasters. A beginning will also be made in the Fourth Plan by introducing subject-wise teaching in standard VII of these selected 2,000 schools and 660 special subject teachers will also be appointed in these schools. It is also proposed to provide libraries for these selected 2,000 schools in the Fourth Plan.

3.7. In the annual Plan, 1969-70, it is proposed to appoint 295 graduate headmasters in 295 primary schools. These schools will also be provided with libraries. Subject teaching will also be introduced in these schools with the help of the graduate teachers.

#### Concessions and Incentives

3.8 A scheme of incentives in the form of free supply of books, slates and pencils to girls in scheduled areas was introduced for attracting girls to schools in backward areas. About 70,000 to 80,000 girls are already receiving benefits under the scheme. It is proposed to expand the programme in the Fourth Plan so as to give these benefits to additional 16,000 girls per annum. The programme will be expanded from 1969-70, i.e. first year of the Fourth Plan.

3.9 Another programme providing incentives to children to join and continue in schools, is the school feeding programme.

With the help received through CARE organisation, a school feeding programme has been undertaken in 24 blocks of Poona, Thana and Nagpur districts covering 1,082 schools and 2,50,000 children. The pea-nut programme at present covers 18 schools and 10,000 children in Haveli Block in Poona District. These programmes will be expanded in the last two years of the Fourth Plan to cover additional 1,30,000 children.

3.10. The needy students in primary schools will be supplied text-books on easy terms through the Text-Book Banks proposed to be started in the Fourth Plan. A provision of Rs.48.32 lakhs is proposed for arranging issue of 7,20,000 sets of text-books to needy students during the Fourth Plan. The programme is not proposed to be implemented in the first year of the Fourth Plan.

## SECONDARY EDUCATION

### Schools and enrolments

4.1. There has been a phenomenal increase in the facilities for secondary education particularly in the Third Plan and thereafter. During the Third Plan itself 1,564 new secondary schools were started; the total number of secondary schools at the end of the Third Plan was 4,032. During the last three years from 1966-67 to 1968-69, this number is expected to have gone up by 561 bringing the total number of schools to 4,593 which works out to one secondary school for every ten primary schools. The enrolment in secondary schools which was 8.58 lakhs in 1960-61, increased to 15 lakhs in 1965-66 and is expected to be 17.22 lakhs by 1968-69. During the Fourth Plan the annual rate of increase in enrolment in

in secondary schools which was as high as 9.5 per cent in the Third Plan, is expected to taper down and stabilise at 6 per cent, per year. At this rate about 5 lakh additional children are expected to join secondary schools during the Fourth Plan period. Of this additional enrolment about 2/3rd is expected to be absorbed by the existing institutions by opening new divisions. For the remaining it will be necessary to open 1,000 new secondary schools during the Fourth Plan on grant-in-aid basis. The new schools will be opened in accordance with the Master Plans of development of educational institutions for district, which are being prepared on the basis of the findings of the Second Education Survey of 1966. The State Government has recently ( since 1967-68) revised the grant-in-aid rules for non-Government secondary schools relieving them of the major portion of maintenance expenditure. This measure is expected to bring improvement in teaching standards and physical facilities. Grant-in-aid has been used as a major instrument for bringing about the desired improvement in secondary schools. In the Fourth Plan a provision of Rs.864 lakhs is proposed for additional grants to the non-Government secondary schools towards their expansion and for new schools which will be opened in the Fourth Plan.

4.2. During 1969-70 the enrolment in secondary schools is expected to increase by 1.16 lakhs. Out of this about 2/3rd will be absorbed by the existing schools. For the remaining it is necessary to open new schools. Provision is, therefore, made for opening 200 new schools in 1969-70 on grant-in-aid basis. In addition to the provision of Rs.19.14 crores proposed to be made in the non-Plan sector including Rs.3.10 crores of the

committed expenditure, an amount of Rs.40 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan, 1969-70 for grants to existing schools for expansion and for new 200 schools likely to be opened in the next year.

4.3. The rapid growth in the number of secondary schools has given rise to sub-standard institutions. In future appropriate conditions will be laid down as pre-requisite for opening new schools and unless the institutions satisfy them, recognition will not be given. The existing schools will be given assistance for removing their deficiencies in the matter of buildings, equipment and laboratory facilities. During the Fourth Plan it is proposed to give loans to 100 schools for construction of school buildings. A provision of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan for loans for construction of 20 school buildings.

4.4. In the comparatively backward regions of Marathwada and Vidarbha, voluntary agencies do not come forward for opening schools on grant-in-aid basis. Government has, therefore, to make educational facilities available by opening secondary classes in the primary and middle schools run by the Zilla Parishads in these regions. During the Third Plan 1,100 secondary classes and 50 sections were opened in Marathwada and Vidarbha respectively. Owing to the constant demand from these regions, the programme has been continued in the last three years from 1966-67 to 1968-69. During this period also on the basis of the actual demand, 567 additional classes and 36 sections have been opened in these regions. In order that the facilities for high school education are not denied to

these regions, it is proposed to continue this scheme in the Fourth Plan. It is proposed to open 400 additional classes and 60 sections in Marathwada and Vidarbha areas respectively. In the Annual Plan 1969-70 provision is proposed for opening 80 additional classes and 12 sections to provide for the snowfall effect of classes opened in the earlier years.

4.5. As a result of opening new higher classes and sections attached to the existing primary and middle schools in Marathwada and Vidarbha regions, some of these primary and middle schools are running all the secondary classes. They have, however, not been provided with teaching staff like headmaster, special subject teachers, non teaching staff, furniture and laboratory and other equipment as in the case of a secondary school. In the Third Plan and thereafter, out of such schools 169 in Marathwada and 8 in Vidarbha have been upgraded providing them with the required facilities. During the Fourth Plan 80 schools in Marathwada and 12 in Vidarbha will be provided with the staff, equipment and other physical facilities according to the standards laid down for full-fledged secondary schools. Out of these schools 18 in Marathwada and 3 in Vidarbha will be upgraded in 1969-70. Provision has also been made in the Fourth Plan and the Annual Plan for construction of buildings for the secondary schools run by Zilla Parishads in these regions. It is proposed to construct 18 buildings and 272 class-rooms during the Fourth Plan. In the Annual Plan 1969-70, provision is proposed for construction of 2 buildings and 98 class-rooms for these schools.

Higher Secondary  
Pattern

4.6 At present the pattern of school and college education is not uniform in all the regions of the State. As recommended by the Education Commission, it is proposed to adopt uniform pattern of 10+2+3 years throughout the State. This includes two years of higher secondary education after 10 years of general education. As envisaged in the State's draft White Paper on Education, the higher secondary pattern of education is likely to be introduced in the State from 1973-74 i.e. the last year of the Fourth Plan. Provision is made in the Fourth Plan for grants to 250 non-Government secondary schools for introduction of higher secondary courses. This programme will be implemented only in the last year of the Fourth Plan. The existing 30 multipurpose higher secondary schools working in Vidarbha and Marathwada will also be strengthened in the Fourth Plan by providing them with qualified staff and equipment.

4.7 The process of diversification of education at the secondary stage has not been rapid so far. Of the 4,593 secondary schools only 24 secondary schools run technical courses. Another 30 schools run vocational courses. By and large the secondary education continues to be universal in character and is, therefore, not linked with the manpower needs or employment opportunities. Having realised this shortcoming the State's draft White Paper on Educational Reconstruction has given emphasis on introduction of technical courses at the secondary stage. Secondary education will thus be made terminal for majority of students so that they can enter different walks of life after their school career.

It is proposed to reorganise the present pattern of technical courses in such a way that the students completing secondary education with technical subjects will be able to enter life as apprentices in industry. The existing courses will be reorganised on these lines. Provision is made in the Fourth Plan for reorganisation and strengthening of the existing 29 Government Technical High Schools/Centres and 55 non-Government technical high schools. In addition, 25 new Government Technical High Schools/Centres will be started in the Fourth Plan and 75 non-Government secondary schools will be allowed to start technical courses. During 1969-70, it is proposed to set up five Government institutions and introduce technical streams in 15 non-Government secondary schools. Provision has also been made for consolidation of the existing technical high schools/centres.

4.8. With a view to providing all round education on the lines of Public schools to really deserving and meritorious students from rural areas, Government has set up four Shasakiya Vidya Niketans in different regions of the State. These schools will be developed into full-fledged high schools during the Fourth Plan. In addition, in the Fourth Plan it is proposed to encourage Zilla Parishads to open eight such schools with financial assistance from Government. A provision of Rs.15.61 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1969-70 for development of the four Shasakiya Vidya Niketans. A further provision of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed as grant to a Zilla Parishad for starting one such school in 1969-70.



Sainik School

4.9 In addition to the public schools mentioned above, a Sainik School has been functioning at Satara where boys are prepared for National Defence Academy examination. This school is managed by an autonomous Board of Governors and Government sanctions grants for recurring and non-recurring expenditure. The school provides public school education with family bias. The students from this State reading in this school are given scholarships to cover full or part of their expenses on a graded basis depending on income of their parents. The present strength of the school is 415 though its ultimate capacity will be 525 students. The school will be developed in the Fourth Plan. Provision is proposed in the Fourth Plan for development of the School and award of fresh 300 scholarships. In addition, 120 scholarships are proposed to be sanctioned to students from this State studying in other Sainik Schools. Provision is also proposed for grants to Military Schools at Nasik and Poona. A provision of Rs.4.99 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1969-70 for development of Satara Sainik School.

Qualitative  
improvement

4.10 On the basis of the proposed reorganised pattern of school and college classes and general principles of education<sup>al</sup> reforms enunciated in the State's draft White Paper on Education, the curricula at the school and university stages will be fully revised. While the school curriculum will be prepared departmentally, the non-government schools will be encouraged and assisted to try out experiments on their own in respect of curriculum teaching etc. Provision is made in the Fourth Plan

for ad hoc discretionary grants to non-government secondary schools for this purpose. The scheme is not proposed to be implemented during 1969-70.

#### book Banks

4.11. Book banks have been started in Government colleges where **students** are supplied with textbooks on reasonable terms. The students can thus get costly text books at a very low cost. It is proposed to provide similar facilities in the secondary schools during the Fourth Plan for students studying in standards VIII-XI. A provision of Rs. 23.20 lakhs is proposed as grant to non-government secondary schools for arranging for supply of 1,19,000 sets of textbooks to needy students. About 10 per cent of the students will be able to derive benefits under the scheme.

#### Improvement of Supervision

4.12. The organisation of the inspection machinery has not kept pace with the expansion of schooling facilities. Moreover under the present set up the work of administration and inspection has been combined in one officer. It has been the experience that because of the combination of these functions the work of inspection, supervision and academic guidance has been suffering and it is emergent that these functions are separated and supervision is improved. The Education Commission has also made similar recommendation in its Report. On the lines of the Education Commission's recommendations it is proposed to set up inspection units at the district level under a separate officer exclusively for inspecting, supervision and guidance to secondary schools.

The unit will also carry out test checks of at least 10 per cent of the primary schools in the district. It is proposed to set up these units in 1969-70 and a provision of Rs.9.30 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan 1969-70 for staff and other expenditure. It is also proposed to purchase 16 jeeps during 1969-70 for the supervisory staff of such districts which have not so far been provided with vehicles.

Scholarships  
and other  
concessions

4.13 At present the State Government awards 444 and 1,131 sets of scholarships at the middle and secondary stages of school education on the basis of competitive examination held at the end of standard IV and standard VII respectively. The existing rates of scholarships range from Rs.4 to Rs.8 per month. The programme will be expanded in the Fourth Plan to cover more children. The rates of scholarships will also be raised to Rs. 10 per month for middle and Rs.20 p.m. for high school classes. It is proposed to award 5,000 additional sets of scholarships during the Fourth Plan. No new scholarships are proposed to be awarded in 1969-70.

4.14. The Constitution envisages provision of free education to children up to the age of 14 years as a basic requirement for providing equality of educational opportunities to all. Primary education is already free throughout the State. In Vidarbha region children belong to the age group 6-14 and studying in classes V-VII are also given free education irrespective of the income of their parents. The State's Draft White Paper on Education envisages that in order to

provide equality of opportunities the ultimate objective should be to provide free and universal education upto Standard X. It is proposed to make a beginning in the Fourth Plan in this direction. Provision is, therefore, made in the Fourth Plan for extending the concessions in force in Vidarbha region to other parts of the State with effect from 1969-70. A provision of Rs.280.37 lakhs and Rs.45.94 lakhs is proposed in the Fourth Plan and the Annual Plan, 1969-70 respectively for this purpose.

4.15 With a view to encouraging girls to continue their education, hostel facilities will be provided at the places of learning. The Zilla Parishads will be encouraged to set up and run such hostels. They will be sanctioned assistance for construction of buildings for hostels. Provision is proposed in the Fourth Plan for assistance to 25 hostel buildings. In the Annual Plan, 1969-70, a provision of Rs. 6 lakhs is proposed for assisting 5 hostels.

#### UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

5.1. The provision of specialised higher education e.g. agriculture, veterinary, medical, public health is made under the respective sectors of development. The programmes for higher education in engineering has been described under Section II of this chapter. Higher education in humanities, basic sciences and other professional subjects is included under General Education. Higher education is mainly the responsibility of universities which are autonomous bodies. In the absence of adequate facilities for diversification at the secondary stage, there has been a phenomenal expansion in the facilities for

higher education as a result of the snowfall effect of expansion at the secondary stage. In view of the limitation of resources admission to higher secondary and university education will have to be carefully regulated in future with due regard to the natural talents of the students, their achievements at earlier stages, and the principles of social justice. In future greater emphasis will be given on science education and research.

5.2. There are six universities in the State functioning in different regions. In addition to the maintenance grants which are paid from non-plan sector and which at the present rates, amount to Rs.1.05 crores per annum, the State Government also pays grants to the Universities towards their development schemes approved by the University Grants Commission. The Commission has approved development schemes of the Universities for the period ending 1970-71. A provision of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed in the Fourth Plan for matching grants towards the development schemes already approved by the UGC and the schemes which will be approved by them for the new Fourth Plan. In addition, a further amount of Rs.80 lakhs is included for grants to some of the universities towards the development of sites for their new campuses to enable them to take assistance made available by the UGC. The S.N.D.T Women's University and the University of Bombay have already been given land by Government for their new campuses. They have approached the State Government for assistance for the development of the land. In the Annual Plan 1969-70 a provision of Rs.37 lakhs is made for grants to universities which includes Rs. 12 lakhs for development of new campus.

New  
Universities

5.3. With the expansion of higher education and the increase in the number of colleges, the work of the existing universities has increased considerably. Colleges are coming up in interior areas. The need for post-graduate education and research is also being acutely felt in these areas. Due to their extensive jurisdiction some of the universities are finding it difficult to disseminate the post-graduate and research facilities and reach them to the places of learning. In order to encourage post-graduate and research work, it is proposed to set up two new universities during the Fourth Plan period. A provision of Rs. 2 crores is included for this purpose in the Fourth Plan.

Colleges  
and  
enrolment

5.4. During the Third Plan there was considerable expansion and dispersal of higher education. The urge for higher education was felt in rural areas which required opening of new colleges in these areas. The number of colleges running arts, science and commerce courses increased from 95 in 1960-61 to 191 in 1965-66. During 1966-67 and 1967-68, fifteen new colleges have been opened and 12 more colleges are expected to be opened by the end of the current year. The total number of colleges (arts, science, commerce) would be 218, out of which only 8 are science and 19 are commerce colleges. The general pattern of colleges continues to be combined colleges running arts and science or commerce courses as such colleges are not economical to run than purely science colleges. The number of students reading in these colleges which was 1.56 lakhs in 1965-66, is expected to increase to 2.14 lakhs in 1968-69. About 90,000

additional students are expected to join different faculties in the course of the Fourth Plan. While some of the additional enrolment will be absorbed by the existing colleges, it is expected that 55 new agencies will be paid grants for running the colleges. The expenditure on grants as at the end of 1968-69, amounting to about ;.137 lakhs per annum will be treated as committed expenditure and provided in the non-plan sector. In addition, a provision of Rs. 60.60 lakhs is proposed in the Fourth Plan for expansion of existing colleges and for grants to new colleges. Provision is also proposed in the Fourth Plan for (i) loan assistance for construction of 50 buildings for the colleges, (ii) grant assistance for 15 hostels each for girls and boys and (iii) 120 quarters for teachers working in colleges. Voluntary agencies in rural areas will also be assisted for construction of hostels. A provision of Rs.25 lakhs for loans to 50 such hostels is included in the Fourth Plan.

5.5. During the year 1969-70, the enrolment for arts, commerce and science courses is expected to increase by 18,000. Provision is made in the Annual Plan 1969-70 for opening 11 colleges through voluntary agencies. Provision of Rs.6.70 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1969-70 for maintenance grants to non-Government colleges over and above the committed level of expenditure. A further amount of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed for giving loans to ten non-Government colleges for construction of buildings. The voluntary agencies will also be encouraged to open hostels in rural areas and loans will be sanctioned for construction of ten hostels during the year 1969-70.

Government  
Colleges

5.6. The various Government colleges in the State need to be strengthened in the matter of libraries, laboratories, stores and other departments. The deficiencies in staff equipment in different departments and in libraries and stores will be removed in the Fourth Plan. Provision in the Fourth Plan is also made for spill over and other ancillary buildings for the Rajaram College, Kolhapur and the Government Arts and Science College, Aurangabad and essential ancillary buildings for other Government colleges at Bombay, Nagpur and Amravati. It is also proposed to construct hostel buildings for boys and girls at the Government Colleges at Kolhapur, Aurangabad and Amravati with the assistance available from the UGC. The Fourth Plan also includes provision for construction of 60 quarters for teaching staff of the Government colleges. The UGC also assists this programme on 50:50 basis. A total provision of Rs.115.40 lakhs is proposed for development of Government Colleges including provision of quarters for teachers. A provision of Rs.25.07 lakhs is included in the Annual Plan, 1969-70 for development of Government Colleges.

Research 5.7. The Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute is a premier institute in the State doing continuous research in linguistics, archaeology and ancient history. The various departments of this Institute will be strengthened in the Fourth Plan by providing staff and research scholarships and fellowships will be awarded to post-graduate and doctorate students. A provision of Rs.15 lakhs is proposed for development of this Institute during the Fourth Plan. For the next year a provision of Rs.2 lakhs is proposed.



5.8 The Institute of Science, Bombay, is another Institute doing very important work on research in scientific and technological fields. The Institute runs post-intermediate classes and also prepares research students. It is proposed to develop this Institute mainly as a research institute on the lines of the recommendations of the Expert Committee appointed by the Government. A programme for development of the Institute has accordingly been drawn and included in the Fourth Plan and the Annual Plan for 1969-70.

5.9 Government at present sanctions special grants to teachers in Government and non-government colleges for undertaking research in various fields. These grants are meant to cover their expenses on special equipment, books and material required for conducting the research. This scheme was started from 1966-67 on the lines of the UGC Scheme. It will be continued in the Fourth Plan and 250 teachers will be given grants for undertaking research. During 1969-70, 50 teachers in various colleges will be assisted under the scheme. Government also sanctions grants to other research and cultural institutions conducting research in various fields. During the Fourth Plan ten new institutions will be sanctioned grants and 13 institutions will be paid grants for construction of buildings.

5.10 The Government of India sanctions scholarships to post-SSC students through their National Merit and Loan Scholarships. The students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also get scholarships under the Government of India scheme. In addition, the State Government awards 526 sets of merit scholarships and 1,800 free-studentships in arts, science, commerce and secondary training colleges. During the Fourth Plan the

free student-ships will be doubled (3,600) and additional 474 sets of open merit scholarships will be awarded covering more students. The rates of merit scholarships will also be raised. The additional free-studentships (1,800) will be awarded from 1969-70 and provision is made in the Annual Plan, 1969-70 for this expenditure.

5.11. As a measure of equalising educational opportunities and giving encouraging to students from rural areas, it is proposed to award 100 sets of scholarships during the Fourth Plan and to students coming from rural areas. The value of the scholarship will be fixed as to cover their expenses on residence and books. The scholarships are proposed to be introduced from the second year of the Fourth Plan. In addition, for encouraging development of talent in Mathematics and Science subjects, it is proposed to award 50 sets of scholarships during the Fourth Plan.

5.12. The number of scholarships for students from Maharashtra State studying at the training ship "Dufferin" and at the Marine Engineering Training Institute, Calcutta will be increased as shown below:

	Existing Sets	Additional sets in Fourth Plan	Total
Dufferin	4	11	15
Marine Engineering Institute, Calcutta	8	3	6

The value of scholarships will also be raised from Rs.40 p.m to Rs.50 p.m. for Dufferin course and from Rs.50 to Rs.75 p.m. for the other course. A provision of Rs.7,000 and Rs.3,000 is proposed in the Annual Plan for 1969-70 for instituting additional scholarships at increased rates.

Text-Books  
in Regional  
Languages

5 13. The Government of India, Ministry of Education, have proposed a scheme to assist universities in the States for producing text-books in regional languages for use in colleges. The Government of India propose to give 75 per cent of the expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 crore to each State. The Board of Vice-Chancellors of the Universities in the State have formulated a scheme for producing of text-books in regional languages. In the State's Fourth Plan provision is included for State's assistance <sup>equal</sup> to 25 per cent of the expenditure to the proposed Bureau of Text Books for production and publication of text-books in regional languages at the college stage.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

Trained  
Teachers

6.1. Training of teachers has been receiving high priority in the educational plan. Liberal assistance has been made available in the form of stipends and loans to teacher trainees and steps have been taken to strengthen the teacher training institutes. As a result of these measures the percentage of trained teachers has been improving steadily as shown below:-

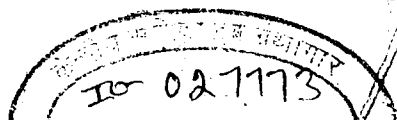
Percentage of trained teachers

<u>Year</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Secondary</u>
1965-66	78.36	70.89
1966-67	80.00	73.00
1967-68	81.50	75.00
1968-69 (Estimated)	85.00	77.00
1969-70 (Target)	88.00	78.50
1973-74 (Target)	96.00	85.00

There are 140 primary training colleges with a total training capacity of about 21,800 seats. With the extension of training course from one to two years, the outturn from these colleges would be about 8,000 per year. The training capacity of the secondary colleges is 2,201 seats at present. The grants to non-Government primary and secondary training colleges have been recently liberalised, relieving them of the maintenance expenditure in a great measure.

Primary  
Teachers

6.2 ~~The stipendiary assistance of Rs. 40 per month which~~ was available to ~~in-service primary teachers~~ has been extended to 50 per cent of the fresh candidates attending training schools. From the current year the stipend rates to the untrained teachers of Zilla Parishads and municipalities receiving training have been raised from Rs. 40 per mensem to Rs. 60 per mensem. This has encouraged teachers to get trained so that they can also earn higher salary. These measures are expected to facilitate early implementation of the Government's decision to recruit only trained SSC candidates as primary teachers. The training capacity of the training colleges is adequate enough to meet the needs of trained teachers. The training colleges can turn out about 8,000 trained teachers every year. However, they need improvement and strengthening. In the Fourth Plan provision is made for strengthening of the training colleges. The Government colleges will be equipped with modern teaching appliances and non-government colleges will be paid grants for this purpose. The deficiencies in buildings in respect of



7 Government and 10 non-government training colleges will also be made good. Every teacher in primary schools will be given in-service training once in five years of his service so as to keep him in touch with the up to date methods of teaching, preparation of teaching aids, knowledge of non-projection visual aids etc. For this purpose training courses will be arranged for both teacher educators in primary training college and primary teachers in schools. A total provision of, Rs.177.82 lakhs is proposed for training of primary teachers in the Fourth Plan. The Annual Plan, 1969-70, includes a provision of Rs.44.42 lakhs for these activities.

secondary  
teachers

6.3. The training capacity of the secondary colleges has been raised to 2,201. The non-Government colleges now get grants at higher rate of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent of the admissible expenditure. The training of secondary teachers will be intensified further to make trained graduate teachers available for teaching different subjects at the secondary schools. An intensive programme of in-service training will be organised by opening Extension Training Centres in each district which will serve as feeder institutions to Extension Service Department. There are four Centres at present and 23 new centres will be opened in the Fourth Plan. The deficiencies of the existing training colleges in equipment and buildings will be made good. Provision has also been made for assistance in the form of loan for construction of buildings for 10 non-government secondary training colleges. It is also proposed to promote research in the educational field through the University Departments and the training colleges. The research projects

which they will undertake in consultation with the State Institute of Education will be assisted by Government. Private agencies like Headmasters' Associations undertaking research with the object of ultimately improving education, will also be assisted by Government. A total provision of Rs.56.92 lakhs is proposed in the Fourth Plan for training of secondary teachers. The Annual Plan, 1969-70 includes a provision of Rs.10-75 lakhs for this programme.

Other  
Training  
Institutions

6.4. Training of teachers and educators is also arranged at the State level Institutes like State Institute of Education, State Institute of Science Education, State Institute of English, State Evaluation Unit, Audio Visual Education Unit, Vocational Guidance Institute. The Education Commission has recommended common organisation for academic work at the state level. In order to coordinate the work of these training institutes and get the necessary help in administration of education, it is proposed to bring all these institutes in one complex by providing buildings and residential hostels.

Science  
Teaching

6.5. A programme of teaching of science has been formulated by the Department of Science Education of NCERT under the UNESCO and UNICEF aided schemes. The State Government has accepted the schemes in principle but the details as to the agreement are yet to be finalised. A part of the expenditure will be borne by the UNICEF. The programme includes strengthening of staff in colleges of education and junior colleges of education

State Institute of Education and State Institute of Science Education, provision of laboratory equipment in training colleges, organisation of orientation courses and maintenance of mobile units. A total provision of Rs.64.28 lakhs is proposed in the Fourth Plan for this programme. The Annual Plan includes a provision of 4.21 lakhs for initiating the scheme during the next year.

### SOCIAL EDUCATION

#### Adult Literacy

7.1. The adult literacy programme has been intensified through the Gram Shikshan Mohim started in the Third Plan. During the Third Plan about 22 lakh adults have been made literate and about 6,737 villages have attained 100 per cent literacy. The adult literacy programme has been further intensified in keeping with the objectives of eradicating adult illiteracy completely by 1969-70. About 60 lakh adults illiterates will have to be made literates in the Fourth Plan. Side by side literature for neo-literates will be prepared, published and circulated to make the literacy functional and avoid neo-literate relapsing into illiteracy. The Fourth Plan includes a provision of Rs.69 lakhs for adult literacy programme. In the Annual Plan a provision of Rs.23.80 lakhs is made for this programme. This programme will be carried out with the active cooperation of the community and substantial assistance is expected to be received through voluntary efforts.

7.2. The Maharashtra State Libraries Act, 1967, seeks to rationalise the Library services in the State and bring uniformity in all the regions. The Act contemplates creation

of a separate Directorate of Libraries, establishment of Central and Regional Libraries and payment of liberalised grants to recognised public libraries. For administration of the Act a separate Fund is being created to which Government has to contribute Rs. 25 lakhs per annum. A

separate Directorate of Libraries has been set up in the State for organising library services through Central and Divisional libraries to town and taluka libraries. Except for Vidarbha the rules of grants to private libraries are uniform. In the Fourth Plan the libraries in Vidarbha will be brought on the lines of other regions. New libraries will be started at the places where there are no facilities for the present. The State will take over the Central and Regional libraries and grants to districts and town libraries will be liberalised. The private libraries will also be paid grants for construction of buildings. The library service will be developed and publication of new books will be encouraged through Book Exhibitions. A total programme amounting to Rs.164.50 lakhs is drawn up for development of libraries in the State. Of this an expenditure of Rs.154.50 lakhs will be met from the Library Fund to which Government will contribute Rs.25 lakhs every year from the non-plan budget and other non-plan grants. Only an amount of Rs.10 lakhs is included in the Fourth Plan.

#### OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

School  
Complexes 8.1. The educational institutions at different levels function in isolation and there is no practical link between higher and lower institutions. The Education Commission has recommended creation of school complexes within a radius of 5-10 miles to provide proper linking



of primary and secondary schools. It is proposed to organise complexes for schools and colleges in two tiers. In the first tier the secondary schools will offer guidance to the teachers and headmasters from primary schools to carry out institutional plans, improve teaching techniques, produce equipment and in general obtain support of the community for for improving material and educational conditions of the primary as also secondary schools. In the second tier the college-school complex will organise similar programme in which colleges will give guidance to teachers from secondary schools to improve their knowledge, locate talented pupils, allow them the use of laboratories, libraries, activate cooperation from parents and carry out institutional planning at secondary and college level. During the current year school complexes will be organised on pilot-basis in eight districts linking secondary schools to primary schools. The programme will be expanded in the Fourth Plan to cover the remaining 18 districts. Similarly college-school complex will be organised in the Fourth Plan in each district of the State. In the Annual Plan, 1969-70, provision is made in the plan for organising 3 school complexes and 5 college-school complexes.

Work-

Experience. 8.2. The Education Commission has recommended introduction of work experience as part of the school curriculum at the primary and secondary stages. The details of the programme of work experience and national and social service are yet to be worked out. A lump provision is proposed in the Fourth Plan on the basis of covering 20,000 primary and 2,400 secondary schools under this programme.

Physical  
Education

8.3. There are at present 4 institutions providing diploma course for graduates and 20 institutions providing certificate course for matriculates in physical training. It is proposed that a physical education teacher should also ~~be able to~~ teach some subjects. The physical training institutions in the State will, therefore, be reorganised and upgraded to the level of secondary and primary training colleges. These institutions will run degree and diploma courses respectively. The existing diploma and certificate courses will be upgraded into degree and diploma courses respectively. The intake capacity for the degree and diploma courses will be 400 and 800 respectively.

In the Fourth Plan provision is included for development of 8 to 10 institutions for running diploma courses and 4 institutions for running degree courses. The scheme for construction of stadia at the district and divisional level will be continued in the Fourth Plan. Provision is also made for grants for construction of indoor halls and gymnasias at the district and divisional places and also in rural areas. It is proposed to assist 4 A type gymnasias at divisional places, 22 B type at district places and 90 C type in rural areas. The other activities proposed to be undertaken for promotion of physical education includes scholarships for development of athletic talent, awards to students and teachers in athletic competitions, scholarships and prizes for training at the All India institutes, development of camping site, organisation of sports and games festivals and youth welfare programme. A total provision of Rs.44.60 lakhs

is proposed for development of physical education in the Fourth Plan. Certain programmes will be continued and new activities initiated in the Annual Plan for 1969-70 and a provision of Rs.18 lakhs is made for this programme.

#### Promotion of Sanskrit

8.4. For promotion of studies in Sanskrit, a special programme is proposed to be introduced and implemented in the Fourth Plan. The Sanskrit Pathshalas will be given grants for equipment and furniture. New Pathshals will also be started. Special grant on 100 per cent basis will be given to 3 selected Pathshalas. The secondary schools will be given grants for purchase of Sanskrit books. The other programme includes training of teachers in Sanskrit, award of scholarships for study of Sanskrit, awards to Shastris, perservation of Vedas by encouraging students to learn them from a teacher and special grant to the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth Poona for building up and expansion of library of Sanskrit literature. A provision of Rs.6.25 lakhs is included in the Fourth Plan out of which Rs.1.33 lakhs are expected to be spent in 1969-70.

#### Examinations

8.5. Examinations have a very important role as they are the only methods for evaluation of students at different levels. There are more than 20 examinations for diploma, certificate, scholarships etc. which are at present conducted by the Director of Education. The rules for these examinations have become outdated and new methods of evaluation and procedure for conducting examinations have to be evolved. An independent Bureau of Government Examinations has, therefore been set up under the Director of Education in the current year for conducting different examination. The Bureau will be fully developed in the 4th Plan.

8.6. The facilities for training career masters at the Institute of Vocational Guidance will be expended to meet the increasing needs of secondary schools. Similarly the Audio Visual Organisation in the State will be equipped to produce proto-type visual aids, filmstrips and slides. Films and filmstrips will also be produced departmentally. The Institute of Audio Visual Education will be provided with an airconditioned room for storing films.

8.7. The State Bureau of Text Book Production and Curriculum Research was set up in 1967-68 for production of good quality text-books for standards I-VII on no profit and no loss basis. The Bureau has brought out first Reader during the current year. In the immediate future the Bureau will have to prepare and publish text-books on different subject in different languages. As it has no source of its own, it is proposed to give loans to the Bureau during the Fourth Plan aggregating to Rs.50 lakhs. A provision of Rs.20 lakhs is proposed for giving loan in 1969-70.

8.8. The scheme for the free education for the children of the economically backward classes will be continued in the Fourth Plan. Under this scheme the children of the income of whose parents does not exceed Rs.1,200 per annum and those of the Government servants whose monthly income does not exceed Rs.150 are entitled to free education at all stages of education. At present about 9.13 lakh children in schools, colleges and other professional institutions are getting these concessions. Since the enforcement of the revised grant-in-aid rules for secondary schools,

reimbursement of tuition fees in respect of these children is not necessary as the schools get this amount as part of grant. The expenditure under the scheme will be restricted to children studying in unaided schools, colleges and other professional institutes. The committed expenditure on this scheme by the end of 1968-69 is Rs.234.95 lakhs for per annum, In the Fourth Plan an additional expenditure of Rs.403 lakhs is estimated and included in the Plan. About 6 lakh additional children will receive benefits under the scheme during the Fourth Plan. A provision of Rs.24 lakhs is proposed for the scheme in the Annual Plan, 1969-70

8.9 The sons and daughters of primary teachers, whose income falls within the income limits prescribed under the general scheme, already receive free education. With a view to providing further relief to the primary teachers as also to attract qualified persons to the profession, education is made free to the children of primary teachers irrespective of their income with effect from the current year. The scheme will be continued in the Fourth Plan and a provision of Rs.34 lakhs and Rs.2 lakhs is made in the Fourth Plan and the Annual Plan, 1969-70 respectively for additional expenditure on the scheme.

uting 8.10. It is proposed to develop scout and guide movements in schools and colleges and expenditure on this account will be admitted for grants. A provision of Rs.5 lakhs is made for this purpose in the Fourth Plan and an expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh is estimated for the Annual Plan, 1969-70

inis-  
tive  
ff 8.1.. The staff at the headquarters will be strengthened particularly on the planning and statistical side. The

Education Commission has pointed out the need for improvement of techniques in educational planning on the basis of continuous surveys and investigations in the educational fields. Accordingly it is proposed to establish a survey and planning unit under the Director of Education for (i) continuation of Educational Surveys, (ii) undertaking field studies dealing with problems like position of teachers, schools buildings etc. and (iii) carrying on school improvement programme. The statistical unit will also be strengthened during the Fourth Plan.

Language Development 8.12. The Antar Bharati, Bombay has undertaken a project for preparing multilingual dictionary with a separate printing unit of its own. It is proposed to assist the project by sanctioning a loan of Rs.9 lakhs during the Fourth Plan. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan for 1969-70 for part payment of the loan.

#### CULTURAL PROGRAMMES

##### Museums and Archaeology

9.1. The Department of Archaeology will be strengthened in the Fourth Plan. The work of the Department is gradually increasing with the increase in the number of monuments. Provision of Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed in the Fourth Plan for additional staff. Additional watch and ward staff will be provided at the Government museums. Provision is also made for construction of a small building for the Museum at Ter and for the Art Gallery at the Central Museum, Nagpur.

##### State Board of Literature & Culture

9.2. The State Board for Literature and Culture has gainfully contributed to the promotion of Marathi language by publishing several books in Marathi including those on technical and scientific subjects. The Board is actively

engaged in preparation of Vishwakosha, an Encyclopaedia in Marathi in 19 volumes of 1000 pages each. The activities of the Board will be continued on expanded scale during the Fourth Plan.

Art  
of  
Wrest-  
ling

9.3. Wrestling has played a significant role in the cultural development of Maharashtra State. Government encourages this art by substantially assisting the various activities like training and coaching, construction of gymansia, participating in All India and International Wrestling competitions including Olympic games. The activities will be continued and expanded in the Fourth Plan. A provision of Rs.5 lakhs is proposed for the Fourth Plan for the expansion of the existing activities.

Other  
Cultural  
Programs

9.4. Under the scheme for expansion of cultural activities festivals of music, drama, dance, tamasha and of Marathi films are organised to foster the cultural life of the community in different fields. In the Fourth Plan a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for expansion of these activities.

## Maharashtra - Draft Fourth Plan (1969-74) targets for Educational facilities

Sl. No.	Unit	1969-74 targets for Educational facilities				Schooling facilities (ages)					
		1965-66 (position)	1968-69 (Anticipated)	1973-74 Target	1978-79 (est.)	1965-66 Maharashtra	1968-69 All India	1973-74	1965-66	1968-69	1973-74
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<u>Classes I-V</u>											
Total	(lakhs)	51.94	59.99	73.42	13.43	83.6	91.5	103.4	78	79	92
Boys	"	31.74	36.45	41.36	5.91	107.2	110.0	115.0	98	97	107
Girls	"	20.20	24.54	32.06	7.52	69.7	78.0	91.0	58	60	77
<u>Classes VI-VIII</u>											
Total	"	12.22	16.00	22.89	6.79	39.2	47.1	62.0	31	35	46
Boys	"	8.73	10.59	13.63	3.04	54.8	60.4	72.4	44	48	61
Girls	"	3.49	5.51	9.26	3.75	23.0	34.0	52.0	17	21	30
<u>Classes IX-XI</u>											
Total	"	6.16	7.77	10.47	2.70	21.2	25.0	30.0	18	19	25
Boys	"	4.64	5.66	7.31	1.65	31.6	38.0	42.0	27	28	35
Girls	"	1.52	2.11	3.16	1.05	11.2	14.0	20.0	8	9	13
University/Collegiate											
Total (Arts, Science and Coml. Science only)			2.14	3.04	0.90						
			0.60	1.25	0.45						
<u>Teachers -</u>											
In Elementary Schools -											
No.			1,78,061	2,13,000	34939						
Percentage trained											
In Secondary Schools											
Percentage trained			85.00	96.00							
			77.00	85.00							



Allocations Proposed by State Govt.      Allocations Recommended by Working Group      Capital

Proposed by State Govt.      Recommended by Working Group      Capital

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

## Elementary Education.

Expansion of Primary Education including implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations and increase in D.A.

1022.77

2222.77

-

48.26

72.00

-

Girls Education in Scheduled areas.

4.00

4.00

-

0.80

0.80

-

Appointment of trained graduates as headmasters of Primary Schools.

148.70

148.70

-

5.25

5.25

-

Subject Teachers for Upper Primary Classes

37.30

37.80

-

-

37.80

-

Grants to local bodies for construction of schools.

150.00

150.00

-

57.23

57.23

-

Libraries for Primary Schools

15.00

15.00

-

2.21

2.21

-

Midday meals

15.00

15.00

-

-

-

-

Textbook banks in Primary Schools

48.82

48.82

-

-

-

-

Special Programmes for the reduction of wastage and stagnation

-

37.20

-

-

3.00

-

Work experience in Primary Schools

50.00

50.00

-

-

-

-

TOTAL : II

1492.09

2723.29

-

113.75

178.29

-

## II. SECONDARY EDUCATION:

1. Development and expansion of Secondary Schools.

948.73

948.73

-

46.37

46.37

-

2. Implementation of Pay Commission's Recommendations.

-

200.00

-

-

-

-

3. Upgrading of Upper Primary Schools to Secondary Schools.

30.00

30.00

-

4.27

4.27

-

4. Provision of facilities in existing High Schools for conversion into Higher Secondary Schools.

10.76

10.76

-

-

-

-

5. Introduction of Higher Secondary pattern.

125.00

125.00

-

-

-

-

6. Grants to Zilla Parishads for construction of school buildings.

84.76

84.76

-

14.84

14.84

-

7. Loans to Voluntary agencies for construction of buildings.

50.00

50.00

-

10.00

10.00

-

8. Book banks and libraries.

23.80

23.80

-

-

-

-

9. Work experience.

18.00

18.00

-

-

-

-

10. Assistance to Zilla Parishads for construction of girls hostels.

30.00

30.00

-

6.00

6.00

-

11. Strengthening of Inspection Staff & jeeps for educational officers.

74.97

74.97

-

12.21

12.21

-

12. Non-recurring grant to non-govt. schools for experimentation

50.00

50.00

-

-

-

-

13. Grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishads for Vidya-Niketans.

15.00

15.00

-

1.00

1.00

-

14. Dev. of Shashkeya Vidya Niketans.

70.00

70.00

48.50

15.61

15.61

-

15. Development of Satwa Sainik Schools.

23.94

23.94

10.00

4.99

4.99

-



	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Grant-in-aid to preparatory military schools.		4.25	4.25	-	0.58	0.58	-
Additional scholarships		72.90	72.90	-	-	-	-
Extension of Vidarbha concessions to age group in standards V-VII		284.37	280.37	-	45.94	45.94	-
of Technical schools		299.60	142.76	-	21.90	11.70	-
<b>TOTAL : II</b>		<b>2211.32</b>	<b>2254.48</b>	<b>54.50</b>	<b>130.70</b>	<b>171.84</b>	

University Education

Development of existing universities & their campuses & establishment of new Universities.		480.00	480.00	-	37.00	37.00	-
Institute of Science		50.00	50.00	-	5.45	5.45	-
Development of Govt. colleges.		110.00	110.00	60.00	25.77	25.77	-
Construction of Teachers hostels		5.40	5.40	5.40	-	-	-
Development and expansion of non-govt. colleges including assistance to colleges to lift UGC assistance.		143.90	163.00	50.00	16.70	21.00	-
Expansion of Deptt of Meerar College Post-graduate & Research Institute.		15.00	15.00	-	2.00	2.00	-
Research Grants to College Teachers		5.00	5.00	-	1.00	1.00	-
Grant-in-aid to Research of Cultural Institute		15.00	15.00	-	0.00	0.00	-
Student Development in Science & Maths.		3.63	3.63	-	-	-	-
Scholarships		57.75	57.75	-	0.00	0.00	-
Grants to Vol. Agencies for construction of hostels in Rural Areas.		25.00	25.00	25.00	5.00	5.00	-
<b>TOTAL : III</b>		<b>910.68</b>	<b>930.68</b>	<b>140.40</b>	<b>97.32</b>	<b>100.62</b>	

Teacher Training

Elementary Teachers Training		177.82	177.82	115.38	44.42	44.42	-
Secondary Teacher Training.		56.92	56.92	40.37	11.75	10.50	-
<b>Total IV</b>		<b>234.74</b>	<b>234.74</b>	<b>155.75</b>	<b>56.17</b>	<b>54.92</b>	

Social Education

1. Eradication of illiteracy.		69.00	69.00	-	23.80	23.80	-
2. Development of libraries.		10.00	10.00	-	-	-	-
<b>Total V</b>		<b>79.00</b>	<b>79.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23.80</b>	<b>23.80</b>	



	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>VI Other Educational Programmes</u>							
1. School - College Campus	1.65		1.65	-	0.11	0.11	-
2. Expansion of Examination Bureau	5.76		5.76	-	0.80	0.80	-
3. Loan to Textbook & Curriculum Bureau.	50.00		50.00	50.00	20.00	20.00	-
4. Vocational Guidance Bureau	1.00		1.00	-	0.20	0.20	-
5. Development of Audio Visual Education.	1.98		1.98	-	0.86	0.86	-
6. Development of SIE	10.00		10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	-
7. Quality Programmes	-		100.00	-	-	100.00	-
8. Improvement of Science Teaching	64.28		64.28	-	4.21	4.21	-
9. Scholarships to students at Dufferin & Marine Engineering Institute.	00.98		00.98	-	0.10	0.10	-
10. Concession to Backward Classes	403.00		403.00	-	24.00	24.00	-
11. Concession to children of primary teachers.	34.00		34.00	-	2.00	2.00	-
12. Physical Education & Youth Welfare programmes.	144.60		144.60	-	18.00	18.00	-
13. Grant-in-aid to Scout Associations	5.00		5.00	-	1.00	1.00	-
14. Strengthening administrative staff.	5.00		5.00	-	0.50	0.50	-
15. Promotion of Sanskrit	6.25		6.25	-	1.33	1.33	-
16. Balidas Memorial	4.00		4.00	3.50	0.10	0.10	-
17. Pilot Studies in Vocationalization	5.00		5.00	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL : VI</b>	<b>742.50</b>		<b>842.50</b>	<b>63.50</b>	<b>93.21</b>	<b>83.21</b>	<b>-</b>

VII Cultural Programmes

Encouragement of mat wrestling	5.00		5.00	-	-	-	-
Development of Deptt of Archaeology	2.50		2.50	-	-	-	-
Development of Museums.	2.50		2.50	1.00	-	-	-
Development of Cultural activities (Natya Sangeet etc)	5.00		5.00	-	-	-	-
State Board of Literature	15.00		15.00	2.50	-	-	-
<b>Total VII</b>	<b>30.00</b>		<b>30.00</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

ABSTRACT

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Elementary Education		1492.09	2729.29	-	113.75	178.29	-
Secondary Education		2211.32	2254.48	58.50	183.71	171.81	-
University Education		910.68	930.68	140.40	97.32	100.62	-
Teachers Training		234.74	234.74	155.75	55.17	55.17	-
Social Education		79.00	79.00	-	23.80	23.80	-
Other Educational Programmes		742.50	842.50	63.50	83.21	93.21	-
Cultural Programmes		30.00	30.00	3.50	-	-	-
		<u>5700.33</u>	<u>7100.69</u>	<u>421.65</u>	<u>556.96</u>	<u>622.90</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Self Sponsored Schemes</u>							
<u>(Share)</u>							
Production Programme University level		20.00	25.00	-	2.00	2.00	-
General Education		<u>5720.33</u>	<u>7125.69</u>	<u>421.65</u>	<u>558.96</u>	<u>624.90</u>	<u>-</u>



Maharashtra - Sectoral Outlays in the Old and New Fourth Plans

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Outlay for Fourth Plan (old)	% of 2 out of total outlay on Education	Outlay for New Fourth Plan (as suggested by the W.G)	Capital Outlay	% of 4 out of total outlay on Education	Outlay for 1969-70 (as suggested by the W.G)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Elementary Education	2355.00	30.3	2729.29	-	38.4	178.29
Secondary Education	2628.00	33.8	2254.48	58.50	31.8	171.81
University Education	1026.00	13.2	930.68	140.40	13.1	100.62
Teacher Training	691.00	8.9	234.74	155.75	3.3	55.17
Social Education	105.00	1.4	79.00	-	1.1	23.80
Other Educational Programmes.	915.00	11.8	842.50	63.50	11.9	93.21
Cultural Programmes	48.00	0.6	30.00	3.50	0.4	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>7768.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7100.49</b>	<b>421.65</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>622.90</b>
Total outlay for for the State	951.00 crores		1000.00 crores			
% of Education outlay for Education to total outlay	8.2		7.1			

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN  
(GENERAL EDUCATION)

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M Y S O R E

- Part I : Report of the Working Group.
- Part II : Outline of the State Fourth Five Year Plan  
in General Education.

Annexures :

- I. Selected Targets for expansion of educational facilities.
- II. Financial Implications of the Schemes included in the Plan.
- III. Sectoral Financial Outlays in the Old and the New Fourth Plans.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI.

## PART I

Report of the Working Group on General Education  
on the Fourth Five Year Plan programmes of  
Mysore State,

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The Working Group on General Education met on  
the 8th November, 1968, in the Ministry of Education to  
discuss the Fourth Five Year Plan programmes of Mysore State :-

### Present :

#### Ministry of Education

1. Shri R.S. Chitkara
2. Shrimati V. Mulay
3. Shri Jagdish Singh
4. Shri M.L. Kapur
5. Shri C.K. Mullick

#### Planning Commission

6. Shri D.P. Nayar
7. Shri A.H. Hemrajani
8. Shri P. Shankar

#### N.C.E.R.T.

9. Shri S.K. Mitra

#### University Grants Commission

10. Shri R.K. Chhabra

#### State representative

11. Shri T.R. Jayaraman

#### Central Statistical Organisation

12. Shri P.P. Dhawan.

I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

1.1 The old Fourth Plan of the State was of the size of Rs.421 crores, out of which General Education received Rs.25.39 crores i.e. 6 per cent of the total plan. As against this, the new Fourth Plan has a total outlay of Rs.440 crores with an allocation of Rs.20 crores for General Education i.e. only 4.5 per cent of the total outlay.

1.2 The Working Group had expected that, the State Government would accord a higher priority to educational programmes in the new Fourth Plan, especially because it had received a very unfair deal in the three annual plan years. It was therefore disappointed to see the heavy cuts imposed on educational development. The Education Secretary, Mysore, explained the circumstances which compelled the State Government to restrict the Fourth Plan in education to its present size. The State Government had prepared a perspective plan of educational development over the next 15 years period. But the financial implications of this project were so high - when examined in the light of the State resources - that it was decided to re-examine the matter. It was ultimately decided that taking the resources of the State into account, only the inescapable development should be undertaken in the field of education. The State Working Group on General Education, accordingly, prepared a plan for Rs.93 crores. Even this plan was found to be beyond the capacity of the State and had to be cut down by 50 per cent at the instance of the Planning Department of the State. Another scheme was, accordingly, prepared for



Rs.46 crores outlay on education. Ultimately, the State Cabinet decided that education should be allotted only Rs.23 crores in the new Fourth Plan. The present proposals as given in the new Plan contain only the few items necessary to continue education of those who are either already in schools and colleges or to whom the Government is bound to give education under various statutory obligations.

