



evaluation studies

No. 34

**ANDHRA PRADESH STATE COUNCIL
FOR EDUCATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS**

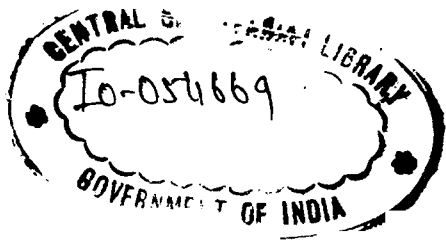


EVALUATION STUDIES No. 34

**Working of the Andhra Pradesh State
Council for Education of Women and Girls**



ISSUED BY THE
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
ANDHRA PRADESH



QUICK EVALUATION STUDY ON THE WORKING OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH STATE COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Preface :

A quick evaluation study into the working and achievements of the Andhra Pradesh State Council for Education of Women and Girls was taken up by the Evaluation Wing of the Planning Department of the Government of Andhra Pradesh at the instance of the Department of Education Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Introduction :

2. The Andhra Pradesh State Council for Education of Women and Girls is a non-statutory Committee consisting of a non-official Chairman, a few non-officials including legislators and officials including member-Secretary from the Department of Education. The Council was created by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and came into existence first in the year 1961.

3. The Government of India constituted a National Council for Women's Education in the year 1959, to advise the Government on all issues relating to the education of girls and adult women; to suggest policies, programmes, targets and priorities for the extension and improvement of their education; to suggest measures for the maximum utilisation of voluntary effort; to suggest measures of creating public opinion and an atmosphere favourable to women's and girls' Education; periodically to assess and evaluate the work done and to recommend collection of specific data on particular problems in the field and to undertake sample surveys and research projects from time to time. The first Chairman of this Council at National Level was Srimathi Durgabai Deshmukh. On taking office, she made an appeal to all State Education Ministers including Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao, the then Minister for Education of Andhra Pradesh stressing the urgency and importance of giving special attention to problems connected with women's education and suggesting that a State Council for Education of Women should be formed at the

State Level in Andhra Pradesh. A communication was also received from the Ministry of Education suggesting that 'the Government of India were of the view that State Governments should also establish state councils for Women's education with such powers and functions as would enable them to discharge the following three functions:

- (i) To be effective advisory bodies within the State in so far as the education of women is concerned;
- (ii) To focus the attention of all concerned on important issues relating to the education of Women and girls; and
- (iii) To secure the co-operation of non-official agencies which is so vital to the success of the programme.

4. The Government of Andhra Pradesh was not inclined to accept the suggestions of the Government of India straightway; however the issue was re-examined next year, i.e., in 1961 and it was felt that the recommendations of the National Council for Women's Education should be accepted and consequently the State Council for Education of Women and Girls came into being.

5. The Council was constituted with Smt. C. Ammanaraja, B.A., L.T., M.L.A., as Chairman and fifteen other members including the District Educational officer, Vijayawada as Member-Secretary. The names of the Members constituting the first council is at Annexure—1. It is relevant to note here that the composition of the first council was as follows:

1. Non-official Chairman	
2. Members of the Legislative Assembly excluding the non-official chairman ...	One
3. Members of the Legislative Council ...	One
4. Non-official Members ...	five
5. Official members (including the Member-Secretary ...)	eight

6. The Council in all consisted of eight officials and eight non-officials.

7. The functions of the Council as laid down in G.O. Ms. No. 3027, Education, dated 13th September, 1961 were as follows:

- (i) to advise the Government on issues relating to the education of Girls at school level and of adult women;
- (ii) to suggest policies, programmes, targets and priorities for the expansion and improvement of the education of girls and women in the fields at (i);
- (iii) to suggest measures for utilising to the best, voluntary effort in the field of education of girls and women as in (i);
- (iv) to assess the progress achieved from time to time and suggest measures for evaluation of work done/being done for watching the progress of implementation;
- (v) to suggest suitable measures for education of public opinion in favour of education of girls and women; and
- (vi) to recommend collection of specific data on problems relating to the education of girls and women and to recommend sample surveys and research projects/seminars as may be deemed necessary from time to time.