1.3 The Working Group emphasized that the educational Plan of the State should ensure that a core of essential programmes are preserved at all costs. These core programmes should include programmes of qualitative improvement at the school stage; programmes for the reduction of wastage and stagnation; experimentation on vocationalisation of secondary education; etc., and all programmes of expansion and improvement at the primary stage. These should not be left out under any circumstances.

1.4 It was agreed that a suitable machinery should be set up to maintain close contact between the State and the Centre so as to ensure a continuous dialogue in the matter of discussing and finalising important programmes/projects mentioned above. This would also facilitate the implementation and periodic evaluation of the programmes.

1.5 The Working Group urged upon the State Government to raise additional resources earmarked for education. For instance, if a cess on land revenue earmarked for purposes of education could be levied on the Maharashtra

pattern and made over to the Taluka Boards, it may be possible to raise nearly Rs. 10 to 16 crores of additional revenue per year for the development of primary education. The Working Group noted with satisfaction that the State had levied a betterment fund at the secondary stage and was happy to note that the State was considering a further increase therein. A similar betterment fund could also be levied at the collegiate stage. Measures of this type were inescapable if education was to develop adequately in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

## II. SECTORWISE OBSERVATIONS

2.1 Primary Education : During 1967-68, the State had already achieved 92 per cent enrolment in the primary schools and, as such, is already ahead of several other States in the matter of providing schooling facilities. The Working Group, therefore, agreed that attention should now be concentrated on consolidation and the raising of standards rather than on expansion. An exception will, however, have to be made in the case of backward areas and in the enrolment of girls or of children from the scheduled castes and such other weaker sections of the community. Special efforts were needed in such cases.

2.2 The State representatives pointed out that there was considerable awakening in the rural areas and the local bodies and public, by and large, had come forward with contributions in cash and kind for maintaining schools. School Development Committees had been set up for all

primary schools, for collecting donations in kind including land, the proceeds from which were utilised for running the mid-day meal scheme and other programmes. So far, about 40,000 acres of land had been donated to schools. Every year about 4 crores of rupees were collected from the local public for construction of buildings, provision of furniture, drinking water vessels, clocks, etc., for schools. The Group suggested that the members of the National Service Corps may also be associated with such constructive activities.

2.3 The State Government has proposed to appoint 10,000 additional teachers in the elementary schools during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Since the additional enrolment expected in Classes I - VIII is about 17 lakhs, this comes to about one teacher for every 170 pupils. The State representative pointed out that his Government had adopted the shift system and that many schools were already running in shifts. The teacher-pupil ratio was therefore high. Even when due allowance was made for this, the Group still felt that the provision of additional teachers was very inadequate. However, the representative of the State Government agreed to increase the provision for additional teachers from Rs.630 lakhs to Rs.670 lakhs. The Group also welcomed the proposal of the State Government to appoint additional teachers on the basis of average attendance and not on enrolment.

2.4 The provision for additional class-rooms was also raised from Rs.200 lakhs to Rs.220 lakhs.

2.5 The Working Group welcomed the proposal of the State Government to provide an intensive in-service training course of six weeks' duration to 5000 Headmasters of higher primary schools and the proposal of the State Institute of Education to conduct correspondence courses for untrained teachers. The allocation of Rs.100 lakhs suggested for this programme was approved.

2.6 The Working Group noted that no provision had been made in the State Plan for women's education. The State representative pointed out that the education of girls was well-advanced and that, in his opinion, no specific incentive schemes were called for. In fact, he stated, the State Government was finding it difficult to open an adequate number of girls schools even to meet the existing demand.

2.7 The problem of regional imbalances was not very large in Mysore. Of the four backward districts - Gulbargha, Raichur, Bellary and Bedar - the first three had already come up to a comparable level with other districts and the fourth was being selected for intensive development in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

2.8 The Group was informed by the State representative that a Special Officer appointed by the State Government to look into the problems of primary and secondary education has reported that lack of inspection and contact with parents are the main reasons for wastage and stagnation. The State Government

proposes to tackle the problem by selecting one Taluqa in each district for intensive work and posting sufficient number of inspectors there. The Group did not agree that strengthening the inspectorate alone would solve the problem, and therefore, strongly urged that an action programme on the broad lines indicated at the National Seminar of Wastage and Stagnation be tried and suggested a provision of Rs.22.00 lakhs for the purpose.

2.9 The total allocation for elementary education will thus be Rs.1032.00 lakhs as against the proposed Rs.950.00 lakhs.

2.10 Secondary Education : It is proposed to enrol 3.65 lakhs additional children in Classes IX-XI thereby increasing schooling facilities to 32 per cent by the end of the Fourth Plan. The State Government proposed to appoint 3000 additional enrolment. The Group increased the provision for additional teachers from Rs.225.00 lakhs to Rs.235 lakhs.

2.11 Only 10 new schools are proposed to be started during the Fourth Five Year Plan from Government assistance. The rest of the expansion, if any, has been left to the voluntary organizations and local bodies - the Government will, of course, assist them in meeting the teachers' salaries. The Group noted that there are School Development Committees for all secondary schools and they will collect the required donations for starting new schools.

2.12 While the Group agreed to the provision of Rs.75 and Rs.50 lakhs respectively proposed for the building

and equipment programme for the existing high schools, it suggested that the Second Sainik School proposed to be set up by the State Government may be deferred for the present as the first Sainik School established at Bijapur has at present only a strength of 300 as against the sanctioned strength of 500.

2.13 The State Government has proposed to have a number of programmes for improving the quality of education. Revision of syllabus and examination reform, College-School Complexes, strengthening language ability and combining schools in interior/rural areas are some of the main programmes included in the plan. The Working Group welcomed these proposals and recommended that a comprehensive plan should be drawn up for programmes of qualitative improvement at primary and secondary stages and entrusted to the State Institute of Education for implementation. In the formulation of such a plan and working out its detailed projects, the Working Group requested the Ministry of Education, the Planning Commission, the NCERT and the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration to assist the State Educational Department and the State Institute of Education.

2.14 The Working Group welcomed the appointment of a Special Officer for school reorganisation. Apart from other special responsibilities entrusted to him, the Working Group felt that it would be advantageous to request him to look after programmes of qualitative improvement and the

strengthening and further development of the State Institute of Education.

2.15 The Group welcomed the experimental effort made by the State Government in utilising the services of volunteers from Mahila Mandals, local craftsmen etc. for keeping children busy in work-experience, art classes etc. This system is proposed to be extended in the Fourth Plan also.

2.16 The State has also instituted two funds, one the Teachers' Benefit Fund and the other Students' Welfare Fund. Contributions are collected on a voluntary basis both from teachers and students at the rate of Rs.1/- per year per head.

2.17 The Group noted that uniformity has been achieved in all the regions of the State in having common grant-in-aid rules in secondary education.

2.18 The total outlay for Secondary Education would thus become Rs.385.00 lakhs as against the proposed outlay of Rs.425.00 lakhs.

2.19 University Education : The Group noted that the State Government proposes to develop a Post-graduate Centre established at Mangalore in 1968-69 and proposes to start another such centre at Gulbarga. The Group accepted the provision proposed for University education but suggested that out of the provision of Rs.96.00 lakhs made for Collegiate education a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs proposed for strengthening the Directorate of Collegiate Education

may appropriately be transferred to other programmes item No.VI-(1) - Administration.

2.20 Teacher Training : There are 36 Government Teachers Training Institutions for elementary teachers in the State and there is no proposal to start any more institutions during the Fourth Plan period. There is, however, a proposal to organise correspondence courses for teachers and instituting short duration in-service training courses in the State Institute of Education Science etc.

2.21 The Regional College of Education, Mysore and Bangalore University will conduct correspondence courses for secondary schools teachers. The Group suggested that, with a common curriculum in the universities, it should be possible to have one centre to handle all correspondence courses. The State representative agreed to have the matter examined.

2.22 The total allocation of Rs.50 lakhs proposed for the Teacher Training was approved.

2.23 Other Programmes : The Group was informed that the State Government have recently established a separate Department of Youth Welfare under the Finance Minister. A State Board of Youth Welfare had also been constituted with representatives from the Department of Education, Social Welfare, Bharat Scouts and Guides and the Universities.

2.24 The Board approved an outlay of Rs.160 lakhs for



other programmes (including Rs.10 lakhs transferred from the University Education - item No.III).

2.25 Social Education : The programmes and outlays suggested under this head were accepted as proposed, with an increase of Rs.1 lakh in the outlay for 1969-70. The Group was informed that the State Government also proposed to open adult education classes.

2.26 Cultural Programmes : The Group approved the outlay of Rs.75 lakhs proposed for the Cultural Programmes. The outlay for 1969-70 was increased by Rs.1 lakh at the instance of the State representatives.

### III. FINAL OUTLAYS :

3.1 The following table gives the allocations for different sectors of education as proposed by the State Government and as recommended by the Working Group for the Fourth Five Year Plan as well as for 1969-70.

ALLOCATION FOR THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN - MYSORE

S e c t o r	Fourth Plan 1969-70 to 1973-74			1969-70		
	Allocations proposed by the State Government.	Allocations suggested by Working Group	Increase (Plus) Decrease (Minus)	Allocations suggested by the State Government	Allocations suggested by the working Group	Increase (Plus) Decrease (Minus)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Elementary Education	950.00	1932.00	+ 82.00 (1)	96.00	114.00	+ 18.00
II. Secondary Education	425.00	385.00	- 40.00 (2)	48.00	40.00	- 8.00
III. University Education	290.00	290.00	-	48.00	48.00	-
IV. Teacher Training	50.00	50.00	-	13.00	13.00	-
V. Social Education	50.00	50.00	-	10.00	11.00	+ 1.00
VI. Other Programmes	160.00	160.00	-	25.00	25.00	-
VII. Cultural Programmes	75.00	75.00	-	10.00	11.00	+ 1.00
Total: General Education	2000.00	2042.00	+ 42	250.00	262.00	+ 12.00

- \* 1. Is due to the increase in the provision for teachers and school buildings ( para 2.3 and 2.4) and provision for pilot project for the reduction of wastage and stagnation ( para 2.8)
2. Is due to the elimination of the scheme for opening a new sainik school ( para 2.12)

## P A R T - II

### THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN IN GENERAL EDUCATION IN MYSORE STATE

Education has been described as one of the major catalysts of social change and progress. In a traditional society which is forging a technological break-through from the agriculture oriented economy into that of mechanised industrial society, education plays a vital role in meeting the needs of a technological revolution. Therefore, planning in India accords great priority to investment in this field.

The approach in Third Plan was that while expansion has to be made, the emphasis has to be laid on consolidation of past achievements together with attention on qualitative improvement. Due to the financial limitations hard choices have to be made. For instance, it may not be possible to provide additional accommodation to cover the entire anticipated enrolment particularly, in the primary classes. Similarly, old schools cannot be guaranteed to optimum standard. Efforts will be directed towards providing maximum number of institutions with the necessary facilities.

#### I. Pre-Primary Education

1.1 Government have sanctioned a new syllabus for training Nursery School teachers. There are six centres where Nursery School teachers are being trained. Five are attached to Teacher Training Institutes and one is an independent institution. With a view to providing good

guide books for the Nursery School teachers and improving the academic side of the institutions, one guide book for the use of Pre-Primary Training Institutions was prepared during 1967-68. During IV Five Year Plan, it is proposed to strengthen nursery Training Centres and also give stipends to poor and deserving candidates. Six centres will be strengthened and 500 stipends will be awarded during the entire IV Five Year Plan. During 1969-70, 6 existing centres will be strengthened and 100 stipends will be awarded.

## 2. Primary Education:

### Additional Teachers

2.1 The number of teachers working at present in Lower and Higher Primary Schools is 64,889 and 26,997 respectively. The teacher-pupil ratio at the lower primary level is 1.44 whereas the teacher-pupil ratio accepted at the National level should be 1:40. According to recent Survey Report, it is estimated that about 19,443 additional teachers need to be appointed in the understaffed schools. During 1967-68, no additional teachers were sanctioned and only 80 new primary schools were sanctioned for opening new schools. The additional enrolment in the age-group 6-10, due to increase in population, is expected to be 4 lakhs of children. For this additional enrolment 10,000 teachers will be required. It is proposed to appoint 10,000 teachers during the IV Five Year Plan.

2,300 teachers will be appointed during 1969-70 including 300 teachers for opening of new schools.

Additional  
Classrooms

2.2 There are 35,509 primary schools in the State. Nearly 17,279 schools are not having their own buildings and the schools which are having their own building also require expansion in order to meet the growing demand of additional enrolment. About 20,000 more rooms are required to accommodate the existing classes which are at present run in huts, temples etc. It is proposed to construct 20,000 class rooms during the IV Five Year Plan period of which 3,000 classrooms will be constructed during 1969-70. Although, the Government's share of cost on account of these 3,000 rooms will be Rs 30,00 lakhs, a provision of Rs 40.00 lakhs has been made. This additional amount will be sanctioned only in case of those rooms which are taken up for construction and completed during the period of Gandhi Celebrations i.e. from 2nd October 1968 to 2nd October, 1969.

Appointment  
of Graduate  
Head-Masters

2.3 To improve the quality of education in primary schools, a new scheme of development of Model Primary Schools with trained graduate Headmasters was formulated in 1966-67. The scheme could not be implemented either in 1966-67 and 1967-68. During 1968-69, 325 graduate Headmasters and 175 school complexes had been sanctioned. The above scheme is proposed to <sup>be</sup> continued during the IV Five Year Plan and it is proposed to appoint Graduate Headmasters in all the Senior Primary Schools where the strength is

200 and above. During 1969-70, it is proposed to appoint 1,000 graduate Headmasters. For calculating the cost, only the difference of pay between the scales of pay of primary teachers and Graduate Assistants is taken. Besides, it is proposed to sanction grants to 2,000 schools for purchase of equipment.

Improvement of  
Science Edu-  
cation.

2.4 General Science has been introduced in primary schools. To improve the science teaching in primary schools, it is necessary to train the elementary school teachers in the mode of conducting experiments with the science apparatus etc. Further the schools have to be supplied with science equipment. During the IVth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to supply science equipment to all the Senior Primary Schools according to a standard list of inexpensive equipment as prepared by the State Institute of Science. Each school will be sanctioned an amount of Rs 50/-. During 1969-70, an amount of Rs 5.00 lakhs has been provided which will be utilised for sanction of equipment grant of Rs 50/- per school for 10,000 Senior Primary Schools.

Appointment of  
Teachers.

3. Secondary Education:

3.1 During the last three Annual Plan years, 9 Government High Schools were started and 150 Graduate teachers were appointed. On account of increase in population, it is expected that there will be an increase of 50,000 to 60,000 students each year of the IV Five Year Plan in High School classes. This will

require roughly 2,000 teachers to be appointed each year. But according to the available provision, it is proposed to appoint only 3,000 additional teachers and to start 10 new Govt. High Schools. During 1969-70, 600 teachers will be appointed and two new Govt. High Schools will be started.

Buildings

3.2 There are about 1,700 High Schools in the State. Most of them are not having adequate accommodation particularly the new schools started in the III Five Year Plan. Although this scheme was continued in the last three Annual Plan years, it was not possible to cover all the schools. During the IV Five Year Plan, 37 High Schools which were started by Govt. and which do not have their own buildings will be assisted to have a building. During 1969-70, grants at the rate of Rs 1.00 lakh per school will be sanctioned for 15 schools.

Equipments

3.3 Grants under the scheme are being sanctioned both for Government High Schools and aided High Schools for purchasing equipment. During 1967-68 and 1968-69, grants at an average rate of Rs 2,000/-per school was sanctioned to only Government High Schools. It is proposed to cover 500 High Schools both Government and Aided during the IV Five Year Plan and 100 High schools during the year 1969-70.

3.4 This scheme is for starting of school complexes as well as for the developmental activities of examination reform during the IV Five Year Plan. It is proposed to develop 40 school complexes during 1969-70. Each school complex will cover the surrounding 15 schools. The school complexes will be started at the rate of Rs 1,000/- per complex. The balance of the amount will be utilised for the developmental activities of the examination

reform and Evaluation Unit.

Sainik Schools.

3.5 There is already one Sainik School at Bijapur. It is proposed to start another Sainak School during the IV Five Year Plan.

4. University Education :

4.1 A sum of Rs. 200 lakhs has been provided for meeting the State share of expenditure on the development schemes of the universities of Mysore, Karnatak and Bangalore already approved by the UGC and the State Govt.

4.2 In the field of collegiate education, it is proposed to improve and strengthen the existing Govt. colleges by provision of additional accommodation, hostel buildings, staff, equipment etc.

4.3 The Post-Graduate Centre established in 1968-69 at Mangalore is proposed to be developed and there is a proposal to start another such centre at Gulburga.

5. Teacher Training

Elementary

5.1 This scheme is for strengthening the existing T.T.Is by providing additional accommodation, staff etc., and for starting short-term and correspondence courses. In the last annual Plan year of 1968-69, it was proposed to take up intensive development of T.T.Is in a phased programme. As a first step, 15 Govt. T.T.Is were taken up in that year and grants were sanctioned for sanction of furniture, teaching aids, laboratory and Library equipments. During the IV Five Year Plan, it is



proposed to complete the intensive development of all the existing T.T.Is and to conduct short-term and correspondence courses. During 1969-70, 15 T.T.Is will be developed by providing accommodation, staff, equipment etc., at a cost of Rs. 20,000/- per T.T.I. The balance of the provision i.e. Rs. 5.00 lakhs will be utilised for conducting short-term courses for 1,000 teachers and correspondence courses for 1,000 teachers during the year.

Secondary

5.2 The provision is for strengthening the existing B.Ed colleges by providing additional equipment, staff etc. During the last three Annual Plan years, except for continuation of two colleges of Education at Jamkhandi and Davanagore, no further strengthening of other colleges was taken up. During the IV Five Year Plan, it is proposed to construct building for three colleges of Education and sanction equipment grant to 15 colleges of Education. The construction of these buildings will be taken up in 1969-70 and will cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs. This work will be continued in the subsequent years of the plan. The balance of Rs. 3.00 lakhs will be utilised for sanction of equipment grant to 15 colleges of Education during the year. There are 19 B.Ed colleges in all.

6. Social Education :

6.1 A separate Department for Library was established on passing the Mysore Library Act. Five districts libraries and 3 city libraries have already been established. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed in the Fourth Plan for establishing 14 District Libraries and 2 city libraries. It is also proposed to start adult education classes from 69-70

7. Other Programmes :

Strengthening the Inspectorate and the Directorate of Public Instruction. 7.1 This scheme for which provision was made during 1966-67 itself was actually implemented during the year 1968-69 when 15 posts of Class I Officers, 20 posts of Class II officers and 60 posts of Class III were sanctioned. During the IV Five Year Plan, it is proposed to continue this scheme and sanction new posts. In 69-70, it is proposed to appoint Class I Officers at the rate of one for 40 High Schools and Class II/III Officers for every 60 primary schools. Besides, it is also proposed to establish a separate Evaluation Wing of all Plan Schemes attached to the Planning wing of the office of the D.P.I.

Office Buildings 7.2 This is a new scheme which was not taken up in the last three annual Plan Years. The provision is for buildings for the Educational Offices at Bangalore and in other Districts.

Most of the educational offices are not having their own buildings and are located in rented buildings. It is proposed to provide buildings to all the Educational

offices in a phased programme. During 1969-70, offices it is proposed to take up the buildings for these offices of the Directorate as 10 units of the Directorate are at present scattered over different parts of the city.

Sports & Youth Activities

7.3 Grants for the developmental activities of Bharat Scouts & Guides, State Sports Council are being sanctioned from the last three Annual Plan years. This will be continued in the IV Five Year Plan. Besides some grants will be sanctioned for development of Kanteerava Stadium.

8. Cultural Programmes :

8.1 An outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs has been proposed for the Cultural Programmes in the new Plan. This will cover the strengthening of existing museums (additional staff, equipment etc.), additional accommodation for Sangeet Natak Akademi, Grant-in-Aid to the District Academies (for accommodation and activities) and Publication of the District Gazetteers.

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## Mysore -Draft Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) -Selected Educational Targets

Item/Stages	Unit	1965-66 (Position)	1968-69 (Antd.)	1973-74 (Targets)	1969-74 (Addl.)	Schooling facilities (%ages)					
						Mysore			India		
						1965-66	1968-69	1973-74	1965-66	1968-69	1973-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>A. ENROLMENT</b>											
<b>(1) Classes I-V.</b>											
i) Total	Lakhs	30.86	34.50	43.56	9.06	88	89	101	78	79	92
ii) Boys	"	17.47	19.83	22.42	2.59	99	101	101	98	97	107
iii) Girls	"	13.39	14.67	21.14	6.47	77	77	101	53	60	77
<b>(2) Classes VI-VIII</b>											
i) Total	"	5.78	7.39	15.38	7.99	33	36	65	31	35	46
ii) Boys	"	4.04	4.88	9.84	4.96	45	43	82	44	48	61
iii) Girls	"	1.74	2.51	5.54	3.03	20	25	43	17	21	30
<b>(3) Classes IX-XI</b>											
i) Total	"	2.82	3.19	6.34	3.65	17	18	32	18	19	25
ii) Boys	"	2.10	2.34	4.46	2.12	25	26	44	27	28	35
iii) Girls	"	0.72	0.85	2.38	1.53	9	10	23	8	9	13
<b>(4) University/Collegiate</b>											
i) Total	000s	64.3	95.0	183.0	88.0						
Arts, Sc. & Com.	"	34.2									
ii) Science		34.2									
iii, ii, as % to i, %		53%				about 50% of the above			39	40	45
<b>B. TEACHERS</b>											
<b>(a) In Ele. Schools</b>											
i) Total	000s	92.0	96.1	106.0	9.9				69		75+
ii) % trained	%	63%	68%	79%							
<b>(b) In Secondary Schools</b>											
i) Total	000s	18.0	19.9	23.3	3.4				68		71+
ii) % trained	%	48%	59%	59%							

+ % relates to 1967-68

ANNEXURE-II

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN OF MYSORE STATE- SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head	Fourth Plan		1969-70	
		Allocations Proposed by State Govt.	Allocations Recommended by W.G.	Proposed by State Govt.	Recommended by W.G.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<u>Elementary Education</u>					
	Pre-Primary Education	10.00	10.00	2.00	2.00
	Strengthening of existing six pre-primary Training Centres and award of stipends to trainees.				
<u>Primary Education</u>					
	Additional Teachers.	630.00	670.00	22.00	30.00
	Buildings additional				
	Class rooms.	200.00	220.00	40.00	44.00
	Appointment of Graduate Head Masters on Senior Primary Schools and supply of equipment and furniture:	100.00	100.00	27.00	27.00
	Improvement of Science Education in Sr.Primary Schools-provision of equipment.	10.00	10.00	5.00	5.00
	Reduction of Wastage of Stagnation in Primary Schools.	-	22.00	-	4.00
<b>Total Elementary Education</b>		<b>950.00</b>	<b>1032.00</b>	<b>96.00</b>	<b>114.00</b>
<u>SECONDARY EDUCATION</u>					
	Additional Teachers	225.00	235.00	10.00	10.00
	Buildings for Government High Schools.	75.00	75.00	15.00	15.00
	Equipment to Schools.	50.00	50.00	2.00	2.00
	Improvement of Standards including curriculum, text books and Examination Reform and development of Schools complexes.	25.00	25.00	13.00	13.00
	Establishment of Second Sainik Schools	50.00	Nil	8.00	Nil
<b>Total Secondary Education</b>		<b>425.00</b>	<b>385.00</b>	<b>48.00</b>	<b>40.00</b>

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<u>III. University Education</u>					
i) Mysore University		55.00	State 55.00	8.50	8.50
ii) Karnataka University		55.00	Share 55.00	8.50	8.50
iii) Bangalore University		90.00	90.00	18.00	18.00
iv) Collegiate Education		86.00	86.00	12.00	12.00
v) Government Law College		4.00	4.00	1.00	1.00
Total University Education		290.00	290.00	48.00	48.00
<u>IV. Teacher Training</u>					
(i) Elementary Strengthening the existing Teachers Training Institutions. Short-term and correspondence courses for teachers.		40.00	40.00	8.00	8.00
ii) Secondary Strengthening the existing B.Ed. Colleges. and College of Physical Education.		10.00	10.00	5.00	5.00
Total:- Teacher Training		50.00	50.00	13.00	13.00
<u>V. Social Education Development of Library Services &amp; Adult Education.</u>					
Total Social Education		50.00	50.00	10.00	11.00
<u>VI. Other Programmes.</u>					
i) Strengthening the Inspectorate and also the Directorate of Public Instruction and the Directorate of Collegiate Education		60.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
ii) Buildings for Educational Offices at Bangalore and also at District and other places.		50.00	50.00	5.00	5.00
iii) Sports and Youth activities		50.00	50.00	5.00	5.00
Total: Other Programmes		160.00	160.00	25.00	25.00

S.No.	h e a d	(Rs in lakhs)			
		Fourth Plan		1969-70	
		Allocations Proposed by State Govt.	Allocations Recommended by Working Group.	Proposed by State Govt.	Recommended by Working Group.
1	2	3	4	5	6

**VII Cultural Programmes:**

i)	Archaeology and Archives	3.00	3.00	1.00	1.00
ii)	Museums	12.00	12.00	2.00	2.00
iii)	Academics	10.00	10.00	1.00	2.00
iv)	Literary and Cultural Development of Modern Indian Languages.	45.00	45.00	5.00	5.00
v)	Gazetteers	5.00	5.00	1.00	1.00
<b>Total: Cultural Programmes</b>		<u>75.00</u>	<u>75.00</u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u>11.00</u>

**A B S T R A C T**

I	Elementary Education	950.00	1032.00	96.00	114.00
II	Secondary Education	425.00	385.00	48.00	40.00
III	University Education	290.00	290.00	48.00	48.00
IV	Teachers Training	50.00	50.00	13.00	13.00
V	Social Education	50.00	50.00	10.00	11.00
VI	Other Educational Programmes	160.00	160.00	25.00	25.00
VII	Cultural Programmes	75.00	75.00	10.00	11.00
<b>Total:</b>		<u>2,000.00</u>	<u>2042.00</u>	<u>250.00</u>	<u>262.00</u>

STATE : MYSOREOUTLAYS FOR THE FOURTH PLAN

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Outlay for the Fourth Plan Old.	%age of outlay to the total	Proposed by the State Govt.	Recommended by the W.G.	%age of Col.4 to total	% of Col.5 to total	Outlay for 6 proposed by Sta- mmer te Govt. ed 1	W.C 9.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.Elementary Education	627.00	24.7	950.00	1032.00	47.5	50.6	96.00	114.00
2.Secondary Education	585.00	23.0	425.00	385.00	21.3	18.9	48.00	40.00
3.University Education	436.00	17.2	290.00	290.00	14.5	14.2	48.00	48.00
4.Teacher Training	320.00	12.6	50.00	50.00	2.5	2.4	13.00	13.00
5.Social Education	205.00	8.1	50.00	50.00	2.5	2.4	10.00	11.00
6.Other programmes	325.00	12.8	160.00	160.00	8.0	7.8	25.00	25.00
7.Cultural Programmes	41.00	1.6	75.00	75.00	3.7	30.700	10.00	11.00
<b>Total : -</b>	<b>2539.00</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,000.00</b>	<b>2042.00</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>262.00</b>
Total outlay for the State	42100.00		44000.00					
%age of General Education outlay to total State Outlay	6%		4.5%					



FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN  
(GENERAL EDUCATION)

NAGALAND

- Part I Report of the Working Group
- Part II Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan of  
General Education for Nagaland

Annexures

- I Selected Targets for expansion of facilities
- II Financial implications of Schemes indicated  
in the Plan.
- III Sectoral Financial Outlays in the Old  
and new Fourth Plan.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI

Report of the Working Group on the Fourth Plan Programmes in General Education in Nagaland State held on 25th November, 1968, in the Ministry of Education, New Delhi.

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The Working Group on General Education met on 25th November, 1968 in the Ministry of Education to discuss the Fourth Plan programmes in General Education of Nagaland State.

PRESENT

Ministry of Education

1. Shri J.P. Naik - Chairman
2. Shri R.S. Chitkara
3. Smt. S. Doraiswami

Planning Commission

4. Dr. S.N. Saraf

University Grants Commission

5. Shri R.K. Chhabra

N.C.E.R.T.

6. Dr. S.K. Mitra

State Representatives

7. Shri Z. Obed
8. Shri Yajen Aier
9. Shri M. Alemchiba

I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

1.1 The total size of the new Fourth Plan of Nagaland is Rs. 58.66 crores as against Rs. 30 crores in the old Fourth Plan. Out of this amount, the outlay on Education in the old Fourth Plan was Rs. 4.37 crores (4.07 crores for General

Education). In the new Plan, Education has been allotted Rs. 7 crores, out of which General Education receives Rs. 6.58 crores. The percentage of outlay on General Education to the total State Plan is 11.3% in the New Plan as against 13.6% in the old Plan.

## II. SECTOR-WISE OBSERVATIONS

2.1 The State Government proposes to reorganise the educational pattern in the light of the recommendations of the Education Commission. There is a consequent re-arrangement of classes and re-adjustment of teachers.

2.2 In the age-group 6 to 11, the target for additional enrolment is 10,000 for which the State Government have proposed 500 additional teachers. At the existing ratio of about 1 : 25, the Working Group felt that only 400 teachers will be required.

2.3 In the age-group 11 to 14, the State had proposed an additional enrolment of 14,750 whereas the average annual additional enrolment during the last few years works out to about 800. The Working Group felt that the estimate was unrealistic and considered an additional enrolment of about 6,000 would be nearer the mark. For this additional enrolment, a provision of 280 teachers was considered reasonable.

2.4 However, the allocation of Rs. 55.02 lakhs suggested for this enrolment was based on additional teachers of 680 only and was, therefore, accepted.

2.5 Other programmes of qualitative improvement for primary education were accepted. In view of the additional teachers provided above, the Working Group considered the following provisions a duplication :-

	(Rs.in lakhs)
(a) Establishment of L.P. Schools -	4.37
(b) Establishment of 35 H.P. Schools.	12.65

2.6 The Working Group accepted the provision of Rs.10.45 lakhs for programmes of work experience which were proposed to be introduced as a compulsory subject in a majority of schools, as against the proposed figure of Rs.11.80 lakhs.

2.7 The approved outlay for Elementary Education would be Rs. 192.21 lakhs as against the proposed Rs.210.58 lakhs.

2.8 In regard to secondary education, the State proposes to reach an additional enrolment of 13,800 as against the 6,200 reached at present. The Working Group was of the view that this was highly excessive and it would not be realistic to accept more than about 3,000 additional enrolment at this stage. The allocations, however, were more realistic and were accepted. The total outlay for secondary education would be Rs. 43.84 lakhs.

2.9 The Working Group accepted the outlays proposed for University Education, Teacher Training and **social** Education. As regards the provision of Rs. 3 lakhs

for a new university, the Working Group felt that since a decision on this subject had not yet been taken, it was not necessary to make this provision. However, the Group was of the view that the amount provided for stipends for boys and girls to go to outside universities for higher education should be enhanced proportionately. The total outlay for university education, therefore, remains the same as proposed.

2.10 The State Government have provided Rs.282.50 lakhs for buildings, out of which Rs.141 lakhs are for spill-over works. While recognising the need for a large-sized building programme for the State, the Working Group felt that it would not be physically possible to achieve the targets of such a large building programme in the Fourth Plan. The Group, therefore, made an ad hoc cut and suggested the provision of Rs.200 lakhs.

2.11 The total allocation for other programmes would, therefore, be Rs.243.04 lakhs as against the proposed amount of Rs.325.54 lakhs.

2.12 The amount of Rs.18 lakhs proposed for Cultural Programmes was accepted.

### III. FINAL ALLOCATIONS

3.1 The total allocation for General Education would, therefore, be Rs.557.14 lakhs as against the proposed Rs.658.01 lakhs. Details may be seen in the attached statement. The outlay for 1969-70 would be Rs.36.62 lakhs.

ALLOCATION FOR THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN - NAGALAND

Sector	Fourth Plan 1969-70 to 1973-74			1969-70		
	Allocations proposed by the State Government	Allocations suggested by Working Group	Increase (plus) or (minus)	Allocations suggested by the State Government	Allocations suggested by the Working Group	Increase (plus) or (minus)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Elementary Education	210.58	192.21	(-) 18.37 (1)	21.41	21.41	-
II. Secondary Education	43.84	43.84	-	6.09	6.09	-
III. University Education	16.84	16.84	-	1.77	1.77	-
IV. Teacher Training	39.34	39.34	-	8.72	8.72	-
V. Social Education	3.87	3.87	-	0.50	0.50	-
.VI. Other Programmes	2325.54	243.04	(-) 82.50 (2)	43.63	43.63	-
VII. Cultural Programmes	18.00	18.00	-	4.50	4.50	-
	658.01	557.14	(-) 100.87	86.62	86.62	-

## PART II

### OUTLINE OF THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN GENERAL EDUCATION FOR NAGALAND

#### Consolidation and Qualitative Improvement

The 3rd Five Year Plan was the first plan in Nagaland in so far as the activities in the field of Education are concerned. In the third five year plan and the Annual plan years 1966-69, the accent was on expansion of Educational facilities in almost all the stages and in all sectors. Programme of qualitative improvement could hardly be under taken. During the Fourth Plan period, while expansion will have to go on to a certain extent; but priority should be given on programme of qualitative improvement.

#### Part I. Primary Education.

(1) The present pattern of Education in the State is the lower primary schools having classes from A to II and Middle schools having classes III to VI. In line with the recommendations of the Education Commission, the following new pattern have been suggested and included in the plan for implementation from 1969-70.

- |                           |   |              |
|---------------------------|---|--------------|
| (1) Lower Primary schools | - | Classes A-IV |
| (2) High Primary Schools  | - | " V-VIII.    |
| (3) Secondary schools     | - | " V-X.       |

In order to raise the standard in lower primary and Higher primary schools to classes V and VIII respectively, additional teachers and equipments are necessary to a considerable extent. At the end of 1968-69, Nagaland will be having 859 Government Lower Primary Schools and 128 Government M.E. Schools. During the plan period, it is expected that atleast two additional teachers each for the L.P. schools and atleast two graduate teachers each for the higher primary schools will have to be provided. The financial implication for entertainment of additional teachers is estimated to be Rs.55.02 lakhs during the 4th Five year plan period which is expected to cover atleast 250 L.P. schools and 90 M.E. schools on a phased programme. The total number of additional teachers would be 500 for L.P. school and 180 for H.P. schools.

#### 2. Remuneration to Teachers.

In Nagaland the scale of pay of teachers are comparatively high and with the introduction of D.A. the salary of

teachers would rank fairly high in India. At the moment, therefor, no new scale of pay for teachers has been proposed.

### 3. Education of Teachers.

The position with regard to the Education of teachers in the State is far below satisfactory. At the primary stage the minimum qualification of a teachers should be a Matriculation (H.S.L.C.). In Nagaland as many as 2347 or 100% are non-matriculation. In order to improve the general educational of the teachers, the department contemplates encouraging the teachers to take up correspondence course to enable them to appear for the Matriculation/H.S.L.C. examination will be given advance increments as an incentive to encourage the teachers. The expenditure on this will be borne from the non-plan budget. In the fourth plan, however, strengthening of the existing board of L.P. & M.E. examination is highlighted. This board will conduct two public examination viz lower primary at the end of class IV and higher primary at the end of class VIII (previously it was at the end of class II and class VI) and in addition arrange correspondence course for the under matric teachers on a phased programme.

2. Financial Assistance to encourage Under matric teachers to appear for the Matric/H.S.L.C. examination through private study.

It is felt that a minimum of 100 teachers per year may be encourage to take up matric examination through private study. The expenditure involved would be of the tune of Rs.0.50 lakh only and may be considered on a priority basis.

### 4. Training of Teachers:

#### A. Primary teachers (under matric):

The position with regard to the training of teachers in Nagaland is rather very much discouraging. Out of 2347 teachers in primary schools during 1968-69 as many as 1831 teachers or 80.15% of teachers are untrained. The state has 3 Junior teachers training centres (Previously known as basic training centres for primary teachers) having a total intake capacity of 210 seats.

The duration of training course is 1 (one) year and only under matric primary teacher are trained in these institutions. In order to overcome the present situation, the following programme including the expansion of the existing training centres are suggested. (1) Improvement of the existing three centres to accommodate atleast 100 trainees per year per institution. At the end of the 4th Five year plan, therefore, it is expected that atleast



1500 additional teachers will be trained out of the existing 1881 untrained teachers during 1968-69. The programme involves appointment of additional qualified teachers, purchase of equipments and furniture, departmental construction of buildings for accommodation to teachers, students and hostellers.

2. (Qualitative Improvement)

Since the present method of teaching should give way gradually to the play-way method of teaching and learning the following steps have been suggested and included in the plan to achieve the targets.

1. One instructor/teacher trained in montessori system of education may be posted in each teacher training Centres.
2. Visual - aid and production branches will be attached to the three training centres.

The expenditure on the above two items are estimated to be Rs.27.64 lakhs during the 4th plan period, as per details below:-

1. Improvement of the existing three Junior teacher training institutions having an intake capacity of 100 trainees per Institute.

1. In order to run the existing three training Institutions to raise the intake capacity to 100 each centre, the minimum additional requirements of staff meant for the three centres have already been worked out.

B. Primary teachers (Matriculates):

The State, at present has no programme to train Matriculates or under graduate teachers in the Middle schools. Out of 1451 Matriculates and under graduate teachers in the State Education Department, as many as 1274 or 87.80% of the teachers are untrained. The position of untrained teachers is expected to be improved when the state institute of education is established. One of the major programmes to be included in the State institute of education is to provide training facilities to the matriculates and under graduate teachers on a phased programme. The duration of this training will be of two years.

C. Inservice Training of teachers:

The main object in conducting inservice training is to emphasize the building of proper interest, attitudes and values, awakening of curiosity, promoting love of

learning, habits of self study, problem solving ability and capacity to think and judge for one self. With these objects in view the education department contemplates to arrange as may inservice training camps as possible for the primary teachers. The duration of this course would be of one week and shall be preferably during summer or winter vacations.

5. Revision and improvement of curricula:

With the introduction of new pattern of primary education viz. Lower primary schools from class A to IV and Higher primary schools from Class V to VIII, the State education department contemplates to revise and improve the present curricula to suit the new environment. Revising and increasing the syllabi in contents and quality with a view to raise the standard gradually is highlighted. In revising curricula, special attention will be given to the following aspects which are at present generally neglected.

- (1) Curricula and co-curricula activities should be designed to deepen national consciousness and to promote national integration to create better understanding and cultural heritage.
- (2) Better improvement in teaching of science and mathematic should be emphasised.
- (3) Work experience should be given in due place.
- (4) To develop programmes of physical education games and sports and youth services.
- (5) To develop programme of arts education and cultivation of hobbies.

(6) Improvement of method of teaching and evaluation:

Detailed programmes are being chalked out and included in the programmes of state Institute of education.

(7) Improvement of text books and production of supplementary materials.

In Nagaland, as many as 17 Major dialects are spoken or used. Of the 17 Major dialects, the state education department could so far take up only 6 dialects for use in schools.

A separate text books production branch attached to the Directorate of Education has been established headed by a special officer. At the primary stage the mother tongue will have to be the medium of instructions. It has been proposed to take up preparation of text books

in as many dialects as possible, gradually to cover up all the major dialects. Steps should also be taken at the state level to prepare teachers' hand books and other supplementary teaching and learning materials. The schemes drawn up for the purpose are estimated to cost Rs.16.83 lakhs.

8. Improvement of Facilities in Educational Institutions:

The physical facilities in Lower primary and higher primary schools for example furniture, teaching equipments, libraries, laboratories, craft aiseds etc. are quite inadequate. It is proposed to improve them during the 4th plan period. At the beginning of the 4th Plan period Nagaland would be having 850 lower primary schools and 120 higher primary schools. The following proposals towards improvements of physical facilities in Educational Institutions are included in the plan.

(1) Provision of School Furniture and Equipments:

In order to provide additional furniture and teaching equipments to 859 L.P. and 128 Middle English schools at an average cost of Rs.2000/- per L.P. schools and Rs.3500/- per Middle schools, a sum of Rs.21.66 lakhs would be required during the plan period.

(2) Libraries:

It is proposed to improve the existing libraries in 50 M.E. schools and to provide new libraries with adequate reading materials to the remaining 78 M.E. schools in the state during the 4th Plan period. The scheme will be taken in hand on a phased programme to cover all the Higher Primary schools during the 4th Plan period. Since the target is to cover all the higher primary schools during the 4th Plan period, a sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs is estimated to be spent during 1969-74.

(3) Laboratories:

In this sector, teaching of science at the higher primary level on an adequate scale is highlighted. Since class VII and VIII will be attached to the higher primary schools with effect from the beginning of 4th Plan period as per the new pattern suggested and included in the Plan, special attention will have to be paid for teaching of Science to the students with adequate science apparatus and equipments. The scheme will cover all the institutions (higher primary) to be provided with standard size of Laboratories, science equipments and apparatus. An expenditure of Rs.4.50 lakhs is estimated to be incurred during the 4th Plan period for providing science equipments and apparatus @ Rs.5000/- each to 90 higher primary schools.

4. Work Experience, craft sheds etc.

The primary education in Nagaland is more or less basic biased. In all the existing M.E. schools carpentry for boys is provided. Every school has a carpentry instructor teaching the pupils the trade 'carpentry' both theory and practical.

The next step taken in this regard is introducing Agricultural gardening attached to the primary schools in the State. A few selected schools have already been covered under this scheme during the annual plan years 1966-69. Since agricultural biased education is our target, it is expected that majority of the lower primary schools will have to be covered during the 4th Plan period to introduce agricultural garden, on a phased programme.

Provision has been made to improve the carpentry section in all the higher primary schools and introduce of Agricultural garden, in all the lower primary schools. As an alternative subject for the girls tailoring is proposed to be introduced.

9. Agricultural biased education at the higher primary stage.

Since agricultural biased education is the objective it is proposed to introduce agriculture as a subject, in most of all the higher primary schools in the state during the 4th Plan period. A scheme to this effect has already been drawn up in collaboration with the State Agricultural Deptt. The high lighting factors are projected below:-

- (1) The teachers as required by the Education Deptt. will be provided by the State Agricultural Department for appointment, as Assistant teacher(Agricultural).
- (2) 5 acres of land for each schools should be made available for the scheme and as far as possible, ways and means should be traced out to make available the land free of cost.
- (3) Growing of vegetables, horticulture & cereal crops will be part of the training.
- (4) By the end of the 4th Plan all the higher primary schools should be covered by this scheme.

Part II. Secondary Education:

The state would be having 32 secondary schools at the end of 1968-69. At present the High Schools have classes from III to X. With the introduction of new pattern of school classes, Classes III and IV with the

possible staff will be transferred to the Higher Primary schools in the locality.

### Education of Teachers.

The position in Nagaland in regard to the Education of teachers is very poor. In secondary schools, every teacher must be a graduate. About 40% of teachers in Secondary schools are under graduates. In order to improve the education of teachers the following steps will be taken.

(1) For teachers already in service, a programme of summer/winter institute will be arranged to provide intensive training in different subjects. The Institute will arrange expert Lecturers in subjects like English, Mathematics, Science and Geography. During the 4th Plan period therefore, the Department contemplates to arrange 3 such institutes every year making a total of 15 summer/winter Institutes during the 4th Plan period, at an estimated cost of Rs.0.90 lakhs.

(2) The under graduate teachers now working in Secondary schools should be encouraged to appear in degree examinations through private studies/correspondence course.

### (3) Training of Teachers.

The position with regard to the training of secondary teachers in the State is in a sad state of affairs. The State at present totally depends upon training facilities in the institutions outside the state. Every year teachers are being deputed to training colleges outside the state for the courses like B.T. /M.Ed/Mathematic/Geography/English etc. As this arrangement will have to go on for some more time, it is proposed that atleast 30 teachers per year may be deputed to different colleges outside Nagaland for the above mentioned courses. This would enable the Govt. to train 150 teachers during the 4th Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs.6.30 lakhs. Along with this, endeavours would be made, as far as practicable, to recruit only trained teachers.

### 4. Revision and Improvement of Curricula.

The State is at present following the syllabi/curricula prepared by the board of Secondary Education, Assam to which all the Secondary schools in the State have been affiliated, since the State of Nagaland do not have either a University or a board of secondary education of its own. The proposed State Institute of Education as and when established in the State will look into various problems connected with revision of curriculum etc.

5. Improvement of physical facilities in Secondary schools;

The position with regard to the available physical facilities in the existing secondary schools in the State is not satisfactory. The facilities like providing adequate furniture, teaching equipments, libraries, laboratory etc. to the existing 32 secondary schools in the state are, therefore, contemplated during the 4th Plan period to ensure qualitative improvement at the secondary level. The following proposals have been suggested and included in the plan.

(1) Provision of school furniture and equipments:

In most of the existing secondary schools, the furniture available are of very old in nature and require replacement. In many cases additional furniture are necessary to a considerable extent. In order to provide additional furniture and adequate teaching equipments to 32 existing secondary schools at an average cost of Rs.7500/- per schools, a sum of Rs.2.40 lakh would be necessary.

2. School Libraries:

Although majority of the Secondary schools have already been covered under this scheme during the annual plan years the number of good books brought in to the school libraries are not adequate. In order to improve the existing libraries in 30 secondary school and to provide new libraries to the remaining two (2) secondary schools during the 4th Plan period, an amount of 0.25 lakh.

3. Laboratories (Improvement of Science Education)

Teaching of science at the Secondary state (High Schools) is compulsory. But Laboratory facilities could not yet be provided in all the High schools. Scientific apparatus and equipments have been provided in only 11 High Schools. Considering the importance of science education throughout the country and in view of the fact that such facilities in the High schools are far from satisfactory, it is proposed to provide adequate science equipments and apparatus to the existing high schools in the State during the 4th Plan period. Simultaneously the quality of science teaching will also be improved by posting qualified science teachers in all the Secondary schools under this scheme. The following programme has been suggested.

To provide laboratories with adequate equipments and apparatus to 21 Secondary schools at an average cost of Rs.30,000/- each school .....Rs.6.30

Total: Rs.6.30 laksh.

4. Work Experience: carpentry section:

As in Higher primary schools, carpentry is taught in all the high schools for the lower classes by providing carpentry instructors. The condition of working sheds and our facilities are not yet of the required standard. During the 4th Plan it is proposed that most of all the secondary schools should be provided with working sheds through departmental construction, besides improving other facilities.

Agricultural Garden: 24 high schools have already been covered under this scheme during the annual plan years '66-69. But the pattern of assistance @ Rs.5000/- per school, was not adequate. The assistance given to the institutions are mainly for (1) Agricultural tools and implements (2) land and (3) fencing materials. Land is generally made free of cost avoiding the greater part of expenditure connected with the scheme. Knitting & sewing section. Similar to the provision of knitting and sewing section in H.P. schools, it is proposed to be provided for the girls students in high schools as well. The knitting sewing and tailoring will be supervised by the existing teachers of the respective high schools and no additional expenditure on teachers is envisaged.

6. Provision of student services.

Facilities in the form of educational tour for the students and teachers have not been provided so far. During the 4th Plan period, it is proposed to provide such travel facilities to the senior high school students to see places of educational importance, both within and outside the State. It would not be possible to meet the entire expenditure on excursion. It is proposed that only a small grant should be earmarked and the remaining part should be borne by the institutions through contribution from the students, and teachers. It is suggested that a group of 50 students and 5 teachers may be selected in one year and sent for excursion within and outside the State. This will entail a total expenditure of Rs.0.50 lakh for the entire 4th Plan period i.e. Rs.0.10 lakh yearly.

7. Girls Education:

In view of the prevailing Educational set up in the State it is considered not advisable to have separate schools for girls. On the other hand the need to stress girls education is felt. The following improvements are therefore proposed.

Hostel facilities in almost all the high Schools in the State for girls are scarce. The past experience

reveals that it would not be possible to provide permanent hostel buildings in the immediate future.

It is, therefore, felt that for some more years to come, hostel building of temporary structure may have to be provided for girls attached to the secondary Schools. One Matron will be placed in charge of each hostel. Creation of 29 such posts of matrons for existing high schools is, therefore, be proposed.

The question of selective subjects like knitting and tailoring etc. has already been discussed and included in the plan. In addition normal games and sports for girls are to be given due attention.