8. The tenure of the first Committee was for a period of three years and was later extended for a period of two months upto 31st October, 1964 and was then reconstituted in G.O. Ms. No. 3253, Education, dated 7th December, 1964 with the membership as given at Annexure—2. Smt. C. Ammanna Raja, M.P., was nominated as the Chairman of this reconstituted Council. The composition of the Council was also changed to include three members of Parliament (including Chairman), one M.L.C., two M.L.As., three other non-officials and seven other officials associated with the Department of Education including the Deputy Directress of Public Instruction who was nominated as Member-Secretary of the Committee. There was no

change in the objectives of the State Council as originally constituted. The term of this Council expired in November, 1967 and the Council is to be reconstituted, at present.

The National Council for Women's Education :

9. As already pointed out, there is a National Council for Women's Education at the national level and the objectives of this Council have already been indicated in para 3 above. This Council created in resolution No. F. 41-10/59-B3, dated 6th July, 1959 of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, is to serve as an advisory body on matters of education pertaining to Women in India. The composition of the National Council for Women's Education is as follows:—

“Besides the non-official Chairman, the Council consists of 14 nominees of State Governments, one Member of Central Advisory Board of Education, two Members of Parliament one representative each of the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labour, two representatives of the Ministry of Education and one representative of the Centrally Administered areas.”

“Representatives of various Advisory or Statutory bodies of the Ministry who are likely to be concerned are also invited by the Ministry to attend specific meetings of Council whenever deemed necessary. An official of the Ministry is its Secretary. He is one of the representatives of the Ministry of Education on the Council.”

10. The Chairman of the National Council is appointed by the Government of India on suitable terms and conditions. The tenure of office of all non-official members is usually for a period of two years reckoned from the first meeting date of the Council. The National Council has been enjoined to meet at least once every year. Its quorum for any meeting is 10. The Council is to annually submit a report of its work to the Central Advisory Board of Education through the Ministry of Education.

11. *State Councils.*— Correct information is not available whether all the States and Union-Territories in India have formed State Councils. No such Council however,

exists in the State of Gujarat. From reports of National Council for Women's Education available with the Department of Education, Government of Andhra Pradesh, it would appear that State Councils exist in Pondicherry, Delhi, Manipur, West Bengal, Punjab, Maharashtra, Madras, Orissa, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Kerala.

State Council for Education for Girls and Women, Mysore :

12. The State Council for Education of Girls and Women was constituted in Mysore in its order No. ED 81SHS59, dated 19th March, 1960 and had a woman-legislator as its first Chairman besides four lady M.L.As., one M.L.C., five other Members and the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Mysore as its Secretary. The Council was treated as a first Class Committee and paid T.A. and D.A. as per rules applicable to the Officers of the Mysore Civil Service. The Chairman was sanctioned a sum of Rs. 200 per month as House Rent Allowance and another sum of Rs. 200 per month as conveyance allowance. A Secretariat consisting of one Special Officer of Class II Grade in the scale of Rs. 200-400, one first Division Clerk in the grade of Rs. 75-180 and one Second Division Clerk in the grade of Rs. 50-120 and one typist in the grade of Rs. 55-150 and three peons was appointed to assist the Council.

State Council for Women's Education, Government of Madras :

13. The State Council for Women's Education has at present the Minister for Education as its Chairman and consists of the following members :

Chairman

1. Minister for Education.

Members

2. The Director of Higher Education.
3. The Director of School Education.
4. The Director of Women Welfare.
5. Smt. Sarojini Varadappan.
6. Smt. Manda Krishnamurthy.

7. Smt. Clubwala Jadhav.
8. Smt. Chandrakanthi Govindarajulu.

Secretary

9. Deputy Secretary to Government, Education.

14. This Council was reconstituted in August, 1965 and will hold office for a period of three years. The functions of the Council are to review progress in and to advise the Government on all matters relating to the education of girls and women and on such other matters as may be referred to it by Government. The Council has been enjoined to meet once in three months, though the Chairman has the option to call for special meetings at the request of Council Members or for consideration of any special issues. The Non-official Members are eligible for T.A. and D.A. at the rates allowed for members of a 1st Class Committee (*i.e.*, they are eligible for 1st Class railway fare and daily allowance at Rs. 7.50 per day). One of the Members of the State Council is the representative of the National Council for Women's Education.