### PART III

#### College and University Education:

The State, at present has two Government colleges, viz. the Kohima science college and the Fazl Ali Arts College at Mokokchung, and two private college - one at Dimapur (Arts) and one Evening college at Kohima. The proposal to provide arts wing in the Kohima science college and a Science wing to the Arts college at Mokokchung has been pending mainly due to non-completion of permanent college buildings. The buildings are expected to be completed shortly. No provision was, however, been included in this plan for the purpose, as a University is proposed.

#### A. Improvement of Physical Facilities in Government Colleges:

##### (1) Provision of college furniture and equipment:

So far, the colleges were run in improvised buildings on temporary basis. The Kohima Science college has already been shifted to its permanent site. For furnishing the new buildings both college and hostel - a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided in the plan.

##### 2. College Libraries:

In order to improve the existing two college libraries, an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided in the plan for the entire five year plan period.

##### 3. Science Laboratory attached to the Science college Kohima:

The existing laboratory facilities at the Government science college is not up to the mark. The college is already of full fledged science degree college and as such provision of advanced science equipment is an imperative necessity. In order to improve the science



laboratory a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed to raise them to the standard laid down by the University.

B. Provision of student services:

(1) Travelling facilities, like educational excursion for college students needs no elaboration, specially for students from Nagaland. It is proposed to organise such tours/excursions. It is, therefore, proposed that an amount of Rs.25000/- be included in the plan to meet a part of the expenditure. The remaining part of the expenditure on such excursions would be met by the respective colleges by contribution from the students/teachers.

C. Sepecial grant to the private colleges in the state for the improvement of Physical Facilities and student services./

The State have at present 2 private Arts Colleges in the State one at Dimapur and the otherr at Kohima. The expenditure on these colleges are being borne partly by people/Community's contribution and partly by grant-in-aid given by the Government. The grant-in-aid from the Govt. is given on deficit system to meet the recurring expenditure (salary of teachers) only. In order to improve the physical facilities in the existing private colleges and to meet expenses on students servifes, it is proposed that a non-recurring grant of Rs.15000/- each to the two private colleges during the entire five year plan period be given. The total expenditure involved, therefore, is of the tune of Rs.0.30 lakh.

Part IV Social Education:

In Nagaland, the extent of illiteracy according to the 1961 census was 82 per cent. The movement on eradication of illiteracy in the State, in fact, was started only from the end of the 3rd five year plan period. At the end of the 3rd Plan, the state had only 30 Adult literary centres each having a strength of 30 illiterate adults. The total adult literacy centres in the State at the end of 1968-69 are expected to be 130 having a total enrolment of about 3900. The programmes under adult education are being supervised by an officer at the state level who has specialised knowledge in the field. During the Annual plan years 1967-68 and 1968-69 the department has undertaken production of adult primeres in some of the major dialects. During the 4th Plan period, it has been proposed to take up some more dialects and produce adult primeres and other follow up materials to promote adult education in the State.

The following programmes of qualitative improvement and further expansion of facilities in the filed of adult education are, therefore, suggestdd.

Qualitative Improvement:

As already stated the will be having 130 adult literacy centres at the end of 1968-69. As the facilities in the existing centres are limited, it is felt that adequate provision should be made to encourage adult to come forward and avail the opportunities. In the existing centres, however, no special programme has been introduced for the ladies. In view of the prevailing community set up and the skill shown by the women folks in knitting and tailoring for the women in the adult literacy centres appears to be good and expedient. The following programmes have therefore been suggested.

(A) Knitting and Tailoring:

It is proposed to cover atleast 30 adult literacy centres during the 4th plan period. The financial implication involved is only of the tune of Rs.13500/-.

(E) Training of Teachers of the Adult literacy centres:

The department propose to organise inservice training to the adult literacy teacher to train them the method of teaching etc. 15 such training camps will be arranged during the 4th Plan period. The expenditure is mainly for fooding etc. for a period of about 10 days. Each camp, it is worked out, will cost Rs.1200/- involving a total of Rs.18000/- for 15 camps during the 4th Plan period.

(F) Purchase of reference books for the library and other Arts materials etc. for Audio Visual aid at the State level Rs. 5000/-

(G) Improvement of supervision and strengthening of departmental machineries at the State level.

In order to supervise adult education in the state, a post of Deputy Inspector of schools in the scale of pay of Rs.385-1020/- and two posts of Sub-Inspector of schools in the scale of pay of Rs.230-550/- may be created, as at present we have no officers in the field to look after this work. The financial implication involved is of the tune of Rs.0.80 lakh.

(H) Production of Adult literacy primers and follow up materials.

During the 4th Plan period, it is expected to cover 11 major dialects of the state and produce adult primers and follow up materials. For printing and re-printing of Adult primers and followup materials in 11 major dialects, a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided i.e. Rs.20,000/- every year, in the plan for the entire plan period.

#### Expansion programmes.

During the 4th Plan period it is proposed to establish atleast 50 more adult literacy centres in the state. Considering the fact that the department is unable to undertake production of literature in a large number of dialects during the 4th Plan period, certain restriction has to be imposed on opening more and more centres in various parts of the State. The expenditure involved for establishment of 50 centres is Rs. 1.12 lakhs.

#### Part V. Physical Education sports, games and Youth Welfare.

So far the State of Nagaland has no programme in the field of physical education in the broad sense of the term, although sports and games form part of the syllabus for the children up to the secondary level. Almost all the Institutions in the state are without physical Instructors/teacher except a very few physical instructors trained and posted to the schools under the programme "National fitness corps". Majority of the schools in the State are without play grounds.

During the annual plan years 1966-69, a start has already been made to improve physical education, sports and games in the State. The programmes include training of physical instructors under the National fitness corps, organising

Bhart Scouts and guides, providing grant for improvement and construction of play ground, arranging inter high school Tournament etc.

Recently a state sports council consisting of Govt. nominees and other representative, has been organised. The council, it is expected, will advise the Government in the matters of physical Education, youth Welfare etc. besides conducting the activities of the various sports associations. The programme of physical education, sports etc. during 1968-69 includes creation of a post of physical education officer at the state level. This officer will be attached to the Director of Education to deal with the subject physical education. In addition an Athletic coach will also be appointed under whose guidance a coaching Centre will also be opened in the State.

In order to improve physical education sports, Games & Youth Welfare, the following programmes have been suggested and included in the Plan.

I. Play-grounds to all the Higher primary and Secondary Schools.

During the 4th Plan period, it is expected to construct atleast 100 play grounds meant for the higher primary & secondary schools in the State. The cost on this will be partly borne by Govt. Grants and partly by the labour put in by the students and villagers on self help basis. The Government grant should be mainly used for hiring of bulldozers for levelling the grounds and the extra labour put on to the work including cost of fencing etc. The approximate grant per play ground is roughly estimated to be Rs. 7500/-. A sum of Rs.7.50 lakhs is expected to be spent for 100 play grounds during the 4th Plan period.

2. Construction of a Stadium in the State:

A sum of Rs.20 lakhs has been provided for construction of a State stadium in Nagaland. The stadium can be used not only as tournament venue at regular interval but also various training programmes of the Department and annual camping of N.C.C. and Scouts & Guides. The amount suggested may therefore, be provided on a priority basis. The work will be executed through the agency of P.W.D.

P.T.O.

(3) Providing sports and games equipments to all the Institutions to improve sports and games

In order to provide adequate games and sports equipments to the institutions, the Rs. 3.09 lakhs may be provided for the 4th Plan.

(4) Training of physical Instructors under the National Fitness Corps

It is expected that atleast 50 physical instructors i.e. 10 each year would be trained under the scheme to be posted to the institutions in the State during the 4th Plan period. The amount of Rs.1.15 lakhs is estimated to be spent on this scheme. The expenditure is for salary of teachers to be appointed as substitutes in place of the teachers selected and deputed for training for a period of 10 months in an year.

(5) Bharat Scouts & Guides

The State has in fact no special programme to organise Bharat Scouts and Guides in the Educational Institutions. The amount so far provided in this sector is rather too meagre that sufficient start could not be given. During the 4th plan period, however, the department contemplates to organise scouts and guides programmes in a befitting manner. Financial assistance for providing uniform and other camping expenditure for the scouts and guides are to be included. During 1968-69 two posts of state organising commissioners one each for scouts and guides have been created. These officers are already in position and detailed programmes of scouts and guides movements are being chalked out. Besides, the state office has an honorary Secretary with a skeleton staff. During the 4th plan period, programmes costing Rs.2.20 lakhs will be undertaken. The amount involved to meet the minimum requirements.

(6) Grant to the State Sport Council

In order to chalkout and implement various programmes in the state by the state sports council particularly with reference to the youth welfare, a sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs has been provided in the plan. The programme will generally include, physical education, sports, social service, cultural and other similar activities to make education purposeful and to ensure adequate opportunities to the students and young people generally for channelising their leisure into useful and constructive activities.

Part III. - Improvement of supervision and strengthening of the Directorate

As already stated, for education purpose, the state has been divided into 9 educational Sub-Divisions headed

by a Deputy Inspector of Schools each. The Deputy Inspector of Schools in each Sub-Division have few sub-inspector of schools under him to help conduct supervision and other management.

At the State level is the Directorate of Education headed by the Director of Education with the following Officers.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Deputy Director of Education            | 1 |
| 2. Assistant Director of Education         | 1 |
| 3. Special Officer, Education              | 1 |
| 4. Special Officer, Text books production. | 1 |

An Inspectorate has newly been established with skeleton staff headed by an Inspector of schools. To Assist him however, no other officer has been posted so far.

As a consequence of the programmes of consolidation and qualitative improvement taken up for implementation during the 4th five year plan period the Department of Education and the Inspectorate will have to be considerably strengthened. In addition, a special Unit will also have to be created to look after the preparation and finalisation of the prospective plan of educational development spread over about 20 years and working out of the details of the 4th Five Year plan and projects for each individual programme to facilitate its implementation. The following programme have, therefore, been suggested.

(1) Planning and implementation Unit attached to the Directorate of Education

The following minimum posts may be considered.

- (1) One planning officer in the scale of pay of Rs.600-1200/- p.m.
- (2) One upper division assistant in the scale of pay of Rs. 305-415/- p.m.

For creation of separate Unit as indicated above, an expenditure of Rs. 0.84 lakh is estimated to be incurred during the 4th plan period.

2. From the beginning of the 4th plan period, the education department would be having few new officers viz planning Officer, Physical Education Officer, Text book production Officer, Assistant Inspector of schools etc. incharge of various development activities. As the nature of duties of these officers involve frequent tours from place to place and Institutions to Institutions in the State, the Department feels that conveyance should be provided for the best interest of the work. A minimum of 4 Jeeps with trailers involving an expenditure of Rs.1.70 lakhs (noth cost and maintainance) has been included in the plan.

## II. Inspectorate:

As already stated the existing Inspectorate at the State level has only one Inspector of Schools with a Skeleton ministerial staff. The Inspector of schools is suppose to be out on tour all the time and during his absence there is hardly any officer to look after the day to day affairs of the Inspectorate. The work load at the Inspectorate level on supervision and inspection is growing more and more and as such strengthening of the Inspectorate has become inevitable. For the present however one post of Assistant Inspector of schools only in the Status of a Deputy Inspector of Schools may be considered. In addition Stenggrpher for Inspector of schools and few clerical hands for the Inspectorate may be considered. In order to strengthen the Inspectorate at the State level, mainly for entertainment of officer and staff a sum of Rs. 1.39 lakhs would be required.

### 2. Strengthening of District Officers:

So fare the Govt. has not provided any hands to deal with statistics in most of all the District officer in the State. Considering the impotance of collection and compilation of statistical datas, the department feels that the deputy inspector of schools in the District/Sub-Division level should be provided with atleast one Statistical Assistants to man this important branch. Six (6) posts of statistical Assistants in the rank of District U.D.A. have been included. This will entail an expenditure of Rs. 1.23 lakhs during the plan period.

### F. Building ( Capital Components)

The major deficienty in the whole educational system in the State is that of proper accommodation - school buildings, hostels, staff Qrs. etc. A; though almost all the schools are in the hands of the Govt. hardly 20% buildings could be provided. The people are providing the necessary buildings on community basis. At the primary stage, the villaters provide the buildings for all L.P. Schools. The Govt. only contribute a sizeable quantity of C.I. sheets. Many of the L.P. Schools are yet to be covered even under the programme for supply of C.I. Sheets.

At the end of the 3rd Plan five year plan, the spill over works with the P.W.D. was of the tune of Rs.177.00 lakhs. During the Annual plan years 1966-69, major portion of the spill over works were completed. The total expenditure during these three years on educational buildings would be Rs.90 lakhs including new works sanctioned during these years. Due to very high cost of labour & materials in the interior, the cost of buildings is higher than any other state. The value of spill over works to be carried over to the 4th Five Year Plan has been estimated to be Rs. 141.00 lakhs. During the 4th plan period, it is proposed that as may buildings as possible should be taken up for construction, through the agency of P.W.D.

The State P.W.D. has agreed to execute works for Education Department to the tune of Rs. 3.00 crores or even little higher during the 4th plan period.

It is, therefore, felt that a sum of Rs. 282.50 lakhs should be provided in the plan for the building component as indicated below:

(1) Execution of spill over works	Rs.141.00 lakhs
(2) New Works to be undertaken during the 4th Plan period.	Rs.141.50 lakhs

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Total: Rs. 282.50 lakhs

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An indicated above, the back-log in educational buildings is very high. It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 12.14 crores would be required for the construction of Buildings for the Educational Institutions established during the 3rd Plan and the Annual plan years 1966-69. This includes all types of Institutions and offices of Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the State leaving a side the lower primary schools.

#### EXPANSION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

In the third five year plan and the annual plan years 1966-69, the emphasis was on expansion of educational facilities at all the states. In the years ahead, expansion will be continued on a sliding scale, as in the lower stages, almost saturation point has been reached.

The programme of expansion of educational facilities has been dealt with separately for (1) Primary Education including Pre-primary (2) Secondary education (3) College and high education and (4) Professional, technical and vocational Education. The following programme has been chalked out under the plan.

#### 1. PRE-PRIMARY

The Nagaland, no separate Pre-primary schools are in existence. The efforts by voluntary organisations in the field of Pre-Primary Education are also in-significant. In view of the prevailing educational set up, pre-primary classes 'A' & 'B' for the children are attached to the lower primary schools. The State Education Department has been making efforts to provide suitable teachers trained in Montessori method of education. The result achieved, so far, is very little yet. It has been proposed that atleast one teacher trained in montesori method of education or any special type of training should be posted to every pre-primary section attached to lower primary schools. The



magnitude of the programme is very great and cannot be achieved in one or two plan period. During the 4th Plan period, it is proposed to train atleast 30 teachers in montesori method of Education taking 6 such teachers each every year. Both serving teachers and fresh candidates will be considered. The expenditure involved for training of 30 teachers during the 4th plan period is estimated to be Rs. 0.72 lakh.

## II. PRIMARY EDUCATION

At the end of the adoc Annual Plan year 1968-69, Nagaland would be having 859 L.P.Schools and 128 M.E.Schools spread all over the State. The figures indicate that all the villages in the State have been covered with L.P. Schools and that for every 6 to 7 villages there exists an M.E. School. The requirements of lower primary and higher primary schools in the state during the 4th Five Year Plan are, therefore, limited. The need to establish some more primary schools in the State cannto however, be rulled out. Some of the areas or villages in the Tuensang District which is still a backward District in the Educational field, have to be provided with primary schools. Besides, some large villages with more than one L.P. School will have to be provided. The fresh intake of students of the age group 6-11 and 11-14 years in expected to be 0-75 and 0-30 lakhs respectively during the 4th Plan period. The Department feels that atleast 30 lower primary schools are to be established, during the Fourth Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.37 lakhs.

### 2. C.G.I. Sheets for construction of L.P.School building by the villagers on self help basis.

As already explained, the villagers provide L.P. School buildings of temporary structure on self help basis, the Govt. contribution being supply of C.G.I.sheets for roffing purposes only. This arrangement will have to continue for more years to come inview of the limited resources available with the State Govt. for taking up construction of school buildings, staff quarters, hostell etc. for the L.P.Schools. Although this scheme has been in operation for some time in the past, there are so many institutions of its kind yet to be covered by this chheme. It is, therefore, felt that the present arrangement shall have to continue for some more time in order to cover all such institutions to enable the villagers to construct L.P. school buildings, staff quarters etc. on a self help basis. A sum of Rs. 12.50 lakhs has been provided in the plan for procurement and supply of C.G.I? Sheets to the villagers for construction of school buildings etc. for the entire plan period. It is expected that atleast 250 L.P.Schools will be covered under this scheme.

### 3. WORK EXPERIENCE

Primary Education in the state is more or less basic biased. At the lower primary schools, however, introduction of

work experience (Kitchen gardening) has been explained earlier. This scheme includes introduction of kitchen gardening in 30 lower primary schools to be established during the 4th plan period. The financial implication involved is of the tune of Rs.0.60 lakh.

## B. MIDDLE ( HIGHER PRIMARY ) SCHOOLS

### 1. Taking over/establishment of 25 Higher Primary Schools

During the 4th Plan Period, it has been proposed that atleast 25 Higher Primary Schools should be established or taken over in the State to cater additional facilities to 30000 students (fresh intake during the 4th Plan Periods) of the age-group of 11-14 years. The financial implication involved under this scheme would be of the tune of Rs.12.65 lakhs during the entire plan period.

### 2. GENERAL STIPENDS/SCHOLARSHIPS

In order to encourage education to the economically backward and other deserving students, it is felt that the scheme of awarding merit scholarships and stipends should continue. While merit scholarships will be awarded to the meritorious students as a result of the L.P.L.O. and scholarship examination conducted by the State Board for Primary Education at the middle (Higher Primary ) stage, General stipends will be awarded to the deserving students based on various considerations such as poverty etc. Under this scheme annually 30 merit scholarships @ Rs.20/- p.m. and 120 general stipends @ Rs.15/- p.m. are proposed to be instituted. The financial implication involved is of the tune of Rs.4.06 lakhs.

### 3. SPECIAL STIPENDS FOR GIRLS AT THE HIGHER PRIMARY STAGE.

In order to encourage Girls Education in the State at the higher primary stage, it is felt that special stipends to the girl students should continue. Under this scheme the Department contemplates to award yearly 200 special stipends @ Rs. 15/- p.m. to 200 girl students at the Higher Primary level at an estimated cost Rs. 5.04 lakhs.

The financial implications involved is of the tune of Rs. 5.04 lakhs.

### 4. WORK EXPERIENCE.

Agricultural biased education at the Higher Primary Stage is the target of the state Govt. and it is expected that atleast 90 existing Higher Primary (Middle) Schools will be covered under this schemes during the 4th Plan period on a phased programme. Since it will be difficult to

cover the institutions to be newly established during the Plan Period, it is felt that work experience in the form of Agricultural Gardening should be introduced in these schools. This will be taken in hand on a phased programme. An expenditure of Rs. 0.75 lakh is estimated to be incurred during the plan period.

### 2. DEPARTMENTAL CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS STAFF QUARTERS HOSTEL, ETC, ON A PRIORITY BASIS TO MEET EMERGENCY

The problem of accommodation for the Educational Institutions in the state at all stages has been explained elaborately in the preceding chapters. Considering the magnitude of the back-log the PWD cannot provide even 30% of the requirement. In the circumstances, it is found absolutely necessary to put up temporary structures departmentally for school buildings, staff quarters, hostels etc. wherever situation demands. There fore a sum of Rs. 17.50 lakhs has been provided in the plan for the entire five years for departmental construction of school buildings, staff quarters and hostels etc.

## III. SECONDARY EDUCATION

At the end of 1963-69, Nagaland would be having 32 Govt. High Schools in the State. This position indicates that for every 206 sq. kilometers, one secondary school has been provided. This position is however, not very much satisfactory. The projected population of the age group 15-19 by 1971 is of the tune of 45000 and hence additional facilities for the children to the extent of 20,000 in the secondary level will have to be provided. It is therefore, felt that atleast 5 more secondary schools at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.65 lakhs will have to be established during the 4th Plan period. The following schemes have been drawn up. As the Department will be busy in implementing some of the schemes under qualitative improvement, no new secondary school has been proposed to be established during 1969-70.

### 2. WORK EXPERIENCE

The following trades are proposed to be introduced for Junior students in High Schools:

1. Carpentry
2. Agricultural gardening.
3. Knitting and tailoring for girls.

#### (1) CARPENTRY

In order to provide carpentry tools and equipments to the secondary schools at an average cost of Rs. 3000/- per school, an amount of Rs. 0.15 lakh would be required.

#### (2) AGRICULTURAL GARDENING

Agricultural gardening will be introduced in the new high school at an average cost of Rs. 5000/- per high school to provide work experience to the students. An

amount of Rs. 0.25 lakh is anticipated to be incurred during the plan period.

(3) KNITTING AND TAILORING FOR GIRLS

The scheme it is expected will encourage girls education at the secondary stage. Under the scheme each High School will be provided with materials for knitting sewing including one sewing machine and little provision for clothes and knitting wool. An expenditure of Rs. 0.05 lakh is estimated to be incurred during the plan period.

3. DEPARTMENTAL CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS HOSTELS AND STAFF QUARTERS

The problem of accommodation for the institutions, hostellers and teaching staff has been explained elaborately in various occasions. In order to overcome atleast a portion of the existing difficulties, the department feels that the present arrangements to construct school buildings, staff quarters and hostels should continue for some more years. A provision of Rs.10,00 lakhs has been made to undertake departmental construction of school buildings, staff quarters, hostels etc. for high schools.

4. GENERAL STIPEND/SCHOLARSHIP

With a view to encouraging as also to extend financial assistance to deserving students at the secondary stage, it is felt that the scheme of awarding merit scholarships and stipends should continue. While merit scholarships will be awarded to the meritorious students as a result of the higher primary leaving and scholarships examination conducted by the state board of examination, general stipends will be awarded to the deserving students based on various considerations such as poverty etc. Under the scheme 10 merit scholarships and 100 general stipends will be awarded every year at the rate of Rs. 25/- and Rs.20/- p.m. respectively. Financial implications involved is of the tune of Rs. 2.43 lakhs.

5. SPECIAL STIPENDS FOR GIRLS

During the adhoc annual plan years 1966-69, sufficient stress has been laid on encouraging girls education in the state by instituting special stipends and inducement to the girl students. The response from the girls for their education at the secondary stage was quite satisfactory during the past three years. During 1968-69, the

total girls at the secondary level is 1450 as against 1188 during 1965-66. It is therefore felt that the scheme of awarding special stipends to the girls should continue during the 4th plan period. Under the scheme the department contemplates to institute 200 special stipends per year @ Rs. 20/- p.m. An expenditure of Rs. 4.32 lakhs is estimated to be incurred during the 4th plan period.

#### IV. COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

##### UNIVERSITY FOR NAGALAND:

The State at present do not have a University of its own. Even the Matriculation Examination for the students in Nagaland is being conducted by the Board of Secondary Education, Assam to which the Secondary Schools in the state have been affiliated. The proposal for the establishment of a University for the State of Nagaland has been prompted by the fact that Education is a State subject and gradual adoption of different regional languages as media in various universities may put to students of this stage to a difficult situation without a University in the State.

However, in view of the limited resources available with the state Government it is felt that the entire expenditure connected with the establishment of a university in Nagaland will have to be borne by the University Grant Commission. No amount has, therefore, been suggested in the 4th Plan for the purpose excepting the cost of a suitable site having an area of about 300 acres to locate the proposed university. The cost of land including preliminary survey is expected to be of the tune of Rs. 3.00 lakhs only.

#### 2. COLLEGE AND HIGHER EDUCATION

The state has two Government colleges at Mokochung (Arts) and Kohima (Science), besides two private Arts Colleges at Kohima and Dimapur being run by non-government organisations. The Government in fact, have considered in the past to expand the existing Government Colleges by providing Arts wing to the Science College and Science wing to the Art college in the State. Now that our aim is for consolidation and qualitative improvement at all the stages of Education, and expansion received only a low priority, the state Govt. feel that the existing facilities in the colleges may continue for some years, particularly when the state would be having a University of its own in the very near future.

## 1. GENERAL STIPEND/SCHOLARSHIPS

In order to encourage Education at the college and Higher level, it is felt that the existing system of awarding stipends/Scholarships to the talented students should continue. Moreover in view of the economic backwardness of the people as a whole in the State, higher education has become a delicate issue before many and the majority had to retire from the field. In order to encourage such students for their higher education, the following stipends may be instituted.

<u>Name of the course</u>	<u>No. of stipend per year.</u>
(1) Pre-University	40 @ Rs. 60/- p.m.
(2) Degree course	25 @ Rs. 75/- p.m.
(3) Post graduate	12 @ Rs. 75/- p.m.

The financial implication involved for award of stipend as noted above will be to the tune of Rs. 5.56 lakhs.

## 2. SPECIAL STIPEND FOR GIRLS

With the aim to encourage girl's education at the college and university stage, the following stipend may be instituted:

1. Pre-University - 30 stipend @ Rs. 60/- p.m. with an initial grant of Rs. 100/-
2. Degree 15 stipends @ Rs. 75/- p.m. with an initial grant of Rs. 150/-
3. Post graduate 5 stipends @ Rs. 75/- p.m. with an initial grant of Rs. 200/-

## 3. STUDY TOUR/OVERSEAS TRAINING

The State Government feel that adequate provision should be made in the 4th five year plan to sanction travel grant to the officers who are likely to be selected and send for training abroad during the next five years. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been included in the plan.

## V. OTHER SCHEMES

### (1) DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

The annual plan programmes for 1968-69

include appointment of an Officer of the status of a Deputy Inspector of Schools to supervise Hindi Education in the State. Considering the importance of Hindi in the national field, the Department feels that adequate facilities will have to be provided for the students to learn Hindi at the school stages. In order to improve physical facilities both in the institutions and at the state level office, a provision of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been provided in the Plan. The amount will be mainly used for both production and procurement of learning materials and equipments for the State level Office.

(2) STIPENDS FOR EDUCATION IN BANASTHALI VIDYAPITH

&. So far the enthusiasm of the girls belonging to Nagaland for under-going education in Hindi in Banasthali Vidyapith, Jaipur has been quite satisfactory. It is felt that the existing arrangement should continue and more girls should be selected and sent to Banasthali Vidyapith for education with an annual stipend of Rs. 1500/- . The expenditure involved for award of 10 stipends will be Rs. 0.45 lakh.

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## ANNEXURE- I

## NAGALAND - DRAFT FOURTH PLAN (1969-74) TARGETS FOR EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Stage	Unit	1965-66 (position)	1968-69 (Antd.)	1973-74 (Targets)	1969-74 (Addl.)	1969-70 (Addl)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>1. Classes I-V</u>						
Total	(Lakhs)	0.57	0.65	0.75	0.10	0.020
Boys	"	0.37	0.43	0.49	0.06	0.012
Girls	"	0.20	0.22	0.26	0.04	0.008
<u>2. Classes VI-VIII</u>						
Total	"	0.13	0.15	0.21	0.06	0.012
Boys	"	0.09	0.10	0.14	0.04	0.008
Girls	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.004
<u>3. Classes IX-XI</u>						
Total	"	0.051	0.062	0.092	0.03	0.006
Boys	"	0.039	0.047	0.067	0.02	0.004
Girls	"	0.012	0.015	0.025	0.01	0.002
<u>4. University/Collegiate</u>						
Total (Arts, Sc. & Cem.)		157	277	500	223	50
Science only No.		69	119	200	81	20
<u>5. Teachers</u>						
Elementary School No.		3048	3798	4478	680	100
Percentage trained		16.9	16.9	50.0		
Secondary Schools No.		342	412	442	30	-
Percentage trained		12	12.1	40	-	-

Information regarding percentages of schooling facilities has not been supplied.



Plan Outlay for the Fourth Plan (1969-74)  
Nagaland

Rs. in lakhs

Name of the Scheme	<u>Outlay for the Fourth Plan</u>		<u>Outlay for 1969-70</u>	
	Proposed	Recommended	Proposed	Recommended
<b><u>ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</u></b>				
<b><u>A. Expansion</u></b>				
1. Pre-Primary	0.72	0.72	0.14	0.14
2. Estt. of 30 L.P. Schools	4.37	-*	-	-
3. C.G.I. Sheets for L.P.S.	12.50	12.50	3.00	3.00
4. Works Experience	0.60	-	-	-
5. Estt. of 25 H.P. Schools	12.65	-*	-	-
6. General stipend for Boys	4.06	4.06	0.29	0.29
7. Special stipend (girls)	5.04	5.04	0.36	0.36
8. Work Experience	0.75	-	-	-
9. Deptt. construction	17.50	17.50	3.50	3.50
<b><u>B. QUALITATIVE IMPROVEMENT</u></b>				
10. Revised pattern of schools	55.02	55.02	1.96	1.96
11. Examination Board	1.46	1.46	0.20	0.20
12. Text Books	16.83	16.83	3.76	3.76
13. Improvement of facilities:				
(a) furniture and equipment	21.66	21.66	1.51	1.51
(b) Libraries	4.90	4.90	1.00	1.00
(c) Work experience	10.45	10.45	2.09	2.09
(d) Laboratories	4.50	4.50	0.50	0.50
14. Agriculture Biased Education	37.57	37.57	3.10	3.10
Total Elementary Education	<u>210.58</u>	<u>192.21</u>	<u>21.41</u>	<u>21.41</u>
<b><u>II. SECONDARY EDUCATION</u></b>				
<b><u>A. Expansion</u></b>				
15. Estt. of 5 High Schools	6.65	6.65	-	-
16. Work Experience				
a) Carpentry	0.15	0.15	-	-
b) Agr. garden	0.25	0.25	-	-
c) Knitting & Tailoring	0.05	0.05	-	-
17. Deptt. Construction	10.00	10.00	2.00	2.00
18. General Stipends	2.43	2.43	0.27	0.27
19. Special stipends (girls)	4.32	4.32	0.48	0.48
20. Physical Facilities:				
(a) Furniture & Equipments	2.40	2.40	0.45	0.45
(b) Libraries	0.25	0.25	0.10	0.10
(c) Laboratories	6.30	6.30	0.20	0.20
21. Work Experience				
1. Carpentry	2.90	2.90	0.50	0.50
2. Agr. garden	0.60	0.60	0.15	0.15
3. Knitting etc.	0.30	0.30	0.06	0.06
22. Students Service	0.50	0.50	0.10	0.10
23. Girls Education	6.74	6.74	0.78	0.78
Total Secondary Education	<u>43.84</u>	<u>43.84</u>	<u>6.09</u>	<u>6.09</u>

\* Included Under Scheme No. 10

	2	3	4 5	5 6	6
<u>IV. COLLEGIATE &amp; UNIVERSITY EDUCATION</u>					
24. Site for University	3.00	-	-	-	-
25. General stipends	5.65	7.65	0.72	0.72	0.72
26. Special stipends(girls)	3.64	4.64	0.50	0.50	0.50
27. Overseas Training	1.00	1.00	0.20	0.20	0.20
28. Physical Facilities:					
a) Furniture & equipments	1.00	1.00	-	-	-
b) Equipments	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.10	0.10
c) Laboratory	1.00	1.00	0.20	0.20	0.20
29. Students service	0.25	0.25	0.05	0.05	0.05
30. Grant to private college for physical facilities	0.30	0.30	-	-	-
<b>Total University Education</b>	<b>16.84</b>	<b>16.84</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.77</b>
<u>V. TEACHER TRAINING</u>					
31. Training of Teachers at Elementary Stage	27.64	27.64	6.33	6.33	6.33
32. In-service Training	4.50	4.50	0.90	0.90	0.90
33. Summer/Winter Institutions	0.90	0.90	0.18	0.18	0.18
34. Training of Teachers at secondary stage	6.30	6.30	1.26	1.26	1.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.34</b>	<b>39.34</b>	<b>8.72</b>	<b>8.72</b>	<b>8.72</b>
<u>VI. SOCIAL EDUCATION</u>					
35. Qualitative Improvement	2.75	2.75	0.43	0.43	0.43
36. Expansion Programmes	1.12	1.12	0.07	0.07	0.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>
<u>VII. OTHER EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES</u>					
37. Play Grounds	7.50	7.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
38. Stadium	20.00	20.00	-	-	-
39. Sports and Games	3.09	3.09	-	-	-
40. Physical Instructors	1.15	1.15	0.23	0.23	0.23
41. Bharat Scouts & Guides	2.20	2.20	0.34	0.34	0.34
42. Grant to State Sports Council	1.00	1.00	0.20	0.20	0.20
43. Hindi	1.25	1.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
44. Bhanasthali Vidyapith	1.69	1.69	0.16	0.16	0.16
45. Directorate					
a) Planning Cell	0.84	0.84	0.15	0.15	0.15
b) Conveyance	1.70	1.70	0.55	0.55	0.55
46. Inspectorate(State)	1.39	1.39	0.12	0.12	0.12
b) Distt. Offices	1.23	1.23	0.13	0.13	0.13
47. Other Buildings	282.50	200.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
<b>TOTAL OTHER EDUCATION</b>	<b>325.54</b>	<b>243.04</b>	<b>43.63</b>	<b>43.63</b>	<b>43.63</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>VII. CULTURAL PROGRAMMES</u>					
48. Research Production of Monographs and survey reports	5.50	5.50	1.15	1.15	
49. Staff	2.00	2.00	0.15	0.15	
50. Preservation and Study of Archaeologi- -cal relics	1.30	1.30	0.30	0.30	
51. Development of Museum	1.40	1.40	0.30	0.30	
52. Development of Library	0.80	0.80	0.20	0.20	
53. Reprinting of old Monographs	2.00	2.00	0.40	0.40	
54. Buildings	5.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	
Total Cultural Programmes	18.00	18.00	4.50	4.50	
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	658.01	557.14	86.62	86.62	

Sector	Outlay for the 4th Plan (Old)	%age of the outlay to the total outlay	Proposed by the State			Recommended by the W.G.			%age Col.4 to total.	%age Col.7 to total.	Outlay for 68-70	
			Total	Capital	F.E.	Total	Capital	F.E.			Proposed by State	Recommended by W.C.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Elementary Education	128.21	31.5	210.58	30.00	-	192.21	30.00	-	32.0	34.5	21.41	21.40
Secondary Education	62.81	15.5	43.84	10.00	-	43.84	10.00	-	6.6	7.9	6.09	6.09
University Education	16.23	4.0	16.84	3.00	-	16.84	-	-	2.6	3.0	1.77	1.77
<u>Teacher Training</u>	16.72	4.0	39.34	-	-	39.34	-	-	6.0	7.1	8.72	8.72
Social Education	4.40	1.1	3.87	-	-	3.87	-	-	0.6	0.7	0.50	0.50
Other Edl.* Programmes	168.48	41.4	325.54	302.50	-	243.04	220.00	-	49.5	43.6	43.63	43.63
Cultural Programmes	10.00	2.5	18.00	5.00	-	18.00	5.00	-	2.7	3.2	4.50	4.50
<u>Total Genl.Edn.</u>	406.85	100.0	658.01	350.50	-	557.14	265.00	-	100.0	100.0	86.62	86.62
<u>Total Outlay for State</u>	30 Crores		58.86 (crores)									
%age of outlay on General Edn.	13.6		11.3									

\*Includes provision for educational buildings also.

F O U R T H F I V E Y E A R P L A N  
( GENERAL EDUCATION )

O R I S S A

- Part I Report of the Working Group
- Part II Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan of  
General Education for Orissa State

Annexures

- I. Selected Targets for expansion of facilities.
- II. Financial Implications of Schemes included  
in the Plan.
- III. Sectoral Financial Outlays in the old  
and new Fourth Plan.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI

Government of India  
Ministry of Education  
(Planning Unit)

Part I

Minutes of the Meeting of the Working Group held on  
~~30~~ 31.10 1968 in the Ministry of Education, New Delhi,  
to discuss the draft Fourth Plan of General Education  
in Orissa State .

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Present:

Ministry of Education

Planning Commission

1. Shri J.P. Naik Chairman

12. Shri D.P. Nayar

2. " R.S. Chitkara

13. Dr. S.N. Saraf

3. " M. Kashyap

14. Shri P. Shankar

4. " Jagdish Singh

Director General NFC/NSC

5. Mrs. V. Mulay

15. Col. P. Dayal

6. Shri A.S. Talwar

Orissa State

7. Mrs. S. Doraiswami

16. Shri B. Das

8. Shri C.K. Mullick

17. " B. Rath

University Grants Commission

18. " J.S. Baijal

9. Shri R.K. Chhabra

N.C.E.R.T.

10. Dr. S.K. Matra

C.S.O

11. Shri P.F. Dhawan

I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

1.1 The State Government had proposed an outlay of  
Rs.24.33 crores (7.6) for general education in the New Fourth  
Five Year Plan, as against the approved outlay of Rs. 24  
crores (8%) in the old Fourth Plan.

1.2 The State started with a big lag in educational development  
in 1947. It has also a severe handicap in the fact that 44 per  
cent of its total population belongs to the scheduled castes

and the scheduled tribes. Seven out of the 13 districts in the State are very backward. It has made great efforts during the last 20 years to expand and improve its educational system. But in spite of all that has been done, it still remains one of the educationally less-advanced States. Schooling facilities are now available only for 74 per cent, 25 per cent and 13 per cent of the children in the age-groups 6-11, 11-14 and 14-17 respectively as against 79 per cent, 25 per cent and 19 per cent respectively in the Indian Union. At the university stage also, the State has an enrolment of 8 per 10,000 of population as against 25 in the Indian Union. The lag at the middle, secondary and higher stages of education is particularly noticeable. The working Group was of the view that special efforts should be made from now on, and especially in the Fourth Plan, to help the State to expand and improve its educational system. In particular, the Working Group felt that the technical assistance and advice of the Ministry of Education, the Planning Commission, the NCERT and the Asian Institute for Educational Planning and Administration should be made available to the State fully. It also suggested that it may be desirable to set up a special unit in the Regional College of Education at Bhubaneswar for this purpose and requested the Joint Director of the NEERT to look into the matter and do the needful.

1.3 The group was of the view that the Fourth Plan of the State should emphasise certain core programmes such as those which are primarily intended for qualitative improvement and that detailed projects for this should be drawn up, The State

Institute of Education needs to be strengthened and placed in charge of these programmes. It would be desirable if the Ministry of Education, Planning Commission, NCERT and the Asian Institute for Educational Planning and Administration should help the State to prepare a detailed programme of action for the State Institute of Education during the Fourth Five Year Plan and to link it effectively with programmes of qualitative improvement proposed to be undertaken.

1.4 The group was also of the view that regional imbalances should receive very great attention in Orissa. The coastal districts of the State are greatly advanced while inland districts, mostly inhabited by tribals, are extremely backward. It is a pity that, among the five least advanced districts in the country as a whole, three are from Orissa. The Working Group, therefore, felt that district plans should be developed in Orissa during the Fourth Five Year Plan itself. It also recommended that the Ministry of Education, Planning Commission, the NCERT and the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration should help the State Education Department to formulate these district plans. It would be a good exercise of national significance to develop the concepts and techniques of planning at the district level.

## II. SECTORWISE OBSERVATIONS

2.1 An additional enrolment of 5.77 lakh children is expected in the age-group 6-11 in the new Fourth Plan. This will take the percentage of enrolment at this stage from the present 74 to 84. The State proposes to appoint 14,000 additional teachers for this enrolment.



2.2 The group observed that, in the tribal areas of the State, all efforts will have to be concentrated, during the next ten years on the rapid expansion of primary education and providing adequate facilities at the middle, secondary and collegiate level as the pressures rise from below. The group was also of the view that the problem of tribal areas should be treated as a national programme and developed on a war-footing. The funds required for the programme will have to be found on the basis of the highest priority.

2.3 At the upper primary stage, an additional enrolment of 3.45 lakhs was expected of which 30,000 were girls. The percentage of girls enrolled at this stage at the end of the Fourth Plan would be only 11 per cent as against the all-India target of 30 per cent. The Working Group recommends that, in view of the heavy lag in girls' education, an intensive effort should be made to increase the enrolment of girls at this stage and that the financial provision made for the programme should be raised to Rs. 50 lakhs.

2.4 In view of the fact that reduction of wastage and stagnation was very necessary for the improvement of quality of primary education, the Working Group recommended a provision of Rs. 16 lakhs for undertaking pilot projects for the reduction of wastage and stagnation and other special measures to reduce this evil on the broad lines recommended by the National Seminar on wastage and stagnation at the primary stage.

2.5 The total allocation for elementary education would now be Rs. 905.53 lakhs as against Rs. 865.33 lakhs proposed by the State Government.

2.6 Secondary Education: The State Government has proposed an additional enrolment of 2.80 lakhs at this stage during the Fourth Plan or about 36,000 per year. However, judging from past performance, the Working Group was of the view that this was an over-estimate and the likely additional enrolment during the Fourth Plan would be of the order of 25,000 per year or 1.25 lakhs at the end for the Fourth Plan. The Group suggested that the State might intensify effort for expanding secondary education in the interior areas and go slow in the coastal areas.

The Working Group suggested that the allocation for expansion of secondary education may be reduced to Rs. 137.24 lakhs as against Rs.237.24 lakhs proposed by the State Government.

2.7 Regarding the improvement of science education at the secondary stage, the Group was of the view that the UNICEF programme should be re-examined to see that additional funds were made available to the backward areas. It also suggested that 10% of the High Schools, as at the end of the Fourth Plan, should be taken up for intensive programme for science improvement. The NCERT should help the State in working out the details of a comprehensive programme for Science Education in the new Fourth Plan. The Working Group suggested that allocation for this programme may be increased to Rs.19.78 lakhs as against Rs. 9.78 lakhs proposed.

2.8 Discussing the scheme of introducing

vocational agricultural bias in 500 High Schools, the Working Group was of the view that while the proposal was a welcome experiment which the Centre would watch with interest, it did not seem desirable to launch a programme of this kind on such a massive scale and to cover 500 institutions, It would be necessary to organise detailed planning of the project and try it out on an experimental scale before it was expanded on a **wider** basis. The allocation was, therefore, reduced to Rs. 20.15 lakhs. The total allocation for secondary education would now become Rs. 504.66 lakhs as against the proposed allocation of Rs. 632.66 lakhs.

2.9 University Education: The Working Group felt that the allocation of Rs. 10 lakhs as a State share for U.G.C. assistance was inadequate and recommended that this be increased to Rs.20 lakhs. Correspondingly the Group reduced the allocation of Rs. Rs.130. lakhs for building improvement at this stage to Rs. 120 lakhs.

2.10 The programme of Book Development in the University stage should be placed in the Centrally-sponsored sector (State share).

2.11 The Group welcomed the scheme of development of College-School complexes and expressed its desire to know more details about this experiment. However, the Group was of the view that while out-of-pocket expenses of teachers involved in the project should be met, the idea of giving honoraria to teachers who were involved in this programme was not desirable.

2.12 The total allocation for University Education would thus be Rs.690.95 lakhs as against Rs.700.95 lakhs proposed by the State Government.

2.13 Teacher Education : The programmes and allocations proposed by the State Government, namely Rs.50.60 lakhs and Rs.32.07 lakhs for elementary and secondary training programmes were approved.

2.14 The allocation of Rs.10 lakhs suggested for Social Education programmes was also approved.

2.15 Other Educational Programmes : The Working Group recommended that the State Institute of Education should be strengthened and suggested a lumpsum provision of Rs.100 lakhs for this as well as for quality programmes at the school stage. The programmes of implementation of the recommendation of the Education Commission with the provision of Rs.2 lakhs and the programme for the expansion of the SIE with an allocation of Rs.1.05 lakhs will be merged with this provision. Not more than Rs.15 lakhs out of this amount should be allocated to SIE and the rest to field programmes. The Ministry of Education, Planning Commission, NCERT and the Asian Institute should help the State to develop the detailed projects for the purpose.

2.16 The total allocation of Rs.55 lakhs for Cultural Programmes was accepted. The Working Group also urged that the statistical machinery in the State needed to be strengthened.

### III. FINAL ALLOCATIONS

The table on the next page shows the allocations proposed by the State Government and those proposed by the Working Group for the Fourth Plan as well as for 1969-70.

ALLOCATION FOR THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN - ORISSA

( Rs. in lakhs )

Sector	Fourth Plan 1969-70 to 1973-74			1969-70		
	Allocations Proposed by the State Govt.	Allocations suggested by Working Group	Increase/Decrease (Plus) or (Minus)	Allocations suggested by the State Govt.	Allocations suggested by the Working Group	Increase (Plus) or (Minus)
I. Elementary Education	865.33	905.53	+ 40.20 (1)	70.52	70.52	-
II. Secondary Education	632.66	504.66	-128.00 (2)	60.50	60.50	-
III. University Education	700.95	690.95	- 10.00 (3)	121.05	121.05	-
IV. Teacher Training	82.67	82.67	-	13.19	13.19	-
V. Social Education	10.00	10.00	-	1.00	1.00	-
VI. Other Educational Programme	86.05	183.00	+ 96.95 (4)	10.60	10.60	-
VII. Cultural Programme	55.00	55.00	-	12.42	12.42	-
Total:	2432.66	2431.81	- 0.85	289.28	289.28	-
<u>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</u>						
Book Production Programme at University level	-	25.00	+ 25.00 (5)	-	4.00	+ 4.00
Grand Total.	2432.66	2456.81	+ 24.15	289.28	293.28	+ 4.00

Note: 1. Includes additional amount for girls education and wastage & stagnation (para 2.3 & 2.4)  
 2. Reductions in outlay for expansion programmes of secondary education (para 2.6) science education and vocational education (paras 2.7 and 2.8)  
 3. Paras 2.9 and 2.10  
 4. Provision suggested for SIE (para 2.15)

IV. SUGGESTED PROGRAMME OF ACTION ( TO BE FOLLOWED UP )

4.1. The Group invited the attention of the State Government to the following important programmes, details of which will have to be worked out carefully during the next two or three months:

- (1) Development of programmes of qualitative improvement at the school stage;
- (2) Programmes for the reduction of wastage and stagnation of the primary stage;
- (3) Programmes for the qualitative improvement of teachers at the higher primary and secondary stages;
- (4) Special measures of improvement of girls education especially at the upper primary stage;
- (5) Preparing a detailed programme for the improvement of science education;
- (6) Experimentation on vocationalisation of secondary education;
- (7) Introduce institutional and district planning;
- (8) Preparation of a programme of action for the State Institute of Education;
- (9) Development of special programmes of education for tribal children on a war-footing; and
- (10) Reduction of regional imbalances.

4.2. The Working Group suggested that, as recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education, the State should prepare (1) a review of educational developments in the State since independence; (2) a perspective plan for the comprehensive development of education during the next 15-20 years and (3) a redraft of the Fourth Plan in educational and academic terms and address to those who are responsible for implementing it. The State should also consider the desirability of passing a comprehensive Education Act.

V. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SECTOR

5.1. An amount of Rs.25 lakhs is suggested as the State's share for the programme of book promotion at the university stage.

PART II

THE FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN IN GENERAL  
EDUCATION OF ORISSA STATE

I. GENERAL

The first three Plans were dominated by targets of enrolments and programmes of expansions were regarded as the core programme. But Orissa has not been able to catch up with advanced States in the field of expansion. This is mainly because of the economic backwardness of the State. The percentage of enrolment by the end of 1968-69 in primary, higher primary and secondary education are respectively 71.5, 23.3 and 10.8. It is thus seen that although it can be compared favourably with some of the neighbouring States in the field of expansion of primary education, it occupies probably the lowest position in respect of higher primary and secondary education. Seven out of (13) thirteen districts of Orissa are inhabited by Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes who are extremely poor. They consist about 44% of the total population. Any measure of expansion and improvement is greatly retarded due to the extreme backwardness of these people who live mostly in six districts of the State. It is, however, proposed to concentrate on quality improvement rather than on quantitative expansion. Expansion at the primary stage (I-V) to achieve the objective of universal primary education should continue to have due emphasis and special attention should be paid to enrolment of girls, children of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, low economic groups like landless agricultural labourers. Expansion at all other stages should be kept down to a lower key and sound programmes of qualitative improvement should be

taken up at each stage of education during the Fourth Plan period. Accordingly the planning at different stages has been pursued keeping the expansion and opening of new institutions to the minimum and consolidating the existing institution for improvement of standards.

In spite of all the expansion that has been made, large gaps are noticed in many areas creating an unhealthy imbalance between one area and the other. There are several such districts and large areas in other district in which great imbalance exists. In order to equalise educational facilities, it is proposed to take special measures to remove such imbalance and provide the basic minimum facilities which are now wanting. This consideration should predominantly influence the policy of expansion in the Fourth Plan.

## II. PRIMARY EDUCATION

The target of enrolment has been fixed at 87.5% of the total population in the age-group 6-11, as against achieved enrolment of 71% at the end of 1968-69. This will require the appointment of 14,000 additional teachers in primary schools. The location of new schools to accommodate the increased enrolment will be made on the basis of the recommendations of the 2nd Educational Survey so that facilities for primary education will be provided within easy walking distance from the home of every child. Few major programmes of qualitative improvement like improvement of buildings of primary schools, training programmes, improvement of science education and special



schemes for improvement of girls education have been included at this stage.

### III. SECONDARY EDUCATION

Programmes of expansion at the stage have been kept to the minimum only by making provision for inescapable expansion at this stage, so that the target for enrolment at this stage still remains probably at the lowest in the country.

Special emphasis has been laid on the location of high schools in the rural and backward districts of the State on the basis of the report of the 2nd Educational Survey.

Consolidation of the existing high schools by removing the physical deficiencies of each institution has been planned. Introduction of vocational bias in few selected schools by including agriculture science as an examinable subject, improvement of science education, training programmes for improving standard of teaching, creation of few model schools for working out the idea of school complex, form the major programmes of qualitative improvement at this stage.

### IV. HIGHER EDUCATION

Considerable restraint has been established in opening of new colleges or universities. Expansion at this stage has been restricted to only increase of seats in the existing colleges and making necessary extension of college buildings which ultimately tend to be more economical and efficient.

Provision has been made to adopt the regional language at the university stage in a phased manner, to be completed by the middle of the Fifth Plan.

The programme of National Service and National Sports Organisation has been proposed to be alternative to NCC and will be implemented in phases after details of working out the scheme are prepared at Central and State level.

Development of post-graduate education and research has been given due emphasis and attempt has been made to raise the standard of Ravenshaw College and the other two post-graduate colleges on a par with other Indian Universities of repute. Special attention in planning has been made to solve the problem of student unrest and to ensure the smooth functioning of the system of higher education.

#### V. ADULT EDUCATION

In this sector the following programmes have been emphasised:

- a) Removal of illiteracy will be intensified through the programme of National Social Service for University students.
- b) Farmer's education programme for increasing production in Agriculture has been proposed to be introduced as Pilot Projects in selected agriculturally advanced regions.

#### VI. OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

The most important programme in this sector is the strengthening of administrative and supervisory staff at the district level. The existing machinery is not adequate now

Capable of giving effective supervision at the district level of the institutions and the teachers that are now in place, supervision of the institutions and technical inspection of the work of the staff have been very much neglected during the past several years when concentration was laid on expansion without making necessary administrative arrangement for supervision and inspection for improving quality of education. Hence quality in education is proposed to be improved by:

- a) Augmenting the supervisory and administrative staff after a review of the work load in this context.
- b) Strengthening audit staff.
- c) Giving adequate clerical assistance to Circle Inspectors and other field Officers including sub-Inspector of Schools.
- d) Constructing quarters for inspecting officers and their office staff.

It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.38.50 lakhs only against the actual requirement of Rs.2.00 crores in this regard due to inadequacy of the Plan outlay. Another important programme for which no adequate provision could be made is the expansion of physical education in this State.

Physical education in schools has been very much neglected during the previous Plan periods due to inadequacy of Plan outlay and even in the Fourth Plan only a meagre provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs could be made within the limited Plan outlay of Rs.23.76 crores for general education.

It is proposed to prepare the draft Plan in two

parts, the first part of the draft dealing with schemes which have been included within the existing outlay of Rs.2377.66 lakhs and the second part of the draft dealing with schemes amounting to Rs.639.84 lakhs which could not be included with the available ceiling although they are equally important for improvement of quality in education. It is, therefore, suggested that at least 10% of the total outlay of the State which comes to Rs.32 crores should be fixed for general education.

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## State-Orissa

## TARGETS FOR EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES - FOURTH PLAN

## Annexure I

figures in lakhs)

Stage	1968-69 Likely Position	1973-74 Targets	1969-74 Addl.	1969-70 (Proposed) Additional	Schooling Facilities (%age)			
					State		All India	
					1968-69	1973-74	1968-69	1973-74
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>Classes I-V</u>								
Total	20.31	26.00	5.77	1.14	74	84	79	92
Boys	12.95	14.80	2.01	0.38	95	94	97	107
Girls	7.36	11.20	3.76	0.76	54	73	60	77
<u>Classes VI-VIII</u>								
Total	3.59	7.14	3.45	0.69	25	42	35	46
Boys	2.98	6.30	3.15	0.64	42	73	48	61
Girls	0.61	0.84	0.30	0.05	8	11	21	30
<u>Classes IX-XI</u>								
Total	1.68	4.40	2.80*	0.44	13	30	19	25
Boys	1.38	3.40	2.04	0.29	21	46	28	35
Girls	0.30	1.00	0.76	0.15	5	14	9	13
<u>University/College</u>								
Total (Arts, Science & Commerce)	31,000	56,000	25,000	5,000				
Science Only	11,000	30,500	19,500	3,000				
<u>Teachers</u>								
Elementary No.	67,966	83,248	15,282	352				
% Trained	-	-	-	-				
<u>Secondary</u>								
No.	11,800	16,500	4,700	700				
% Trained	51.9	58.2	58.2	54.4				

\*The Working Group has recommended a target of 1.25 lakhs additional children for the Classes IX-XI during the Fourth Plan and 0.25 lakhs for the next year 1969-70.

ANNEXURE. II

SCHEME-WISE OUTLAYS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE  
FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN OF ORISSA

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Total Fourth Plan Outlay
1	2	3
<u>ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</u>		
1	Educational facilities for children in the age group 6-11	412.05
2.	Staff quarters in backward areas	25.00
3.	Hostels in backward areas	5.40
4.	Construction of School buildings	34.50
5.	Expansion of upper primary schools	151.22
6.	Improvement of buildings, equipment etc. in upper primary schools	80.15
7.	Scholarships	11.31
8.	Nationalization of Text-books	0.60
9	Vocational bias in upper Primary Schools	24.60
10.	Special programmes for girls education	50.00
11.	Science education at the upper primary stage	13.90
12.	Refresher Courses for teachers of higher primary schools	5.30
13.	Construction of buildings for upper primary schools	15.50
14	Special programmes for the reduction of wastage and stagnation	16.00
Total ( Elementary Education )		905.53
<u>II. SECONDARY EDUCATION</u>		
15.	Opening of high schools	137.24
16.	Appointment of additional staff	94.21
17.	Improvement of science education	19.78

1	2	3
18.	Improvement of buildings	42.07
19.	Improvement of Library & equipment	<del>19.00</del>
20.	Training of teacher librarians	1.05
21.	Construction of girls hostels	40.00
22.	Construction of staff quarters	30.00
23.	Provision of sanitary blocks	0.80
24.	Special allowance to women teachers	1.26
25.	Subsidised transport to new urban areas	7.51
26.	Scholarships	8.30
27.	Vocational bias in high schools	20.15
28.	Refresher courses for secondary school teachers	1.75
29.	Appointment of Doctor-teachers	7.03
30.	Development of Model High School	32.05
31.	Shorthand and Typewriting classes for High Schools	1.05
32.	Grants to Boards of Secondary Education	5.00
33.	Grants to Sainik Schools	15.00
34.	Construction of High School Building ( spill-over )	25.41
	Total ( Secondary Education )	504.66
III.	<u>UNIVERSITY EDUCATION</u>	
35.	Evening Colleges	8.60
36.	Correspondence Courses	5.00
37.	Improvement & Expansion	134.50
38.	Expansion of Post-graduate deptts.	20.00
39.	Grants to Universities	150.00
40.	Improvement to Buildings	120.00

1	2	3
41.	Construction of Women's Hostels	10.00
42.	Scholarships	14.92
43.	Matching grants for U.G.C. Assistance	20.00
44.	N.O.C., N.S.C. and N.S.O.	20.00
45.	Parent institution contact as a measure of remedy to student unrest	20.00
46.	Improvement of 4 selected colleges	100.00
47.	Construction of College Buildings ( Spill-over )	67.93
	Total ( Collegiate Education )	<u>690.95</u>
IV.	<u>TEACHER TRAINING</u>	
(a)	<u>Elementary</u>	
48.	Opening of New Schools and upgrading of existing schools	43.39
49.	Teachers Quarters	5.00
50.	Construction of Buildings (Spill-over)	<u>2.21</u>
	Total ( Elementary )	<u>50.60</u>
(b)	<u>Secondary</u>	
51.	Expansion in opening of new colleges	31.12
52.	Construction of Buildings(Spill-over)	0.95
	Total ( Secondary )	<u>32.07</u>
	Total ( Teacher's Training )	<u>82.67</u>
V.	<u>SOCIAL EDUCATION</u>	
53.	Removal of Illiteracy & Production of literature	10.00
VI.	<u>OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES</u>	
54.	Strengthening of Administration & Planning Machinery at District level	30.00
		P.T.O.



1	2	3
55.	Construction of quarters for Inspecting Officers and other Office staff	8.50
56.	Youth Welfare	3.00
57.	Expansion of Physical Education Programmes	15.00
58.	Audio-visual Education	1.50
59.	State Institute of Education	100.00
60.	Development of Modern Indian Languages & Physical Education	25.00
	Total ( Other Programmes )	<u>183.00</u>
<b>VII. <u>CULTURAL PROGRAMMES</u></b>		
61.	Cultural Programmes including Distt. Gazetteers	55.00
	Total:	<u>2431.81</u>
62.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes (State Share) Book production at University stage	25.00
	Total:	<u>2456.81</u>

The total allocation for 1969-70 was agreed at Rs.293.28. Its Sector-wise break-up is given in Annexure III. The State Department was requested to prepare a detailed Scheme-wise Statement in the light of the discussions.



FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN  
(GENERAL EDUCATION)

P U N J A B

- Part I Report of the Working Group
- Part II Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan of  
General Education for Punjab State

Annexures

- I Selected Targets for expansion of facilities.
- II Financial Implications of Schemes included  
in the Plan.
- III Sectoral Financial Outlays in the old  
and new Fourth Plan.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
(Planning Unit)

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Report of the Working Group on the Fourth Plan programmes in General Education in Punjab State held on 13th November, 1968, in the Ministry of Education, New Delhi.

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Present

Shri J.P. Naik                                 ...                         Chairman  
Shri M.L. Kashyap  
Shri R.S. Chitkara  
Shri P. Gangulee  
Shri Jagdish Singh  
Smt. S. Doraiswami  
Shri C.K. Mullick

U.G.C.

Shri R.K. Chhabra

NCERT

Shri S.K. Mitra

Planning Commission

~~Shri D.P. Nayar~~  
Shri A.H. Hasmajani

Ministry of Finance

Dr. (Miss) Kaumadi

Central Schools Organization

Shri P.P. Dhawan

State Representatives

Shri N. Khosla  
Shri R.N. Gupta  
Shri G.L. Bakshi  
Shri A.C. Kapur  
Smt. S. Dhantyege

Summary of the Report

## Summary of Discussions

### I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

1.1 The State Government has proposed an outlay of Rs.20.50 crores (Rs.20 crores for General Education and Rs.50 lakhs for Technical Education) for Education in the Fourth Plan which is 6.3% of the total Plan outlay of Rs.325 crores. In the old Fourth Plan, education received Rs.27.02 crores or 9.7% of the total plan of Rs.280 crores. The provision proposed for 1969-70 is Rs.2.24 crores. The major reductions are in the areas of secondary education and teacher education.

1.2 The representatives of the Planning Commission pointed out that the resources of the State had dropped from Rs.185 crores in the old Plan to about Rs.111/<sup>crores</sup>to Rs.130 crores in the New Plan. Therefore, it was feared that the likely size of the new Plan would not be more than about Rs.250 crores in which event the education sector was bound to be hit hard. However, the Working Group felt compelled to examine the educational plan of the State from the point of view of minimum and unavoidable requirements of expansion and minimum qualitative improvement.

### II. SECTORWISE OBSERVATIONS

2.1 In the age group 6 to 11, the State proposes to raise the percentage of enrolment from 70.8 as at present to 80% in 1973-74. The teacher-pupil ratio is 1 : 42 at present.

For an anticipated additional enrolment of 5.03 lakh children, the State has proposed to appoint only 8,000 teachers. This will make the teacher-pupil ratio too large. The Working Group was of the view that at least another 2000 teachers would be needed to keep the ratio at 1 : 50. The allocation for the expansion of facilities was, therefore, increased from the proposed Rs.590.20 lakhs to Rs.740 lakhs.

2.2 In the age group 11 to 14, the State proposed to enrol an additional 1.81 lakh children raising the percentage of enrolment from 42.8 to 50. An additional 2,900 teachers were proposed to be appointed for this additional enrolment. The Working Group was of the view that if a teacher-pupil ratio of 1 : 30 was to be maintained at this stage, the State should provide for an additional 1,000 teachers. This would increase the provision for this stage from the proposed Rs.320.14 lakhs to Rs.420 lakhs.

2.3 As regards all the other programmes proposed for qualitative improvement, the Working Group recommended a total provision of Rs.150 lakhs. This would take care of various projects intended to bring about qualitative improvement, pilot projects for the reduction of wastage and stagnation, provision of minimum equipment and other facilities. The Working Group urged the State Government to organise a drive for mobilising local resources for providing minimum equipment to every school by the end of the Fourth Plan.

2.4 The State plan had included a programme for diversification of courses at the secondary stage. While the Working Group accepted the final provision made for this programme, it suggested that the State Government might re-examine the question in the light of the Education Commission's recommendations and utilise the provision for carrying out pilot projects in vocationalisation of secondary education.

2.5 The total allocation for elementary education would, therefore, be Rs.1310 lakhs as against the originally proposed figure of Rs.969.53 lakhs.

2.6 As regards Secondary Education, it was noticed that the State proposed to increase the percentage of enrolment in this age group from 14.8 to 20, with an additional enrolment of 1 lakh children. The teacher-pupil ratio would be about 1 : 25. However, the Working Group noted that the provision of Rs.266.05 lakhs made at present took into account only 55,000 students in Government schools and did not include the remaining children in non-Government schools. The Group felt that this was unrealistic as the additional enrolment in non-Government schools would also have to be taken care of in the Plan sector. The provision was, therefore, raised to Rs.500 lakhs.

2.7 As regards the improvement of secondary schools, the Working Group suggested that the State should undertake an immediate survey of school funds remaining

un-utilised and organise a suitable machinery to use it expeditiously for the betterment of schools. The Group further was of the view that by the end of the Fourth Plan, the State Government should take a decision not to grant temporary recognition to any institution, Government or private and to insist on every institution coming up to a minimum standard so that they could be on a permanent footing.

2.8 The Group was also of the view that the State Government could explore the possibilities of raising a betterment fund, say at the rate of Rs.10/- per student per year and have a suitable machinery to operate this fund. The system in adoption in Mysore and Rajasthan could be studied in this connection by writing to the States and/or deputing an officer of the State to study the system on the spot. Such an arrangement by which local resources were used to directly improve the condition of the institutions was the only way to obtain local support for improving the quality of institutions.

2.9 The total allocation for Secondary Education would now be Rs.695.20 lakhs as against the proposed Rs.461.25 lakhs.

2.10 At the University stage, the Working Group suggested that a token provision of Rs.50 lakhs should be made towards grant-in-aid to Punjab University including the development of two post-graduate centres.



This provision did not in any way commit the State Government to any policy decision in the matter.

2.11 The Group also reduced the provision of Rs.10 lakhs made for NCC to Rs.5 lakhs.

2.12 The total provision for University Education now stands at Rs.400.65 lakhs as against the proposed Rs.355.65 lakhs.

2.13 The provisions made for Teacher Education and Adult Education of Rs.5.70 lakhs and Rs.8.20 lakhs respectively were accepted.

2.14 Under Other Education Programmes, the Working Group noted with appreciation the programme for the establishment of State Council of Educational Research and Training as a part of the State Department of Education and requested the NCERT to depute a suitable team of officers to assist the State in working out the details of the S.C.E.R.T. The Working Group also welcomed the State proposals for strengthening the District Inspectorate by suitable Establishment Officers.

2.15 The programme of Development of Languages may be shown in Centrally-sponsored sector. The Working Group was of the view that this programme could well be a part of the Punjabi University. The total allocation for other educational programmes remains at Rs.142.67 lakhs.

2.16 - The Group observed that the State Government had made an adequate provision for Cultural programmes especially the development of archaeology department and protection and care of monuments. It suggested a provision of Rs.2 lakhs for the administrative machinery for this programme. The total allocation for Cultural Programmes would, therefore, be Rs.19 lakhs as against the proposed Rs. 17 lakhs.

### III. FINAL ALLOCATIONS

3.1 The table on the next page indicates the allocations proposed by the State Government and those recommended by the Working Group. It may be observed that as against the Rs.20 crore Plan proposed by the State Government, the Working Group has felt obliged to recommend a plan of Rs.26.06 crores. The Group is of the view that this amount will be the absolute minimum to take care of the inevitable expansion and the bare minimum quality requirements.

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(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Fourth Plan 1969-70 to 1973-74			1969-1970		
	Allocations proposed by the State Govt.	Allocations suggested by W.G.	Increase (Plus) or decrease (Minus)	Allocations suggested by the State Government	Allocations suggested by the W.G.	Increase (Plus) or decrease (Minus)
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Elementary Education	969.53	1310.00	+ 340.47 (1)	73.91	91.91	+ 18.00
Secondary Education	461.25	695.20	+ 233.95 (2)	59.94	71.94	+ 12.00
University Education	355.65	400.65	+ 45.00 (3)	54.28	54.28	-
Teacher Training	5.70	5.70	-	1.24	1.24	-
Social Education	8.20	8.20	-	1.40	1.40	-
Other Programmes	142.67	142.67	-	24.15	24.15	-
Cultural Programmes.	17.00	19.00	+ 2.00 (4)	3.08	3.08	-
	1960.00	2581.42	+ 621.42	218.00	248.00	+ 30.00
<u>Centrally Sponsored Scheme (State share)</u>						
Back Production Programme at University level.	40.00	25.00	- 15.00	6.00	2.00	- 4.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2000.00</b>	<b>2606.42</b>	<b>+ 606.42</b>	<b>224.00</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>+ 26.00</b>

(1). Is due to the increase in provision of teachers at the lower and upper primary stages and increase in the provision for quality programmes (Para 21).

(2) Is due to the increase in the provision of teachers (Para 26)

(3) Is due to the token provision for Development of Punjab University including two postgraduate centres (Para 2.10, 2.12)

(4) Is due to the provision of Rs. 2 lakhs for administration set up for development of archaeology (Para 2.16)

#### IV. SPECIAL PROGRAMMES TO BE FOLLOWED UP

4.1 The Working Group was happy to note some special features of the Fourth Five-Year Plan of the State and some bold experiments it has proposed to undertake. These include, for instance, the intensive development of institutional plans for purposes of qualitative improvement and the creation of a comprehensive State Council for Educational Research, Training and Extension. The Group hoped that the State would be able to give a good lead in this matter. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary to plan these new programmes in detail and to implement them with great efficiency. The Group requested the State to keep the Central agencies - the Ministry of Education, Planning Commission, the NCERT, the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration - informed of the developments in these fields from time to time. The Group also requested the Central agencies to work with the State Education Department continuously and to help it in the development of these programmes.

4.2 It was necessary to carry out an education survey for the State on the broad lines of the Second Education Survey. The work should be taken up immediately and completed during 1969-70.

4.3 It was also necessary to prepare a review of educational development in the State since 1950-51.

As data prior to 1964-65 was <sup>not</sup> available, the minimum essential data will have to be collected from the institutions. The Working Group recommended that the work should be planned carefully, taken in hand immediately and completed in 1969-70.

4.4 The Group also requested the State to prepare a perspective plan of educational development and to consider the desirability of passing an Education Act. A redraft of the Fourth Plan in educational terms and for the special use of the personnel concerned with the implementation was also essential.

4.5 Punjab is already among the advanced States in so far as enrolments were concerned. Its standards are fairly good. The Fourth Five-Year Plan proposed to initiate an intensive effort in qualitative improvement. The Working Group, therefore, felt happy that the State would thus be able to make considerable all-round progress during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

PART II

Outline of the Fourth Five-Year Plan  
of General Education for Punjab State

1. During the first and the Second Five-Year Plans, greater emphasis was laid on the expansion of educational facilities in the State at all levels, particularly at the elementary level. During the Third Five-Year Plan, as a positive step towards fulfilment of the Directive contained in Article 45 of the Constitution of India, the Punjab Government enforced the Compulsory Primary Education Act in 1961-62. As a result of these activities, there has been all-round increase in the enrolment of students at primary and higher secondary stages by now and to some extent even at the University stage. The compulsion for primary education was introduced in respect of the age-group 6-7 in 1961-62 and later extended to cover the age-groups 7-8 in 1962-63, 8-9 in 1963-64, 9-10 in 1964-65 and 10-11 in 1965-66. This inevitably called for a gradual expansion of educational facilities so as to cope with the increased enrolment at all levels. Consequently, the number of teachers was also considerably increased and so were the teachers' training facilities. In order to introduce technical bias in the otherwise general nature of education in the State, facilities for teaching of science were also suitably expanded.

2. While these inevitable needs in the field of expansion of educational facilities were adequately met, the paucity of resources, as one of the major factors,

prevented introduction of any systematic programme of qualitative improvement at different levels of education. For the same reason provision for equipment and buildings could also not be made upto the level of actual demand. Programme of inservice training and teacher improvement also could not find place in the plan provisions.

3. These expanded facilities, especially as a result of the enforcement of the Compulsory Primary Education Act, no doubt, brought about a substantial rise in the literacy level in the State, inasmuch as in five out of eleven districts in the re-organised State of Punjab, the literacy percentage has gone up to 31.1, while for the entire State (including the other six districts), the percentage stands at 26.7. This level places the new State at seventh position in all India. Compared to the other States in the country, excepting Kerala and Assam, this is not a bad placing. More so, when the other States having higher literacy rate are known to be industrialised areas with very much greater urban population content.

4. There has been steady increase in the enrolment of children in the primary age group. In the more-education conscious districts of Amritsar, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Kapurthala and Gurdaspur, enrolment in the age-group 6-11 had gone up to over 80% until 1962-63 while in the other parts of the State which are comparatively backward and under-developed in the field of education, enrolment had gone up to only about 57% until that year. In the field

of female education also the enrolment in the former region had risen from 50.12% in 1960-61 to over 71% in 1962-63. Over all, the enrolment of children in this age group was found to be 72.21% at the close of 1967-68.

5. Enrolment at the middle stage has also gone up. While the disparity in enrolment persisted even in this case, as between the comparatively more advanced areas in the State and those less advanced, the over all percentage reached in 1967-68 was 39.05. Similarly, there was improvement, though very slight, in the enrolment of children in the age-group 14-17 and the level upto 1967-68 was only 14.33%. At the University level, the enrolment is very low: of the total number of students enrolled in Punjab in 1966-67, only 1.69% were at the University level. In absolute terms, this ratio is extremely low and as an index of the level of preparation of the youth to fulfil its logical role in the economic development of the State and in terms of economic productivity, it does not augur well for the Punjab State. There is, therefore, much greater need now, than ever before, to broaden the narrow taper at this higher level of education.

6. A stage has thus been reached in the Punjab State where greater emphasis has now to be laid on consolidation and qualitative improvement in the field of education. Special care has to be taken for the expansion and improvement of science education. It is in this field that Punjab State is lagging far behind other States in the country. The science laboratories have to be equipped



better and more science blocks have to be constructed in the State. With a view to meeting the changed needs of skilled technical personnel, the courses have to be diversified so that, even apart from the scholars which are turned out by technical institutions, such as Engineering Colleges, etc. those leaving the University stage, or even at the higher secondary stage, could find suitable job opportunities conforming to the quality and level of their educational attainment and the special needs of the developing economy of the State.

7. The Draft Fourth Five-Year Plan for the State endeavours to take into account all these changed needs. In effect, it lays greater emphasis on consolidation and improvement of educational facilities; expansion of science education; equipment of science laboratories with more useful instruments; diversification of courses, especially introduction of agriculture as a special subject in middle schools, more so in urban areas; introduction of domestic science for the benefit of girl students particularly from rural areas; amelioration of the conditions of service of teachers; provision of more and better buildings where necessary, and like schemes. Taking all these factors into consideration the outlay for the Fourth Plan for the sub-head of Development "General Education" has been proposed at Rs.2000\* lakh.

8. The position under the various parts of the Plan is

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\* Revised to Rs.2606.42 lakhs by the Working Group.

discussed in the following paragraphs :-

Elementary Education

9. Expansion of Educational Facilities- As a result of the enforcement of the Compulsory Primary Education Act in 1961, the percentage of enrolment in the age-group 6-11 reached up to 1968 is 72. It is proposed to raise it to 80% in the Fourth Plan. About 5.03 lakh additional children in this age group would be enrolled. For this 400 new primary schools will be opened and 8000<sup>\*</sup> teachers appointed.

10. In the age group 11-14, the target is to raise the percentage of enrolment to 50% against the likely achievement of 40% at the close of 1968-69. To cover the additional enrolment of about 1.81 lakh students in this age group during 1969-74, 400 Primary schools will be upgraded and 2900<sup>\*\*</sup> teachers/masters appointed.

11. Adequate number of Primary and Middle schools will be opened in the backward areas in order to promote education among the weaker sections of the population.

12. Science Education- For improvement of Science Education, a sum of Rs.5.25 lakh and 20.98 lakh has been earmarked for Primary and Middle schools respectively. Science books and equipment at a cost of Rs.250 and Rs.500 respectively, per school will be provided in 700 Primary Schools and similarly these will be provided worth Rs.500 and Rs.2000 respectively, per school, in 375 Middle Schools. 100 Science rooms will be constructed in big Middle Schools at a cost of Rs.11 lakh.

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\*Revised to 10,000 by the Working Group.

\*\*Working Group has recommended an increase of 1000 in this figure.

13. Diversification of courses - Under the scheme "Diversification of Courses", the subject of "Agriculture" will be introduced in 30 Middle Schools, mostly in urban areas so that urban children could also have some knowledge of fundamentals of agriculture, to enable them to take up this subject at the higher stages of education. Similarly, "Domestic Science" will be introduced in 20 Middle Schools mostly in rural areas so that rural girls could learn improved art of cooking, laundry and embroidery.
14. Work orientation of Schools- In order to inculcate the habit of manual work amongst students. it is proposed to extend the Practical Art Scheme to 50 schools. Already 89 schools have been covered.
15. Intensive Development of Schools: With a view to bringing about qualitative improvement in Primary education selected schools will be provided more equipment and books. Contingent grant will be given to schools for replacement of mats, etc.
16. Special Schemes for Girls Education: It is proposed to construct 4 hostels for Lady Teachers in rural areas. Besides, lavatory and drinking water facilities are proposed in Girls and co-Educational Middle Schools.
17. Buildings: As a morale-booster 57 Primary School Buildings including 50 in border areas, will be constructed.
- Secondary Education
18. Expansion of Educational Facilities: In the age-group 14-17 the plan is to raise the percentage of enrolment to 20 against the likely achievement of 15 at the close of 1968-69.

It is estimated that there will be an additional enrolment of 1 lakh students at the Secondary Level. To meet the needs of growing school population, 125 Government Middle Schools will be upgraded and 1000 additional Masters/Mistresses/P.T.Is will be appointed. Special efforts will be made to increase the enrolment of girls as it is less than half of that of boys in this age-group.

19. Science Education: A provision of Rs.36.66 lakh has been made for "Improvement of Science Education". Science will be introduced in 50 schools where such a facility does not exist at present. Construction of 50 science rooms and 20 science blocks will be undertaken. Provision has also been made for science books and equipment.

20. Diversification of courses: In pursuance of the programme of "diversification of courses", it is proposed to introduce domestic science in 50 schools and music in 10 schools.

21. Special scheme for Girls Education: It is proposed to construct 4 hostels for Lady Teachers and provide lavatory and drinking water facilities in 50 girls schools.

22. Improvement of Library Facilities: A post of Librarian will be provided in 50 schools so as to improve library service. A grant of Rs.1,000 each for purchase of library books will be given to 400 schools.

23. Sports and Games: With a view to encouraging Games and Sports, it is proposed to set up 5 Sports Wings in 5 high/higher secondary schools, which have meritorious record in sports.

24. Setting up of "State Council of Educational Research and Training": In the past, a number of agencies like Evaluation Unit, Vocational Guidance Bureau, Statistical Organisation, State Audio-Visual Library and Science Education Units have been functioning in their respective fields. However, there has been no proper evaluation or coordination of their activities. It is now proposed to set up a "State Council of Educational Research and Training" which will coordinate their activities and make continuous scientific evaluation thereof. This Council will also bring about qualitative improvement in instructional programme, promote professional efficiency of teachers and tone up supervision of the Educational Institutions. To begin with, the "S.C.E.R.T." will form a wing of the State Education Department; but ultimately it will merge into the proposed "Board of Secondary Education" as and when it comes into being in the Punjab State.

25. Buildings: Construction of 11 new school buildings, including 8 in border areas, are proposed. To remove shortage of accommodation, 250 additional class rooms and 1500 cheap sheds will be constructed in various High/Higher Secondary Schools. Besides, additional allocation of contingencies to the existing schools for furniture are also planned.

## University Education

26. Expansion of Educational Facilities: It is proposed to start a new degree college. The College of Home Science for girls will be started in Kairon, in the border district of Amritsar. Government College of Science Education and Research, set up at Jagraon, which aims at imparting specialised education in science to brilliant students, started functioning from 1968-69 and will be further strengthened during the Fourth Plan. Besides, 300 more lecturers will be appointed to improve the quality of education.

27. One of the objectives of Fourth Plan is to equip the working class people to pursue higher education. For this purpose, four more Evening Colleges will be started, in addition to the two colleges already functioning at Ludhiana and Patiala.

28. Diversification of Courses: In order to diversify courses at the college level, B.Com. classes and the subject of Music will be introduced in some more colleges.

29. Seminars: Refresher courses and summer schools are also proposed to be held for the benefit of the lecturers.

30. Scholarships: It is proposed to increase the existing number of scholarships from 161 to 819 for full duration of studies for talented students of weaker sections of the population. The value of scholarship for degree classes which was reduced in 1964 from Rs. 75 to Rs. 45 per month, is again proposed to be raised to Rs.75 in the Fourth Plan.

31. Sports and Games: Sports wing will be attached to a Government College so that the students coming out of sports schools could also pursue sports career along with higher education.

32. Grant-in-Aid to Universities and Private Colleges: A provision of Rs.100 lakh has been made for grant to the Punjabi University and Rs.40 lakh have been set apart for grant-in-aid to private colleges for development purposes.

33. Building and Equipment: A provision of Rs.35.40 lakh has been made for additional accommodation in Government colleges, extending laboratory facilities, purchase of equipment, construction of 2 hostels for students and completion of college buildings at Jagraon and Kairon.

#### Teachers Training

34. (a) Elementary: The existing Teachers Training facilities in the State are more than adequate. During the Fourth Plan it is proposed to organise Refresher Courses for Teachers during vacations, so that they are kept abreast of latest techniques of teaching.

35. (b) Secondary: There are 3 Government and 13 non-Government Training Colleges in the State. Their outturn is sufficient to meet the state requirement.

36. In-service training will be given to Head Masters/ Head Mistresses, Masters/Mistresses and school lecturers in the Fourth Plan. Two-week camps will be arranged for their training in various batches.

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\*The Working Group has recommended an additional outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs for Punjabi University.

37. Education has a social as well as economic function. From the social point of view it provides a larger perspective and vision and helps the individual in developing a balanced personality. From the economic point of view it is a factor generating wealth through the development of individual skill, dexterity and productivity. Development of education is very essential to achieve rapid economic development and technological progress. During the Fourth Plan, efforts will be made to spread literacy among illiterate adults. A sum of Rs. 5 lakh is proposed for the purpose.

#### Other Educational Schemes

38. The main programmes under the sub-head have been given below:-

39. Strengthening of Educational Administration: While general schemes for additional staff do not warrant special consideration in the matter of provision of plan funds, some additional staff is inevitable to execute the schemes for the expansion of facilities and improvement programmes in different fields. In this context a provision of Rs.52.67 lakh have been made for additional staff to be posted at the Directorate level, District level, Block level and School level.

40. District Libraries: At present there are four District Libraries located at Sangrur, Gurdaspur, Nabha (Patiala) and Jullundur, apart from the Central Library at Patiala. It is proposed to strengthen the library service in the State by setting up 3 more District Libraries. Besides, existing Libraries will be further strengthened.



41. Sports and Games, Physical Education and Youth Welfare Programme: A sum of Rs.30 lakh has been provided under the scheme "Sports and Games, Physical Education and Youth Welfare Programme" for construction of Stadia, Swimming Pools at district headquarters, acquisition of Play fields, grant-in-aid to Sports Associations; Competitions and tournaments, etc.

42. Languages: It has been proposed to spend about Rs.40 lakh for development of languages in the State.

43. Miscellaneous Programme: A provision of Rs.15 lakh has been made for development of 'Museums and Archaeology' and "State Archives" in the State during the Fourth Plan.

#### Cultural Programmes

44. Academies: A sum of Rs. 2 lakh has been earmarked for organising cultural programmes during the Fourth Plan period.

STATE: PUNJAB

## TARGETS FOR EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES - FOURTH PLAN

( In Lakhs )

State	Likely Position 1968-69	1973-74 Target	1969-74 Addl.	1969-70 Proposed		Schooling facilities %			
				Total	Addl.	STATE		ALL INDIA	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	-1968-69-	1973-74	-1968-69-	1973-74
<u>Classes I-V</u>									
Total	13.56	18.59	5.03	14.56	1.00	70.8	80.0	79	92
Boys	8.10	10.37	2.27	8.55	0.45	-	-	97	107
Girls	5.46	8.22	2.76	6.01	0.55	60.5	75.0	60	77
<u>Classes VI-VII Total</u>									
Total	4.11	5.92	1.81	4.47	0.36	42.8	50.0	35	46
Boys	2.88	3.70	0.82	3.05	0.17	-	-	48	61
Girls	1.23	2.22	0.99	1.42	0.19	26.4	40.0	21	30
<u>Classes VIII-XI</u>									
Total:	1.77	2.77	1.00	1.97	0.20	14.8	20.0	19	25
Boys	1.26	1.80	0.54	1.37	0.11	-	-	28	35
Girls	0.51	0.97	0.46	0.60	0.09	9.1	15.0	9	13
<u>University/Collegiate</u>									
Arts, Commerce & Science	0.75	0.90	0.15	0.775	0.025	-	-	-	-
Science only	0.22	0.27	0.05	0.230	0.01	-	-	-	-
Teachers Elementary No.	32,809	43,709	13,900	34,989	2,180	-	-	-	-
Age trained Secondary No. Age trained	100 21,471 100	100 23,331 100	100 1,860 100	100 21,843 100	100 372 100	-	-	-	-

Plan outlays for Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74)  
(As recommended by the Working Group)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Head/Sub-Head	Fourth Plan Outlay		1969-70 outlay	
		Total	Capital	Total	Capital
<b>I. Elementary Education</b>					
1.	Expansion of Educational facilities for the age-group 6-11.	740.00	--	42.86	--
2.	Expansion of Educational facilities for the age-group 11-14	420.00	--	28.67	--
3.	Quality Programmes	150.00	28.10	20.38	9.25
	<b>Total. (I)</b>	<b>1310.00</b>	<b>28.10</b>	<b>91.91</b>	<b>9.25</b>
<b>II. Secondary Education</b>					
1.	Spill over from previous year	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
2.	Expansion of Educational facilities for the age-group 14-17	500.00	--	26.05	--
3.	Improvement Programmes	147.55	95.90	39.04	25.20
4.	Special Scheme for Girls' Education	7.35	6.60	2.55	1.80
5.	Physical Education & Sports	30.00	--	2.00	--
6.	Junior N.C.C.	10.00	--	2.00	--
	<b>Total (II)</b>	<b>695.20</b>	<b>102.80</b>	<b>71.94</b>	<b>27.30</b>
<b>III. University Education</b>					
1.	Expansion of Educational facilities	25.10	5.00	4.62	3.00
2.	Grant-in-aid to Punjabi/Punjab Universities.	150.00	--	20.00	--
3.	Improvement of Existing Colleges.	141.90	36.90	18.05	5.50
4.	Hostels	8.50	8.50	1.90	1.90
5.	Seminars & Refresher Courses.	1.00	--	0.20	--
6.	New Institutions.	30.65	15.00	4.85	3.50
7.	Physical Education & Sports.	8.50	--	1.30	--
8.	NCC/NSS	5.00	--	2.00	--
9.	Scholarships (State Governments).	30.00	--	1.36	--
	<b>Total (III)</b>	<b>400.65</b>	<b>65.40</b>	<b>54.28</b>	<b>13.90</b>

Contd...p.2

S.No.	Head/Sub-Head	Fourth Plan Outlay		1969-70 Outlay	
		Total	Capital	Total	Capital
<b>IV. <u>Teacher Training.</u></b>					
1.	Elementary Education	4.70	1.00	1.04	0.30
2.	Secondary Education	1.00	-	0.20	-
	<b>Total (IV)</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>0.30</b>
<b>V. <u>Social Education.</u></b>					
1.	Literary Programmes	5.00	--	1.00	-
2.	Libraries.	3.20	--	0.40	-
	<b>Total (V)</b>	<b>8.20</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>VI. <u>Other Programmes.</u></b>					
1.	Educational Administration.	52.67	--	7.65	-
2.	State Council of Educational Research & Training.	60.00	--	12.00	-
3.	Physical Education, Sports and Youth Welfare.	30.00	5.30	4.50	0.75
	<b>Total (VI)</b>	<b>142.67</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>24.15</b>	<b>0.75</b>
<b>VII. <u>Cultural Programmes.</u></b>					
1.	Development of Archaeology & Museums.	12.00	--	1.79	-
2.	Development of State Archives.	5.00	--	0.89	-
3.	Grant-in-aid to Academies.	2.00	--	0.40	-
	<b>Total (VII)</b>	<b>19.00</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>VIII. <u>Centrally Sponsored Schemes.</u></b>					
	Institute of Languages (State Scheme).	25.00	--	2.00	-
	<b>Total (VIII)</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>2606.42</b>	<b>202.60</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>51.50</b>



FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN  
(GENERAL EDUCATION)

RAJASTHAN

- Part I Report of the Working Group
- Part II Outline of the State Fourth Five Year Plan on General Education.

ANNEXURES

- I Selected Targets for expansion of Educational Facilities.
- II Financial Implications of the Schemes included in the Plan.
- III Sectoral Financial Outlays in the Old and the New Fourth Plans.
- IV. Financial Aspects of the Development of Education in Rajasthan.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
( PLANNING UNIT )

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Report of the Working Group on the Fourth Plan Programmes in General Education in Rajasthan State, held on 16th November, 1968 in the Ministry of Education.

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The Working Group on General Education met on 16th November, 1968 in the Ministry of Education to discuss the Fourth Plan programmes in General Education of Rajasthan State.

PRESENT:

Ministry of Education

Shri J.P. Naik ..... Chairman  
Shri R.S. Chitkara  
Shri M.L. Kashyap  
Shri Jagdish Singh  
Smt. V. Mulay  
Smt. S. Doraiswami  
Shri S.K. Mullick

University Grants Commission

Shri R. K. Ohhabra

Planning Commission

Shri D.P. Nayyar  
Shri A.H. Hemrajani  
Shri P. Shankar

Ministry of Finance

Dr. (Miss) Kaumudi

Directorate General NEC/NSC

Col. P. Dayal

Rajasthan State

Shri J.S. Mehta  
Shri R.S. Kapur  
Shri H.M. Mathur  
Shri N.M. Kothari

I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

1.1. Rajasthan started with a heavy initial handicap and, even in 1950, the expansion of educational facilities

at all stages was extremely inadequate. During the first three Five Year Plans, it made heroic efforts to expand and improve education and achieved creditable results. It has also a great potential and, given the same sustained effort over another 15 to 20 years, it can be a leading State in Education in the country. The Working Group was, therefore, most anxious that, in the new Fourth Five Year Plan, the intensity and consistency of the States' effort to expand and develop education should not be reduced, especially because education had received a rather raw deal in the three Annual Plan Years. It was against this background that the proposals of the State for the development of general education were examined.

1.2 The overall State Plan is realistic and its size is the same as that in the old Fourth Plan, namely, Rs. 313 crores. Out of this, education including technical education receives Rs. 16.25 crores ( 5.2%) as against Rs. 24.49 crores (7.8%) in the old plan. General Education receives Rs. 15.91 crores as against Rs. 21.49 crores in the old plan. The Working Group felt very unhappy at the heavy reduction thus made in the educational plan and has therefore made appropriate recommendations for the augmentation of outlays wherever it was found absolutely unavoidable.

1.3 The Working Group was of the view that the State should make every effort to raise additional resources earmarked for Education. A detailed note on this subject which had been prepared by the Chairman is enclosed (Annexure IV). The Group noted with appreciation that, even during the current year, the State had outside to raise additional resources through the levy of a small betterment fund. The rate now fixed was Rs. 3 per student per year at the middle school stage, Rs. 6 per student per year at the secondary stage, and Rs. 12 per student per year at the college stage. Even at this rate the proposal was expected to bring in about Rs. 25 lakhs per year or Rs. 1.25 lakhs for the Plan year. There are of course possibilities of increasing this revenue still further. Local cesses on land revenue in rural areas or on rented property in urban areas were still unexpected and could yield very large revenues.

1.4 The Working Group noted with appreciation the efforts made by the State for qualitative improvement. The State Board of Secondary Education has undertaken a large scale programme of examination reform. The State Institute of Education and the State Institute of Science Education in particular had done commendable work. The State had also organised a good programme of introducing institutional planning and a very large scale programme of in-service education for teachers and educational administrators. These efforts had to be strengthened and expanded further. Many of these also deserve to be brought



to the notice of other State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

## II. SECTORWISE OBSERVATIONS:

2.1 Elementary Education: In the age group\*6 to 11, the State has reached 56.5% enrolment at the end of 1968-69 and propose to raise it to 61% at the end of the new Fourth Plan with an additional enrolment of 4.80 lakhs. The Working Group was of the view that the target of 61% for this age group at the end of 1973-74 is much too low and that, at this rate, the State will not be able to realise universal primary education in the foreseeable future. Special efforts will have to be taken to accelerate enrolment at this stage. Moreover, as the anticipated population increase was about 5 lakhs, the additional enrolment would not even keep pace with the growth of population. The Working Group felt that, even without any special enrolment drive, not less than 6.5 lakh children would be coming into primary schools during the Fourth Plan. This would itself raise the enrolment percentage to about 68. This is the lowest target which the State had to keep before it.

2.2 The Working Group, therefore, recommended that provision should be made to open at least 1000 new primary schools and to appoint 12,000 additional teachers in all as against 300 new schools and about 6,000 teachers now proposed. This would increase the allocation for additional teachers from Rs.360 lakhs to Rs. 810 lakhs.

2.3 The Working Group observed that the shift system was already in force in some of the schools in the State. The Group was of the opinion that, in view of the scarcity of resources and the magnitude of the problem, the shift system should be universalised in Classes I and II throughout the State, provided that no shift will have more than 30 pupils at a time. With the universal adoption of the shift system, it would be possible to reach a minimum additional enrolment of 8 lakhs and it may even be raised to 10 lakhs. The State should spare no efforts in achieving this target.

2.4 The State Government had provided Rs. 19 lakhs for the improvement of school buildings and equipment. The Working Group observed that in view of the fact that the condition of most of the schools in the State was very unsatisfactory, the pilot school programme undertaken by the State should now be strengthened and enlarged to cover a larger number of schools so that with the help of the community and some assistance from the State, at least 25% of schools in the new Fourth Plan would be brought up to the minimum standards. The outlay needed for this improvement of physical facilities in primary schools was raised to Rs. 50 lakhs.

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2.5 As regards the age group 11 to 14, the State Government had proposed an additional enrolment of 2.24 lakhs raising the percentage of enrolment at this stage from 23.3 to 30. The Working Group was of the view that this enrolment target was on the low side and, therefore, raised it to 3 lakh children. In this context, the Working Group observed that the ratio of middle to primary schools was about the lowest in the country in Rajasthan (1:10) against the all-India average of 1:6. The opening of new middle schools in the State was also proceeding in an unsystematic manner and was based on no rational basis. The Group was strongly of the view that more middle schools had to be established and raised the target for new middle schools from 200 to 500. It also suggested that, in opening new middle schools, social justice and removal of regional disparities should be the governing factors.

2.6 As regards the number of teachers to be appointed for this stage, the Group was of the view that the middle school staffing pattern of Rajasthan was about the costliest in Rajasthan, and certain economies could be effected without affecting the standard of middle school education. At present, the practice in Rajasthan is to provide 5 teachers for a middle school whereas 4 teachers would generally be adequate. On this basis, the Group, therefore, recommended the provision of 2,000 more teachers (3,000 total). The allocation for upgrading primary schools to middle schools was increased from Rs. 136.50 lakhs to Rs. 250 lakhs and the provision for additional teachers was increased from Rs. 95 lakhs to Rs. 285 lakhs.

2.7 For reasons similar to those stated above in paragraph 2.4, the provision for improvement of physical facilities at the upper primary stage was raised from the proposed Rs. 22 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs.

2.8 The provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for summer schools for science teachers was considered inadequate for programmes of science improvement at the primary stage. The Group, therefore, increased this provision to Rs. 20 lakhs to include equipment and teacher training.

2.9 The Working Group considered that the State Government should initiate pilot projects for the reduction of wastage and stagnation in the primary stage in the light of the recommendations made by the National Seminar on Wastage and Stagnation and suggested a provision of Rs. 19 lakhs for this purpose.

2.10 In view of the fact that girls' education was lagging heavily behind in the State, the Group recommended that the State Government should organise special programmes for promoting girls education and made a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs for the programme.

2.11 The total provision for Elementary Education would thus be Rs. 1568.50 lakhs as against Rs. 702 lakhs proposed.

2.12 Secondary Education: At the Secondary stage, the State Government proposes to enrol 77,000 children raising the enrolment percentage at this stage from 11 to 13. It was seen that the State Government was trying to adopt a policy of consolidation and improvement at the secondary stage rather than of expansion. The Group welcomed this policy. It also observed that quite a number of secondary schools were uneconomical and there was need for rationalisation. But it was pointed out by the State authorities that such uneconomic schools could not be helped under existing circumstances.

2.13 As regards the introduction of agriculture in secondary schools, the Group urged that the State should ensure that such agricultural courses are opened only where there is a clear demand and where facilities for agriculture are available.

2.14 The State Government had provided an amount of Rs. 46 lakhs for upgrading high schools to higher secondary schools. The Group was of the view that in the context of the general constraint of resources, elevation of high schools to higher secondary schools in the State was already 40% which was much higher than the 25% recommended by the Education Commission. There was, therefore, need for rationalisation of the higher secondary schools already in existence and not for the opening of more higher secondary schools. The provision was, therefore, cut down to a token outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs.

2.15 The provision for improvement of school facilities was raised from the proposed Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs.

2.16 The State has made a provision of Rs. 1 crore for providing laboratory assistant and laboratory boys in secondary schools. The Group was strongly against this measure as it would only introduce an expensive system which had no academic contribution. It also suggested that a team would be sent by the Ministry of Education, Planning Commission and NCERT to study the problem on the spot and make recommendations to the Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan. This programme and allocation were, therefore, not approved.

2.17 A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs was made for special programmes for girls education. The total provision for secondary education is thus Rs. 324 lakhs as against proposed Rs. 430 lakhs.

2.18 Teacher Training: The provision of Rs. 2 lakhs for the improvement of Elementary and Secondary training institutions was considered too meagre and was, therefore, increased to Rs. 15 lakhs for elementary teacher training and Rs. 5 lakhs for secondary teacher training.

2.19 University Education: The provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for the development of University of Rajasthan was considered inadequate and was raised to Rs. 40 lakhs.

2.20 Considering the large number of colleges requiring improvement of facilities, the provision of Rs. 89.75 lakhs made by the State Government was raised to Rs. 127.75 lakhs. This would enable the appointment of 300 additional lecturers. The total allocation for University Education would now be Rs. 400 lakhs as against the proposed Rs. 342 lakhs.

2.21 The programme under Social Education and the allocation made were accepted.

2.22 Under 'Other Educational Programmes', the scheme for the education for physically handicapped was removed as it belonged to the Department of Social Welfare. The provision of Rs. 5 lakhs for the State Institute of Education was increased to Rs. 10 lakhs. The outlay for other programmes is thus Rs. 79.43 lakhs as against Rs. 69.43 lakhs proposed.

2.23 The provision of Rs. 29 lakhs for Cultural Programmes was accepted.

### III. SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR FOLLOW-UP ACTION:

3.1 The following programmes would call for special attention and effort on the part of the State Govt. in the new Fourth Plan:

- (i) Accelerating the pace of universal provision of primary school facilities, and adopting the shift system on a wider basis.
- (ii) Planning the location of new middle schools and raising the primary middle school ratio to at least 1:9, working out various ways of reducing the cost of middle school education.
- (iii) Rationalisation of the location of Secondary Schools.
- (iv) Organising special programmes for girls' education at all stages of school education.
- (v) Organising pilot projects for the reduction of wastage and stagnation.
- (vi) Strengthening and extending the pilot programmes already initiated for the improvement of building and equipment standards in institutions with the help of community effort.
- (vii) Strengthening science education at all levels of school education.