*State Council for the Education of Girls and Women,
Orissa:*

15. The State Council for the Education of Girls and Women was constituted in Orissa presumably in the year 1960 with the objective of promoting Women's Education. The composition of the Orissa Council is as follows:—

Chairman

1. Minister Education.

Secretary (ex-officio)

2. Deputy Director-in-charge of Women's Education.

3. Ex-Officio Members

- (a) Secretary, Education.
- (b) Director of Public Instruction.
- (c) Deputy Director of Public Instruction in-charge of Primary Education.
- (d) The State representative on the National Council of Women's Education.
- (e) A representative of Community Development Department.

- (f) A representative of the Labour Department.
- (g) A representative of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department.

4. *Representatives of Statutory bodies*

- (a) One Member to be elected by the Senate of the Utkal University from among themselves.
- (b) One Member to be elected by the Board of Secondary Education from among themselves.
- (c) One member to be elected by the State Advisory Board of Education from among its members, other than the Ex-officio members.
- (d) One Member to be elected by the State Social Welfare Board from out of its members.

5. *Nominated by the State Government*

- (a) Two M.L.As.
- (b) One Principal of Women's College.
- (c) One Headmistress of a Girls' High School.
- (d) One District Inspectress of Schools.
- (e) Two Women Members interested and working in the field of Girls' Education.
- (f) One Principal of a training college.

16. The tenure of office of all Non-official members is for a period of two years from the date of the first meeting of the Council. The quorum of any meeting of the Council is eight and the Council has been requested to meet atleast once a year. The Council has also been empowered to transact its busines by formation of *appropriate sub-committees* with power to coopt non-members and experts for examination of any special problems. The Council has to submit an annual report to the State Government in Education Department.

State of Women's Education in Andhra Pradesh compared to the position in neighbouring States:

17. The State Council for Education of Women and Girls has been primarily formed with the objective of accelerating and promoting women's education in the

State of Andhra Pradesh. It will, therefore, be necessary to have some background knowledge of the present State of Women's Education in Andhra Pradesh along with a comparative picture of literacy and other standards compared to the position obtaining in the neighbouring States and in the country to correctly appreciate the role as well as the need for a council of the kind which is under evaluation. The position regarding the state of Women's education in Andhra Pradesh has been discussed in detail in Appendix—II.

18. It may be seen from the discussion of the state of Education in Andhra Pradesh that a very progressive educational policy is being followed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. It is also common knowledge that education has been made free for boys and girls in Andhra Pradesh upto 12th Standard. The Government have also ordered that S.S.L.C. Public Examination may be thrown open to girls appearing after studying privately, provided they are over 16 years of age. Andhra Pradesh is perhaps one of the first States which established a Girls Polytechnic Institution (actually there are two such polytechnics) and efforts are being made to accelerate the progress of Women's Education *though much remains to be done, and that quickly.*

19. We may now proceed to examine the working and achievements of the State Council for Education of Women keeping the above data in view.

Staff and Expenditure of the State Council for Education for Girls and Women, Andhra Pradesh :

20. The State Council for Education of Girls and Women is treated as a first class Committee for purposes of drawal of T.A. to the Non-official Members of the Committee. The official Members are considered to be on duty and draw the allowances etc., admissible to them under the rules. In G.O. Ms. No. 192. Education dated 27th January, 1962 the Chairman of the State Council was sanctioned house rent allowance of Rs. 300 per month and conveyance allowance of Rs. 100 per month. The Committee has also been given secretarial assistance as follows :

1. One U.D.C. in the scale of Rs. 125-200.

2. One L.D.C. in the scale of Rs. 50-120 (plus typist allowance of Rs. 10 per month).
3. One peon.

21. The statement No. 1 gives the expenditure of the State Council for Education of Girls and Women for the years between 1961 and 1968 (*vide* page No. 10).