### IV. FINAL ALLOCATIONS

4.1 The total plan outlay for General Education in the Fourth Plan as recommended by the Working Group now comes to Rs. 24.36 crores as against the proposed outlay of Rs. 15.85 crores. The first year's outlay would be of the order of Rs. 2.5 crores. The Working Group is of the view that this amount is absolutely essential for maintaining the minimum educational progress in the State. The details of allocations proposed by the State Government and thus suggested by the Working Group may be seen in the statement on the next page.

Sector	Fourth Plan 1969-70 to 73-74			1969-70		
	Allocations proposed by the State Government	Allocations suggested by W.G.	Increase (+) or decrease (-)	Allocations suggested by the State Government	Allocations suggested by the W.G.	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
I. Elementary Education	702.00	1568.50	+866.50 (1)	40.80	125.30	+ 84.50
II. Secondary Education	430.00	334.00	-96.00 (2)	29.30	32.30	+ 3.00
III. University Education	342.00	400.00	+58.00 (3)	57.50	71.00	+13.50
IV. Teacher Training	2.00	20.00	+18.00 (4)	0.40	4.00	+ 3.60
V. Social Education	10.43	10.43	---	2.11	2.11	---
VI. Other Programmes	69.43	74.43	+ 5.00 (5)	9.69	10.69	+ 1.00
VII. Cultural Programmes	29.00	29.00	---	4.60	4.60	---
TOTAL	1584.86	2436.36	+851.50	144.40	250.00	+105.60

- 1) Is due to increase in the target of enrolment at the lower and upper primary stages (paras 2.2,3,5,6) large provision for the improvement of physical facilities with the help of community efforts (paras 2.4 and 2.7), for science education (para 2.8) and provision for pilot projects for the reduction of wastage and stagnation and special programmes for girls education (para 2.9 & 2.10).
- 2) Is due to a reduction in the provision for upgrading of upper primary schools to secondary schools (para 2.14), and abolition of the scheme of providing laboratory assistants and to laboratory boys (para 2.16)
- 3) Due to an increase in the provision to University of Rajasthan (2.19), and for improvement of existing Colleges (para 2.20)
- 4) Due to increase in the provision for Teacher Training Institutions for elementary and secondary (para 2.18).
- 5) Due to increase in the provision for the State Institute of Education (para 2.22).

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PART II

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN OF GENERAL EDUCATION

RAJASTHAN

Education is considered as the important economic over head in the present era of Planning for increasing productivity. Besides, the development of education is also considered necessary for achieving social and moral and spiritual values. The ex-rulers of the princely states paid very little attention for the expansion of educational facilities in their states. As a result of which the educational facilities were quite inadequate and the standards of education also differed and were quite diplorable. At the beginning of the first five year plan there were only 4336 primary schools, 732 middle schools and 175 secondary schools. In these schools the enrolment was also poor. Only 3.30 lac children or 16.6% in 6-11 age-group, 0.61 lac children or 5.4% in 11-14 age-group and 0.18 lac children or 1.8% in 14-17 age-group were receiving education. The percentage of literacy was also 8.95 in the year 1951.

The State therefore gave adequate priority for the expansion of educational facilities and improvement of standards of education during the last three five year plans and the three year annual plan period. During the number of primary schools increased to 19169 which meant 82 schools for every lakh of population. Primary education facilities were available to 90% of the population within easy access. Similarly the number of higher primary schools also rose to 1757 which meant 7 schools for every lac of population. Higher primary school facilities were available to 55% of the population within easy reach. The number of secondary schools also increased to 736 as a result of which secondary school facilities were available to 39% of the total population within easily walkable distances. During 1966 - 67 to 1968-69, there were further increase in the number of schools. At the end of 1968-69, 1943 higher primary schools and 1007 secondary schools were functioning in the State. It is estimated that at the end of 1968-69 20.13 lac children or 56.5% in 6-11 age-group, 4.32 lac children or 23.3% in 11-14 age-group, 1.83 lac children or 11.0% in 14-17 age-group would be in schools.

Besides these efforts were also made to improve the quality of education. The teacher pupil ratio was improved to 35 in primary schools from 26 in 1950-51, 26 in middle schools from 18 in 1950-51 and 24 in secondary schools from 18 in 1950-51. The special agencies like State Institute of education, State Institute of Science Education, Vocational Guidance Bureau and State Evaluation Unit were established. There were considerable reforms in the present examination system.

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As a result of these activities the over-all budget of the State Government on education rose to 29.19 crores forming 20.6% of the total State Budget on revenue account during 1968-69. The percapita expenditure on education also rose to Rs.10.00.

Even inspite such heavy investment there were great deficiencies with regard to equipment, school buildings, teacher etc. The State Government generally depended upon public for construction of school building. Although there was good response from the public, yet more than 50% of the school buildings were inadequate. During the fourth five year plan an attempt will be made to strike a healthy balance between inevitable expansion and improvement programmes.

A sum of Rs.1584.86 lac have been preposed during the fourth five year plan for the expansion and consolidation of general education including cultral programmes in the state as per headwise details given in the inset table:-

A brief description of the programmes proposed during the fourth plan are narrated below:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.	702.00
2. SECONDARY EDUCATION	439.00
3. TEACHERS TRAINING	2.00
4. ADULT EDUCATION	10.43
5. OTHER PROGRAMMES	69.43
6. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION	342.00
7. CULTURAL PROGRAMMES	29.00
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	1584.86

1) Elementary Education:-

i) Expansion of facilities for 6-11 age-group:-

Since there is not much demand for opening of new primary schools, provision has been kept for 300 schools only. It is proposed to increase the enrolment in 6-11 age-group to 24.93 lac forming 60.0% of the population at the end of 1973 - 74. This would mean an enrolment of 4.80 lac additional children. It is however proposed to appoint 5000 additional teachers during this period. Nominal amounts have also been kept for construction and repair of school buildings for giving matching contributions to encourage private effort.

ii) Expansion of facilities for 11-14 age-group:

It is proposed to bring 2.24 lac additional children in 11-14 age-group during fourth plan period. As a result of this increase the total enrolment would rise



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to 6.56 lac or 30.0% at the end of 19.73-74. For this purpose it is envisaged to upgrade 200 primary schools to higher primary standard and to appoint 1000 additional teachers. The main emphasis would be to improve the existing teacher pupil ratio considerably. Token provisions have also been made for the construction and repairs of school buildings, grant-in-aid to non-government schools, organisation of Summer Courses for middle school teachers and for expansion of State Education Unit.

### II. Secondary Education:

An attempt has been made to give adequate attention for consolidation of secondary education, which is considered as the vital link between Elementary and Higher Education. The expansion of the institutions has been kept to minimum as there is only a target of upgrading 75 secondary schools and 50 Higher secondary schools. It would not be possible for this State to switch over to 12 years course pattern during the fourth plan period. For consolidation of secondary education provision has been made for appointment of 400 additional teachers, introduction of science in 80 schools, commerce in 20 schools and agriculture in 25 schools. Adequate provision has also been made for meeting with the deficiencies of laboratory assistants and laboratory boys in the existing science laboratories and a sum of Rs.20.00 lac has also been provided for improvement of equipments in existing schools.

### III. Teachers Training:

It is proposed not to open any new teachers training institution both for elementary and secondary school teachers as the existing institutions are more than enough and the state is already faced with the problem of un-employment of trained teachers from these schools. A token provision has been kept for improvement of existing schools and for expansion of State Institute of Education.

### IV. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

The development of higher education in Rajasthan during the 18 years of planned development has been phenomenal in spite of tremendous backlog of education and social backwardness of the pre-independence period. On the eve of the first plan, there was only one University, 17 degree colleges, and 10 Intermediate colleges in the State with a total enrolment of 16,421. Now after the development during the last 18 years, there are three Universities at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur and the Birla Institute of Science and Technology with the status of a



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University, eight Post-graduate colleges, sixty one degree colleges (including girls' colleges) with a total enrolment of 45637 and the percapita expenditure on higher education is Rs.716.85. There is now at least one Degree college in all the districts of Rajasthan except in Jaisalmer.

There has been considerable quantitative expansion of higher education in the State, and now in the IV Plan main emphasis will be on consolidation and qualitative improvement. Quantitative expansion will not be neglected altogether because peoples' vital urges for higher education released by a democratic system of government will have to be repeated and new colleges and subjects will have to be opened. But the primary objective of the IV Plan will be to substantially improve the standards of education at all stages and to keep them continuously rising. The targets of the IV Plan have been formulated with this objective in view.

The total outlay for college education during the IV Plan has been fixed at Rs.342.00 lakhs and distributed as under:

1. Rajasthan University, Japur	-	Rs. 20 lakhs
2. Jodhpur University, Jodhpur	-	Rs. 50 lakhs
3. Udaipur University, Udaipur	-	Rs. 10 lakhs
4. Schemes implemented by the Dir. of College Education.	-	<u>Rs.262 lakhs</u>

Total.. Rs.342 lakhs

Universities: The Rajasthan University has been allotted comparatively a smaller amount for the development during the IV Plan because it has made considerable progress and is now regarded as one of the leading Universities in the country. The Jodhpur University is still comparatively underdeveloped and has yet to attain the standards of leading universities of the country and a larger allocation has been made in the plan for its growth. The Udaipur University is smaller in size and has only one affiliated college. A provision of Rs.10 lakhs has, therefore, been made for the development of this University.

Introduction of new subjects: The total allocation under this scheme is Rs.40 lakhs, out of which Rs.8.10 lakhs have been provided for the first year of the IV Plan. The targets under this head are - introduction of Science subjects

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in 3 colleges out of 6 colleges where Science faculty does not exist, Commerce subjects in 4 colleges and Home Science and Drawing and Painting in all the 5 Girls' colleges. In the first year of the IV Plan, however, only Home Science will be introduced in one Girls' colleges.

Improvement of Existing Colleges: The total allocation on this head is Rs.89.75 lakhs out of which Rs.18.25 lakhs will be spent during the first year of the Plan. Most of the colleges are not well equipped with libraries, laboratories, play grounds etc. There are considerable deficiencies which must be removed so that all of them have a minimum standard of necessary equipments. Many of them do not fulfil even the conditions laid down by the University. Improvement of these colleges to remove these deficiencies is one of the main objectives under this head. Besides, out of the 43 Government Colleges, 10 colleges do not have buildings of their own and 15 colleges have to function in shifts due to paucity of space. Owing to rapid increase in enrolments, this inadequacy of buildings, is bound to be aggravated still further in the coming years. This problem is to be eased during the IV Plan period by earmarking allocation of Rs.65 lakhs for construction of 10 colleges buildings and expansion of existing buildings in some colleges. The outlay earmarked during the first year of the Plan is Rs.15 lakhs.

Improvement of Library Facilities: Educational standards in the colleges depends mainly upon the well stocked libraries. In most colleges the library facilities on account of the meagre grants given, are inadequate. An outlay of Rs 15 lakh has been provided for giving larger grants for books and furniture to existing colleges, so that library facilities may be improved and expanded.

#### State Institute of Languages.

This institute has been started at Ajmer during the year 1966-67 for training to improve the teaching of English in colleges and schools. The total allocation under this head is Rs.1 lakh. A sum of Rs.0.5 lakh will be spent in the first year of the Plan on buying one bus for the Institute. In the subsequent years of the Plan maintenance charges of the bus will be carried over.

#### Grants to Non-Government Arts Colleges.

There are 27 non-Government aided colleges in Rajasthan. The total allocation under this head is Rs.30 lakhs. The provision for the first year of the IV Plan is Rs.5 lakhs. The number of students seeking admissions in these colleges is bound to increase considerably during the IV Plan and their demand for opening new sections

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additional staff, furniture, science equipment, buildings etc. will have to be met by increasing their grants.

#### Opening of New Colleges:

The allocation of funds under this head during the IV Plan is Rs.25.25 lakhs; 3 lakhs of this amount will be spent during the first year of the Plan. 5 new colleges will be opened during the Plan period, and the provision in the first year would be utilised to meet the spillover expenditure of the colleges started in the Three Annual Plans period.

Hostel for Colleges: Hostel facilities for students of colleges in Rajasthan are by and large very inadequate. Out of 43 Government colleges, 20 colleges (including girls colleges) does not have hostel accommodation worth the name. This deficiency has to be removed during the IV Plan in a substantial measure. The targets fixed, therefore are construction of 13 boys' hostels and 2 girls' hostels during the IV Plan. The allocation of funds for this purpose during the Plan period is Rs.15 lakhs. Rs.3 lakhs will be spent during the first year of the Plan. It may be mentioned that the U.G.C., will give 50 per cent grants for Boys' hostels and 75 per cent grants for Girls' hostels over and above the State Plan ceiling.

#### Staff Quarters:

Most of the colleges do not have bungalows for Principals and members of the staff in the campus of the colleges. They have to live in many cases at considerable distance from the colleges. This deficiency is sought to be removed to some extent during the IV Plan by providing construction of 15 bungalows for the Principals and some staff quarters. An allocation of Rs.16 lakhs has been made for this purpose during the IV Plan. The outlay for the first year of the Plan is Rs.2 lakhs.

#### Students' Welfare Activities:

This is a very important part of educational programme in colleges. The students will be provided facilities for games, sports and health services, seminars and tours etc. A sum of Rs.27 lakhs has been provided during the IV Plan for financing expansion of these activities for the benefit of the students community. The outlay in the first year of the Plan is Rs.3 lakhs.

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V. Adult Education.

Because of shortage of funds no mass programmes of adult literacy have been kept. Only a token provision of Rs.5.00 lac has been made for giving away prizes to the teachers during doing good work in adult education.

VI. Other Programmes:

(a) Schemes implemented by Directorate of Primary and Secondary Education:-

The administrative and supervisory machinery of the education department needs considerable strengthening. Keeping this fact in view a sum of Rs.18.07 lac has been kept for strengthening planning and statistical unit, for strengthening Range Deputy Directorates, Inspectorates etc. It is proposed to have Range Deputy Directorate in all the divisional headquarters, Inspector of School in all revenue districts and to provide adequate number of Deputy Inspector of School in all revenue districts. It is also proposed to strengthen the female education set up adequately. Provision has also been made for Scouting and Guiding, Physical Education, Youth Hostels, Education for Physically handicapped and Audio-visual Education.

(b) Other Programme:

1) N.C.C. and N.C.C. : During the period of the third five year plan and upto the end of 1967-68 the cadet strength increased to 26,000 in senior divisions and 36,000 cadets in junior divisions. N.C.C. was made compulsory in all the Colleges of the State. The Universities in Rajasthan made 60 to 80% attendance on N.C.C. parades compulsory to make a student eligible for appearing in final examination. In view of other national schemes viz. N.S.O., N.P.C. etc. and to effect economy in expenditure by disbanding certain units, State Government has now decided to make the N.C.C. as optional. As a result of this decision the enrolment in N.C.C. has reduced to about 21,000 in senior divisions.

In order to regain the shortfall in enrolment of about 5000 cadets @ 1000 cadets per year in senior divisions an outlay of Rs.600000 (six lakhs) has been proposed for the fourth five year plan. To begin with a provision of Rs.0.40 lac has been proposed in the annual plan 1969-70.

2) Sanskrit Education: Rajasthan has been the centre of the Sanskrit learning, but before integration there were mostly small single teacher Sanskrit Pathshalas with inadequate staff, building, furniture etc. During the last eighteen years rapid progress was made in the field of Sanskrit education. At present there are about 45 colleges and 80 Sanskrit Pathshals in which about 20,000 students are receiving Sanskrit education. Modern subjects were also introduced in the Institutions and examination system reformed to a great extent. During fourth five year plan no new expansion has been proposed. Efforts will be made to strengthen and consolidate the existing institutions. A sum of Rs. 17.00 lac has been provided for various schemes of Sanskrit education. These schemes includes supplementation of staff in existing Sanskrit institutions, opening of hostels, starting of modern subjects, teacher training courses courses and improvement in the system of examinations.

### 3) Rajasthan Sports Council:

Rajasthan Sports Council has done pioneering work in improving the standard of games and sports in the State. The Sports Council holds annual coaching camps, organises district and divisional meets of games and sports. It is gratifying to note that boys and girls of the State are earning great name for the State in the field of sports. It is proposed to give Rs.5 lakhs as grants-in-aid to this Council for continuing its activities. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lac has also been provided for completion of a Stadium at Jaipur.

## VII. CULTURAL PROGRAMMES.

### 1) Archaeology and museums:

Survey of Antiquities: In view of the fact that Rajasthan's history before the Rajput period has been brought to light in a partial way only so far on the basis of stray attempts made by the Officers of the department and also by others, a survey of antiquities in a systematic way is a desideratum. Hence a village to village survey of the epigraphs, Numismatics hoards, murals and archaeological sites has been proposed to be done during fourth plan, for which a sum of Rs. 3.41 has been provided out of which a sum of Rs. 0.56 is likely to be spent in the first year.

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SURVEY OF MONUMENTS:- Little work has been done so far towards the survey and conservation of monuments, which form part of the important cultural heritage of India. A village to village survey of monuments together with the conservation of monuments, which are on the point of decay, need be taken up extensively before they are lost to the nation, for which a sum of Rs.3.56 has been provided during the fourth plan. Out of this a sum of Rs.0.65 has been proposed to be spent during the year 1969-70.

PREPARATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ATLASES:- Rajasthan has, now, in it a number of sites, having stone age culture, Proto-historic culture, early historic culture and other but such a knowledge about Rajasthan is stray and scattered. It has, therefore, been proposed to undertake the preparation of archaeological atlases for the benefit of scholars and common men through surveyors, Draftsmen etc. For this purpose a sum of Rs.0.50 has been provided to be spent during fourth plan. Out of this a sum of Rs.0.09 has been proposed to be spent during the year 1969-70.

REORGANISATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MUSEUMS:-

Rajasthan is rich in Museum, both qualitatively and quantitatively. There are, at present, fourteen small and big museum, run by the State Government. Two museums are newly started ones. Of the other ones, two are not more than ten years old while the rest ten have been coming down to us from the time of covenanting states. Museums before the formation of Rajasthan were all 'Rajbighars' and so needed a drastic change in the arrangement and display of their material in the new set up. Museums in any civilized country function not only as research centres for scholars and research students but also as centres for imparting education to various sections of the community. Most of the museums in Rajasthan, inspite of their reorganisation, do not have still adequate means for scientific display with a view to make these museums well equipped for collection, display and preservation of art and archaeological material. Rs.7.53 have been proposed for the IV Plan of which Rs.0.60 will be utilised in the year 1969-70.

2) Academies:-

lac

A sum of Rs.2.50/lac has been provided for giving grant-in-aid to Sangeet Natak Academy, a sum of Rs.1.75 lakh to Lalit Kala Academy and Rs.3.75 lac to Sahitya Academy during the fourth five year plan for expanding their activities over the present level, which is to be maintained by the provisions under non-plan.

Continued....

-10-

3) Oriental research institute:-

Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur has been mainly concerned with projects of publication and purchase of rare and important manuscripts in Sanskrit, Prakrit, Rajasthani etc. Upto this time, about 90 thousand manuscripts have been collected and edited and 102 of them have been published during the fourth five year plan, it is proposed to purchase about 40,000 folios of old manuscripts yearly and publish 3000 pages per year.

The most important works proposed to be published during the fourth plan are as follows:-

- (a) ASHVALAYANA AND SHANKHYANA SAMHITA hither to unknown published.
- (b) KAVSHITAKI BRAHMAN BHASYA hither to unpublished.
- (c) SINGHASIDDHANTA SINDHU hither to unpublished.
- (d) Researches in Indus script and Mohenjodrad and Hoorapha civilization to be published in the form of quarterly organ of the Institute.

An outlay of Rs.3.00 lac for the fourth plan and Rs.0.50 lac for annual plan 1969-70 has been proposed for these activities.

4) Archives:-

The department has collected the old records of all the States of Mikaner and they are being arranged in a scientific manner and lists published. A sum of Rs.3 lakhs has been provided in the fourth plan mainly for preservative and photographic material, publication of descriptive lists and developing facilities for the Research Scholars. Rs.0.60 lac is proposed to be spent in 1969-70.

## TARGETS FOR EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES - FOURTH PLAN

(Figures in lakhs)

Stage	1968-69				1973-74			
	1968-69		1969-70		1968-69		1973-74	
	Likely Position	Target	Addl.	Proposed	Schooling facilities (%age)			
	State				All India			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<u>Classes I-V</u>								
Total	20.13	24.93	4.80(1)	0.97	56	61(3)	79	92
Boys	14.69	17.93	3.24	0.66	79	83(4)	97	107
Girls	5.44	7.00	1.56	0.31	32	36	60	77
<u>Classes VI-VII</u>								
Total	4.32	6.56	2.24(2)	0.43	23	30	35	46
Boys	3.59	5.16	1.57	0.30	38	45	48	61
Girls	0.73	1.40	0.67	0.13	8	13	21	30
<u>Classes IX-XI</u>								
Total	1.83	2.60	0.77	0.15	11	13	19	25
Boys	1.56	2.10	0.54	0.11	18	21	28	35
Girls	0.27	0.50	0.23	0.04	3	5	9	13

University/College

Total (Arts, Science and Commerce)

50,000 75000 25000 5000

Science Only 17,861 28000 10139 1939

Teachers

No. 64,300 73,300 9000 1800

%age Trained 84.1 100 100 91.0

Secondary

No. 14,700 16,200 1500 300

%age trained 66.0 100.0 100.0 74.2

1. Working Group raised this target to 8 to 10 lakhs (para 2)

2. Working Group raised this target to 3 lakhs.

3 &amp; 4. will have to be revised in the light of the Working Group recommendation.



SCHEMewise OUTLAYS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION  
IN THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

		(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Fourth Plan		1969-70	
		Total	Capital	Total	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</b>					
1.	(a) <u>Expansion of Educational Facilities for age-group 6-11</u>				
	i) Opening of new primary schools	49.00	-	1.20	-
	ii) Addl. Teachers	810.00	-	60.00	-
	iii) Grant in aid to non-Govt. primary Schools	6.00	-	-	-
	iv) Improvement of physical facilities in primary schools with the help of local communities	50.00	14.00	10.00	1.20
	b) <u>Expansion of Educational facilities for age-group 11-14</u>				
	i) Raising of primary schools to higher primary schools and addition of classes	250.00	-	16.00	-
	ii) Addl. teachers	285.00	-	14.00	-
	iii) grant-in-aid to non-govt. higher primary schools	4.00	-	-	-
	iv) Improvement of physical facilities in higher primary schools	50.00	12.00	10.00	1.30
2.	Science in Higher Primary schools including equipment and training teachers	20.00	-	2.00	-
3.	State Education Evaluation Unit	0.50	-	0.10	-
4.	Reduction in Wastage and Stagnation	19.00	-	5.00	-
	Special programmes for Girls Edn.	25.00	-	5.00	-
<b>Total: I ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</b>		<b>1568.50</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>125.30</b>	<b>2.50</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>II. <u>SECONDARY EDUCATION</u></b>					
<b>1. <u>Expansion of Educational Facilities for age-group 14-17</u></b>					
i)	Upgrading of higher primary schools to secondary schools and addition of Classes	126.00	5.00	11.90	-
ii)	Apptt. of additional teachers	45.00	-	2.00	-
iii)	Grant-in-aid to non-govt. secondary schools	25.00	-	-	-
<b>2. <u>Vocationalisation of Secondary Education</u></b>					
i)	Introduction of Agriculture in Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools	12.00	-	0.80	-
ii)	Introduction of Commerce in Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools	10.00	-	0.70	-
<b>3. <u>Improvement of Schools.</u></b>					
i)	Upgrading of Secondary Schools to Higher Secondary Schools	5.00	-	-	-
ii)	Introduction of Science & Biology in Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools.	39.00	-	3.00	-
iii)	Improvement of physical facilities	50.00	-50.00	9.50	-
iv)	State Inst. of Science Education	5.00	-	1.00	-
<b>4. State Bureau of Educational Research &amp; Vocational Guidance</b>					
		2.00	-	0.40	-
<b>5. Special Programmes for Girls' Education</b>					
		15.00	-	3.00	-
<b>TOTAL : II SECONDARY EDUCATION</b>		<b>334.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>32.30</b>	<b>-</b>

### III. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

1.	University of Rajasthan	40.00	-	6.00	-
2.	University of Jodhpur	50.00	-	10.00	-
3.	University of Udaipur	10.00	-	1.50	-
<b>4. <u>Schemes implemented by Directorate of College Education.</u></b>					
i)	Introduction of new subjects	40.00	-	8.10	-
ii)	Improvement of existing Colleges	127.45	65.00	25.75	15.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
iii)	Improvement of Library facilities	15.00	-	3.00	-
iv)	Grant-in-aid to non-Govt. colleges	30.00	-	5.00	-
v)	State Institute of languages	1.00	-	0.50	-
vi)	Opening of new Colleges	25.25	-	3.00	-
vii)	Hostels for Colleges	15.00	15.00	3.00	3.00
viii)	Staff quarters	16.00	16.00	2.00	2.00
ix)	Students' Welfare Activities	27.00	-	3.00	-
x)	Strengthening of Administrative set up.	3.00	-	0.15	-
TOTAL : III UNIVERSITY EDUCATION		400.00	96.00	71.00	20.00
<b>IV. TEACHER TRAINING</b>					
1.	Improvement of existing elementary training institutions	15.00	-	2.50	-
2.	Improvement of existing secondary training institutions	5.00	-	1.50	-
TOTAL : IV TEACHERS TRAINING		20.00	-	4.00	-
<b>V. SOCIAL EDUCATION</b>					
1.	Adult literacy & Adult Edn.	5.00	-	1.00	-
2.	Strengthening of existing libraries	5.43	-	1.11	-
TOTAL V SOCIAL EDUCATION		10.43	-	2.11	-
<b>VI. OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES</b>					
1.	Strengthening of Educational Administration & Planning machinery	18.07	-	1.98	-
2.	Physical Education & Sports (improvement of play-fields)	1.00	-	0.20	-
3.	Scouts & Guides	5.00	-	1.00	-
4.	Youth Hostels	1.36	-	0.11	-
5.	N.C.C. / N.S.C.	6.00	-	0.40	-
6.	Audio-Visual Education	1.00	-	-	-
7.	State Instt. of Education including Correspondence Courses	10.00	-	2.00	-
8.	Improvement and expansion of Skt. institutions including grant-in-aid to non-govt. institutions and strengthening of Admn. Set up. etc.	17.00	4.75	2.00	0.75
9.	Rajasthan Sports Council	15.00	10.00	3.00	2.00
TOTAL VI OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES		74.43	14.75	10.69	2.75

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<u>VII. Cultural Programmes</u>					
1. Survey of Antiquities		3.41	-	0.56	-
2. Survey of monuments		3.56	-	0.65	-
3. Preparation of Archaeological Atlases		0.50	-	0.09	0.10
4. Reorganisation & Development of Museums.		7.53	3.05	0.60	0.10
5. Sangeet Natak Academy		2.50	-	0.50	-
6. Lalit Kala Academy		1.75	-	0.35	-
7. Sahitya Academy		3.75	-	0.75	-
8. Oriental Research Institutions		3.00	-	0.50	-
9. Archives		3.00	2.15	0.60	0.42
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Total VII Cultural Programmes		29.00	5.20	4.60	0.52
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Total General Education		2436.36	146.95	250.00	25.77
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FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION  
IN RAJASTHAN

For planning the development of education in Rajasthan on proper lines, three documents are proposed to be prepared and finalised :

- 1) A review of the development of education in Rajasthan State in the post-Independence period (to cover broadly the years between 1947 and 1969);
- 2) A White Paper indicating the broad policies on which educational reconstruction will be attempted in the future; and
- 3) The Fourth Five Year Plan to cover the period from 1969-70 to 1973-74.

The first of these documents will contain a historical review and lay the foundation for the second. The White paper will give a broad outline of the policies to be adopted but it will not commit Government to specific targets. The third document will contain the specific programmes of action for implementing the broad policies indicated in the White Paper during the course of the next five years. It will be worked out in all the necessary details.

II.

MAIN POLICY: TO STIMULATE OTHER SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT

2. The White paper on Educational reconstruction in Rajasthan, which is the second of this series of three documents, has been drafted, as stated earlier, in broad general terms and does not commit Government to specific targets. It would, however, be necessary to remember that a serious attempt has to be made to implement the policies indicated in this document during the course of next 15-20 years. This will involve the continuous increase in total educational expenditure, probably at about ten per cent per year, so that the existing level of expenditure is increased (at constant prices) to about three times in a period of 15-20 years. For instance, the enrolment at the primary stage is now about 57 per cent of the population in the corresponding age-group. If universal education has to be provided, we will need about twice this amount. If allowance is to be made for programmes of qualitative improvement, growth of population, etc. about three times the amount will be needed. This is also broadly true of other sectors of education although, in their case, the improvements in quality will have to be far more significant than quantitative expansion. The question, therefore, arises as to how these resources can be raised or, in other words, how the total educational expenditure in Rajasthan can be increased, at about 10 per cent per year, and tripled in a period of about 15-20 years.

It is this problem to which a solution is attempted in this brief paper.

3. Rajasthan has inherited a tradition in which most of the expenditure on education is provided by the State and the other sources of educational finance such as contributions of local authorities, fees and voluntary contributions of the people form a comparatively less significant proportion of the total educational expenditure. In the erstwhile Princely States, out of which the modern State of Rajasthan has developed, the Princes fully supported the few educational institutions they had established; they deliberately kept the fees at a low level; they did not require the municipalities, even where they did exist, to support education while local authorities in rural areas were generally not established; and finally they did not encourage private enterprise also so that the voluntary contributions of the people were kept to the minimum. In other words, the system of educational finance evolved in the erstwhile Princely States was a single-source system, namely, support of education through Government funds, supplemented to a very small extent by fees. With some modifications this are the systems of educational finance developed in the areas of the erstwhile British Indian provinces, say in States like Madras or Uttar Pradesh. Here, Government institutions were very few and most of the educational institutions were established either by local authorities or by private enterprise; the local authorities, i.e. municipalities in urban areas and district boards or councils in rural areas, were required to levy education cesses and contribute, to some extent, to the support of education; fees were levied generally at a higher level; and all private institutions were required to raise some resources of their own. With some modifications, these systems continue in these States even to this day. Taking 1965-66, for instance, more than 90 percent of the total educational expenditure in Rajasthan has been met from State funds whereas the same percentage in States like West Bengal or Maharashtra or Uttar Pradesh or Madras will be about 60 (the all India average is about 70 per cent).

4. The main choice of policy before the State therefore is this : Will it continue its present policies (the other sources are at present getting fewer and fewer and the liability of Government for support to education is increasing very rapidly) or will it deliberately strive to adopt a multiple-source finance system somewhat comparable to that which now exists in States like Maharashtra and Madras? It is submitted that the latter would be a far better alternative and more in the interests of education. It is of course true that, over a period of time, the systems of educational support in the different parts of the country will tend to be similar : Government will be compelled to assume somewhat larger responsibilities than it does at present in States like Madras or Maharashtra while in States like Rajasthan or Madhya Pradesh, the other sources will have to be deliberately stimulated to assume larger responsibilities. Such a movement towards a common pattern

is certainly desirable and should be encouraged. It is, therefore, assumed that the State will adopt the policy recommended above and make deliberate attempts, during the next 5-10 years, to stimulate other sources of financial support to education. What has been proposed in the subsequent sections of this paper is some detailed programmes in which this objective can be secured.

### III

#### FINANCING OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

5. Let me first take up the question of financing primary education. I will discuss it separately for rural and urban areas.

6. Primary Education in Rural Areas : At present, the total expenditure for financing of primary education in rural areas is of the order of about six crores or so, which is almost equal to the average annual collections from land revenue.\*

7. My specific proposals in this regard are as follows :

1) The administration of primary education which is now vested in the Panchayat Samities at the block level should be transferred to the Zila Parishads at the district level. Each Zila Parishad should be required, by law, to establish a special Standing Committee on Education on the broad lines recommended by the Education Commission, namely, half of the members of the standing Committee should be members of the Zila Parishads and the other half should be educationalists who are not members of the Zila Parishad, but who would be elected to the Standing Committee by the Zila Parishad.

2) The Zila Parishads should not merely be looked upon as an agent of the State Government in administering primary schools. They should be statutorily made responsible for the provision of universal primary education within their areas.

3) The following resources should be provided to the Zila Parishads for the due discharge of these responsibilities:

a) All land-revenue within the district should be transferred to the Zila Parishad. The responsibilities

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\* The precise figures will have to be checked up.



for its collection should, however, continue with the Government. But the entire amounts collected from year to year should be handed over to the Zila Parishads. In most districts, the average income from the land revenue will be equal to or even more than the total expenditure on primary education incurred at present. It exceeds, so far so good. But if it falls below, a block grant-in-aid should be sanctioned to the Zila Parishad concerned in such a manner that the total resources available to the Zila Parishad would be somewhat more than the total expenditure on primary education incurred at present. In other words, with the transfer of the land-revenue and the sanction of a block grant, the Zila Parishads should be left in a position where they can meet the entire expenditure incurred on primary education at present and also have some little balance left over for immediate development.

(b) A cess on land revenue at 20 paise per rupee should be levied immediately - it should be made obligatory on all Zilla Parishads by law - and the entire proceeds of the cess should be made over to the Zilla Parishads for the development of primary education. This will make it possible for them to go ahead with the programme.

• (c) Each Zilla Parishad should be empowered, under the law to increase the rate of cess to any amount it likes, not exceeding 100 paise per rupee; and in order to stimulate and encourage the Zilla Parishads to exercise this authority, a matching grant from the State should be given for all amounts so raised by them.

8. Since the amount of land revenue varies from district to district, it will also be necessary, to institute a special grant to the poorer or backward districts to enable them to discharge their responsibilities for providing universal primary education.

9. If the above steps are taken, the Zila Parishads will have revenues at their disposal which will be about two to three times the present expenditure on primary education, and, barring unforeseen developments, it should be possible for them to provide universal primary education with this order of resources.

10. The main assumptions on which the above proposals are made are the following :

(a) the Agriculture sector is in a position to bear an additional load of taxation, partly in view of the rise in prices and partly in view of the greater productivity which has now become possible.

(b) It is but fair that, for the development of primary education in rural areas, a reasonable proportion of the amount required should be raised from the rural or agricultural sector itself.

(c) It is not politically convenient at present to increase land revenue or to impose a general cess thereon although, on financial grounds, such a measure is fully justified. However, the same purpose will be achieved if

the representatives of the rural areas are induced to tax themselves and are stimulated and encouraged to do so through matching grants provided by the State.

(d) At present, people are generally unwilling to pay general taxes to Government because there is a feeling that such payment is a one-way traffic which brings in no return. But they are willing to pay earmarked taxes for education if they can be assured that, the amount of tax paid by them, preferably with some additional funds provided by the State, can be used by them for providing better education to their children.

11. Contributions from Local Communities : In addition to these resources which will vest in the Zilla Parishads, it is possible to raise additional contributions from local communities in rural areas for the development of education. For instance, whenever a school is to be established in a village; and the people in Rajasthan are required to provide the building; and in most cases, they do so. In Madras, voluntary contributions are made from local communities in rural areas under a programme of what is called "School Improvement Conferences". Each such Conference is organised for a group of schools. List of deficiencies in these schools (including buildings and equipment) are prepared and publicised and people are requested to contribute, in cash and kind, to remove them. The programme is very well organised and very well developed and the total collections made in the State are more than a crore of rupee every year. Apart from such programmes of seeking local contributions for non-recurring programmes (which, to a greater or a lesser extent are found in most States), it is also possible to obtain some contributions from local communities for recurring expenditure also, and this is one of the major recommendations of the Education Commission.

12. It is therefore recommended that Rajasthan should make an effort to secure contributions of local communities for recurring for recurring as well as non-recurring expenditure on primary education. From this point of view the following concrete proposals are put forward : -

(1) The well established tradition in Rajasthan that people contribute the building for a new school to be established in the locality should be maintained and such

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contributions should always be insisted upon when new schools are established. The only exception will be very poor or tribal areas. Such exceptions are being made even now and may continue.

2) There is no practice, at present, of asking for contribution from the local community when extensions to the school buildings are needed. Such a new tradition should be created. It is true that such contributions may not be on a 100% basis as in the case of a new school being established. But that does not matter. A scheme should be drawn up for the local community and the Zila Parishad to share the additional expenditure involved in the additions or improvements to existing school buildings.

3) The assistance of the community may also be enlisted to provide equipment for primary schools. This may be done by organising a programme of "School Improvement Conferences" on the lines of Madras state. Alternatively, a regular scheme should be drawn up under which the Zilla Parishad would make a grant-in-aid to a primary school for purchase of equipment it requires provided a certain proportion of the total amount needed was contributed for by the local community in cash or kind.

4) A wider proposal would be to make the local community share in the recurring expenditure of a primary school (including purchase of equipment) but excluding teachers' salaries. It is from this point of view that the Education Commission recommended the establishment of a school fund in every school. This fund may consist of

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contributions made by the local Panchayats and voluntary organizations from the public. It should receive some assistance from the Zilla Parishad on an agreed basis and the entire amount should be available for expenditure on the school for the items specified above. A local committee may be set up, with the headmaster of the primary school as Secretary, to manage this fund. The collections made for the school may be small in each individual village. But their total would be very large and form a substantial relief to the State. Besides, this would maintain local interest in the school and bring the school and community together in a programme of mutual service; and support which will be a great gain in itself.

12. Primary Education in Urban Areas: The urban communities are more conscious about education and more well-to-do. There is therefore every reason to entrust them with the responsibility for providing primary education in their areas and for also insisting that they raise some local resources for the support of primary education. At present, the rural communities in Rajasthan are expected, in principle, to administer primary education and to support it to some extent. In practice also, they do make some direct payment for primary education. But the urban communities do not have any corresponding obligation. This is contrary to the principles of social justice and is also resented. It is therefore recommended that both urban and rural communities should be required to pay for primary education in their areas. If anything, the contributions expected from urban areas should be larger than those from the rural areas.

13. From this point of view, the following proposals are put forward:

(1) In the bigger municipalities, especially in cities which have a population of one lakh and more, the municipalities should be made responsible by law to provide primary education in their areas. On the lines recommended above for the Zilla Parishads, they should constitute standing committees on education. A suitable system of grant-in-aid should be devised for assisting such municipalities.

(2) The smaller municipalities will not be in a position to manage primary schools in their areas. This responsibility should therefore be undertaken either by the State Governments or by the Zilla Parishads on their behalf. But even in the areas of all such municipalities, there should be a compulsory education cess levied on landed property. This cess should be collected by Government and made over to the authority managing schools.

#### IV

#### FINANCING OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

14. For reducing the direct burden on the State

**Governments** of financing secondary schools and colleges, two methods are generally adopted:

(a) Private effort is encouraged so that the voluntary contributions of the people meet a fair proportion of the total expenditure on education; and

(b) the rates of fees charged are kept at a fairly high level.

In West Bengal, for instance, most of the secondary schools are private and the rates of fees are fairly high. In Maharashtra, most of the colleges are in the private sector and the rates of fees are also fairly high. In Rajasthan, however, a large part of the burden of financing secondary schools and colleges falls directly upon the State because (a) the rates of fees charged are very low, and (b) the extent of private enterprise is limited. It is not possible nor desirable to increase fees in secondary schools. In colleges, it is desirable to increase the fees. But there are many practical difficulties in implementing the proposal. All things considered, therefore, it is recommended that, in order to reduce the direct responsibility on Government for secondary schools and colleges in Rajasthan, the following two measures should be adopted:

- (1) Greater encouragement should be given to private enterprise;
- (2) A system of betterment funds should be introduced on the lines recommended by the Education Commission (or the Education Fund should be instituted) in all schools and colleges, or at least, in all Government schools and colleges.

15. Encouragement to Private Enterprise: The extent of private enterprise in Rajasthan is limited and steps will have to be taken to expand it. Care should, however, be taken to ensure that only good institutions are encouraged.

16. The Grant-in-aid to private secondary schools and colleges can be designed on a number of different bases. But whatever the basis adopted, it should satisfy the following main criteria:

(1) The position of teachers in private secondary schools and colleges should be safeguarded and it would therefore be better to give grant-in-aid on a 100% basis for the salaries of teachers;

(2) The total grant-in-aid per student to be given to any private institution should not ordinarily exceed about 90 or 95 per cent of the cost per student in a similar institution conducted by Government. This is based on the assumption that encouragement to private

enterprise must result in some saving, however small, to Government;

(3) The private institutions should be free to charge fees within a range of rates prescribed by Government in order to meet all expenditure recommended by the Education Commission. This should consist of (i) funds raised from the local public through donations and contributions; and (ii) a 'betterment fund' levied from the students at rates prescribed by Government. This education should also be assisted by Government on an agreed basis. The entire amount of this fund should be available for improvement of facilities in the secondary school or college. A suitable committee may be established, with the principal of the school or college as secretary, to take decisions regarding the utilisation of this fund. If properly managed, such funds can be made to contribute a fair proportion of the expenditure in secondary schools and colleges, other than the salaries of teachers.

19. Non-recurring Expenditure on Buildings of Secondary Schools and Colleges: For non-recurring expenditure, even now, there is a tradition that the people contribute a good amount for construction of the building of the high school or the college. On the lines recommended earlier for primary schools, some contributory basis with the local community should be established for extensions or additions to the building or for purchase of additional equipment for Government Secondary Schools and colleges.

## VI

### UNECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS

20. Educational expenditure often mounts up because of bad planning of the location of educational institutions. Efficiency rises and cost per student comes down when institutions are properly located and developed to an optimum size. At present, there is a large number of institutions in Rajasthan which are too small to be economic and efficient. There is also a good deal of over-lapping and waste. It is therefore suggested that the location of educational institutions of different categories should be carefully planned, district by district, and every effort should be made to see that new institutions to be started are in accordance with such plans.

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN  
(GENERAL EDUCATION )

UTTAR PRADESH

- Part I Report of the Working Group
- Part II Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan of  
General Education for Uttar Pradesh.

Annexures

- I Selected Targets for expansion of facilities,
- II Financial Implications of Schemes included  
in the Plan.
- III Sectoral Financial Outlays in the old and  
new Fourth Plan.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
(PLANNING UNIT)  
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Minutes of the meeting of the Working Group on General Education to discuss the Fourth Plan of U.P. held on 1st and 2nd November, 1968 .  
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Present :

Ministry of Education

1. Shri J.P. Naik .....Chairman
2. Shri R.S. Chitkara
3. Shri M.L.Kashyap
4. Shri Jagdish Singh
5. Shri D.N. Saxena
6. Shri A.S. Talwar
7. Smt. V. Mulay
8. Mrs. S.Doraiswami
9. Shri C.K. Mullick

NCERT

10. Dr. S.K. Mitra

Planning Commission

11. Shri D.P. Nayar
12. Shri A.H. Hemarajani
13. Shri R.S. Uppal

Ministry of Finance

14. Dr.(Miss) Kaumudi

University Grants Commission

15. Shri R.K. Chhabra

C.S.O.

16. Shri P.P.Dhawan

Uttar Pradesh

17. Shri R.K. Talwar
18. Dr. S.N. Mehrotra
19. Dr. C.M. Bhatia
20. Shri K.C. Joshi
21. Shri Mahesh Prasad.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

1. The overall outlay for the new Fourth Plan of U.P. is Rs. 1350 crores as against Rs. 926 crores for the old Fourth Plan. Out of this outlay, general education receives Rs. 99.86 crores(7.4 per cent) as against Rs. 58.50 crores(6.3 per cent) of the old Fourth Plan.
2. The representatives of the Planning Commission pointed out that the State resources were likely to be only about



Rs. 232 crores and the Central assistance was not expected to be more than what it was in the old Fourth Plan, namely, Rs. 495 crores. This means that the new Fourth Plan may not be larger than about Rs. 800 crores and in a plan of this size, education is bound to suffer. The Working Group felt that a sum of about Rs. 100 crores was the minimum required for proper educational development in U.P. during the fourth Five Year Plan because the State had a leeway to make in education and especially because education had received a very raw deal in the three annual plan years - 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69. The Group therefore suggested that, instead of cutting down the size of the educational plan, the State should make all efforts to raise additional resources such as the levy of a betterment fee in secondary schools and colleges and raising an educational cess for primary education.

1.3 The Working Group also suggested that the State should prepare a perspective plan for educational development for the next 15 to 20 years, making a brief review of the major problems facing the State and suggesting realistic programmes for each stage of education and indicating priorities and resources. Efforts should be made to have this document ready by February, 1969, by the time the popular Government gets into position.

## II. SECTORWISE OBSERVATIONS :

2.1 It was observed that in the age-group 6 to 11, the State had already reached an enrolment of 84% and that it proposes to increase it to 89% by the end of the new Fourth Plan. This involves additional enrolment of 17.96 lakh children and the appointment of 72,600 teachers. It is proposed to open six thousand new schools. The Working Group observed that the location of new schools should be on merit and that the State Government should prepare a carefully considered plan for the location of new schools. Priority should be given to areas indicated in the Second Education Survey.

2.2 The Working Group also suggested that the shift system in Classes I and II should be given a fair trial in the State in order to accommodate inevitable pressures for expansion. A careful and systematic study and experimentation of the shift system should therefore be taken up. Under the system, the number of children in any class should not be more than 30 and the duration of each shift should not be less than 3-4 hours.

It would be worthwhile to study the system as it is in operation in a State like Kerala where the wastage is the least. Perhaps the State Government could consider assigning this task to a Special Officer.

2.3 The Working Group recommended an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs for quality programmes at the primary stage including pilot projects for the reduction of wastage and stagnation. The total allocation proposed by the State Government for the primary stage of Rs. ~~8620.77~~ lakhs stands.

6627.57

2.4 The allocation and programmes suggested for Secondary Education, Teacher Training, Social Education, other Educational Programmes and Cultural Programmes were accepted.

2.5 As regards University Education, the Working Group observed that the establishment of the University of Natchal had been delayed unduly and should be expedited. The allocations were accepted.

### III. FINAL ALLOCATIONS :

3.1 The table on the next page indicates the outlays proposed by the State Govt. and recommended by the Working Group.

- 4 -

ALLOCATION FOR THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN - UTTAR PRADESH

Sector	Fourth Plan 1969-70 to 1973-74			1969-70		
	Allocations proposed by the State Govt.	ALLOCATIONS suggested by Working Group	Increase (Plus) or (Minus)	Allocations suggested by the State Govt.	Allocations suggested by the Working Group	Increase (Plus) or (Minus)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
I. Elementary Education	6627.57	6627.57	-	507.84	517.84	+ 10.00
II. Secondary Education	1487.20	1487.20	-	90.62	90.62	-
III. University Education	1007.51	1007.51	-	59.50	69.50	+ 10.00
IV. Teacher Training	220.65	220.65	-	35.04	35.04	-
V. Social Education	107.55	107.55	-	6.00	6.00	-
VI. Other Programmes	423.52	403.52	(-)20.00 @	44.80	40.80	(-)4.00
VII. Cultural Programmes	112.00	112.00	-	21.00	21.00	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9986.00</b>	<b>9966.00</b>	<b>(-)20.00</b>	<b>764.80</b>	<b>780.80</b>	<b>+ 16.00</b>
<b>Centrally Sponsored Scheme</b>						
Book Production at University level	-	25.00	(+)25.00	-	5.00	+ 5.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>9986.00</b>	<b>9991.00</b>	<b>+5.00</b>	<b>764.80</b>	<b>785.80</b>	<b>+21.00</b>

@ Amount transferred to Centrally Sponsored Scheme .

IV. SPECIAL PROGRAMMES TO BE TAKEN UP :

4.1 The Working Group reiterated that the State should concentrate on the following special programmes during the Fourth Plan : -

- i) Holding a review of educational developments in the State and preparing a perspective plan for Education for the State.
- ii) Preparing and implementing a comprehensive programme of science improvement at all levels of school education with the collaboration of the NCERT.
- iii) Improving the quality of primary, education, particularly of girls' education.
- iv) Exploring the possibilities of raising resources for Education in the form of betterment at the secondary and University stages and levying a cess on land-revenue, on the Maharashtra lines, for primary education.
- v) Making special studies of the shift system in Classes I and II and trying it out on an experimental basis.
- vi) Initiating special measures for reducing wastage and stagnation.
- vii) Strengthening the State Institute of Education and entrusting it with the major programmes of qualitative improvement of school education.

V. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SECTOR

5.1 The Working Group suggested a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs as State share for the Centrally-sponsored scheme on Book Production in Hindi at the University stage.

P A R T . II

OUTLINE OF THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN OF GENERAL EDUCATION FOR UTTAR PRADESH

In the first plan the outlay for general education was Rs 17.86 crores in the Second Plan it was Rs 16.49 crores and in the Third plan Rs 46.38 crores. In terms of percentage of the total outlay, the allocations worked out to be 12, 7 and 9 respectively. The Plan allocations in the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 total upto only about Rs 12 crores. After reviewing the whole position carefully and for meeting the barest essential needs of education, the Fourth Plan outlay is proposed as Rs 99.86 crores. The break up of expenditure is 67 per cent on elementary Education, 15 percent on Secondary, 10 per cent on University 2 per cent on Teachers' Training and 1 per cent on social Education and 4 per cent on Miscellaneous items.

2. Highest priority will be accorded to expansion of elementary education so as to fulfil the constitutional directive of providing free education for all children upto the age of 14. Out of the Fourth Plan outlay of Rs 99.86 crores, it is proposed to allocate Rs 66.23 crores to elementary education, Rs 14.87 crores to secondary education, Rs 10.68 crores to University Sector, Rs 2.21 crores to teachers training, Rs 1.08 crores to social education and Rs 4.24 crores to other programmes.

3. The Fourth Plan aims at broadening access to education at all stages with greater emphasis on the rural and less developed areas and on the education of girls, extending and improving the teaching of Science, toning up teacher training programme, strengthening of specialized research institutions, expansion and improvement of post-graduate education, providing scholarships to meritorious poor students, exploiting the existing facilities to the fullest extent, reducing wastage and raising the quality of education with a view to ensuring increased returns from the investment made.

4. There has been a very rapid expansion of primary education in the State particularly in the Third Plan. The number of primary schools has almost been doubled from 31,979 in 1950-51 to 60,900 in 1967-68. During this period the enrolment of children in classes 1-V has more than trebled itself from 28 lakhs to 86 lakhs. The percentage of school going children has accordingly gone up from 36 to 84. The number of primary schools teachers has also risen from 70,299 in 1950-51 to 1,79,621 in 1967-68, but not proportionately with the result that the pupil teacher ratio has been seriously upset from 40:1 to 53:1, telling adversely upon the quality of education and ~~increasing~~ aggravating the problems of stagnation and wastage. To ratify this imbalance it is proposed to appoint about

33,000 additional teachers to bring the pupil teachers ratio 45:1. Further, to cope with the inevitable new enrolment of about 18 lakhs in the Fourth Plan period, it is proposed to open 6,000 new primary schools in unserved areas and appoint 40,000 additional teachers in existing schools. During 1969-70 it is proposed to open 600 new schools and to appoint 11,600 additional teachers in Junior Basic Schools. The percentage of school going children in the age group 6-11 is expected to rise from 84 in 1968-69 to 85 in 1969-70 (100 per cent boys and 66 per cent girls) and to 89 in 1973-74 (100 boys and 76 percent girls).

#### Special schemes for girls education -

5. For giving a fillip to girls education special schemes such as appointment of School Mothers, quarters for women teachers, and sanitary blocks in mixed schools have been included in the Fourth Plan.

6. The condition of Primary school building is extremely deplorable. The need is not only for the construction of new buildings but also for the maintenance of the existing ones. The provision made in the Fourth Plan is for the construction of 2,500 new schools buildings in rural areas and 250 in the urban areas. In addition, buildings of 2800 schools in rural areas and 300 in urban areas are proposed to be improved. During 1969-70 it is proposed to improve 101 buildings and to construct 125 new buildings.

#### Mid-day meals

7. The importance of mid-day meal programmes for promoting the health of school children and for motivating regularity of attendance and thereby reducing wastage can hardly be over-emphasised. For want of funds this programme could not be made broad based and only a token provision of Rs 20 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Plan.

#### Middle Education

8. The unprecedented expansion of primary education has created a very pressing and irresistible demand for Senior Basic School to accommodate the fast moving bulge from the primary stage. It is expected that at least 10 lakhs additional children will have to enrolled in classes VI to VIII during the Fourth Plan. It is proposed to accommodate this additional enrolment in existing institutions by providing 6,400 additional teachers and by opening 5,125 new Senior Basis Schools in unserved areas-3,200 for boys and 1,925 for girls. It is expected that about 1,000 schools will also be opened by private agencies during the Fourth Plan period. These schools along with those left unaided schools at the end of the year 1968-69, will be brought on

grant-in-aid list. The special scheme of continuation classes for girls would be expanded by opening 600 such classes. During 1969-70 it is proposed to appoint 1,100 additional teachers and to open 755 new Senior Basis Schools. It is expected that the percentage of enrolment in the age group 11-14 would rise from 27 in 1968-69 to 29 in 1969-70 and to 37 in 1973-74.

Improvement of Senior Basic Schools.

9. While expansion is inescapable, it is necessary that the education should be of a quality so as to ensure that it serves the social and economic purposes. With this end in view provision has been made in the Fourth Five-Year Plan for extending facilities for the teaching of general science in 360 Senior Basic Schools in 1969-70 and in 4,000 schools during Fourth Plan thus providing a sound base for further education at higher levels. At the Senior Basic stage due emphasis will be laid on crafts. Agriculture being the main craft, it is proposed to sanction grants for the improvement of agricultural education at Senior Basic stage. Provision has also been made for establishment of text-books libraries for poor girls in Senior Basic Schools.

#### Secondary Education

19. The demand for secondary education has been growing up steadily. The enrolment which the Primary and Middle Schools will throw up is something inescapable. The additional enrolment of 6 lakhs visualized in the Fourth Plan is proposed to be accommodated partly by providing additional sections and facilities in the existing schools and partly by new institutions. The progressive trends towards conversion of Junior High Schools into High Schools into Inter colleges would continue in the Fourth Plan.. It is expected that non-Government agencies, which have been playing an important role in the sphere of secondary education, will also open schools in unserved areas.

#### Qualitative improvement

11. To improve the quality of education it is proposed to give efficiency grants to institutions which show good performance and non-recurring grants to suitable institutions for buildings, furniture, equipment and libraries. Provision has also been made for building up text books libraries in Government and non-Government Higher Secondary Schools. It is also proposed to give efficiency awards to 100 selected teachers each year for their good performance and showing excellent results in the examinations. In order to improve the standards of education and also to reduce the number of failures to public examinations, a special curriculum research and evaluation unit will be provided in the Board of High School and Intermediate Education.

### Science Education

12. The demand for science education has been increasing rapidly. The State Government has been trying to promote this trend. In the Fourth Plan it is proposed to provide facilities for science in all Government Inter Colleges and to give grants to existing Higher Secondary Schools for addition of science laboratories and for supplementing the existing equipment and material. For implementing the UNICEF's Science schemes it is proposed to create a science cell in the Directorate and to appoint science promotion officers at Regional level.

### Strengthening of Educational Administration

13. The administrative machinery as it is operating at present has its main emphasis on normal administration. The important function of professional supervision and guidance has failed to develop in line with the specialised character which the educational programmes demand. It is, therefore, essential that adequate provision should be made in the Plan for the strengthening and reorganization of the present educational administration. Accordingly, it is proposed to strengthen the staff of Directorate, District and Regional officers. Keeping in view the abnormal increase of examinees each year it is proposed to strengthen the Inter Board and also to set up two sub-Boards during the Fourth Plan period. Similarly, the office of the Registrar Departmental Examinations will also have to be strengthened to cope with the increased number of teachers trained at various levels. Provision has also been made for the creation of the posts of District Inspectresses of Girls Schools in the districts where the number of girls Higher Secondary school is more than 25, opening of two new regions at Jhansi and Faizabad and for the appointment of Associate Inspectors/Inspectresses of school in the districts where the number of Higher Secondary schools is large.

### University Education

14. With the expanding base at the elementary and Secondary levels, the demand for higher education has greatly increased in the past decade. In the Fourth Plan the watchword in the sphere of higher education will, however, be consolidation and strengthening of existing institutions rather than opening of new ones except where the needs are really pressing. It is proposed to establish a University at Naini Tal for hilly regions of the State. Special emphasis will be laid on expansion and improvement of Science education, particularly at the post-graduate level. The Universities and Degree college would be given suitable development grants to lift the matching grants from the UGC and strive to raise the standards of higher education and research. Hostel facilities, text books libraries and other amenities for students will be expanded.

15. As a result of one year BSc course, the requirements of trained primary school teachers in the Fourth Plan will be adequately met by the existing training facilities. During Fourth Plan the teachers training programmes will be strengthened and improved. Inservice training facilities will be expanded and the backlog of untrained teachers will be totally wiped out. Training facilities for Science and Mathematics teachers for middle sections will be specially provided.



16. The various specialized institutions in the Education Department namely the State Institute of Education, the State Institute of Science Education, the Central Pedagogical Institute of the Bureau of Psychology etc, will be suitably strengthened so as to make them more effective and useful in overall campaign for the qualitative improvement in education.

### Social Education

17. The programme of adult literacy-cum-functional education with accent on farmer's education for stepping up agricultural production, will be filed. It will also help in promoting family planning programmes. The programme of social education will be supported by a net work of rural libraries. The State Central library and the nine district libraries will be strengthened and grants will be given to selected public libraries.

### Physical Education

18. Due stress will be laid on the promotion of physical education, military training, social service, scouting, youth rallies and games and sports in schools, colleges and Universities.

### Languages

19. Hindi will gradually become the medium of instruction at all stages of University education. A corporation will be set up for the production of literature in Hindi at the University level. The programme of production of nationalized text books at school level will also be strengthened and expanded. For the training of Hindi teachers, a Hindi Teaching Institute will be set up at Allahabad. Assistance will also be given for promotion of Sanskrit and other oriental languages. For promoting national integration the teaching of South Indian languages will be encouraged.

20. With a view to enriching Hindi literature and to enable students to acquire knowledge through the medium of Hindi, a scheme for publication of 100 books especially on scientific and technical subjects was drawn up under the Third Plan at a cost of Rs 20.00 lakhs. It was, however, possible to publish 70 books at a total cost of Rs 9.886 lakhs. In the Annual Plan for 1966-67 fourteen books were brought out at an expenditure of Rs 1.42 lakhs. Again in 1967-68 another 14 books at a cost of Rs 2.375 lakhs were published. A target of 23 books at an estimated cost of Rs 3.50 lakhs has been fixed for the current year (1968-69). The Fourth Plan proposals aim at publishing books at a cost of Rs 20.00 lakhs. Proposals for the entertainment of additional staff to cope with the increased volume of work to the tune of Rs 1.63 lakhs have been included in the provision of Rs 20.00 lakhs so as to achieve the targets in full.

sports

21. The U.P. Council of Sports was established in 1955 with the main object of making people in the State Sports conscious and to help sports organisations to promote the cause of sports in an organised manner. From its very inception, the Council has been devoting its attention to the tasks of raising standards of performance of our youngmen and women in sports providing assistance by way of grants to various clubs and State Sports Associations for organising tournaments etc., every year and providing coaching facilities at different centres throughout the State.

22. During the Second Five Year Plan, a plan ceiling of Rs 33.00 lakhs was allocated for promotion and organisation of sports in the State but Rs 29.63 lakhs only could be spent. During the Third Plan, a sum of Rs 20 lakhs was spent on Sports activities in the state. A multipurpose sports hall at the Central Sports Stadium has been completed at a cost of Rs 4.80 lakhs. Considerable progress was made in the completion of Regional Sports Stadia at Varanasi, Allahabad, Naini Tal, Agra, Bareilly and Jhansi. Financial assistance was also made available for the construction of utility stadia of the district headquarters. An olympic size swimming pool at the Central Sports Stadium at an estimated cost of Rs 6.75 lakhs is under construction. Its progress has been slow. Grants to State Sports Association and clubs, were provided for holding tournaments and competitive sports. Coaching facilities were also made available each year to a large number of talented boys and girls by the experts in various items of sports. A central Coaching Camp is being organised each year during summer months at Dehradun in different items of sports for giving training to the selected boys and girls who were provided free lodging, boarding and railway fare from their place of residence to Dehradun and back.

23. A sum of Rs 40.00 lakhs has been allocated for Sports schemes during the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to cover the whole State more extensively in so far as sports activities are concerned. Grants would be given to the State Associations, District Council of Sports and Veteran Sportsmen for promotion of Sports activities during the Fourth Plan period. A provision of Rs 0.23 lakhs has also been proposed for popularisation of sports among women during the Fourth Plan. Further, templates the establishment of a sports schools under the U.P. Council it is also envisaged to publish an "Annual Resume" of the activities undertaken by the sports council and other booklets containing instructions and guide-points for various items for sports for distribution free of cost among the players. The programme for the Fourth Five Year Plan consists Sports where selected boys will be imparted coaching in hockey, foot ball and athletics. It is also proposed to grant 20 scholarships to promising/poor student sportsmen, with a view to giving them financial assistance to enable them to supplement their normal life and to provide themselves with proper uniform and sports kit.

Cultural activities:

24. An amount of Rs 58.99 lakhs was allocated for cultural activities during the Third Five Year Plan against which an expenditure of Rs 41.20 lakhs was incurred. The college of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow was reorganised in 1966-67. Equipments and materials were purchased for the development of various sections of the college. In 1967-68 a National Diploma course in architecture was started in this college. The programme for 1968-69 envisages arranging exhibitions, publication of works of artists, etc. Other important items are : expansion of the State Observatory at Naini Tal, giving of grants-in-aid to music institutions, and promotion of art and culture.

25. It is proposed to utilize an amount of Rs 112.00 lakhs for these activities during the Fourth Plan period. The programme envisages purchase of preservative material, electric chemical duster, fire fighting equipment, etc. for the U.P. State Archives. The work regarding development and reorganization of Government College of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow, would continue during the Fourth Five Year Plan. An evaluation of the working of the U.P. State Observatory at Naini Tal will be undertaken before its further expansion during the Fourth Plan period. Grants for the promotion of Arts and music would continue to be given during the Fourth Five Year Plan as well.

State - Uttar Pradesh

ANNEXURE I

## TARGETS FOR EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES- FOURTH PLAN

(Rs. in lakhs)

Stage	1968-69	1973-74	1969-74	1969-70	Schooling facilities (%age)			
	Likely Position	Target	Addl.	(Proposed) addl.	State 1968-69	1973-74	1968	All India 1973-74
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<u>Classes I-V</u>								
Total	98.45	116.41	17.96	2.50	84.00	89.0	79	92
Boys	62.48	68.44	5.96	1.07	100 +	101.0	97	107
Girls	35.97	47.97	12.00	1.43	63.7	76.0	60	77
<u>Classes VI-VIII</u>								
Total	16.59	26.59	10.00	2.00	26.8	37.3	35	46
Boys	13.40	19.90	6.50	1.30	41.7	54.0	48	61
Girls	3.19	6.69	3.50	0.70	10.3	19.5	21	30
<u>Classes IX-XI</u>								
Total	9.30	15.30	6.00	1.20	12.8	17.8	19	25
Boys	7.71	11.71	4.00	0.80	2.0	26.0	28	35
Girls	1.59	3.59	2.00	0.40	4.5	8.7	9	13
University/College								
Total (Arts, Science & Commerce)	1.50	1.90	0.40	0.08				
Science Only	0.33	0.43	0.10	0.02				
<u>Teachers</u>								
<u>Elementary</u>								
No.	2,38,277	3,46,477	1,08,200	17,250				
%age Trained	87	98	98	50				
<u>Secondary</u>								
No.	39,311	59,311	20,000	4,000				
%age Trained	85	96	96	90				

## ANNEXURE II

UTTAR PRADESH  
FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

SCHEMewise OUTLAY

P. Name of the scheme	Fourth plan (1969-74)			1969-70		
	Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital	Foreign Exch.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(Rs. in lakhs)

Elementary Education(1) Pre-Primary Education(a) Opening of  
Institutions

Opening of pre-Primary classes in Govt. Girls Normal Schools	7.14	2.00	-	0.91	0.20	-
Grant-in-aid to unaided Pre-Primary Schools	15.70	-	-	2.54	-	-

(2) Expansion of Educa-  
-tional Facilities(a) For age-Group  
6-11

Grant for opening of Jr. Basic Schools in Rural Areas	587.10	-	-	37.37	-	-
Grant for appointment of additional teachers in Jr. Basic Schools in Rural areas.	2409.60	-	-	211.25	-	-
Grant for opening of Junior Basic Schools in Urban areas	448.15	-	-	23.96	-	-

	3	4	5	6	7	8
Grant for appointment of additional Teachers in Junior Basic Schools in Urban areas	223.18	-	-	7.32	-	-
Ad-hoc grant to Swavlambi schools	9.00	-	-	1.80	-	-
Grant-in-aid to Swavlambi Schools	60.00	-	-	-	-	-
<b>(b) For age group 11-14</b>						
<b>(i) Regular Courses</b>						
Grant for up-grading of Junior Basic Schools or opening of new Senior Basic Schools for boys by Zila Parishads in Rural areas.	752.20	-	-	82.80	-	-
Grant for upgrading of Junior Basic schools or opening of new Senior Basic Schools for girls by Zila Parishads in Rural areas.	540.30	-	-	47.70	-	-
Grant for up-grading of Junior Basic Schools or opening of Senior Basic Schools for girls by Municipal Boards in Urban Areas.	212.66	-	-	11.79	-	-
Grant to Senior Basic Schools for boys and girls which are not in receipt of grant-in-aid	264.20	-	-	9.00	-	-
Ad-hoc pre-grant to newly opened Senior Basic Schools in unserved areas.	20.00	-	-	2.00	-	-
Grant for appointment of additional teachers in Zila parishads Senior Basic Schools	188.99	-	-	8.55	-	-

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Grant for apptt. of addl. Teachers in Municipal Sr. Basic Schools	16.70	-	-	-	0.96	-	-
6. Opening of Govt. Sr. Basic Schools for Girls in remote/un-served areas.	81.35	65.50	-	-	4.14	3.28	-

ii) Continuation Courses

7. Grant for opening of continuation classes in selected Junior Basic Schools for girls in Rural Areas.	69.72	-	-	-	3.07	-	-
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Mid-Day meals for School Children

Expansion of CARE assisted BALAHAR Programme	20.00	-	-	-	3.87	-	-
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Science in Middle Schools

Grants for introduction of General Sc. in Sr. Basic Schools run by local Bodies including Municipal Boards and Private Managements	245.00	-	-	-	22.44	-	-
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Training of Sc. Teachers of Elementary Schools	0.72	-	-	-	0.72	-	-
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(6) Work Experience

Improvement of Agri-cultural Education at Sr. Basic stage	16.50	-	-	-	1.65	-	-
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(7) Libraries in Middle Schools

Grant for establishment of textbooks in libraries in Sr. Basic Schools	5.00	-	-	-	1.00	-	-
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>(8) Special Programmes for Girls Education</u>							
23.	Grant for Const.of qtrs. for Women Teachers of Jr.Basic Schools for Girls in Rural areas	40.00	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Grant for Const.of Sanitary Blocks for girls in mixed Jr.Basic Schools in rural areas.	3.00	-	-	0.30	-	-
25.	Const. of Hostels for Sr.Basic Schools for girls in Rural areas & Small Towns (spillover scheme)	0.62	0.62	-	0.62	0.62	-
26.	Grant for apptt. of Mothers in Mixed Jr. Basic Schools in Rural areas	15.40	-	-	0.40	-	-
<u>(9) Incentive Payment to Teachers</u>							
27.	Incentive to Elementary school teachers for improving their qualifications	2.00	-	-	0.30	-	-
<u>(10) Other Programmes</u>							
28.	Improvement of School bldgs. in rural areas	70.00	-	-	2.00	-	-
29.	Improvement of School Bldgs. in urban areas	9.00	-	-	0.63	-	-
30.	Grant for construction of bldgs. for schools in rural areas which no bldgs.	125.00	-	-	5.00	-	-
31.	Grant for const. of buildings for schools in urban areas which have no buildings	37.50	-	-	3.75	-	-
32.	Construction of buildings in connection with the opening of 102 Govt. Sr. Basic Schools (spillover scheme)	31.34	31.34	-	10.00	10.00	-
33.	Reduction in wastage and stagnation	100.00	-	-	10.00	-	-
Total Elementary Education		6627.57	99.46	-	517.84	14.10	-



2	3	4	5	6	7&	8
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Secondary Education

(1) Expansion of Education Facilities  
age-group 14-17.

(a) Regular Courses

Conversion of certain Government Junior High School for boys into H.S. and opening of Govt. H.S.S. for boys.	56.99	40.00	-	3.33	1.00	-
Conversion of certain Govt. Junior High Schools for girls to H.Schools	71.28	37.50	-	3.74	0.75	-
Conversion of certain Govt. High Schools (Boys/Girls) to High Schools.	118.98	62.50	-	7.07	3.00	-
Provision of additional staff in connection with the introduction of certain subjects/Opening of additional sections in the Govt. H.S. Schools.	35.00	14.90	-	1.93	0.40	-
Grant-in-aid to unaided Higher Secondary Schools.	464.80	-	-	9.00	-	-
Ad hoc grant for opening of new non-Govt. H.S. schools in unserved urban areas.	12.50	-	-	1.25	-	-

(2) Incentive payment and awards to teachers

Incentive to Secondary teachers for improving their qualifications	1.50	-	-	0.30	-	-
Provision of efficiency awards to school teachers	3.13	-	-	0.63	-	-

(5) Improvement of Schools

(b) Development of Selected schools

Liberalization of grant-in-aid to non-Govt. HSS. in respect of hill and backward areas of Mirzapur District.	15.00	-	-	1.00	-	-
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Provision of efficiency grant to aided H.S.Schools	7.50	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-
<u>(c) Provision in improvement of Science Education</u>								
4. Provision for providing Addl. facilities for the teaching of Sc. in certain Govt. H.S. Schools for boys & Girls (IX-XII) & construction of new science Lab. in certain Govt. H.S. Schools.	65.37	52.50	-	-	5.00	-	-	-
5. Improving the teaching facilities of Science in the existing aided H.S. Schools. Addition of Sc. Labs. supplementing the existing equipment & material.	107.07	-	-	-	10.30	-	-	-
6. Introduction of Sc. in certain Govt. H.S. Schools leaving Inter Classes (Spill over Scheme)	1.61	-	-	-	1.61	-	-	-
7. Const. of Sc. Labs. under the scheme for the development of Multipurpose Schools (Spill over Scheme)	0.22	0.22	-	-	0.22	0.22	-	-
8. Strengthening of Science Institute and preparation of instructional material etc. under UNICEF's Scheme	14.90	-	-	-	5.27	-	-	-
<u>(d) Other improvement in Schools</u>								
9. Improvement of the libraries of the Govt. H.S. schools	7.00	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-
10. Improvement of the libraries of the aided H.S.Schools	39.01	-	-	-	1.59	-	-	-
11. Building up of text books libraries in Govt. and non-Govt. H.S. Schools.	5.00	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	-
12. Grant to aided H.S. Schools for Addl.enrolment	50.02	-	-	-	3.60	-	-	-
13. Grant-in-aid to aided H.S. Schools for auditing of account.	51.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Strengthening of Govt. H.S. Schools for addl.enrolment	53.57	20.30	-	-	5.10	2.00	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
55.	Construction & Recondition- -in of bldgs. for the Govt. for boys and girls.	50.00	50.00	-	2.50	2.50	-
56.	Const. of bldgs. for existing Govt. H. S. S. for boys and girls (spill over scheme)	27.05	27.05	-	3.00	3.00	-
57.	Extension and electrification of existing buildings of Govt. H. S. Schools (spill over- scheme)	1.29	1.29	-	1.05	1.05	-
58.	Construction of bldgs. for Govt. Hr. Sec. schools for boys/girls and acquisition of land for 9 school (spill over scheme)	6.18	6.18	-	1.00	1.00	-
<u>(6) Special Programmes for Girls</u>							
59.	Const. of hostels for girls in Govt. H. S. Schools	3.75	3.75	-	0.15	0.15	-
60.	Const. of hostel buildings for girls in Sec. schools (spill over scheme)	4.66	4.66	-	0.66	0.66	-
61.	Improvement & prov. of special amenities for girls reading in boys Hr. Sec. schools	9.00	-	-	0.99	-	-
62.	Prov of buses for Govt. girls institutions	44.89	-	-	4.89	-	-
63.	Bus grant for girls institutions.	34.00	-	-	1.70	-	-
<u>(7) Scholarships/Freeships</u>							
64.	Prov. for award of addl. scholarships in classes VII and VIII.	40.00	-	-	1.68	-	-
65.	Prov. of addl. scholarships in classes IX to XII	50.00	-	-	2.13	-	-
66.	Aid to talented children for further studies in selected schools	5.07	-	-	0.24	-	-
67.	Provision of playgrounds in higher secondary schools	13.25	-	-	0.47	-	-

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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(11) Educational & Vocational Guidance Services.

8. Strengthening of Bureau of Psychology for training of career masters.	1.56	-	-	0.33	-	-	-
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(12) Others.  
(spill over schemes)

9. Upgrading of Govt. Jr. High Schools for girls to high school standards.	1.13	1.13	-	1.00	1.00	-	-
10. Upgrading of Govt. Jr. High schools for boys to high school standard.	2.36	2.36	-	0.50	0.50	-	-
11. Introduction of new subjects and opening of addl. sections in Govt. Hr. Sec. schools	1.09	1.09	-	0.80	0.80	-	-
12. Const of buildings at Varanasi in place of those transferred to Sanskrit University.	0.59	0.59	-	0.59	0.59	-	-
13. Upgrading of Govt. High schools to Inter standard	9.46	9.46	-	3.50	3.50	-	-

Total Secondary Education	1487.20	335.48	-	90.62	21.90	-	-
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III. University Education

) Expansion of facilities

(a) Collegiate Institutions

. Maintenance grant to new degree colleges and new facilities including education	155.00	-	-	15.00	-	-	-
. Strengthening of existing Govt. Degree colleges and opening of new one	100.00	62.28	-	7.00	0.50	-	-
. Opening of Govt. Degree colleges and expansion of existing Degree colleges (spill over scheme)	8.51	8.51	-	2.00	2.00	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>(b) Universities &amp; Research Institutions</u>							
77.	Development grants to universities	325.00	-	-	30.00	-	-
<u>(4) New Universities</u>							
78.	Establishment of Nainital University	60.00	-	-	1.00	-	-
<u>(5) Improvement of Colleges/Inst.</u>							
79.	Development Grant to non-Government Degree Colleges	270.00	-	-	8.00	-	-
80.	Merit Grant to Degree Colleges	3.75	-	-	0.75	-	-
81.	Special facilities for girls education in degree and post-graduate classes in science..	30.00	-	-	1.50	-	-
<u>(10) Rural Higher Education</u>							
82.	Rural Institutes	10.00	-	-	1.00	-	-
<u>11) Incentives payments and awards to Teachers</u>							
83.	Incentive to Degree Colleges, Teachers for improving their qualifications	1.25	-	-	0.25	-	-
<u>(12) Physical Education including sports in colleges/universities</u>							
84.	Grant-in-aid for providing Supdt. of Phy. Education in degree colleges	10.00	-	-	0.50	-	-
<u>(13) NCC</u>							
85.	Extension of NCC Scheme	5.00	-	-	0.50	-	-
86.	Cooperation lending Lib. in universities & colleges	24.00	-	-	1.00	-	-
87.	Loans to students going abroad for higher studies in science(non-Tech. subjects)	2.50	2.50	-	0.50	0.50	-

2	3	4	5	6	7	8
38. Travel grants for study abroad.	1.25	-	-	0.25	-	-
39. Travel grants for attending International Conference etc. outside India	1.25	-	-	0.5	-	-
Total University Education	1007.51	73.29	-	69.50	3.00	-

#### V. Teachers Training

##### A- Training of teachers for elementary schools

##### (a) Addl. seats to be created

40. Opening of Govt. C.T. Trg. Colleges for boys and girls for science and maths teachers	29.33	-	-	2.53	-	-
41. Increasing the annual intake of 3 Govt. Jr. Basic Trg. colleges	18.00	5.90	-	1.20	-	-
42. Increasing the annual intake of Govt. C.T. Colleges for Women, Lucknow and Modinagar (Meerut)	<del>7.00</del>	-	-	1.10	-	-
43. Increasing the annual intake of Govt. colleges of physical Education for boys and girls	3.15	1.82	-	-	-	-

##### b) Improvement of existing insttts.

44. Raising the status of Trg. insttts.	14.55	-	-	1.89	-	-
45. Prov. of addl. furniture & equipment for Govt. Normal schools and in-service trg. centres	3.60	-	-	1.80	-	-

##### Spill over Schemes

46. Const. of Bldgs. in connection with the scheme relating to Govt. Normal Schools & extension of training facilities	68.98	68.98	-	10.00	10.00	-
47. Prov. for extension of Govt. bldgs of existing elementary teachers training instt.	17.68	17.68	-	6.00	6.00	-
48. Const. & extension of bldgs. of existing Govt. Normal School	1.21	1.21	-	1.00	1.00	-

(g) State Institutes of Education

99. Strengthening of State Institute of Elementary Education	1.74	-	-	0.25	-	-
B - <u>Training of Teachers for Secondary Education</u>						
(a) <u>Addl. seats to be created</u>						
100. Introduction of L. T. course at Govt. Nursery Trg. College, Allahabad	10.50	6.50	-	1.25	0.50	-
101. Introduction of L. T. Course at Govt. college of Home Sc., Allahabad	1.40	-	-	-	-	-
102. Upgrading of Govt. College of Home Science, Allahabad to C. T. level (spill over scheme)	5.52	5.52	-	1.00	1.00	-
(b) <u>Improvement of existing Seats</u>						
103. Strengthening of Govt. Basic Trg. College, Varanasi	3.00	3.00	-	0.30	0.30	-
104. Strengthening of Govt. Constructive Trg. College, Lucknow	3.00	2.00	-	0.40	0.20	-
105. Strengthening of Govt. Central Pedagogical Institute Allahabad for remedial teaching course	6.42	1.50	-	1.11	0.15	-
106. Strengthening of Govt. Trg. (College for Women, Allahabad)	3.52	2.50	-	1.59	0.50	-
107. Upgrading - Strengthening of Basic Demonstration School attached to Govt. Central Pedagogical Institute, Allahabad of L. T. course	5.32	2.50	-	1.59	0.50	-
108. Strengthening of English Language Teaching Institute	3.63	2.50	-	0.37	0.21	-
<u>Others</u>						
109. Extension Service Centres	2.80	-	-	0.56	-	-
110. Provision of Stipends to Sc. graduates in L. T./B. T./B. Ed. Inst.	4.80	-	-	0.80	-	-

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Subsidy for Inter-State edul. excursions of Teachers/Trainees	0.50	-	-	-	0.10	-	-
12. Provision of publication of Wt. Research papers & Study.	5.00	-	-	-	1.00	-	-
Total Teachers Training	220.65	121.61	-	-	35.04	20.36	-
<u>. Adult Education</u>							
(i) Literacy Programme							
13. Adult literacy-cum-functional education	75.68	-	-	-	5.00	-	-
(2) <u>Libraries</u>							
(a) <u>Strengthening of Existing Libraries</u>							
14. Strengthening of State Central Library	2.50	1.50	-	-	-	-	-
15. Strengthening of the existing district library	4.37	1.80	-	-	-	-	-
16. Grant-in-aid to selected public Lib. in urban areas	25.00	-	-	-	1.00	-	-
Total Adult Education	107.55	3.30	-	-	6.00	-	-
<u>I. Other Educational Programmes</u>							
17. Provision for strengthening of the Directorate	22.21	-	-	-	3.06	-	-
18. Strengthening of the Statistical Units at Hq & Dt. offices	2.50	-	-	-	0.44	-	-
19. Strengthening of the Special audit Unit at the H. Q. office	10.75	-	-	-	2.18	-	-
20. Const. of Bldgs. for H. Q. office	20.00	20.00	-	-	1.00	1.00	-
21. Strengthening and Improvement of the Organisation for the publication of Textbooks	15.00	-	-	-	2.87	-	-
22. Creation of Science Cell in the Directorate for the UNICEF's science schemes.	1.47	-	-	-	0.27	-	-
(b) <u>Strengthening of Distt. Inspectorate</u>							
23. Creation of two New Regions for boys and girls at Jhansi and Faizabad	9.53	-	-	-	1.00	-	-
24. Prov. for strengthening of Educational organisation at Distt. and regional levels.	11.80	-	-	-	0.98	-	-



	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Creation of Posts of Distt. Inspectresses of Girls Schools	12.74	-	-	2.09	-	-	
Provision of Dy. Inspectors of Urdu Medium Schools	0.79	-	-	0.11	-	-	
Appointment of Science Promotion Officers at Regional level	19.06	-	-	2.01	-	-	
Prov. of Vehicles for the Regional and District Offices and Directorate	8.99	-	-	1.98	-	-	
Upgrading of 31 posts of DIOs for UPES Trg. Scales to UPES Sr. Scale of pay	1.45	-	-	0.14	-	-	
Strengthening of the Inspectorate of Sanskrit Pathshalas	1.27	-	-	0.26	-	-	
Prov. for Associate/Inspectresses of Schools in UPES Jr. Scale in Distts. where the No. of HSS is large	8.00	-	-	1.00	-	-	
Appointment of Sub.Dy. Inspectors of Schools	30.80	-	-	1.00	-	-	
Appointment of Asstt. Inspectress of girls Schools	15.00	-	-	0.52	-	-	
Creation of posts of posts of Dy. Inspectress of girls schools	7.84	-	-	0.90	-	-	
Strengthening of the Board of H.S. & Inter Edn. Allahabad	80.00	-	-	8.19	-	-	
Strengthening of the office of the Registrar, Departmental Exams. U.P., Allahabad	7.02	-	-	1.00	-	-	
(2) <u>Physical Education, sports and Youth Welfare</u>							
Promotion of physical education and youth welfare programmes	15.00	-	-	3.00	-	-	
Expansion of Bharat Scouts and Guides, U.P.	5.00	-	-	1.00	-	-	
(3) <u>Audio-Visual Education</u>							
Strengthening of Audio-Visual education Training Centre	5.02	-	-	-	-	-	

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Grant-in-aid to Audio Visual education trg. Centre	0.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Strengthening of Film Production Section	2.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>(4) Development of Hindi and Other Languages</u>							
12. Est. of Hindi teaching Institute	13.64	5.00	-	-	2.10	3.80	-
13. Development grant to Oriental Instts.	25.00	-	-	-	1.00	-	-
14. Pre-grant to Oriental Institu- -tions	10.50	-	-	-	0.50	-	-
15. Construction of buildings for existing Govt. Sanskrit Pathshala	0.37	0.37	-	-	0.20	0.20	-
16. Sports Schemes	40.00	-	-	-	2.00	-	-
Total other Educational Programmes	403.52	25.37	-	-	40.80	1.80	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>VII. CULTURAL PROGRAMMES</b>							
47.	Expansion of U.P. State Archives	5.60	0.80	0.40	0.40	-	0.04
48.	Reorganisation of Government College of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow	8.00	2.00	-	0.60	-	-
49.	Reorganisation of Archaeology	6.00	1.60	-	0.50	-	-
50.	Grant for the expansion and development of Lalit Kala Academy	12.60	5.60	-	0.50	-	-
51.	Development of Bhatkhande College of Hindustani Music	4.80	1.17	-	0.40	-	-
52.	Expansion of U.P. State Observatory, Nainital	41.00	8.16	22.41	16.50	3.25	11.25
53.	Grant for the development and expansion of U.P. Sangeet Natya Bharti, Lucknow	15.20	5.60	-	0.50	-	-
54.	Grant for the promotion of Art and Music Institutions	4.00	-	-	0.10	-	-
55.	Establishment of Directorate of Cultural Affairs	2.80	-	-	0.50	-	-
56.	Reorganisation and development of Museums	12.00	3.00	-	1.00	-	-
<b>Total: VII Cultural programmes</b>		<b>112.00</b>	<b>27.93</b>	<b>22.81</b>	<b>21.00</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>11.29</b>
<b>Total for General Education</b>		<b>9966.00</b>	<b>86.44</b>	<b>22.81</b>	<b>70.80</b>	<b>64.41</b>	<b>11.29</b>
Centrally Sponsored Schemes (State share). Production of books in Hindi at University stage.		25.00	-	-	5.00	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>9991.00</b>	<b>86.44</b>	<b>22.81</b>	<b>75.80</b>	<b>64.41</b>	<b>11.29</b>



FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN  
(GENERAL EDUCATION)

WEST BENGAL

- Part I Report of the Working Group
- Part II Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan of  
General Education for West Bengal State

Annexures

- I Selected Targets for expansion of facilities
- II Financial Implications of Schemes-included  
in the Plan.
- III Sectoral Financial Outlays in the old  
and new Fourth Plan.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI

Report of the Working Group on the  
Fourth Plan programmes in General Education  
in West Bengal State, held on 22nd November,  
1968, in the Ministry of Education, New Delhi.

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The Working Group on General Education met  
on 22nd November, 1968 in the Ministry of Education  
to discuss the Fourth Plan programmes in General  
Education of West Bengal State.

Present :

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

1. Shri J.P.Naik .....Chairman
2. Shri R.S. Chitkara
3. Mrs. V. Mukhy
4. Mrs. S. Doraiswami
5. Shri C.K. Mullick

PLANNING COMMISSION

6. Shri D.P. Nayar
7. Dr. S.N. Saraf
8. Shri J.C. Saxena

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

9. Dr. (Miss) Kamudi

NATIONAL ARCHIVE OF INDIA

10. Shri K.D. Bhargava

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

11. Shri R.K. Chhabra

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANISATION

12. Shri P.P. Dhawan

N.C.C. DIRECTORATE

13. Col. Dwarka Dass

STATE REPRESENTATIVES

14. Dr. B. Dutta
15. Shri S.C. Chakrabarty

I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

1.1 The size of the old Fourth Plan of West Bengal  
was about 493 crores, out of which General Education

was allocated about Rs. 77 crores or about 15.6 %.

The new Fourth Plan is of the size of Rs. 584 crores, out of which the educational outlay proposed is Rs. 77.2 crores or about 13 per cent.

1.2 The Group was of the view that the Plan proposed by the State Government is the minimum that is required to maintain the existing tempo of educational development in the State and should be safeguarded under all circumstances.

1.3 However, the Working Group was of the view that the proposed plan of Rs. 77 crores contained many serious gaps, both quantitative and qualitative. The State Government should try to plug these gaps by raising additional resources which should be earmarked for educational programmes, e.g. the enrolment of children at the primary stage. The Group urged the State Department to explore the possibilities of raising such earmarked resources as was being done in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

## II. SECTORWISE OBSERVATIONS

2.1 Elementary Education : - It was noted that due to a revision of population figures, the percentage of enrolment in various age-groups had registered a fall. For instance, the age-group 6 to 11, percentage of enrolment which stood at 80 has to be reduced now to 72.7. This implies the need for a much larger effort in the Fourth Plan.

2.2 The State proposed to enrol 15.05 lakh children during the New Fourth Plan raising the percentage to 85. Past trends of enrolment, however, indicate that this proposed figure of 15.05 lakh is on the low side. In the State of West Bengal, there would be no difficulty in reaching the target of 95% enrolment in this age group by 1973-74 without any special drive and that the availability of resources was the only factor that determined the achievement or otherwise of this target. The Working Group was strongly of the view that the figures of enrolment should be revised upwards and more realistic. West Bengal has never lagged behind the all-India average of enrolment at this stage. Since this will reach 92 per cent at the end of the Fourth Plan, a reasonable target for West Bengal should be 95%. Additional finances necessary for this purpose should be provided in the plan itself or by raising additional resources as indicated earlier. For the present, however, the Group accepted the provision of Rs. 10.57 crores for this programme.

2.3 The State Plan had provided an amount of Rs. 248 lakhs for additional educational facilities in Calcutta and the industrial areas. The Working Group emphasized the importance of this programme and considered that this should be treated as a programme of high priority.

2.4 In the age group 11 to 14, the State proposed to enrol 4.46 lakh additional children reaching a percentage of 40 by 1973-74 (all India percentage 46). In view of the fact that in the past few years, the state had registered, on an average, an additional enrolment of 80,000 children per year, the Group felt that the provision of Rs. 4.46 lakhs was an underestimate and should be raised at least to 6 lakhs children. Here, as in the age-group 6-11, West Bengal should be above the national average.

2.5 The Group noted the fact that the State Govt. proposed to add Class V to primary schools wherever a demand existed. In this context, the Group observed that the Junior high school system as it obtained in West Bengal presented the best model of upper primary education in the country. The group was therefore, anxious that this pattern should not be broken up by shifting class V indiscriminately to primary schools. On the other hand, the present pattern of Junior high schools should be strengthened and expanded wherever possible. The State Govt. representatives pointed out that the intention of this programme was to add class V only to such primary schools as were expected to expand to the full elementary status with Classes I to VIII. The Group also noted that the proportion of upper primary to lower primary schools was about 1:6 or 1:7 in the State. The Working Group increased the allocation for providing additional facilities for the age group 11 to 14 from the proposed to Rs. 824 lakhs to Rs. 872 lakhs.



2.6 The Working Group increased the provision of Rs. 12 lakhs made for programmes for reducing wastage and stagnation to Rs. 33 lakhs and suggested that the State might undertake pilot projects in this regard in the light of the recommendations of the National Seminar on Wastage and Stagnation.

2.7. It was noted that the mid-day meal programme contemplated in the Fourth Plan provided for feeding 35 lakhs children.

2.8 The total allocation for Elementary education would be Rs. 34.50 crores as against the proposed Rs. 33.90 crores.

2.9 Secondary Education :- The Group noted the fact that the State Govt. had accepted the pattern of education recommended by the Education Commission, namely, that of 10+2+3. The State Govt. hoped to begin the introduction of this pattern from the next year. At present more than 50% of the secondary schools in the State were of the higher secondary pattern. Out of these higher secondary schools, more than 80% were in Calcutta and the neighbouring areas. Even outside the Calcutta area, most of the higher secondary schools were located in the towns. The question, therefore, of adding class XII was largely an urban problem and depended upon the availability of accommodation. Therefore, the State Govt. proposed to locate XI or XII either in the school or in the college according to the conditions obtaining in each institution. The Group noted that this was a typical and interesting situation emphasizing the need for a great deal of flexibility in the adoption of the revised pattern of education, and observed that the Central Govt. should watch the experiment and study the details of this programme closely.

2.10 The Group observed that the system of grant-in-aid to secondary schools presented a peculiar problem in the State of West Bengal. As many as 600 schools upgraded since 1963 had not so far been brought under the grant in aid system and they would continue to remain out of the regular grant-in-aid system even at the end of the new Fourth Plan i.e. 10 years after they were upgraded. This was a very unhappy situation. Besides, the system of deficit grant followed in the State was defective in many respects and needed review and revision. In fact, only 5 States in

.../-

the country were still following the deficit grant system and there was a general trend to discard it, as was being done in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. The Working Group was, therefore, of the view that this grant-in-aid system in the state should be rationalised and all the secondary schools should be brought into this revised system. A Study Group should be set up for this purpose and the Centre would be happy to assist in examining this problem and working out various alternative methods of rationalising grant-in-aid. For the present, the Working Group recommended a token provision of Rs. 1 crore for bringing at least those institutions upgraded open till the end of the Third Plan into the grant-in-aid system.

2.11 The Group felt that the amount of Rs. 959 lakhs proposed for the age-group 16 to 18 was somewhat excessive and suggested that the amount of Rs. 100 lakhs proposed for bringing in additional schools under the grant-in-aid system mentioned in para 2.6 could be adjusted within this figure.

2.12. The provision of Rs. 162 lakhs made for the improvement of conditions of service of secondary school staff should be taken to the non-plan sector.

2.13 The total allocation for secondary education would now be at Rs. 1605 lakhs as against Rs. 1767 lakhs proposed.

2.14 University Education :- It was noted that the provision of Rs. 350 lakhs made for the development of

universities excluded the Agriculture Faculty of Kalyani University which would be the responsibility of the Agriculture Department which, in future, would be the link Department for the University.

2.15 The provision of Rs 53 lakhs for the improvement of service conditions of colleges teachers should be taken to the non-plan side.

2.16 The total outlay for University Education would, therefore be Rs 982 lakhs. as against Rs 1035 lakhs proposed.

2.17 Teacher Training : The following two programmes were accepted in respect of Teacher Training :-

- |     |  |        |       |
|-----|--|--------|-------|
| (a) | Improvement and expansion of Teacher Training at the Primary Stage | Rs 150 | lakhs |
| (b) | Improvement of Teacher Training at the Secondary stage             | Rs 159 | lakhs |

The Group noted that trained teachers in West Bengal numbered only 45% in primary schools and 35% in secondary schools. The Group noted that the State Government had already drawn up a well-conceived programme for tackling this situation. Since the normal procedure of full-time courses would not be able to meet with the situation, the State Government proposed to organise part-time courses for untrained teachers. This was a very interesting and large-scale experiment undertaken by the State which deserved to be studied by a team from the Centre. The Group suggested that this team should study this question and the measure being taken on the spot and bring out a report for the benefit of other States.

#### Social Education

2.18 The Group accepted the provision of Rs 146 lakhs proposed for Social Education.

#### Other Educational Programmes:

2.19 Under other Educational Programmes, it was seen that the State Plan provided for Rs 71 lakhs for the expansion of N.C.C. Taking the committed expenditure into consideration, the Working Group felt that an amount of Rs 41 lakhs would be adequate to take care of the expansion part of N.C.C. and the alternative programmes of N.S.C. and N.S.O.

2.20 As regards the provision of Rs 143 lakhs which included the cost of construction of a Stadium at Calcutta, the Group appreciated the need for such a Stadium and also the necessity of the State Department being in charge of this project. At the same time, since this project would bring in profit which could be ploughed back for the improvement of physical education and sports, the Group recommended that the amount required for the Calcutta scheme could be treated as loan.

2.21 The State Government had provided Rs 10 lakhs for the expansion and strengthening of educational administration. The Group was strongly of the view that this was very inadequate, especially in the context of the fact that the State Government has uptill now given a very low priority to educational administration. The State Department has worked out a very detailed scheme of strengthening and streamlining educational administration in the State and it was learnt that a three-man committee had also been set up to go into it and work out the financial implications. The Group recommended that this should be given priority and implemented without delay. The Working Group considered it imperative, in the interest of educational development in the State, to increase the provision made for this purpose to Rs 100 lakhs.

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2.22 The State Institute of Science was at present located in the University of Burdwan. The Working Group noted that this location has not/very happy in practice since there was very little contact between the Institute and the schools, and the personnel and physical facilities of the University were not being made available to the State Institute of Science to the extent desired. The Group observed that while facilities and expertise available in universities should be mobilised for deepening science knowledge of teachers through inservice programme or a curricular revision, there were certain other aspects particularly, regarding the training of primary school teachers and the upgrading and revision of primary school curricula where university involvement had not much contribution to make. The Group, therefore, suggested that, instead of multiplying various institutions in different places, the Institute of Science Education, the Bureau of Vocational and Psychological Research and the State Institute of Education should be brought to Calcutta under the Departmental control and developed as one integrated body. The Board of Secondary Education should be brought into direct contact with this re-organised institute of education, since the present divorce between the Board and these institutes was a loss to both the Board and the school system. The re-organised State Institute of Education, as suggested above, should be placed under a sufficiently senior officer and all the

/proved

resources available in Jadavpur and Calcutta Universities, Government Honours Colleges and the training institutions in Calcutta should be made available for the programmes of the Institute. The Working Group suggested a provision of Rs 86 lakhs for the Reorganised State Institute of Education.

2.23 The allocation for 'Other Educational Programmes' would, therefore, be Rs 640 lakhs as against the proposed Rs 494 lakhs.

Cultural Programmes:

2.24 The provision of Rs 87 lakhs for Cultural Programmes was accepted.

2.25 The programmes of Social Welfare and Special education and the provision of Rs 64 lakhs made for this programme should be shown in the plan schemes under the Social Welfare.

III. FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS

3.1 The total allocation for General Education would remain at Rs 72.28 crores as proposed. The allocation of Rs 1084.20 lakhs for 1969-70 proposed by the State Government was accepted.

3.2 In this context, the Group reiterated the importance of improving the service conditions of teachers and urged that the provision of Rs 215 lakhs made for this purpose for Secondary and University teachers should be provided in the non-plan side on a priority basis.

3.3 The details of allocations suggested by the State Government and those recommended by the Working Group may be seen in the attached statement.

ALLOCATIONS FOR THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN - WEST BENGAL

(Rs in lakhs)

S e c t o r	Fourth Plan 1969-70-1973-74			1969-70 Plan		
	Allocations proposed by the State Government	Allocations suggested by the Working Group	Increase (+) Decrease (-)	Allocations proposed by the State Government	Allocations Recommended by the Working Group	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Elementary Education	3397.00	3459.00	+ 69.00(1)	508.50	520.90	+ 12.40
Secondary Education	1767.00	1605.00	- 162.00(2)	265.05	233.00	- 32.05
University Education	1035.00	982.00	- 53.00(3)	155.25	147.30	- 7.95
Teacher Training	309.00	309.00	-	46.35	46.35	-
Social Education	146.00	146.00	-	21.90	21.90	-
Other Educational Programmes	494.00	640.00	+ 146.00(4)	74.10	101.70	+ 27.60
Cultural Programmes	87.00	87.00	-	13.05	13.05	-
Grand Total :	<u>7228.00</u>	<u>7228.00</u>	-	<u>1084.20</u>	<u>1084.20</u>	-

(1) Is due to increase in the provision for additional enrolment in the age-group 11-14 (Para 2.4) and for programmes of reducing wastage and stagnation (Para 2.6)

(2) and

(3) Is due to transfer of an amount of Rs 162 lakhs and Rs 53 lakhs respectively to the non-plan side ( Para 2.13 & 2.15)

(4) Is due to an increase in the provision for Strengthening Educational Organisation Administration and Strengthening of the State Institute of Education (Para 2.21-2.22)

## PART II

### OUTLINE OF THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN OF GENERAL EDUCATION FOR THE STATE OF WEST BENGAL.