22. Particulars of expenditure of the Council were made available only for the period 1964-65 to 1966-67. This totals up to Rs. 31,548 for the three year period 1964-65 to 1966-67. The particulars of expenditure for the earlier term of the Council, *i.e.*, 1961-64 which were not readily available, may however be assumed to be of the same order, *viz.*, Rs. 31,548 since the pattern of staff, allowances, contingencies *etc.*, remained the same.

23. It is thus seen that the annual financial liability to the Government as a result of the constitution of the State Council is roughly of the order of Rs. 11,000 per annum.

Number of meetings, seminars held by the State Council for Education of Girls and Women :

24. The Council started functioning from 1st September, 1961. Its term recently expired on 31st October, 1967. During this period of six years the Council has held eleven meetings at the State Headquarters in addition to participating in a State Level Seminar on Women's Education sponsored by the Government of India. The State Level Seminar was held on 1st, 2nd and 3rd March, 1962.

STATEMENT NO. 1 SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE
STATE COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN.

Sl. No.	Year	Receipts			Expenditure				
		Amount sanctioned by Govt. to the Committee.	By way of fund raising voluntary effort of the Council.	*Allowances of Chair-man.	**Establi- shment charges.	Telephone charges.	T. A. of Members.	Miscellane- ous ex- penditure.	Total expenditure.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	1961-62	2,000/- 4,800/-†	..			Not furnished			
2.	1962-63	4,800/-†	..			-do-			
3.	1963-64	4,800/-†	..			-do-			
4.	1964-65	4,800/-†	N	4,800.	5,022.00.	455.60.	157.50.	9.81	10,444.91
5.	1965-66	600 4,800/-†	I L	4,800.	4,750.84.	511.60.	322.50.	322.50	10,707.44.
6.	1966-67	880/ 4,800/-†	..	4,800.	4,563.43.	492.30.	245.80.	294.90.	10,396.43.
7.	1967-68	800/-	..			Not furnished			
			..	14,400	14,366.27	1,459.50	725.80	627.21	31,548.78

* H.R.A. (Rs. 300/- p.m.) and conveyance allowance of Rs. 100/- p.m.

** Pay and allowances of 1 U.D.C., 1 L.D.C.-cum-typist and 1 peon.

† Allowances of Chairman.

The Council met once in 1961, once in 1962, twice in 1963, twice in 1964, twice in 1965, twice in 1966 and once in 1967. The dates of the meetings of the Committee are given in Annexure-3.

Number and nature of recommendations classified under various heads:

25. During its six year period of existence the State Council for Education of Girls and Women passed, in all 71, resolutions/recommendations promoting Women's education in Andhra Pradesh. These resolutions/recommendations can be broadly classified under the following heads:

1. Measures suggested for overcoming the shortage of trained women teachers.
2. Incentives to be provided by Government for Women teachers serving in rural areas.
3. Incentives to girl students for prosecuting their studies.
4. Steps recommended for the improvement of Technical Education among girls through scholarships and relaxation of age limits for admission.
5. Opening of new polytechnics, Junior Technical schools *etc.*
6. Changes in curriculum to bring about the introduction of certain subjects.
7. Improving accommodation and sanitation in Girls Schools.
8. Maintaining the teacher-pupil ratio at a particular level.
9. Staffing pattern in schools and request for a Deputy Director (Lady) at the Director of Public Instruction's Office.
10. Other measures suggested for the spread of girls education in the State.
11. Changes in the pattern of release of grants for furthering certain objectives and liberalisation of building grants.

12. Propaganda measures through the showing of documentaries, holding of district conferences, talks by visiting Cabinet Ministers *etc.*
13. Spread of library and book-lending facilities to literate women in rural areas.
14. Miscellaneous.

26. The tabular statement No. 2 gives the category-wise recommendations made by the Council, the number of recommendations with details involving financial liability to the Government if any, the number of recommendations accepted, rejected, or being pursued by the Government of Andhra Pradesh (*vide* page No. 13-14).