In the draft Fourth Five Year Plan of the Government of West Bengal, prepared in October, 1966, for the years 1966-71 the size of the Education Plan was Rs.77.72 crores. This Plan was not, however, finalised and instead we had three Plans for the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69. The expenditure for 1966-67 and 1967-68 was Rs.547.88 lakhs and 616.07 lakhs respectively. The revised Plan provision for the current year, i.e. 1968-69 is Rs.682.00 lakhs. In other words, the total Plan expenditure during the three years will be of the order of 18.46 crores which works out a little over 6 crores a year.

The present draft Fourth Five Year Plan on Education (1969 -74) provides for a total outlay of Rs.77.22 crores. In other words, the present Plan is more or less of the same size as was the original draft Fourth Five Year Plan. With the limited resources available during the three annual Plans, the anticipated targets could not be achieved. In fact, our activities were more or less limited to the continuation of the schemes of the Third Plan and we could provide very little towards the execution of new schemes. The present Plan schemes have been drawn up keeping in view the guide-lines formulated by the Planning Commission.

The break-up of the money-figure under different heads

of development is given below :-

I. <u>General Education</u>		
1. Elementary Education	...	Rs. 33.90 crores
2. Secondary Education	...	Rs. 17.67 crores
3. University and Collegiate Education.	...	Rs. 10.35 crores
4. Teachers' Training (Elementary & Secondary).	...	Rs. 3.09 crores
5. Social Education	...	Rs. 1.46 crores
6. Other Education	...	Rs. 5.58 crores
		<hr/>
		Rs. 72.05 crores
I. Technical Education	...	Rs. 4.30 crores
II. Cultural Programme	...	Rs. .87 crores
		<hr/>
	TOTAL :	Rs. 77.22 crores
		<hr/>

The objective and the broad features of the development schemes under different heads are indicated below :-

By the end of the year 1968-69, the enrolment in the primary level could reach 43.60 lakhs which according to the revised formula adopted for the calculation of the child-population of the corresponding age-group is 72.71%.

The enrolment target fixed by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan is 58.65 lakhs. The total population of the State is expected to reach 4.93 crores by the end of 1969-74, and the total population of the age-group 6 to 11 will be 69.46 lakhs. So, the coverage will be 85% by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The additional enrolment of 15 lakhs during the Fourth Plan is proposed to be achieved by setting up new schools and also by opening second shifts in the existing schools wherever possible and also by taking special measures for encouraging enrolment of girls and



children of backward areas and communities. It is also proposed to take measures for progressively eliminating wastage and stagnation.

Primary education is free throughout the State and Compulsion has also been introduced in all the districts excepting Purulia. It is proposed to introduce compulsion in this district also during this Plan period.

As regards urban areas, free and compulsory primary education has already been introduced in 13 municipalities so far. Compulsion is proposed to be introduced in the remaining 77 municipalities during this Plan period. In the Calcutta area where the percentage of enrolment is even lower than the over-all position of the State, it is proposed to start 250 new primary schools during the Plan period.

To accommodate additional children in the existing schools, it is proposed to open additional shifts, wherever possible. Wherever possible, such extra shift will be managed by the existing staff with additional remuneration.

Books, writing materials, etc. are being supplied free to the needy children at the primary stage. This scheme is proposed to be liberalised further during the Fourth Plan.

A scheme for the supply of mid-day meals is also proposed to be expanded during this Plan period. The

Department of Relief & Social Welfare of this State has taken up, in co-operation with the CARE, a programme for feeding school-children in the rural areas. This scheme is also being executed by the Education Department of this State Government. It is expected that the total coverage by the end of the **Fourth** Plan would be about 35 lakhs.

#### Middle stage

Enrolment achieved under this age-group by 1968-69 is 9.90 lakhs covering a little over 32% of the total population of this age-group. It is proposed to increase this enrolment to 14.36 lakhs (coverage - 40%).

It has been indicated that the programme of universal education for all children upto the age of 14 years would be achieved by 1990-91 at the latest. The education of girls has already been made free throughout the State upto class VIII. Free education is being extended to girl-students upto class V in the rural areas by adding class V in the existing 4 class primary schools. It is proposed to convert 500 class III schools into class V schools per year during the Fourth Plan.

#### Secondary Education

Total outlay proposed under this head is Rs.17.67 crores. Enrolment at higher secondary level at the end of 1968-69 will be 8.45 lakhs and this figure is proposed

to be raised to about 8 lakhs by the end of this Fourth Five Year Plan. For this additional coverage it is proposed to start during this Plan 500 new Secondary schools with class IX & X largely by upgrading the existing Junior High Schools.

With a view to the implementation of the Education Commission's recommendations for adding class XII to Higher Secondary Schools, it is proposed to improve the existing teaching facilities of Science and other diversified courses in the selected Higher Secondary Schools and for this purpose it is proposed to provide additional accommodation, equipments, furnitures and additional laboratory facilities etc.

Besides providing additional schools, various other measures have also been proposed for qualitative improvement in the standard of teaching in Secondary Schools. A sum of Rs.41 lakhs has been provided as State Government's contribution towards the scheme for improvement of science teaching in Secondary Schools as counter fund for execution of the UNICEF Programme of assistance for science education in Secondary Schools.

#### Special Schemes for Girls

Provision for residential accommodation of teachers, hostel accommodation for students and various other measures for encouragement of enrolment of girls that were taken up during the last Plan would also be continued during the present Plan, with larger provision.

### Teachers' Training (Elementary & Secondary)

A total provision of Rs.1.50 crores has been made for development of teachers' training facilities under Elementary Education and a sum of Rs.1.59 crores under Secondary Education.

Total number of training institutions at the primary level is now (1968-69) 46 with an annual intake capacity of 6305. It is proposed to take up schemes for further expansion of teaching facilities by the setting up of new institutions and development of the existing ones and also by introduction of part-time courses.

At the Secondary level is proposed to set up 9 Post-Graduate Training Colleges with an intake of 200 in each and also to provide 1800 additional seats in the existing training colleges. By 1968-69 there will be about 32,000 untrained teachers below the age of 40. During the Fourth Five Year Plan about 25,000 untrained teachers will have to be appointed. The intake in the existing Post-Graduate Training Colleges is about 4000. During the Fourth Five Year Plan it is expected that with this additional intake of 3600 about 50% of the untrained teachers would be trained. The percentage of trained teachers at present being a little over 35%. In order to remove the backlog of untrained teachers it is also proposed to draw up schemes of Correspondence Courses with the co-operation of the Universities.

### University Education

A substantial expansion of the facilities of Post-Graduate education in the existing Universities, specially in Science, has been envisaged in this Plan. The University Grants Commission on the recommendation of the Visiting Committee appointed for assessment of the requirements of the Universities during the Fourth Plan period, has accepted the development proposals of the Universities of Calcutta, Jadavpur, Burdwan, North Bengal and Rabindra Bharati and promised financial assistance on conditions that the State Government would make the matching contribution towards the schemes upto 1970-71 and thereafter the entire recurring liability when the UGC's assistance ceases. The State Government has decided to match this development expenditure with the UGC to the extent possible under the Plan provision and also to accept the recurring liability for their maintenance.

### Collegiate Education

Due to increase in pressure for admission in Colleges, there has been steady increase in the number of colleges in the State during the Third Plan period and also during the subsequent years. It is proposed to provide adequate measures for further development of educational facilities at the collegiate level by (i) establishment of new Government Colleges and Sponsored Colleges and (ii) development of existing sponsored Colleges.

It is also proposed to take up further schemes for construction of Principal's and Staff's quarters for Government and Government Sponsored Colleges and for construction of students' hostels.

Various schemes taken up during the last Plan for the qualitative improvement in the standard of teaching at the Degree level by providing improved facilities for Schemes teaching in Muffassil colleges and also additional facilities in Science subjects will be continued with increased provision during this Plan period.

Special schemes for girls' education provided for construction of hostels, residential accommodation and other amenities to women teachers.

#### Social Education

The proposed outlay under this head is Rs.1.46 crores. The most important item under this head is Adult Literacy Programme.

Under the Pilot Project Scheme for adult education inaugurated in 1965-66 two types of institutions for the intensive drive against illiteracy were started during 1966-67 and 350 Adult Literacy Schools were established each under a voluntary teacher. 500 one-teacher Pathshalas were set up in backward areas of the State where paid teachers were employed for adults.

According to 1961-Census figures West Bengal literacy was 29.3 percent. It is expected that by the

end of 1968-69 this figure would go up to 35%. The literacy figure at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan may reach 50%. It is expected that by the efforts made during the current Plan, the total number of adults illiterates made literate would be at the rate of about 2,60,000 every year in addition to the 70,000 who attained literacy under the existing scheme.

A scheme for adult high school provides for a four years course preparing students for the School Final Examination of the Board of Secondary Education. At present there are 32 such schools and 200 students appear at the School Final Examination every year. Others take examination given by the school and get a certificate. It is proposed to set up, during the Fourth Five Year Plan, 200 more Adult Schools with an average enrolment of 100 students per school.

#### Development of Library Services :

It is proposed to set up about 150 rural libraries and 8 area libraries and 2 sub-divisional libraries during this Plan. It is also proposed to set up 3 Area, 4 Zonal libraries in the Calcutta area for providing reading room facilities for the general public and also special library facilities to children, women and new literates.

#### Preparation of Books for Adult Literates and New Literates:

Under this scheme it is proposed to help voluntary organisations in preparing and publication of books for literates, adults and new literates. The books prepared for the new literates at the literacy workshop which still remain to be published are also proposed to be brought out.

Audio-Visual Education: Under this scheme it is proposed to improve film library by appointing additional staff and by providing adequate fund for purchase of film. The number of mobile Audio-Visual

Units in West Bengal is now 34. It is proposed to set up 5 more audio-visual units during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Re-organisation of Janata Colleges :

It is proposed to re-organise the Janata College of Banipur as Training Centre for Social Education of teachers through courses of three months' duration which are to be run during the year. Janata College at Kalimpong is proposed to be converted into librarianship Training Centre. Two courses of 6 months' duration are proposed to be administered throughout the year.

Development of Training Centres :

In order to provide for facilities for Librarianship Training Courses for Women Librarians of rural areas of the State, it is proposed to sponsor one training centre for 20 trainees and for running two courses per year.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan some schemes have also been included for further liberalisation of the facilities accorded for the training of librarians at the existing training centres and a regular course of deputation of untrained graduate librarians for training under the scheme is envisaged.

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Other Educational Programmes :

This sub-head includes schemes under Physical Education including N.C.C., Social Welfare and other miscellaneous schemes higher priority being given to primary education and greater emphasis laid on the development of teaching facilities at the school level. It has not been possible to make substantial provision under this sub-head. Schemes are more or less continuation schemes of the Third Five Year Plan.

Strengthening and Re-organisation of the Head-Quarters and District Organisations.

Organisation for educational administration and control of expenditure on grants-in-aid to different educational institutions are in overall charge of the Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal. Shortly after independence the posts of Divisional Inspectors were abolished. As a result the administration became centralised in the office of the Director of Public Instruction at one end and grants-in-aid to schools and colleges and other institutions are dealt with at the Central Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

The Three Five Year Plans have introduced a large number of new schemes under which grants have to be distributed and the volume of public expenditure for these schemes has been increasing every year. The

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extent of increase in the volume of work will be evident from the fact that the direct expenditure of the State Government on education was Rs 3.07 crores in 1950-51 and the figures rose to Rs 16.76 crores in 1960-61 and this is likely to reach Rs 45 crores during the current financial year (1968-69). In spite of this increase the organisation of the Director of Public Instruction, however, remained practically static since the end of the Second Five Year Plan and the pressure of work has been increasing from year to year.

As an impact of all these development schemes the work at the district level also has increased manifold. In order to cope with this additional work, a scheme for reorganisation of the entire set up has been drawn up. The broad features of this scheme of expansion and re-organisation are indicated below :

The re-organisation aims at firstly strengthening of the Headquarters staff and also for setting up of Zonal Offices to coordinate between the Directorate and the District level offices.

At Present the Director of Public Instruction is assisted by some Deputy Directors and Chief Inspectors. It is proposed to create the posts of <sup>4</sup> Joint Directors of Public Instruction, one in charge of administration, one in charge of college one in charge of school education

charge  
certain specified matters in his/subject to overall  
control of the Director of Public Instruction.

charge of  
ferent/adequate  
legation of  
ers th the  
ty Directors.  
Each Joint Director will have under him a number  
of Deputy Directors/who will be in the West Bengal  
Senior Educational Service is contemplated. /branches

The posts of the Chief Inspectors who are also  
member of the West Bengal Senior Educational Service  
will be redesiagned as Deputy Directors.

There will be Assistant Directors who will be  
officers of the West Bengal Educational Service.

Another important item is the creation of independent  
Accounts Units with a Chief Accounts Officer of the rank  
of Deputy Accountant General to be assisted by an ade-  
quate number of Accounts Officers and Assistant Accounts  
Officers.

Re. organisation at the District Level :

The present charge of 16 districts is proposed to  
be re-distributed into 23 educational districts and for  
this purpose larger districts will be split up into  
smaller one in charge of Primary Education, one incharge  
of Units. In each district/Secondary Education and  
the third incharge of Women's Education and Social  
Education. All of them will be officers of the  
West Bengal Education Service, the Senior most among

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∟ these will be 3 Education officers, one in charge of Primary  
Education, one in charge of

them will be made responsible for coordination of work in the district.

Each District will also have an Accounts Officer and a District Organiser of Physical Education and Health Education.

The cadres of Assistant Educational Inspectors will also be adequately strengthened to enable the officers of this category to work as effective supervisors of school education in the district.

Between the Central Office of the Director of Public Instruction and the District Office there will be 6 Regional Offices each in charge of a West Bengal Senior Educational Service Officer. Each Regional Office will have jurisdiction over a group of districts. Necessary delegation of powers will be made to these Zonal Officers so that all-normal cases of grants of educational institutions may be dealt with at the regional office. Each regional office will be assisted by one or two West Bengal Educational Service officers and some other staff.

level. Each regional

The overall financial position for implementing the scheme is under examination. It is proposed to implement the scheme in stages during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

State-  
West BengalTargets for Educational facilities-Fourth Plan

(In lakhs of Rs)

Stage	1968-69 Likely Position	1973-74 Targets	1969-74 Addition -al	1969-70 Proposed Additional	Schooling facilities (percentage)			
					State		All India	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	1968-69	1973-74	1968-69	1973-74
<u>Classes I-V</u>								
Total	45.60	58.65	15.05	2.74	72.7	**85.0	79	92
Boys	27.06	33.15	6.09	1.19			97	107
Girls	16.54	25.50	8.96	1.55	55.4	75.0	60	77
<u>Classes VI-VIII</u>								
Total	9.90	14.36	4.46*	0.83	32.2	40.0	35	46
Boys	6.83	8.69	1.86	0.38			48	61
Girls	3.07	5.67	2.50	0.45	20.0	30.0	21	30
<u>Classes IX-XI</u>								
Total	5.45	8.02	2.57	0.46	20.0	24.8	19	25
Boys	4.24	5.76	1.52	0.27			28	35
Girls	1.21	2.26	1.05	0.19	9.0	14.0	9	13
University/ Collegiate Art, Commerce and Science.	1.72	2.15	0.43	0.08				
Science only/	0.50	0.60	0.10	0.02				

\* Rased by the Working Group  
to 6.00 lakhs.Rased by the Working Group to  
\*\*95 per cent.

(2)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<u>Teachers</u>								
Elementary	1,14,610	1,52,255	37,645	6,850				
No.								
%age Trained	45.2	50.0	.65	63				
Secondary								
No	63,550	85,000	21,450	3,450				
%age trained	38.0	50.0	86	77				

ANNEXURE-II

SCHEMewise OUTLAYS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE  
FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN OF WEST BENGAL

S.No	Name of Scheme/ Sector	Fourth Plan Outlay			1969-70		
		Total	Cap- tai	Foreign Exchange	Total	Cap.	F.E
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(Rs in in lakhs)							
<u>I. Elementary Education</u>							
1.	Provision of additional facilities for the age group 6-11.	1057.00	--	--	158.55	--	--
2.	Provision of part-time extension courses in rural areas.	82.00	--	--	12.30	--	--
3.	Additional provision of Primary Schools in Calcutta and in urban areas.	248.00	--	--	37.20	--	--
4.	Additional provision of Day Schools in other Municipal areas.	248.00	--	--	37.20	--	--
5.	Expansion of facilities for age group 11-14.	872.00	--	--	132.60	--	--
6.	Improvement programmes in Elementary Education.	266.00	--	--	40.15	--	--
7.	Residential accommodation to Teachers of Primary Schools.	10.00	10.00	--	1.00	1.50	--
8.	Terminal benefits to Teachers and incentive payments.	89.00	--	--	13.35	--	--
9.	Provision of free books for children.	220.00	--	--	33.00	--	--
10.	Midday meals.	113.00	--	--	16.95	--	--
11.	Special programmes for girl educations.	254.00	--	--	38.10	--	--
<u>Total Elementary Education--</u>		<u>3459.00</u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>520.90</u>	<u>1.50</u>	<u>---</u>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>II. SECONDARY EDUCATION</b>							
1. Expansion of Educational facilities in the agegroup 14-16	427.00	4.50	-	57.00	0.78	-	-
2. Expansion of facilities for the age group 16-18	859.00	12.55	-	128.15	2.78	-	-
3. Improvement of quality	12.00	-	-	1.80	-	-	-
4. Incentive payment to teachers	41.00	-	-	6.15	-	-	-
5. Scholarships etc.	8.00	-	-	1.20	-	-	-
6. Residential accommodation for students	12.00	12.00	-	1.80	1.80	-	-
7. Residential accommodation for teachers	36.00	36.00	-	5.40	5.40	-	-
8. Sainik Schools	28.00	3.00	-	4.20	2.00	-	-
9. Science in secondary schools	41.00	-	-	6.15	-	-	-
10. Special programme for girls education	141.00	20.00	-	21.15	2.00	-	-
<b>TOTAL: SECONDARY EDUCATION</b>	<b>1605.00</b>	<b>93.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>233.00</b>	<b>14.76</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**III. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION:**

1. Development of University	350.00	50.00	-	52.50	9.00	-	-
2. Development of Colleges	263.00	74.50	-	39.45	10.50	-	-
3. Educational facilities for needy students	7.00	-	-	1.05	-	-	-
4. Housing of college students	30.00	-	-	4.50	-	-	-
5. Amenities to college teachers	32.00	-	-	4.80	-	-	-
6. Additional facilities for science in degree Colleges	58.00	-	-	8.70	-	-	-
7. Library and Reading Room facilities	30.00	7.00	-	4.50	1.00	-	-
8. Expansion of Hons' facilities/Science and Humanities	55.00	-	-	8.25	-	-	-
9. Stipends for meritorious students	6.00	-	-	0.90	-	-	-
10. Incentive payment to College Teachers	7.00	-	-	1.05	-	-	-
11. Special Programmes for girls	144.00	32.00	-	21.60	1.00	-	-
<b>TOTAL: UNIVERSITY EDUCATION</b>	<b>982.00</b>	<b>163.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>147.30</b>	<b>21.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>IV. TEACHERS TRAINING</b>							
Expansion and improvement of Teachers' Training facilities at secondary stage.	159.00	8.00	--	23.75	2.00	---	---
Expansion and improvement of Teachers training facilities at the <del>Elementary</del> stage.	150.00	50.00	--	22.50	9.00	---	---
<b>TOTAL TEACHERS TRAINING</b>	<b>309.00</b>	<b>58.00</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>46.35</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>

**V. SOCIAL EDUCATION**

1. Strengthening social education services, Literacy programmes, Training Centres and production of lit.	6.54	--	--	9.68	---	---	---
2. Development of libraries.	76.00	5.00	--	11.40	---	---	---
3. Continuation programmes for women	3.46	---	--	0.52	---	---	---
4. Audio-visual Education.	2.00	---	---	0.30	---	---	---
<b>TOTAL SOCIAL EDUCATION</b>	<b>146.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>21.90</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>

**V. Other Educational Programmes**

1. Physical Education Sports and Youth welfare.	107.00	0.50	--	16.05	0.20	--	--
2. NCC/NSC/NSO.	41.00	--	--	6.25	--	--	--
3. Stadium.	143.00	143.00	--	21.45	21.45	---	---
4. Strengthening Education/ Administration	100.00	2.50	--	18.50	0.50	---	---
5. Development of Hindi and other languages.	15.00	---	---	2.25	---	---	---
6. Financial assistance to Defence Personnel.	6.00	--	---	0.90	---	---	---

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
7. Improvement of educational facilities in Hill and backward areas.	142.00	--	--	21.30	--	--	
8. State Institute of Education (Including State Institute, Science and Bureau of Vocational and Psychological Research)	86.00	--	--	15.00	--	--	
<b>TOTAL OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES.</b>	<b>640.00</b>	<b>146.00</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>101.70</b>	<b>22.15</b>	<b>--</b>	

VII. CULTURAL PROGRAMMES

1. Improvement and development of organisation devoted to Cultural, aesthetic educational activities etc.	52.00	--	--	7.80	--	--	
2. Development of Cultural Halls.	8.00	--	--	1.20	--	--	
3. Provision of Financial assistance to distinguished persons of Art and letters.	2.00	--	--	0.30	--	--	
4. Development of State National Theatre.	14.00	6.10	--	210	1.15	--	
5. Improvement and development of Institutions of Music Art etc.	8.00	--	--	1.20	--	--	
6. Development of State Archives.	3.00	1.50	--	0.45	.50	--	
<b>TOTAL CULTURAL PROGRAMMES-</b>	<b>87.00</b>	<b>7.60</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>13.05</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>--</b>	

Grand Total 7228.00 483.10 1084.10 72.06  
 General Education.

OUTLAYS FOR THE FOURTH PLANSTATE: WEST BENGAL

S e c t o r	Outlay for the Fourth Plan old	%age of outlay to the total	Proposed by the State Government			Recommended by the W.G.			(Rs in lakhs)		Outlay for 69-70	
			Total	Capi- tal	F.E.	Total	Capi- tal	F.E.	% of Col. 4 to total	% of Col. 7 to total	Prop. by State Govt.	Rec. by W.G.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Elementary Education	3243.09	51.6	3390.00	10.00	-	3459.00	10.00	-	46.9	47.8	508.50	520.90
Secondary Education	1372.16	21.8	1767.00	35.25	-	1605.00	93.00	-	24.5	22.2	265.05	233.00
University Education	988.37	15.7	1035.00	163.50	-	982.00	163.50	-	14.3	13.6	155.25	147.30
Teacher Training	296.79	4.7	309.00	58.00	-	309.00	58.00	-	4.3	4.3	46.35	46.35
Social Education	119.00	1.9	146.00	5.00	-	146.00	5.00	-	2.0	2.0	21.90	21.90
Other Educational Programmes	165.40	2.6	494.00	3.00	-	640.00	146.00	-	6.8	8.9	74.10	101.7
Cultural Programmes	103.72	1.7	87.00	7.60	-	87.00	7.60	-	1.2	1.2	13.05	13.05
Total:												
General Edn.	6288.53*	100.00	7228.00	282.35	-	7228.00	483.10	-	100.0	100.0	1084.30	1084.2
Total outlay for State	49300.00		58416.93								10306.98	
%age of outlay on Genl. Edn. total State Plan	15.6		13.0								10.5	

\* Raised to Rs 77 crores in actual fact.

S U P P L E M E N T A R Y      M A T E R I A L

DRAFT PROPOSALS OF UNION TERRITORIES

FOR

THE NEW FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

IN

GENERAL EDUCATION

REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP

ON

GENERAL EDUCATION

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

NEW DELHI

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL ON " GENERAL EDUCATION"  
IN RESPECT OF UNION TERRITORIES - DRAFT PROPOSALS  
FOR THE NEW FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-74).

The report of the Working Group on General Education on the draft proposals of State Governments for the New Fourth Five Year Plan have been circulated separately. The present material deals with the Administrations of Union Territories only.

The discussions with the Union Territories Administrations on the Fourth Five Year Plan on General Education began on the 3rd October, 1968 and continued upto middle of November, 1968. The minutes of the Working Group in respect of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Chandigarh are still awaited. The gist of these discussions held so far have been detailed in the following paragraphs.

I. INTRODUCTORY

As in the case of States, the Administrations of Union Territories were given to understand that the size of their new Fourth Five Year Plans (1969-74) would not ordinarily exceed that of the old Fourth Five Year Plans (1966-71). Unfortunately, the Administrations were not able to adhere to this principle and consequently the size of their plans was unrealistically large and had to be scaled down in most cases.

The details of their proposals are given in Table No.1. It will be seen from this statement that total allocation in the New Fourth Five Year Plan has

contd.....



exceeded in respect of all the Union Territories. The figures for Chandigarh are not available as the recommendations of the Working Group are still awaited from the Planning Commission.

4. ALLOCATIONS TO GENERAL EDUCATION INCLUDING CULTURAL PROGRAMMES.

In the case of allocations to General Education (including Cultural Programme ), the total size of the Plan has been increased by all the Union Territories. The details of these allocations have been indicated in Table No.II. Keeping in view the overall position of availability of resources, the Working Group had to make necessary cuts in the case of all the Union Territories, in some cases the cut works out to be even more than 50%. Only nominal reduction has been made in respect of Goa, Daman & Diu; NEFA and Pondicherry.

5. ALLOCATION TO GENERAL EDUCATION (INCLUDING CULTURAL PROGRAMMES) RECOMMENDED BY THE WORKING GROUP

The Working Group would have liked to raise the allocations to General Education (including cultural programmes) to the level which had been indicated by the Central Planning Group. But it found that this was not possible because of the differences of approach between the Central Planning Group and the Union Territories. The Working Group therefore adopted the following restricted policy in making recommendations

for Union Territories Plan in respect of allocations to different sectors in the Fourth Five Year Plan:

- i) The Working Group did not hesitate to recommend necessary allocations for programmes of expansion and improvement of primary education as this had been accorded the highest priority.
- ii) The Working Group also emphasised programmes of qualitative improvement, especially those which emphasised human effort rather than monetary investment.
- iii) In particular, the Working Group laid special emphasis on programmes of consolidation and improvement of secondary and higher education, the development of science education, and re-organisation and strengthening of Territory Education Departments.

On the basis of this restricted policy, the Working Group has actually recommended a total allocation of Rs.5,146.54 lakhs to programmes of general education, including cultural programmes. Minutes in respect of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Chandigarh have not yet been received from the Planning Commission. In the opinion of the Working Group, this is the minimum allocation required for educational development in the new Fourth Five Year Plan and necessary steps will have to be taken to protect this level even when the overall size of the Plans (including States) will be reduced to about 6,500 crores. In this connection, it may be pointed out that, even if this allocation is protected, general education including cultural programmes, will get very little share of the total Union Territory Plan outlay.

contd....

This is not much, especially because an allocation of this size or little less was made available to education in the Old Fourth Five Year Plan 1966-71. The Working Group, therefore, strongly feels that the total outlay to General Education, including cultural programmes, in the Fourth Five Year Plans of the Union Territories should be fixed at least at Rs.5,146.54 lakhs plus whatever Plan allocation fixed by the Working Group for the Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

## II. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

The Working Group accorded the highest priority to the programmes of expansion and improvement of primary education and made the following proposals:

- (a) By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, facilities for primary education should be spread all over the Territories so that the child may have to walk a minimum distance to attend the nearest primary school. As for the middle stage, steps should be taken to expand facilities in such a manner that a middle school would be within a reasonable walking distance from the home of every child.
- (b) In Classes I-V the total enrolments expected to be 13,65,055 of the age group 6-11 in 1968-69. An additional enrolment of 4,67,320 children would be attempted during the Plan period by the Union Territories vide Table No. III.
- (c) In Classes VI-VIII the total enrolments expected to be 4,63,529 of the age group 11-14 in 1968-69. An additional enrolment of 1,95,761 children would be attempted during the Plan period by the Union Territories vide Table No. IV.

contd..

- (d) Establishment of an autonomous organisation for production of improved text books and other teaching and learning material wherever necessary viz. Delhi and Manipur.
- (e) Improvement of Science Education.
- (f) Improvement of facilities in Primary schools.
- (g) Improvement of supervision by strengthening the Inspectorate and providing in-service education to it; and
- (h) Improvement and expansion of training programmes for teachers.

The Working Group estimated that a total outlay of Rs. ~~1642.517~~ lakhs would be needed for programmes of elementary education. Financial allocations for programmes of elementary education as proposed by the Union Territories and as recommended by the Working Group are given in Table No.V. It will be seen therefrom that the Administrations had proposed a total allocation of Rs. ~~2215.76~~ lakhs. The Working Group was compelled to reduce this allocation due to limited funds available for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

#### Additional Enrolment

With a view to fulfilling the directive of the Constitution in respect of primary education by 1985-86, as recommended by the Education Commission, the Working Group agreed with the suggestions of the Union Territory Administrations to additional enrolments in schools.

Class-wise targets of enrolments during the Fourth

Five Year Plan are given in Table

Plan period have been indicated in Table Nos. III & IV. It will be seen therefrom that keeping ~~in view the size~~ and resources of the Territories, the enrolments ~~proposed by~~ them are quite satisfactory and capable of achievement. The Working Group has rather been quite liberal in allocating funds for the purpose.

Additional Teachers:

The additional enrolments raises the issue of the appointment of additional teachers. As such, wherever necessary provision has to be made for appointment of additional teachers keeping in view the pupil-teacher ratio. At the same time care has to be taken to avoid over-crowding and wastage and stagnation. The Working Group, therefore, agreed to make provision, where necessary, for appointing necessary number of teachers commensurate with the enrolment targets.

III. SECONDARY EDUCATION

The recommendations of the Working Group in the field of secondary education were based on the following considerations:

- i) Provisions should be made for the inescapable additional enrolment. Wherever necessary, special provision should also be made for special programmes for the education of girls.
- ii) Care should be taken to plan properly the location of secondary schools and new schools should be opened where absolutely necessary. The objective should be to strive to create institutions of optimum size which lead to economy and efficiency while facilities for secondary education should be as near to the home of a child as possible:

contd....

- iii) Adequate emphasis should be laid on programmes of qualitative improvement, special attention being paid to the training of teachers;
- iv) The programme of development of science education should be properly planned, so as to make the study of science an integral part of school education.

#### Additional enrolment

The additional enrolment expected at the Secondary stage during the Fourth Five Year Plan is given in Table No.VI . It will be seen therefrom that between 1968-69 and 1973-74, enrolments in classes IX-XI are likely to go up by about 1,10,426.

A total provision of Rs. 1253.32 lakhs has been recommended for secondary education in respect of all the Union Territories during the Fourth Plan period, vide Table No.VII. Figures in respect of Union Territories of Andamans & Nicobar Islands and Chandigarh are not available.

#### IV6. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Proposals for higher education made by the Working Group were based on the following principles:

- i) Restraint on the opening of new Universities.
- ii) Emphasis on improvement of science education and expansion of facilities for it; and
- iii) concentration on programme of qualitative improvement.

contl...

In the field of higher education, colleges in the Territories are affiliated to the Universities in the neighbouring States. Adequate facilities are already available in almost all the Union Territories. As such, the Working Group had nothing particular to suggest and agreed to the schemes suggested by the various territories keeping in view the available resources.

A total provision of Rs.288.41 lakhs has been recommended by the Working Group for schemes of higher education for all the Union Territories during the Fourth Five Year Plan period vide Table No.VIII.

#### V. TEACHERS' EDUCATION

The Working Group attached great significance to programmes of teachers' education at Elementary and Secondary level and suggested a total allocation of Rs.95.66 lakhs. The details of this allocation approved by the Working Group are given in Table No.IX.

#### VI. SOCIAL EDUCATION

Wherever necessary, priority has been given to Social Education by all the Union Territories. The total allocation to Social Education during the Fourth Five Year Plan of all the Territories comes to Rs.118.94 lakhs vide Table No.X.

contd.....

## VII OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

The programmes under this category include Strengthening of Directorate, Expansion of Audio-Visual Units and Youth Welfare Programmes including play fields, Stadiums, Swimming pools and N.C.C. etc. Provision has also been made for award of scholarships and stipends, Awards to teachers, assistance to Sanskrit Pathshalas etc. A total provision of 341.873 lakhs has been approved by the Working Group for the Fourth Five Year Plan vide Table No. XI.

## VIII CULTURAL PROGRAMMES

The Cultural Programmes included in the educational plans in the different Union Territories follow the usual pattern. The details of allocation in respect of each territory are given in Table No. XII. A total provision of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been suggested by the Working Group for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

## IX BUILDINGS

The programmes of all Union Territories include a fair amount intended for educational buildings or capital works. In some Union Territories such as Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mepa and Tripura, the allocations proposed to be allocated for capital works is fairly large. The details of the allocations suggested by the Union Territories and those recommended by the Working Group for the Fourth Five Year Plan may be seen in Table No. XIII.

Contd.....



**x. PLANS OF INDIVIDUAL TERRITORIES**

It is desirable to highlight some of the special features of plans of individual Territories. The recommendations of the Working Group in respect of A & N Islands and Chandigarh are still awaited. The position regarding the remaining Union Territories is as under :-

**1. DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI:**

As the Territory already possess very good facilities as regards general education it was not considered necessary to go in for a big programme of expansion or not so important new schemes. Out of the total provision of Rs. 23.35 lakhs for the Fourth Plan, a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been agreed for Primary education alone (excluding the scheme for expansion of primary education and mid-day meals). For secondary education, the amount agreed is Rs. 2.35 lakhs, vide details below:

- i) Expansion of secondary education: Rs. 2.00 lakhs
- ii) Improvement of science education: Rs. 0.25 lakhs
- iii) Supply of free text books : Rs. 0.10 lakhs

Other schemes carry an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs.

**2. DELHI:**

The Working Group agreed to consider the various schemes of Delhi Administration on their merit. All the schemes were, therefore, classified into two categories of priorities - priority 'A' scheme for which appropriate

Contd.....

funds were provided and priority 'B' schemes which could be considered if additional resources were available. The details of the schemes in the two categories are contained in Annexure 'A' and Annexure 'B' respectively.

The highlight of the Plan are:

- i. Expansion of enrolment.
- ii. Transfer of middle schools to Delhi Administration. After considerable discussion it was agreed that, pending a decision in the matter by the Government of India, the scheme might be put in category 'B'.
- iii. Setting up of an Autonomous Book Production Corporation to look after the entire programme of preparation, production and distribution of text books and other reading material. The proposed Corporation could be given some initial loan/grants to enable it to start its own work and, in due course of time, this Corporation would be in a position to have self-generated fund. The Delhi Administration agreed to consider the suggestion.
- iv. Introduction of Correspondence Courses (Patrachar Vidyalaya) at the secondary stage.

Contd.....

- v. Emphasis on improvement of science education at the school stage.
- vi. Preparation of perspective Plan of educational Development.
- vii. Opening of degree colleges.
- viii. Provision of Rs. 12.6 crores (Rs. 10.00 crores for Delhi Administration and Rs. 2.6 crores for Delhi Municipal Corporation) for Capital work to be primarily used for clearing the backlog of school buildings and also for new school buildings.
- ix. Provision for teachers quarters.
- x. The break-up of the outlay proposed during the Fourth Plan by the Delhi Administration and the provision recommended by the Working Group for programmes dealt with by the Delhi Administration; Delhi Municipal Corporation and the New Delhi Municipal Committee is as under :

(Rs. in crores)

	<u>Proposed by the Delhi Adminis- tration.</u>	<u>Recommended by the Working Group</u>
Delhi Administra- tion.	45.57	19.10
Delhi Municipal Corporation.	21.96	7.73
New Delhi Municipal Committee.	0.17	0.17
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total:	67.70	27.00

Contd....

The details of the schemes are contained in Annexures 'C' and 'D'.

13. GOA, DAMAN & DIU :

The highlights of the Plan are :

- (1) Expansion of Primary Education including upper Primary classes.
- (2) Continuance of the scheme of mid-day meals; though on reduced basis.
- (3) Establishment of Government High Schools in Rural Areas.
- (4) Development of a Post-Graduate Centre in Goa affiliated to the Bombay University.
- (5) Development and expansion of Government Arts and Science College at Damam.
- (6) Expansion of enrolment.

The details of the schemes included in the Fourth Plan are given in Annexure 'E'.

14. HIMACHAL PRADESH :

It was represented that in view of the existing imbalance in the development of Himachal Pradesh vis-a-vis neighbouring States, the Territory deserves larger allocations.

The salient features of the schemes are:

- (1) Expansion of enrolment.
- (2) Expansion of educational facilities for the age groups 6-11 and 11-14; improvement of existing schools.
- (3) Development and expansion of Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Mahali, involving a total outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

4. Improvement and introduction of Science Education.

The details of the schemes are given in Annexure 'E'

5. L.M. & A. ISLANDS :

There is nothing particular to be highlighted. However, instead of establishing a junior college (classes XI & XII) at Kavaratti in addition to the existing higher secondary school (classes I - XI) on the same Island as proposed by the Union Territory, it has been suggested that the present higher secondary school may be converted into a high school of 10 classes. In addition, a junior college may be opened on the same campus in a separate block of buildings. This reorganisation will fit with the existing pattern of education in Kerala with which the Islands' education system is closely allied, and also with the pattern which has been accepted by the Government of India according to a recent policy decision.

A list containing details of the schemes and the suggested outlay during the Fourth Plan is attached vide Annexure 'G'.

6. MANIPUR :

The highlights of the Plan are :

- (1) Additional enrolment at Primary and Middle stages; expansion of Primary & Middle education.
- (2) Establishment of a university centre at Imphal subject to University Grants

Contd.....

Commission's approval of the proposal as such.

- (3) Diversification of secondary education.
- (4) Setting up of a Textbook Bureau or Corporation.

A list of schemes and outlays approved for the Fourth Plan period is attached as Annexure 'H'.

7. NEPA :

The highlights of the Plan are :-

- (1) Consolidation of progress in the field of general education.
- (2) Expansion of education through non-Governmental agencies like Rama Krishna Mission and Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
- (3) Expansion of enrolment.

The details of the schemes together with their outlays during the Fourth Plan period are contained in the enclosed Annexure 'I'.

8. PONDICHERY :

The Territory has given a good plan which maintains the tempo of all-round progress in the field of education. The highlights of the plan are:-

- 1) Expansion and improvement of pre-primary education.
- 2) Universal and free primary education; opening of additional classes and new schools for age group 6-11.

Contd.....

- (3) Opening of middle schools, upgrading of primary schools into middle schools and opening of additional classes in the existing middle schools.
- (4) Supply of midday meals to poor children.
- (5) Supply of books and slates to the poor and needy section of the student community.
- (6) Opening of new high schools and improvements in existing high schools.
- (7) Construction of quarters for high school teachers.
- (8) Improvement of standards in high schools.
- (9) Development of Tagore Arts College, Pondicherry, by introducing post-graduate courses in Mathematics and Economics.
- (10) Development of Arts College, Karikal by starting additional degree courses.
- (11) Development of Women's College, Pondicherry.
- (12) Re-organisation of the existing Teachers Training Centre at Pondicherry.
- (13) Provision of special schemes for Girl's education.
- (14) Providing incentives to teachers possessing higher qualifications.
- (15) Expansion of Audio-Visual Education.

A list indicating details of the schemes and the recommended outlay during the Fourth Plan is attached vide Annexure 'J'.

37. TRIPURA :

The main features of the Plan are as under :-

- (1) Expansion of educational facilities at Primary, Middle and High school stages.
- (2) Setting up of a Centre for Post-graduate Studies and Research and construction of buildings for M.B.B. College and the Women's College.
- (3) Setting up of Science Evaluation Units as part of the State Institute of Education.
- (4) Development and expansion of Social education.
- (5) Buildings for high schools.

The scheme-wise outlay recommended by the Working Group is given in Annexure 'K'.

Ministry of  
Education,  
New Delhi.

(D.K. Hingorani)  
Chairman  
Working Group on General Education  
for Union Territories.



TOTAL ALLOCATION IN THE NEW FOURTH FIVE  
YEAR PLAN (1969-74).

S.No.	Name of the Union Territory.	Total allocation in old Fourth Plan	Total allocation in the New Fourth Plan.	Increase
		(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	1100.00	1335.00	+ 235.00
2.	Chandigarh.	-----Not available-----		
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	240.00	672.00	+ 432.00
4.	Delhi	15560.00	40052.00	+24492.00
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	4000.00	6090.00	+ 2090.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9438.00	23652.00	+14214.00
7.	L.M.A. ISLANDS	226.00	279.66	+ 53.66
8.	Manipur	2417.00	5597.00	+ 3180.00
9.	NEFA	1265.00	3758.00	+ 2493.00
10.	Pondicherry	1225.00	1842.00	+ 617.00
11.	Tripura	3081.00	5368.00	+ 2287.00
	Total:	38552.00	88645.66	+50093.66

ALLOCATIONS TO GENERAL EDUCATION INCLUDING  
CULTURAL PROGRAMMES (1969-74):

Sl.No.	Name of the Union or Territory.	Allocations to General Education		Recommended by Working Group.
		For old Fourth Plan.	For New Fourth Plan.	
		(Rs.in lakhs)	(Rs.in lakhs)	(Rs.in lakhs)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	110.00	107.37	Not available
2.	Chandigarh.	45.00	206.46	75.00
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli.	34.00	20.59	23.35
4.	Delhi	2361.00	6769.66	2700.00
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	358.20	379.89	328.85
6.	Himachal Pradesh	619.00	1283.00	910.06
7.	L.M. & A. Islands	45.00	72.56	36.29
8.	Manipur	300.00	530.00	303.00
9.	NEFA	220.00	286.14	200.78
10.	Pondicherry	226.37	296.54	237.51
11.	Tripura	382.97	539.50	331.70
	<b>Total:</b>	4701.54	10551.72	5143.51

Table No. III

Additional Enrolment as proposed by the Territories in classes I - V .

.....

Union Territory	Enrolment at the end of 1968-69		Enrolment at the end of 1973-74.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. A & N Islands.	5,690	4,190	7,480	6,100
2. Chandigarh.	13,200	12,800	23,100	21,300
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4,430	1,630	1,940	1,100
4. Delhi	2,64,100	2,10,900	3,64,000	2,90,500
5. Goa, Daman & Diu.	60,500	43,500	75,000	55,000
6. Himachal Pradesh.	2,47,000	1,53,000	2,92,000	2,23,000
7. L.M. & A. Islands.	2,802	1,873	3,302	2,273
8. Manipur.	1,09,000* (combined)		1,69,000* (combined)	
9. NEFA	15,014	1,786	25,406	2,874
10. Pondicherry	54,000* (combined)		62,000* (combined)	
11. Tripura	92,000	68,000	1,07,000	1,00,000
<b>Total:</b>	<b>8,67,736</b>	<b>4,97,679</b>	<b>11,30,228</b>	<b>7,02,147</b>

Total enrolment expected during 1968-69..... 13,65,055  
 Additional enrolment expected during Fourth  
 Five Year Plan period.... 4,67,320.

\* These figures also include figures relating to girls.

Table No. IV

Additional Enrolment as proposed by the Territories in Classes VI to VIII.

.....

Union Territory	Enrolment at the end 1968-69		Enrolment at the end of 1973-74	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
A & N Islands.	1,210	660	2,150	1,150
Chandigarh	6,000	4,500	9,300	7,200
Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	545	215	925	415
Delhi.	1,29,800	82,800	1,71,800	1,12,600
Goa, Daman and Diu.	18,500	10,500	23,500	14,500
Himachal Pradesh.	91,000	30,000	1,20,000	55,000
L.M. and A. Islands.	667	242	918	392
Manipur	30,000*	(combined)	58,000*	(combined)
NEFA	1,830	1,220	2,820	1,980
Pondicherry.	14,900*	(combined)	20,700*	(combined)
Tripura.	24,000	15,000	37,000	29,000
Total:-	3,03,552	1,60,037	4,47,113	2,22,237

Total enrolment expected during 1968-69 ..... 4,63,589  
 Additional enrolment expected during Fourth Plan Period. .... 1,95,761

\* These figures also include figures relating to girls.

TABLE NO. V

ALLOCATIONS TO PROGRAMMES OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (1969-74)

Union Territory	As proposed by	As recommended by
	the Administrations.	the Working Group
	Rs.	Rs.
	(in lakhs)	(in lakhs)
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	53.56	N.A
2. Chandigarh.	71.25	N.A
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	56.89	20.00
4. Delhi.	1385.87	471.14
5. Goa, Daman and Diu.	96.36	84.65
6. Himachal Pradesh.	643.66	584.70
7. L.M and A Islands.	14.72	10.057
8. Manipur.	165.00	145.50
9. N.E.F.A.	139.47	101.60
10. Pondicherry.	109.47	91.67
11. Tribuna.	179.51	133.20
Total:-	2915.76	1642.517

Figures in respect of Andamans and Chandigarh are not available.

Table No. VI

Additional Enrolment as proposed by the Territories in classes IX - XI.

.....

Union Territory	Enrolment at the end of 1968-69		Enrolment at the end of 1973-74	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
A & N Islands.	480	250	1,000	530
Chandigarh	3,000	2,500	5,350	4,350
Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	213	82	277	128
Delhi.	81,700	43,000	1,09,200	61,900
Goa, Daman and Diu.	10,200	5,800	15,500	9,500
Himachal Pradesh	38,500	12,500	63,500	30,000
L.M. and A. Islands.	279	61	404	136
Manipur.	16,900*	(combined)	26,900*	(combined)
NEFA	1,195	195	2,189	815
Pondicherry.	8,400*	(combined)	Figures not available.	
Tripura.	11,300	5,700	14,600	9,400
<b>Total:-</b>	<b>1,72,165</b>	<b>76,088</b>	<b>2,38,920</b>	<b>1,16,759</b>

Total enrolment expected during 1968-69.....2,45,253

Additional enrolment expected during

Fourth Plan Period.....1,10,426

\* These figures also include figures relating to girls.

TABLE NO. VIIALLOCATIONS TO PROGRAMMES OF SECONDARY EDUCATION (1969-74)

Union Territory	As proposed by	As recommended by
	the Administration.	the Working Group
	Rs. (in lakhs)	Rs. (in lakhs)
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	28.20	N.A.
2. Chandigarh.	13.85	N.A.
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	15.14	2.35
4. Delhi.	162.95	725.16
5. Goa, Daman and Diu.	114.50	100.00
6. Himachal Pradesh.	331.75	194.00
7. L.M and A Islands.	10.66	17.05
8. Manipur.	97.50	34.50
9. N E F A.	75.45	53.46
10. Pondicherry.	59.08	52.15
11. Tripura.	118.44	74.65
<b>TOTAL:-</b>	<b>2387.52</b>	<b>1253.32</b>

Figures in respect of Andamans and Chandigarh are not available.

TABLE NO. VIII

ALLOCATIONS TO PROGRAMMES OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (1969-74)

UNION TERRITORY	Total outlay on University Education	
	As proposed by the Administration.	As recommended by the Working Group.
	Rs. ( in lakhs)	Rs. ( in lakhs)
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	6.96	N.A.
2. Chandigarh.	77.56	N.A.
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	-	-
4. Delhi.	15.11	17.00
5. Goa, Daman and Diu.	72.00	62.00
6. Himachal Pradesh.	137.80	10.00
7. L.M and A Islands.	11.65	6.48
8. Manipur.	127.00	17.00
9. N E F A.	19.97	14.93
10. Pondicherry.	69.33	46.00
11. Tripura.	150.00	55.00
<b>TOTAL:-</b>	<b>740.43</b>	<b>288.41</b>

Figures in respect of Andamans and Chandigarh are not available.



TABLE NO. IX

ALLOCATIONS TO PROGRAMMES OF TEACHERS EDUCATION (1969-74)

Union Territory.	<u>Total outlay on Teachers Education</u>	
	As proposed by the Administration.	As recommended by the Working Group
	Rs. (in lakhs)	Rs. (in lakhs)
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	3.00	N.1
2. Chandigarh.	N.1.	N.1.
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	-	-
4. Delhi.	34.55	41.64
5. Goa, Daman and Diu.	15.70	15.70
6. Hingchal Pradesh.	15.88	6.00
7. L.M and A Islands.	-	0.07
8. Manipur.	28.50	13.40
9. N E F A.	-	-
10. Pondicherry.	3.75	4.00
11. Tripura.	16.55	14.85
TOTAL:-	172.93	95.66

Figures in respect of Union Territories of Andamans and Chandigarh are not available.