27. The entire list of recommendations along with action taken by the Government is given at Appendix-II.

28. It is seen that out of 71 recommendations made by the State Council for Education of Girls and Women, 35 recommendations involve the State Government in additional expenditure. Out of these 71 recommendations, 25 recommendations have already been accepted by the Government, 4 have been rejected and 31 are still under examination.

29. *Discussion.*— It is clear from the statements and from the facts in Appendix-I that the State Council has only acted as a recommendatory organisation and passed resolutions on women welfare. Some of the more important recommendations made by the State Council refer to the shortage of trained women teachers in Andhra Pradesh, incentives to be given to them by way of providing free quarters in the rural areas, incentives to be given to girl students for prosecuting their studies, maintenance of 1 : 35 teacher-pupil ratio, appointment of a lady officer in the Directorate of Public Instruction to look after female education, provision for and maintenance of girls hostels *etc.*

**STATEMENT NO. 2 SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RECOMMENDATIONS INVOLVING FUNDS,
NO. IMPLEMENTED, NO. REJECTED, NO. BEING PURSUED (CATEGORY WISE)**

Sl. No.	Category of recommendations	No. of recommendations made	No. of recommendations		No. of recommendations.		
			Involving funds	Not-involving funds	Accepted	Rejected	Being pursued
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Measures suggested for overcoming the shortage of Trained Women teachers ..	5 (1 to 5)	3 (1, 4 & 5)	2 (2 and 3)	2 (3 and 5)	—	3 (1, 2 & 4)
2.	Incentives to be provided by Govt., for women teachers in rural areas. ..	6 (6 to 11)	5 (6, 7, 9 to 11)	1 (8)	—	—	5 (7 to 11)
3.	Incentives to girl students for prosecuting their studies. ..	21 (12 to 32)	17 (12 to 15, 17, 18, 20 to 26, 28, 29, 31 & 32)	4 (16, 19, 27 and 30)	4 (12, 18, 19 and 28)	3 (13 to 15)	12 (16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 24 to 27, 29 to 31)
4.	Steps recommended for the improvement of Technical Education among girls thro' scholarships. ..	3 (33 to 35)	1 (34)	2 (33 & 35)	1 (34)	—	1 (35)
5.	Opening of new polytechnics, Junior Technical Schools etc. ..	1 (36)	1 (36)	—	—	—	1 (36)
6.	Changes in curriculum to bring about the introduction of certain subjects. ..	2 (37 & 38)	—	2 (37 and 38)	1 (38a)	—	1 (37)
7.	Improving accommodation and sanitation in girls Schools. ..	1 (39)	—	1 (39)	1 (39)	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8. Maintaining the teacher pupil ratio. ..		2 (40, 41)	—	2 (40, 41)	—	1 (41)	—
9. Staffing pattern in schools and request for a lady Dy. Director at the D.P.I.'s Office ..		3 (42 to 44)	1 (43)	2 (42, 44)	2 (42, 44)	—	—
10. Other measures suggested for the spread of Girls Education. ..		8 (45 to 52)	2 (45, 46)	6 (47 to 52)	5 (45, 47 to 50)	—	2 (46 to 51)
11. Changes in the pattern of release of grants for furthering certain objectives etc. ..		4 (53 to 56)	2 (53, 55)	2 (54, 56)	3 (53, 55, 56)	—	1 (54)
12. Propaganda measures thro' showing of documentaries talks by visiting Cabinet Ministers etc. ..		2 (57, 58)	—	2 (57, 58)	1 (57)	—	1 (58)
13. Spread of Library and Book lending facilities to literate women in rural areas. ..		1 (59)	—	1 (59)	1 (59)	—	—
14. Miscellaneous		12 (60 to 71)	3 (64, 68, 69)	9 (60 to 63, 65 to 67, 70, 71)	4 (67, 69, 70, 71)	—	4 (63, 64, 65, 66)
		71	35	36	25	4	31

It is also satisfactory to note that the State Council drew the attention of the Government as early as in the year 1962, that free education should be extended to all girl pupils at the end of their secondary school course. The Government itself seem to have been aware of this problem and took independent action while providing for social security measures to the weaker sections of the Community in the orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 14, dated 24th January, 1964. While the Council has to a certain extent acted as useful catalyst to promote women's education in Andhra Pradesh, it has to be conceded that a much more systematic and analytical approach to the problem of women's education coupled with persistent action and missionary zeal would have produced better results. It is relevant here to point out that the National Council of Education laid down a minimum programme to be followed by State Councils in India in the year 1964. This minimum programme is given in Appendix III. The National Council had also occasion to point out the scope and objectives of State Councils for Women's Education as follows. "The main work of the State Councils for Women's Education would be to act as *watch-dogs* to see that systematic programme for the education of girls and women is drawn up and put into effect by the State Governments concerned. Each State Government will have to consider girls' education as important, if not more, as that of boys and provide for the necessary funds, personnel and other facilities for proper implementation". The National Council also stressed the importance of follow-up action by the State Council and the Education Department. Keeping this test in view, it has to be stated that there was greater scope for systematic work of the State Council in Andhra Pradesh and that in general follow-up action in pursuing desirable objectives in Women's Education was rather poor. This applies to follow-up action by the State Council as well as the Government.

30. The composition of the State Council itself has certain built-in defects for cohesion and a scientific and analytical study and pursuit of the problems connected with the women's education. The Council of the type created in Andhra Pradesh might have done excellent work if it had been formed with the limited objective of presenting a report on the problems of women's education at any given point of time with scope and objectives of

the Committee clearly defined. The State Council however is more or less a permanent council with continuing functions of promoting women's education in Andhra Pradesh constantly reviewing the work done and to be done and making suitable recommendations periodically and continuously. Unless a Committee of this kind is a high powered Committee which is well informed and has adequate knowledge of the action taken at various Governmental and other levels or proposed to be taken, it cannot be very effective.

31. If the National Council at the National level, is doing excellent work, it is primarily due to reasons of missionary zeal and its being kept informed of what is happening in the field of education by the Ministry of Education and the Planning Commission a forum which has all available statistics pertaining to the field of Women's Education. The existing Committee apart from having a non-official chairman and few non-official members has a few educationists who are employed in Colleges and schools as Heads of Institutions. Apart from what is happening in their own Institution, these officials lack the correct perspective of what is going on in the field of education in Andhra Pradesh. The Secretary of the Committee also is only a Deputy Directress in the Directorate of Public Instruction and her status in the Directorate does not give her adequate authority or position to help effectively in the deliberations of the State Council.

32. *Suggestions.*— Keeping these difficulties in view, the following suggestions are made:

1. The Secretary of the State Council should be the Deputy Secretary in the Education Department. If the concerned Deputy Secretary is made the Secretary of the Council, he will have correct perspective of the problems of women's education and will be able to get better work done by virtue of his position. Follow-up action will be more systematic if this suggestion is accepted.
2. For effective and efficient working of the Council, it is necessary that the Council should be headed by either the Minister in-charge of Education or the Secretary to Government, Education Department. This is the pattern which obtains in Mad-

ras and Orissa where the Chairman of the State Council is the Minister for Education in the State. Such a system has the advantage that the programmes or suggestions taken up by the Council will be pursued more effectively and will result in quicker promotion of women's education.

3. A Non-official who is keenly alive to the problems of Women's education could be made a Vice-Chairman of the State Council to assist the Chairman of the Council.
4. There are 13 women in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Andhra Pradesh and 8 Legislators in the Legislative Council. As this number is small, all these legislators or atleast six of them three from each house may be made members of the Council. In addition, 3 or 4 educationists who have a full grasp of the problem of Women's education including the Director of Public Instruction may be made members of the Council.
5. It will also be desirable that the representatives of the Planning and Finance Departments are included in the Council.
6. The Council may be enjoined to meet once in a quarter and consider measures to be taken for promoting Women's education. Follow-up action is also important.
7. To avoid wild and impracticable suggestions being brought up for discussion, it is desirable that the Council is divided into sub-Committees and each such Committee is requested to consider specific sectors and problems connected with Women's education and requested to submit working papers for consideration of the State Council at its quarterly meetings. This is a matter of procedural detail which however has great bearing on factors of time and optimum efficiency of the working of the State Council.