TABLE NO. X

ALLOCATIONS TO PROGRAMMES OF SOCIAL EDUCATION (1969-74)

Union Territory.	<u>Total outlay on Social Education</u>	
	As proposed by the Administra- tion. Rs. (in lakhs)	As recommended by the Working Group Rs. (in lakhs)
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	1.70	N.A.
2. Chandigarh.	2.34	N.A.
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	-	-
4. Delhi.	179.96	44.83
5. Goa, Daman and Diu.	19.93	15.00
6. Himachal Pradesh.	32.86	15.00
7. L.M and A <sup>+</sup> slands.	0.37	0.37
8. Manipur.	11.00	6.00
9. N E F A.	1.00	1.00
10. Pondicherry.	12.07	11.74
11. Tripura.	38.00	25.00
Total:-	299.23	118.94

Figures in respect of Union Territories of Andamans and Chandigarh are not available.

TABLE NO. XI

ALLOCATIONS TO OTHER PROGRAMMES (1969-74)

Union Territory.	Total Outlay on Other Programmes	
	As proposed by the Administration.	As recommended by the Working Group
	Rs. (in lakhs)	Rs. (in lakhs)
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	13.95	N.A
2. Chandigarh.	3.46	N.A
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	5.50	1.00
4. Delhi.	233.02	116.83
5. Goa, Daman and Diu.	45.35	41.00
6. Himachal Pradesh.	85.94	68.36
7. L.M and A Islands.	2.16	1.863
8. Manipur.	99.00	44.60
9. N E F A.	43.25	27.79
10. Pondicherry.	24.55	19.93
11. Tripura.	37.00	20.50
TOTAL:-	598.18	341.873

Figures in respect of Union Territories of Andamans and Chandigarh are not available.

TABLE NO. XII

ALLOCATIONS TO CULTURAL PROGRAMMES (1969-74)

Union Territory.	Total Outlay on Cultural Programmes	
	As proposed by the Administration.	As recommended by the Working Group.
	Rs. (in lakhs)	Rs. (in lakhs)
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	N.A.	N.A.
2. Chandigarh.	8.00	N.A.
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	0.30	-
4. Delhi.	49.80	15.00
5. Goa, Daman and Diu.	16.05	10.50
6. Himachal Pradesh.	7.31	2.00
7. L.M and A Islands.	-	-
8. Manipur.	2.00	2.00
9. N E F A.	2.00	2.00
10. Pondicherry.	6.00	6.00
11. Tripura.	10.00	7.50
TOTAL:-	101.46	45.00

Figures in respect of Union Territories of Andamans and Chandigarh are not available.

TABLE NO. XIII

ALLOCATIONS TO CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAMME (1969-74)

Union Territory	<u>Total Outlay on Capital Works</u>	
	As proposed by the Administration, Rs. (in lakhs)	As recommended by Working Group Rs. (in Lakhs)
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	16.60	N.A
2. Chandigarh.	14.75	N.A
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	33.32	N.A
4. Delhi.	3308.40	1268.40
5. Goa, Daman and Diu.	83.85	64.50
6. Himachal Pradesh.	342.80	92.00
7. L. M and A Islands.	25.58	N.A
8. Manipur.	163.40	63.00
9. N E F 1.	143.47	143.21
10. Pondicherry.	123.00	N.A
11. Tripura.	210.50	61.50
<b>TOTAL:-</b>	<b>4530.41</b>	<b>1631.40</b>

Figures in respect of Union Territories of Andamans, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry are not available.

DELHICATEGORY 'A' SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FOURTH PLAN (1969-74) -  
DELHI

	(Rs. in Lakhs)
<u>Name of the Scheme</u>	
<b>I. <u>Elementary Education</u></b>	<b>Outlay</b>
1. Pre-Primary Education	15.00
2. Expansion of Primary Education.	376.33
3. Part-time Education.	1.00
4. Provision of Headmaster in Primary department of composite Higher Secondary schools.	9.23
5. Free Supply of Text Books.	40.40
6. General Science in Primary School.	28.08
7. Audio Visual Aid Library.	1.10
Total	<u>471.14</u>
<b>II. <u>Secondary Education.</u></b>	
1. Scheme of curriculum development.	6.62
2. Text books - Nationalisation and distribution (Loan).	10.00
3. Provision for the Improvement of Girls Education.	11.86
4. Science teaching at Secondary stage.	141.66
5. Minimising wastage and stagnation in Delhi Schools.	4.70
6. Provision for additional schooling facilities in the age-group 11-14 and 14-17.	455.50
7. Non-teaching staff in Secondary Schools.	50.00

Contd...

Delhi .....

8. Other Schemes:-

(a) Professional Association	0.40	)	
(b) Educational Vocational Guidance.	8.92	)	
(c) School Library.	28.30	)	
(d) Educational Television.	4.03	)	
(e) State Awards to teachers	0.68	)	
(f) School Improvement programme..	2.50	)	
			44.82

Total 725.16

III. University Education

1. Opening of new Degree Colleges. 17.00

IV. Teacher's Training

- 1. Stipend for ladies selected for teacher's training. 0.30
- 2. Re-organisation of State Institute of Education and Inservice training. 38.46
- 3. Training Physical education Teachers. 0.38
- 4. Delhi Board of Teacher Education. 2.50

Total 41.64

V. Social Education

- 1. Functional Literacy. 16.31
- 2. Replacement of vans. 1.75
- 3. Teachers Libraries. 26.27

Total 44.83

VI. Administration

- 1. Strengthening of Inspectorate/ Directorate 46.40
- 2. Training of Educational Administrators. 2.50

Total 48.90

Contd..

Delhi .....

VII. Other Educational Programmes

1. Evaluation Unit.	2.00
2. Sports and Games.	27.80
3. Sanskrit Pathshalas.	10.00
4. Study Centre for students.	3.40
5. Assistance to voluntary organisation.	0.80
6. Scholarships.	16.49
7. Work Experience.	6.24
8. News letter with Shiksha.	1.20
Total	<u>67.93</u>

VIII. Cultural programmes

1. G.I.A. to cultural Institution.	9.00
2. Estt. of Sahitya Academy.	2.00
3. College of Arts.	4.00
Total	<u>15.00</u>

IX. Capital Works.

1268.40

Grand Total      2700.00



DELHICATEGORY 'B' SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FOURTH PLAN (1963-74) - DELHI.

Name of the Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs) Outlay
1	2
<u>ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</u>	
1. Attendance Scholarships to girls attending elementary schools in rural areas.	8.800
<u>SECONDARY EDUCATION</u>	
1. Reimbursement of students fund to girls studying in Middle and Higher Secondary Schools.	0.160
2. Supply of Text Books on loan to students.	24.900
3. Introduction of continuation classes for girls who do not attend regular classes.	5.200
4. Taking over Middle Schools from MCD and NDMC.	375.000
5. Adoption of 12 years Higher Secondary Syllabus.	50.000
6. School for gifted children.	29.590
7. Strengthening of Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance (Centrally sponsored Scheme - Centre's share Grant 100%)	5.030

DELHISCHEME-WISE BREAK-UP OF OUTLAYS FOR FOURTH PLAN (1969-74) - DELHI.Delhi Municipal Corporation

<u>Name of the Scheme</u>	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u> <u>Plan outlay recommended</u>
1. Pre-primary Education.	15.00
2. Expansion of primary education.	366.32
3. Part-time education.	2.00
4. <u>Equalisation of Educational opportunities:</u>	
(a) Conveyance Allowance to teachers.	10.00
(b) Free Text books.	30.00
(c) Library books.	25.00
(d) Merit scholarships.	9.75
5. Science in primary schools.	25.00
6. Science in middle schools.	20.00
7. Strengthening of Inspectorate.	6.00
8. Physical Education.	5.00
9. Capital Works.	260.00
	<u>Total</u> <u>773.08</u>

N. D. M. C.

1. Middle Schools.	5.50
2. Audio visual.	1.10
3. Additional staff.	0.40
4. Science in primary education.	0.08
5. Supply of books.	1.12
6. Capital works.	8.40
	<u>Total</u> <u>16.60</u>

DELHIDRAFT FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-74) - DELHIPROPOSED PLAN OUTLAYS (Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Head/Sub-head/Scheme.	Fourth Plan Outlay
<u>SOCIAL SERVICES.</u>		
<u>Delhi Administration</u>		
<u>GENERAL EDUCATION</u>		
1.	General Science in Primary Schools (Centrally Sponsored Scheme - Centre's share Grant 100%).	3.00
2.	Provision of additional schooling facilities in the age group of 6-11 of NDMC & Cantt. Board Areas.	10.00
3.	Changing the trend of Education at the Primary stage - Provision of Incharge/Headmasters in Pry-Deptts. of composite Higher Secondary Schools.	9.23
4.	Free supply of text books.	9.28
Total Primary:		31.51
<u>SECONDARY EDUCATION</u>		
1.	Scheme for curriculum Dev.	6.62
2.	Nationalisation of Text-Books	10.00 (Loan)
3.	Distribution of School Text Books.	
4.	Provision of free transport in girls Higher Secondary Schools.	9.00
5.	Grant of freeships to girls studying in Higher Secondary Schools in rural and Poor areas.	2.25
6.	Re-organisation and expansion of science to students throughout the school stage (Centrally Sponsored Scheme-Centre's Share Grant 100%)	9.67

Contd.....

DELHI .....

7.	Introduction of Science (UNESCO) pattern as compulsory subject in Middle Deptt. of Higher Secondary Schools (Centrally Sponsored Scheme Centre's share Grant 100%)	28.85
8.	Improving Mathematics Education in Elementary and Secondary Schools in Delhi.	7.79
9.	Introduction of Science (Elective) in Higher Secondary Schools (Centrally Sponsored Scheme - Centre's Share Grant 100%)	29.00
10.	Improvement of facilities for teaching Science in Higher Secondary Schools (Centrally Sponsored Scheme - Centre's Share Grant 100%)	34.00
11.	Minimising of wastage and stagnation in Delhi Schools.	4.70
12.	Provision of additional Schooling facilities in the age group of 11-14 and 14-17.	450.00
13.	Strengthening of Ministerial Staff at School level.	50.00
14.	School Improvement Programme.....	2.50
15.	Opening of Science Centre-cum-Central Workshop and Strengthening of existing Centres.	12.34
16.	Grant-in-aid to teachers professional associations.	0.40
17.	Provision of educational and vocational guidance services in schools (Centrally Sponsored Scheme - Centre's Share Grant 100%)	8.92
18.	Improvement of School Libraries.	3.30
19.	Educational Television.	4.02
20.	State Award to teachers.	0.68

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Total SECONDARY EDUCATION. 674.04

Contd.....

DELHI .....

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

1. Opening of New Degree College. 17.00

TEACHERS TRAINING ELEMENTARY

1. Stipends for ladies selected for Teachers training. 0.30

2. Establishment of Department of Science education at the G.I.T. 16.00

3. Training & retraining of Physical Education Trs. 0.38

4. Improvement of Science teaching in Schools. In-service training to teachers. 0.13

5. Scheme for In-service education for Teachers. 13.00

6. Delhi Board of Teachers Education. 2.50

7. Expansion of S.I.E. 5.76

TOTAL TEACHERS TRAINING:- 38.07

SOCIAL EDUCATION

1. Implementation of programme of functional literacy-facilities for continuation education. 10.00

2. Opening of evening schools for continuation edn. of adults. 3.71

3. Financial assistance to voluntary organisations working in the field of education. 3.10

4. Training of Social Education Workers. 3.56

5. Replacement of Vans. 1.75

6. Estt. of development of regional libraries for Trs. 2.70

TOTAL SOCIAL EDUCATION:- 24.82

Contd.....

DELHI .....

OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS:

1.	Establishment of Evaluation Unit.	2.00
2.	Hostel for single lady teachers.	0.15
3.	Staff for the office of Secretary, State Council of Girls Education.	0.16
4.	Educational Tours for Teachers.	2.50
5.	Promotion of Sports-Provision of games and sports equipment to schools.	6.12
6.	Promotion of sports - Acquisition and development of new play grounds.	0.38
7.	Stipends to students securing outstanding position in All India Athletic Meet.	0.12
8.	Integrated programme of physical education and recreation.	1.80
9.	National Physical Efficiency Drive.	0.74
10.	G.I.A. for Development & Promotion of Physical Education.	13.75
11.	G.I.A. to Sanskrit Pathshalas and Scholarships (Centrally Sponsored Scheme - Centre's Share Grant 100%)	10.00
12.	Reorganisation of Direction and Wing of the Education Directorate.	30.00
13.	Deputation of Educators and Administrator for Advanced Training.	2.50
14.	Scholarships.	16.49
15.	Work Experience.	6.24
16.	News letter with Shiksha.	1.20
17.	Conveyance to teachers serving at a distance of more than 8 K.M.	10.00
18.	Study Centres for students.	3.40
19.	Establishment of Teachers Clubs.	1.07

Contd.....

DELHI .....

20.	Financial assistance to voluntary educational organisations.	0.80
21.	Cultural.	15.00
	Total:	<u>124.72</u>
22.	Capital Works.	<u>1000.00</u>
	Total Delhi Administration (Gross):	<u>1910.32</u>

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

1.	Pre-Primary Education.	15.00
2.	Provision for free and compulsory education for the children in age group 6-11 years.	366.33
3.	Provision for facilities of Part-time education for the children of Higher Age Group.	1.00
4.	Equalisation of education opportunities and Improvement in Primary Education.	74.75
5.	Re-organisation and Improvement in Science teaching in Primary Schools.	25.00
6.	Science in Middle Schools.	20.00
7.	Strengthening of Inspectorate and Establishment of Staff Edn. Deptt.	6.00
8.	Primary Education (Centrally Sponsored Scheme - Centre's Share Grant 100%)	5.00
9.	Capital Works.	<u>260.00</u>
	Total - M.C.D. (Gross)	<u>773.08</u>

NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE  
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

1.	Middle Schools.	5.50
2.	A.V. Aid Library.	1.10
3.	Additional staff.	0.40

Contd.....

DELHI .....

4.	Improvement of teaching Science in schools at Primary stage (Centrally Sponsored Scheme - Central's Share Grant, 100%)	0.08
5.	Supply of Books.	1.12
6.	Construction of Class Rooms (Capital Works)	8.40

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TOTAL N. D. M. C.	16.60
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GOA, DAMAN & DIU

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Recommended outlay for Fourth Plan (1969-74)
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(Rs. in lakhs)

I. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Promotion of Pre-Primary Education	-	0.50
2. Expansion of Primary Education including Upper Primary Classes.	-	42.80
3. Construction of School buildings for Elementary Schools.	16.00	16.00
4. Construction of Quarters to Primary Teachers in backward areas where no accommodation is available.	4.00	4.00
5. Appointment of more A.D.I's for proper supervision of Primary Schools.	-	4.10
6. Direct Grants to Non-Govt. Schools.	-	0.75
7. Training of Primary Teachers	2.00	7.70
8. Development of Girls' Education	-	2.25
9. Improvement of Primary Education	-	7.25
10. Mid-day Meals	-	6.00
11. Establishment of Ashram Type of Schools.	-	1.00
	Total:	<u>92.35</u>

II. SECONDARY EDUCATION

1. Development and expansion of the existing Govt. Multipurpose High School, Margao and addition of Technical High School Centre.	5.00	10.00
2. Development of Govt. High School, Diu, into a Multipurpose High School.	3.00	6.00
3. Establishment of Govt. High Schools in Rural Areas.	5.00	20.00
4. Development of Technical High School, Mapusa.	6.00	8.00

contd..

Goa, Daman & Diu.....		(as.in lakhs)	
5.	Development and Expansion of Technical High School Centre, Daman.	2.00	3.50
6.	Development and Expansion of Technical High School Centre, Panaji.	5.00	8.50
7.	Development and Expansion of the existing Non-Govt. Secondary Schools.	-	10.00
8.	Opening of New Non-Govt. Secondary Schools.	-	5.00
9.	Grant for the development of Science Education under the Crash Programme.	-	0.80
10.	Grant for the development of Audio Visual Education.	-	0.50
11.	Grant for the construction of School Buildings and Playgrounds and loan for the construction of School Buildings.	-	12.00
12.	Grant for the construction of hostels.	-	2.40
13.	Development of Agricultural Education in Secondary Schools.	0.50	2.50
14.	Upgrading of Secondary High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools.	-	4.80
15.	Fraining of Secondary Teachers	-	8.00
16.	Strengtneing of the Inspecting staff, for the Inspection of Secondary Schools.	-	4.00
17.	Appointment of Subject Inspectors.	-	2.00
Total:			108.00

### III. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

1.	Development of post Graduate Centre.	5.00	20.00
2.	Opening of Govt. Arts & Science College.	-	4.00
3.	Development and Expansion of the Govt. Arts and Science College, Daman.	11.00	20.00

contd.....

Goa, Daman & Diu .....

(In Lakhs)

4. Development and expansion of Non-Govt. Colleges.	-	16.50
5. Establishment of Institute of Languages.	-	1.00
6. Production of Literature in Indian Languages for the use as media of instruction at the University stage.	-	0.50
		<hr/>
	Total:	62.00
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#### IV. SOCIAL EDUCATION

1. Development of Central Library.		
2. Grant to Libraries run by Private initiative.		
3. Promotion of Hindi and Sanskrit		
4. Grant to other Associations, such as Jr. Red Cross etc.		15.00
5. Eradication of Illiteracy.		
6. Establishment of School-Cum-Community Centres.		

#### V. OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME

1. Grant to Physical Education Board/ Sports Council of Goa, Daman & Diu.		
2. Grant to Goa Football Association and other Voluntary Associations and Clubs for providing Sports and Games.		
3. Coaching Scheme, Refresher Courses and Seminars.		
4. Construction of a Stadium & Pavillion.		
5. Rural Sports Schemes.		
6. Sports Talent Search Scheme.		
7. Sports Festival.		

contd...

Goa, Daman & Diu.....

(Rs. in Lakhs)

8.	National Service Corps & National Sports Organisation.	
9.	Grants to Goa Branch of the Bharat Scouts & Guides Association.	
10.	National Physical Efficiency Drive.	
11.	Establishment of Inspectorate of Physical Education.	
12.	Labour & Social Service Camps.	
13.	Promotion of Youth Welfare.	
14.	Establishment of Training Institute for Physical Education.	41.00
15.	Expansion of Dte. of Education.	
16.	Improvement of Textbooks & Curricula.	
17.	Holding of Departmental Seminars for the improvement of Education.	
18.	Deputation of Officers of the Dte. of Education to other States for Training.	
19.	Award of scholarships and stipends.	
20.	Awards to teachers.	

VI. CULTURAL PROGRAMME

1.	Establishment of Kala Academy.	10.00
2.	Development and Expansion of Arts & Crafts Education.	0.50
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	Total;	10.50
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HIMACHAL PRADESH

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Recommended Outlay (1969-74) (Rs. in lakhs)
I.	<u>PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION</u>	
1.	Completion of building of schools and colleges already taken up.	15.00
2.	Expansion of educational facilities for the age groups 6-11 and 11-14.- expenditure on teachers and non-teacher expenditure.	186.20
3.	Special programme for girls education including free supply of textbooks and incentive payments to teachers.	13.50
4.	Improvement of existing schools:	
	(i) Expenditure on items other than buildings.	20.00
	(ii) Construction/expansion of school buildings - Primary & Middle.	30.00
	(iii) Construction of hostels in Middle Schools.	5.00
	(iv) Work experience (orientation) of schools.	5.00
5.	Science Education in Primary and Middle Schools. (The Administration should draw up a detailed programme in consultation with experts in the field).	5.00
II.	<u>Secondary Education:</u>	
6.	(i) Upgrading of middle schools including additional staff for existing schools.	108.00
	(ii) Diversification of courses	5.00
	(iii) Improvement and introduction of Science Education.	20.00

Contd.....

HIMACHAL PRADESH .....

(iv)	Building for secondary schools including expansion of high school buildings, hostels and quarters.	12.00
(v)	Special programme for girls at secondary stage.	10.00
(vi)	Physical education and sports.	4.00
7.	N.C.C.	5.00
8.	<u>III. Higher Education</u>	40.00
9.	Teachers Training Programme.	6.00
10.	Social education.	15.00
	Total:	<u>839.70</u>
11.	<u>Other Education Programmes:</u>	
(i)	Establishment of a State Institute of Education.	4.36
(ii)	Strengthening of educational administration including Inspectorate and Directorate.	30.00
(iii)	Physical education such as Hikes and Mountaineering, Scholarships and Sports to students, Youth Welfare Programmes etc. etc.	8.00
12.	Development of Hindi and other languages.	6.00
13.	Cultural programmes.	2.00
14.	Manali Institute of Mountaineering.	20.00
	Total:-	<u>70.36</u>
	Grand Total:	<u>910.06</u>

<u>L.M.A. ISLANDS</u>		
S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Suggested outlay (1969-74)
		(Rs. in lakhs)
<u>I. PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION</u>		
1.	Expansion of Pre-primary schools in Kalpeni, Androth and Minicoy including buildings (New Schemes).	0.400
<u>II. PRIMARY EDUCATION.</u>		
1.	a) General improvement.	5.360
	b) Construction of quarters for Lady Teachers (10).	1.110
	c) Provision for buildings for schools and quarters for Primary Teachers (S.B. Schools, Agatti and Kalpeni, J.B. Schools, Agatti, Kiltan and Androth and four quarters for Primary Teachers.).	2.000
2.	Upgrading of feeder School Kiltan.	0.237
3.	Girls education.	1.250
Total - Primary Education		<u>10.057</u>
<u>III. SECONDARY EDUCATION</u>		
1.	a) High School, Androth.	1.50
	b) High School, Amini.	1.12
	c) Higher Secondary School, Kavaratti.	11.05
2.	Upgrading of U.P. School, Minicoy into a High School.	1.00
3.	Expansion of girls education - Girls Hostel at Kalpeni.	0.357
4.	Scholarships and grants.	0.200
5.	Strengthening of Science Laboratory in High Schools.	0.080
6.	Improvement of Science Teaching and National Science Talent Search scheme.	0.250

contd...

L.M.A. ISLANDS contd.....

(Rs. in lakhs)

7.	Awarding of prizes for essay writing elocution, merit prizes for SSLC examination and other competition in Science, General knowledge and Maths. (New Scheme).	0.050
8.	Inservice training of Teachers Refresher course for Teachers in teaching English.	0.070
9.	Introduction of vocational training in High Schools.	1.143
	Total - Secondary Edn.	<u>17.120</u>

IV. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

1.	Payment of scholarships & grants.	1.500
2.	Opening of a junior college at Kavaratti.	4.980
	Total - University Education.	<u>6.480</u>

V. OTHER EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES

i)	<u>Social Education.</u>	0.370
ii)	Expansion and strengthening of Inspectorate.	1.183
iii)	Other Misc. Schemes.	0.050
iv)	Promotion of Sports & Games (New Scheme)	0.550
v)	Opening of Guide Troops in 2 S.B. Schools for Girls.	0.055
vi)	Territorial Award for the Teachers.	0.025
	Total - Other Educational Schemes:	<u>2.233</u>

ABSTRACT

I.	Pre-primary Education	0.400
II.	Primary Education	10.057
III.	Secondary Education	17.120
IV.	University Education	6.480
V.	Other Education Schemes	2.233
	GRAND TOTAL:	<u>36.290</u>



MANIPUR

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Recommended outlay (1969-74)
		(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Expansion of Primary and Middle education including non-teacher expenditure.	103.50
	<u>PRIMARY EDUCATION</u>	
1.	Special Programme for Girls' education.	1.50
2.	Primary school buildings.	10.00
3.	Furniture and equipment.	6.00
	<u>MIDDLE EDUCATION</u>	
4.	Special programmes for girls' education.	1.50
5.	Science equipment.	4.00
6.	M.E. School buildings.	5.00
7.	Furniture and equipment.	5.00
8.	School hostels (30 hostels @ Rs.0.30 lakhs each).	9.00
	<u>SECONDARY EDUCATION</u>	
9.	Expansion of secondary education.	15.00
10.	Improvement of secondary schools.	12.00
11.	Special programmes for girls' education.	1.50
12.	School buildings.	10.00
13.	School hostels.	6.00
	<u>UNIVERSITY AND HIGHER EDUCATION</u>	
14.	Improvement of D.M.College including expenditure on setting up a department of Science.	12.00

contd.....

Maniour contd..... (Rs. in lakhs)

15.	Improvement of G.P. College for Women (including Rs.5.00 lakhs for Buildings).	15.00
16.	Grant-in-aid to private colleges.	4.00
17.	Building for a University Centre.	10.00
18.	College buildings.	4.00
19.	College hostels.	2.00

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

20.	Furniture and equipment.	2.00
21.	B.T. & B.P.C.	5.00
22.	Establishment of a separate B.T. Department.	6.00
23.	Subjects training.	0.40

SOCIAL EDUCATION

24.	All social education schemes.	6.00
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OTHER EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES

25.	Physical Education.	4.00
26.	Educational and Vocational Guidance.	1.00
27.	Improvement of Hindi and Sanskrit.	3.00
28.	Audio-visual education.	1.00
29.	Administrative staff.	3.00
30.	Grant-in-aid to special institutions.	5.00

LANGUAGES

31.	State Institute of languages.	1.00
32.	Purchase of books.	5.00
33.	Building for language Institute.	1.00
34.	Improvement programmes, including student tours, seminars, awards to teachers.	2.10
35.	Scholarships.	2.50

contd....

Manipur contd.....

(Rs. in lakhs)

36. NFC/NCC/N.S.O.	2.50
37. Educational weeks, educational fairs.	0.50
38. Education office building.	3.00
39. Buildings for State Institutes.	7.00
40. Cultural programmes.	2.00
41. Diversification of Secondary Education.	2.00
42. Bureau for publication of Textbooks.	1.00

Total: 303.00

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NBFA

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Recommended	
		Outlay 1969-74	Total Capital
1	2	3	4
<u>ELEMENTARY EDUCATION:</u>			
1.	Establishment of J.B. Schools.	25.00	-
2.	Establishment of I.V. J.B. Schools,	25.00	12.00
3.	Up-grading of J.B. to Middle School.	25.00	12.00
4.	Printing of Text books of Emotional Integration literature.	0.60	-
5.	Establishment of a new B.S.E. at Ziro & Strengthening year to year.	6.00	3.00
6.	Extension of Buildings of existing J.B. & Middle Schools.	20.00	20.00
	Total:	101.60	54.00
<u>SECONDARY EDUCATION:</u>			
7.	Upgrading of Middle to H.E.	10.00	7.00
8.	Strengthening of Science Education.	0.61	-
9.	Introduction of Agril. stream in along H.S. School.	2.32	-
10.	Extension of building H.E. and H.S. Schools.	15.00	12.00
11.	Scholarship/stipends in Sainik School.	19.50	-
12.	Girls Hostel.	6.00	3.00
	Total:	53.43	22.00
<u>UNIVERSITY EDUCATION:</u>			
13.	Introduction of Science in Pasighat College.	10.00	5.00

Contd...

NEFA .....

1	2	3	4
14.	Stipends to University Education.	4.93	-
	Total:	14.93	6.00
<u>OTHER EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES</u>			
15.	Adult Educational Centre.	1.00	-
16.	Scouts and Guides.	0.79	-
17.	N.C.C. Activities.	0.43	-
18.	Physical Education programme.	0.25	-
19.	Grant-in-aid to R.K. Mission Schools (Along and Tirap)	8.50	-
20.	Grant-in-aid to Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan.	8.00	-
21.	Stipends to SEIL Programme.	8.00	-
22.	Strengthening of Education Directorate.	1.82	-
23.	Cultural Programme.	2.00	-
	Total:	30.79	
	Grand Total:	200.78	

PONDICHERRY

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Recommended outlay (1969-74)
(Rs. in lakhs)		
<u>PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION</u>		
1.	Pre-Primary schools.	3.00
<u>ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</u>		
2.	Universal and free primary education opening of additional classes and new schools for age group 6-11.	38.57
3.	Conversion of elementary schools into basic schools.	0.10
4.	Opening of middle schools, upgrading of primary schools into middle schools and opening of additional classes in the existing middle schools.	35.49
5.	Supply of midday meals to poor children.	7.00
6.	Free supply of books and slates.	2.13
7.	Seminars and conferences for the benefit of elementary school teachers.	0.25
8.	Provision of drinking water facilities for primary schools in rural areas.	1.00
9.	Enriching of science laboratories in upper primary schools and middle sections of high schools.	0.75
10.	Inservice training programme for teachers working in primary, upper primary and middle stage of high schools.	0.50
11.	Appointment of trained graduate headmasters (Grade II) in the full-fledged upper primary schools.	5.88

Total Elementary Edn. 91.67

contd....

Pondicherry contd.....

(Rs. in lakhs)

SECONDARY EDUCATION

12.	Opening of new high schools and improvements to existing high schools.	40.00
13.	Multi-purpose high schools.	0.05
14.	Experimental multi-purpose high schools.	0.05
15.	Higher Secondary school at Yanam.	0.05
16.	Construction of quarters for high school teachers.	2.00
17.	Improvement of standards in high schools.	9.00
18.	Seminars and conferences for the benefit of secondary school teachers.	1.00
		<hr/>
	Total - Secondary Edn.	52.15

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

19.	Development of Tagore Arts College, Pondicherry.	20.00
20.	Development of Arts College, Karaikal.	14.00
21.	Development of Women's College, Pondicherry.	7.00
22.	Conversion of higher secondary school at Yanam into a Junior College and opening of pre-degree course at Mahe.	2.00
23.	Opening of Teachers' Training College.	-
24.	Award of post-matric scholarships.	3.00
		<hr/>
	Total - University Edu.	46.00

SPECIAL SCHEMES FOR GIRLS' EDUCATION

25.	Provision of special sanitary arrangements for girls.	0.25
26.	Construction of quarters for women teachers working in rural areas.	0.25

contd...

Pondicherry contd.....

(Rs. in lakhs)

27.	Encouragement to Women teachers to work in rural areas.	0.30
28.	Measures to promote attendance of girls in primary, upper primary and middle stage of high schools.	1.20
29.	Award of merit-cum-means scholarships and merit prizes for girls in secondary schools.	1.00

Total - Special schemes for girls education.	3.00
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TEACHERS' TRAINING

30.	Reorganisation of Teachers' Training Centres.	4.00
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OTHER EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES

31.	Strengthening of the Inspectorates.	2.00
32.	Strengthening of the Directorate.	1.10
33.	Expansion of and improvements to the Romain Rolland Library, Pondicherry.	5.00
34.	Improvements to the existing branch libraries and opening of new branch libraries.	4.00
35.	Expansion of adult literacy.	0.40
36.	Measures to give incentive to teachers possessing higher qualifications.	0.10
37.	Publication of State Gazetteer.	1.00
38.	Expansion of audio-visual education.	1.34
39.	Propagation of Hindi.	0.15
40.	Setting up of recreation-cum-educational centre for children.	1.00
41.	Physical education schemes:	
	i) Play festivals.	0.20
	ii) Inter-school competitions.	1.00
	iii) Supply of sports goods to primary, upper primary & secondary schools.	0.90

contd..



Pondicherry contd.....

(Rs. in lakhs)

iv) Games and educational tours. ....	0.25
v) School Games Federation of India.	0.25
vi) National Physical efficiency drive.	0.75
vii) National discipline week.	0.50
viii) Labour and social service camps.	0.10
ix) Youth festivals.	0.20
x) Inter-State competitions.	0.50
xi) Coaching scheme.	1.60
xii) National sports week.	0.50
xiii) Grants to State Associations, recreation centres and clubs.	0.50
42. National Cadet Corps.	1.50
43. Bharat scouts and guides.	1.00
44. Construction of stadium.	3.00
45. Central school at Govidu.	0.10
46. Introduction of Sanskrit in high schools.	0.50
47. National scholarships.	1.00
48. National loan scholarships.	1.00
49. Development of sports in rural areas.	0.25
Total:	<u>31.67</u>

CULTURAL PROGRAMMES

1. Improvements to the Municipal theatre, Pondicherry.	2.00
2. Setting up of a Museum and Archives.	3.00
3. State Sangeeth Natyag Academy.	1.00
Total:	<u>6.00</u>

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TRIPURA

S.No.	Name of the Scheme.	Recommended outlay (1969-74)
		(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Starting of pre-primary schools.	5.00
2.	Expansion of educational facilities at the primary stage (6-11 age group).	70.00
3.	Reorientation of primary schools into basic.	0.50
4.	Construction of women teacher quarters attached to junior basic schools.	2.50
5.	Construction of sanitary blocks attached to junior basic schools.	0.75
6.	Improvement of junior basic schools buildings.	3.00
7.	Expansion of education at middle stage (11-14 age group).	45.00
8.	Reorientation of junior high schools into senior basic.	0.50
9.	Science in middle schools.	1.20
10.	Construction of women teachers quarters attached to senior basic schools.	2.50
11.	Construction of sanitary blocks attached to senior basic schools.	0.75
12.	Improvement of senior basic schools buildings.	2.00
13.	Part-time education at middle stage.	0.50
<u>SECONDARY EDUCATION</u>		
14.	Expansion of educational facilities at high stage (14-17 age group).	25.00
15.	Buildings for high schools.	30.00

contd...

Tripura contd.....

(Rs. in lakhs)

16.	Diversification of courses at secondary stage.	1.00
17.	Physical education including sports at school stage.	2.00
18.	Improvement of science education at secondary stage.	2.00
19.	Improvement of libraries in secondary schools.	0.50
20.	Development of science unit.	0.65
21.	Development of Evaluation Unit.	0.50
22.	Development of State Institute of Education.	3.00
23.	Improvement of evening courses for working men and women.	0.25
24.	Establishment of textbook libraries in schools.	1.00
25.	Construction of women teachers classes attached to secondary schools.	1.50
26.	Youth programmes.	1.00
27.	Incentive payment and awards to teachers for post-graduate studies in science.	0.75
28.	Raising of selected secondary schools to optimum level of efficiency including scholarships for meritorious students.	5.50

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

29.	Post-graduate studies and research.	10.00
30.	Development of M.B.B. College.	15.00
31.	Development of Women's College.	20.00
32.	Grants to non-Govt. Colleges.	10.00

TEACHERS' TRAINING:

33.	Improvement of existing basic training colleges.	1.15
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contd...

Tripura contd.....

(Rs. in lakhs)

34.	Strengthening of existing basic training colleges and expansion of existing training facilities, including in-service.	10.00
35.	Development of existing B.P. (S.P.P.) College.	1.45
36.	Development of Hindi teachers' training college.	1.00
37.	Board of Teachers' Education.	1.25

SOCIAL EDUCATION

38.	Development of State Central Library.	4.00
39.	Development of Branch libraries.	4.00
0.	Appointment of Gramlaxmis.	1.00
1.	Social Education Centres.	5.00
2.	Starting of Adult Schools.	1.00
B.	Intensification of literacy drive.	2.00
.	Mobile Libraries services.	2.50
.	Reorganisation of design-cum-art Section.	1.00
.	Puppet Unit.	1.00
.	Training of Social Education workers.	1.00
.	Reading-cum-Information Centres.	0.50
.	Starting of Shishu Ranga Children's Organisation.	0.50
.	Study tours of social education workers.	0.20
.	Condensed courses for adult neo-literate women to attend the standard of class IV.	1.00
.	Training of associate women workers office_bourgeois	0.20

Tripura contd.....

(Rs. in lakhs)

OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

53. Strengthening of Directorate.	3.00
54. Strengthening of Inspectorate.	3.00
55. Expansion of publication unit.	2.00
56. Promotion of Sanskrit.	0.50
57. Expansion of Audio-visual units and the State Film Library.	1.00
58. Development of educational and Vocational guidance.	0.50
59. Youth Welfare programmes.	2.00
60. Coaching camps.	1.00
61. Grant to non-Govt. institutions/ organisations.	1.50
62. Swimming pool and stadium.	1.50
63. Play fields, galleries and gymnasiums.	2.50
64. Staff quarters and physical education library.	1.00
65. Starting of Engineering N.C.C.	1.00

CULTURAL PROGRAMMES

66. Development of Rabindra State Barshiki Bhawan.	4.00
67. Development of museums.	3.00
68. Grants to non-Govt. organisations.	0.50

Total: 331.70

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DRAFT PROPOSALS OF STATE GOVERNMENTS  
FOR  
THE NEW FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN  
IN  
TECHNICAL EDUCATION

REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP  
ON  
TECHNICAL EDUCATION

(Seal)

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NEW DELHI.

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### APPENDICES

- A. Allocations for Programmes of Technical Education in States.
- B. Allocations for Schemes of Technical Education-Major Schemes in the States including Union Territories.

-x-x-x-x-

The New Fourth Five Year Plan for Technical Education

Draft Proposals of State Governments

Report of the Working  
Group on Technical Education

Guide Lines

1. The proposals for technical education made by the Central Planning Group were based on the following general guidelines :-

(i) Expansion of facilities for technical education may be related to future manpower needs. Where future manpower estimated indicate the need for reduction, that reduction should be effected largely in institutions which have not been able to provide the necessary instructional facilities of the standard laid down by the All India Council for Technical Education.

(ii) Accent should be on programmes of qualitative improvement and consolidation. There should be closer cooperation between technical education and industry and commerce. Priority should be given to the qualitative improvement of post-graduate education, carefully adjusted to manpower needs, and research, especially as increasing sophistication will make large demands for high quality design and research engineers. Part-time and sandwich courses may be established in industrial complexes, whenever new facilities have to be created.

(iii) The requirements of development indicate that the technical performance of the small-scale dispersed units must be at a high level and that they should absorb the fruits of technological advances to a significant extent in all important directions and provide opportunities of self employment for technically trained persons. For this purpose, it may be necessary to provide short-term courses in management, sales and accountancy to technically-qualified persons.



(iv) Highest importance should be given to the preservice and in-service training of technical teachers and providing them with opportunities for professional advancement.

(v) Polytechnics should designedly be brought into close relationship with industry to conduct cooperative programmes of training for technicians in selected and diversified fields like automobile engineering, refrigeration and air-conditioning, radio and electronics, machine tool technology, instrument technology and chemicals manufacture in relation to regional requirements.

(iv) Research programmes should be organised and conducted by the Institutes of Technology and other well-established institutions which have adequate expert personnel, with special reference to curriculum development, preparation of text books, teachers' guides and instructional materials.

#### Admissions to Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics.

2. The present acute unemployment among engineering graduates and diploma holders had focussed attention on two important aspects of development of technical education : (a) whether it was necessary to maintain the level of admissions reached in 1967-68 to our engineering colleges and polytechnics in view of the uncertainty about the Fourth Plan and its requirements of technical personnel; (b) whether the present opportunity should be taken advantage of to regulate and contain the enrolment in our technical institutions so that all our resources can be concentrated on the more important task of improving the standard and quality of the technical personnel. The Ministry of Education advised all the State Governments and Universities early this year that we might bring down admissions to degree and diploma courses to a level that the facilities available in each institution can adequately cope with. A rational and coordinated plan

was prepared by the Ministry for reducing admissions to technical institutions and the State Governments were requested to implement it with whatever marginal adjustments that were necessary. The plan envisaged a reduction in admissions to degree courses by about 36%, i.e. from 24,200 in 1967-68 to 15,400 in 1968-69 and to diploma courses by about 20%, i.e. from 48,000 in 1967-68 to 38,000 in 1968-69.

3. Most of the State Governments generally welcomed the Plan formulated by the Ministry and agreed to implement it with some modifications, although some State Governments, notably Maharashtra and Gujarat resisted any reduction in the admission capacity. In the discussions with the State Governments, the Working Group took the opportunity to review the admissions made in 1968-69 to engineering colleges and polytechnics and it was revealed that the total admissions to first degree courses were about 17000 and diploma courses 28-30,000. Most of the State Governments have not suggested the restoration of the admission capacities to the 1967-68 level, by the end of the Fourth Plan; Some of them would maintain the reduced level of 1968-69 throughout the Fourth Plan, while some others would make a gradual increase so that the level reaches nearly the 1967-68 mark at the end of the Fourth Plan. On the whole, the programmes proposed by the State Governments indicate that ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ the annual admission capacity in 1973-74 will be about 18-19,000 to degree courses and 30-32,000 to diploma courses, although most of the State Governments have not proposed any definite targets to be reached by 1973-74.

4. An interesting feature of the admissions to technical institutions in 1968-69 was that in cases where no deliberate attempt was made to regulate admissions according to manpower needs, the market conditions of demand and supply operated and a very large number of institutions, particularly at the diploma

level, have had to content themselves with a considerably reduced number of admissions.. Institutions in Maharashtra and Gujarat, where the State Governments did not want to impose any cut were no exception. In the absence of a National Manpower Policy and a realistic assessment of manpower requirements for the country as a whole for the future, it seems that the present trend will continue and that in any case in the Fourth Plan, the level of admissions will be determined largely by the demand for seats in technical institutions, rather than any definite physical targets to be set for the purpose.

Quality Improvement Programmes.

5. While suggesting a reduction in admissions to Engineering Colleges and polytechnics, the Ministry of Education had also considered the possibility of the impact that a sudden recovery in the field of economic development could make on the demand for technical personnel in the future. Although, it is apparent that no immediate increase in the availability of technical personnel is necessary, at least for the next five years, it was felt that any possible short-term quantitative increase in the demand for highly trained personnel could be more than met by a deliberate attempt to improve the quality and standards of personnel at present turned out from our institutions. To this end, it was impressed on all State Governments that their new Fourth Plan should reflect, in adequate measure, such programmes and priorities as are designed to bring about this qualitative improvement. The first task would be to make up all the existing deficiencies in the institutions and to equip them fully in accordance with the standards laid down by the All India Council for Technical Education in respect of buildings, equipment and staff for their approved intakes.

~~6.~~ The State Plans generally reflected the urgent need to make up the existing deficiencies and completing the schemes development that were undertaken in the Third Plan. In most cases, however, State Governments pleaded their inability to allot necessary funds to complete these programmes on an urgent basis. Some State Governments had also taken the view that with the reduction in admissions, they could almost adopt a go-slow policy in technical education at least until such time as the scope for development was clearly known. The Working Group however tried to persuade the State representatives to ensure speedier implementation of these programmes and recommended adequate provisions for this purpose in their plans. It was estimated in the national plan that an outlay of Rs 60.00 crore would be required for the completion of the on-going programmes in the States; but the actual outlays recommended in the States Plans fall short of this by about Rs 13.00 crores.

#### Faculty Development Programmes.

7. Programmes designed to improve and develop the faculties in our institutions are proposed to be implemented in the Fourth Plan largely through Central effort. The pre-service training programme for college teachers, training of polytechnic teachers through the four Regional Teacher Training Institutions, Summer Institute Programmes etc. have accordingly been included in the Central Sector of the Plan. What was expected to be implemented through the State Plans was, however, the deputation of a large number of working teachers for longer periods to centres where they could undertake post-graduate courses and improve their professional competence. Also it was expected that adequate provision will be made by the States for sending their polytechnic teachers to the four Regional Institutes. The State Plans that

came up for discussion in the Working Group did not find adequate expression for the fulfilment of these objectives and to an extent lacked a sense of urgency for undertaking programmes of teacher development. The Working Group nevertheless, prevailed on most of the States to make necessary provision for this programme in their plans.

Diversification of Courses and Reorganisation of Polytechnic Education.

8. An important area in which deliberate and purposeful action is urgently required is to reorganise our polytechnic education to bring it in close relation to industry and to reorient the courses functionally towards industrial needs. To this end, our polytechnic should conduct sandwich courses, cooperative courses, part-time courses and so on and efforts should be made to identify on a continuing basis the precise needs of industry for technicians which should be reflected in the type of courses conducted by the polytechnic, their curriculum and methodology. The polytechnics should also have a built-in flexibility if they are to be responsive to industrial needs. At a conference of the Directors of Technical Education in the States held in May, 1968 the broad principles on which this programme should be undertaken in the Fourth Plan were discussed and the general guidelines were laid down. The All India Council for Technical Education later endorsed these guidelines and commended them to the State Governments. The State Governments were requested to formulate an action programme in relation to the regional requirements and to include adequate provision in their new Fourth Plans for this purpose.

9. The Working Group noted with satisfaction that most of the State Governments had realised the urgency of the matter and have indicated their readiness to implement this programme.

in the next five years. To begin with, the proposals were to introduce programmes for the training of technicians in selected and diversified fields like automobile engineering, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, radio and electronics, machine tool technology, instrument technology, chemicals manufacture etc. The Working Group however cautioned the State Governments that in our enthusiasm to diversify courses, no new courses of the conventional pattern should be added and that even in specialised fields, new courses should be organised only in cooperation with industry and that too after a careful study of the requirements of personnel in those fields. As for the general question of reorganising the existing courses and orienting them functionally towards industrial needs, the State Government did not seem to be too ready to take it up as a crash programme in the Fourth Plan, firstly because most of them were uncertain about the possible allocations that might finally be made for their programmes, and secondly because they have not been able to conduct fruitful discussions with the industry to formulate concrete plans within the short time they were allowed to draw up their plans. The Working Group had, at any rate, emphasised the urgency of this programme and recommended considerable provision in the State Plans for this scheme although the total provision now proposed in the State's Plan will fall short by about Rs.3.18 crores from the outlay recommended in the national plan.

Vocationalisation of education at the secondary stage.

10. It was felt that this is an area in which new ground should be broken in the light of the recommendation of the

Education Commission and on the basis of our experience of Junior Technical Schools, multi-purpose schools, technical high schools and vocational schools. A detailed scheme for reorganising and developing secondary technical education was formulated in the Ministry which was forwarded to all the State Governments in January, 1968. The scheme was also considered by the All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held in May, 1968 and the Council recommended to the State Government to adopt or adapt the scheme to suit their needs and to reorganise their vocational/technical schools. What is important is not to impose from the top, a rigid, uniform and highly structured programme on the States but to leave it to them to take the initiative to formulate their own programmes according to their needs and implement them within their resources.

11. Granted the present social attitudes and the none too rational determinants that decide the type of education for our boys and girls, it was only to be expected that the State Governments would have reacted cautiously to the scheme and would have only made nominal outlays in their plans for this purpose. Nevertheless, it was encouraging to note that the States do recognise the urgent need to siphon off a sizeable proportion of the student population from the general stream of education and train them in suitable skills and trades that would enable them to enter industry straightaway. Recognising the fact that the success of this scheme would depend in a large measure on the change in social attitudes and the predilections of parents, employers and teachers, the Working Group had to

contend with whatever provision was made by the States, although it was possible in some cases to enhance the provision proposed by the State Governments or to include provision where none was proposed.

Other Programmes-Staff Quarters, Students Amenities, Scholarships etc.

12. As in the case of other programmes, the outlays proposed by the State Governments for these schemes also fell far short of the expectations. The main reason was apparently the lack of resources and strictly from the financial point of view such items as amenities for teachers and students had always had a lower priority with the State Governments. To the extent resources permit, however, all the State Governments had included some provision for these schemes and the Working Group tried to ensure that every State was able to undertake these programmes in the Fourth Plan.

New Programmes

13. As stated earlier, the present unemployment among technical personnel had considerably dampened the enthusiasm of most of the State Governments to earmark any significant part of their outlays for programmes of technical education. Nevertheless some of the State Governments had proposed programmes for the establishment of new engineering colleges and polytechnics. For example, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Madras had proposed the establishment of 4 new degree institutions in these States and Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh suggested the establishment of 14 new polytechnics. The Working Group did not agree to any of these new institutions as there was apparently no need to increase the existing facilities at the degree level. As for diploma courses, the view held by the Working Group was that wherever there was an established need for any new courses, they could be introduced in the existing polytechnics by making use of the existing infra-structure, instead of opening new institutions.



APPENDICE - A.

Allocations for Programmes of Technical Education in the States.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>Name of the State</u>	<u>Total outlay for technical education</u>	
	<u>As proposed by the State Government.</u>	<u>As recommended by the Working Group.</u>
1. Andhra Pradesh	500.00	470.00
2. Assam Plains	413.75	217.28
Hills	84.00	61.00
3. Bihar	542.00	310.00
4. Gujarat	330.00	365.00
5. Haryana	330.00	201.02
6. Jammu & Kashmir	116.00	30.50 **
7. Kerala	465.00	342.00
8. Madhya Pradesh	600.00	500.00
9. Madras	659.00	564.00
10. Maharashtra	1300.00	1033.60
11. Mysore	300.00	300.00
12. Nagaland	60.00	45.30
13. Orissa	247.00	170.00
14. Punjab	50.00	125.00
15. Rajasthan	34.00	85.00
16. Uttar Pradesh	2000.00	1053.00
17. West Bengal	506.50	503.03
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Total:	8537.25	6377.33
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\*\* It does not include the amount required for scholarships which has not yet been furnished by the State Governments.

APPENDICES-B

Allocation for Schemes of Technical Education.  
Major Schemes in the States including  
Union Territories.

(Rs in lakhs)

Schemes	Proposed Provision in the Fourth Plan	Provision recommended by the Working Group.
1. Continuation Programmes.	6000.00	4621.03
2. Faculty Develop- ment Scheme.	500.00	238.00
3. Diversification of Courses.	1200.00	882.50
4. Vocationalisation of Secondary education.	1500.00	418.00
5. Staff Quarters.	500.00	328.00
6. Other Programms.	900.00	435.50
Total ----	<u>10600.00</u>	<u>6923.03</u>

Note - The above provision recommended by the Working  
Group does not include the outlay for Chandigarh  
which is not yet available.

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