33. Such a systematic and scientific approach should be able to produce results and pave the way for providing sufficient protection in the educational field to the Women of Andhra Pradesh. The women represent the weaker section of the Community and it is desirable that such a

high power council is formed if the problems are to be tackled at all effectively in Andhra Pradesh.

34. The Education Department, who were requested to offer their remarks on the findings of the Report, have stated that in view of the recent orders of the Government regarding the constitution of the Informal Consultative Committee for education of Women consisting of some of the sitting M.L.As., and M.L.Cs., it may not be necessary to have a separate Committee to look after the Education of Women. In case, however, it is felt that Women's Education should receive specific attention and if it is felt that this State should keep in line with other States in having a separate Council, the Education Department have no hesitation in generally agreeing to the recommendations contained in the Report. The Education Department have also stated that it may perhaps be more advantageous to have the Minister for Education as the Chairman of the Council, and that two M.L.As., from the Assembly and one M.L.C., from the Council instead of all the sitting M.L.As. as suggested in the report, in order to make it more effective. They have further stated that in the context of having the Minister for Education as the Chairman and the Deputy Secretary in the Education Department as the Secretary of the Council, it may not be necessary to have separate staff to look after the work of the Council as the normal Departmental staff can also attend to this item of work.

35. During discussions with the Secretary, Education, it was agreed that the existing Council could be substituted by a high power council which is well informed and which has the advantage of adequate knowledge of the progress that is sought to be achieved by the Government in the field of Women's Education. It would suffice if the existing "Informal Consultative Committee" of the Education Department is made more broad based by including as many women M.L.As. and M.L.Cs., as is possible, (not necessarily all) and the Informal Consultative Committee specially enjoined to foster women's education in the State and take such other steps as are necessary in addition to periodical reviews, follow-up action *etc.*, to ensure that enough justice is done to this weaker sector in the field of education in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

ANNEXURE—I

*Names of the Members constituting first State Council
in G.O. Ms. No. 3027, Education dated 13th September 1961*

Chairman

1. Smt. C. Ammanna Raja, B.A., L.T., M.L.A.,
1-B, M.L.A's quarters, Himayatnagar,
Hyderabad-1.

Members

2. Smt. I. Saraswathy Devi, B.A., B.Ed., M.L.C.,
Anantha Vijaya, A-3-741, Amberpet,
Hyderabad-13.
3. Smt. T. Lakshmikanthamma, M.A., M.L.A.,
I-B, Special quarters, M.L.A's Hostel,
Hyderabad.
4. Smt. Sulochana Reddi, Nukala, M.A.,
Opp. M.L.A's quarters, Himayatnagar,
Hyderabad-1.
5. Smt. T. M. Yazdani, M.A., Dip. in Edn.,
Principal, Government Training College,
Hyderabad.
6. Smt. K. Rajeswari Murthy, M.A.,
Principal, Sri Padmavathi College for Women,
Tirupati.
7. Smt. Yechuri Kalpakam, M.A.,
Member, Andhra Pradesh Sangeeta Natak
Akademi,
16-11-578, Gaddiannaram,
Hyderabad.
8. Kumari B. Sakuntala, M.A.,
Director of Women's Welfare,
Hyderabad.
9. Smt. Sri Rajyam Sinha, B.A.,
Deputy Director of Information and Public
Relations,
Hyderabad.

10. Smt. A. Syamala Devi,
Chairman, State Social Welfare Board,
Hyderabad.
11. Smt. K. Subramanyeswari, B.A., B.Ed.,
District Educational Officer,
Rajahmundry.
12. Smt. T. Anasuya Devi, Member, Syndicate,
Sri Venkateswara University, Thamballapalli,
Madanapalle Taluk,
Chittoor District.
13. Smt. H. S. Ramiza Begum,
Headmistress, Government Secondary Training
School for Muslim Women,
Kurnool.
14. Smt. Y. Venkatasivamma, B.A.,
Wife of Sri Y. Thimma Reddi,
President, Panchayat Samithi,
Madakasira, Anantapur District.
15. Kumari B. Pankajam, M.A., L.T.,
Principal, Government College for Women,
Guntur.
16. Smt. S. Sitaramamma, B.A., L.T.,
District Educational Officer,
Vijayawada.

Member-Secretary.

ANNEXURE—2

*Names of the Members in the State Council Reconstituted
in G.O. Ms. No. 3253, Education, dated 7th December, 1964*

Chairman

1. Smt. C. Ammanna Raja, M.P.,
3-6-733, Himayatnagar,
Hyderabad.

Members

2. Smt. Sangam Lakshmi Bai, M.P.,
Indira Seva Sadan, Saidabad.
Hyderabad.
3. Smt. T. Lakshmikanthamma, M.A.,
Member of Parliament,
3-6-733, Himayatnagar,
Hyderabad.
4. Smt. I. Saraswathy Devi, M.A., B.Ed., M.L.C.,
I-B. Special quarters
M.L.A's Hostel,
Hyderabad.
5. Smt. Sulochana Reddi, Nukala, M.A., M.L.A.,
Opp. M.L.A's quarters, Himayatnagar,
Hyderabad.
6. Smt. B. Rukmini Devi, M.L.A.,
Madakasira,
Anantapur District.
7. Smt. T. M. Yazdani, M.A., Dip. in Education,
Principal, Government Training College,
Hyderabad.
8. Smt. K. Rajeswari Murthy, M.A.,
Principal, Sri Padmavathi College for Women,
Tirupathi.
9. Smt. Yechuri Kalpakam, M.A.,
Andhra Pradesh Sangeeta Natak Akademi,
16-11-578, Gaddiannaram,
Hyderabad.

10. Rev. Mother Proipsias,
Principal, Women's College,
Vijayawada.
11. Smt. T. Syamala Devi,
Chairman, State Social Welfare Board,
Hyderabad.
12. Smt. T. Anasuya Devi,
Member, Syndicate,
Sri Venkateswara University, Thamballapalli,
Madanapalli Taluk.
13. Smt. K. M. Sugana,
Inspectress of Girls School,
Guntur.
14. Smt. K. Subrahmanyeswari, B.A., B.Ed.,
District Educational Officer,
Kakinada.
15. Smt. H. S. Ramiza Begum,
Headmistress, Government Basic Training
School, Pallipadu,
Nellore District.
16. Smt. Hamid Pasha,
Deputy Directress of Public Instruction,
Hyderabad.

Member-Secretary

ANNEXURE—3

Dates of the meetings of the Committee from 1961 to 1967

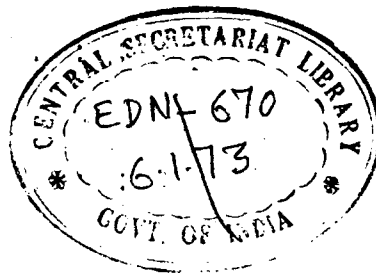
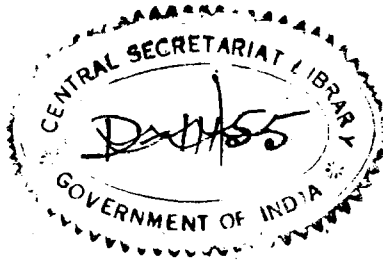
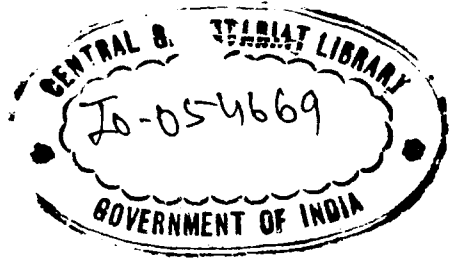
Ist Meeting	...	11-11-1961
IIInd Meeting	...	28- 2-1962
IIIrd Meeting	...	5- 2-1963
IVth Meeting	...	11- 4-1964
Vth Meeting	...	3- 2-1964
VIth Meeting	...	17- 7-1964
VIIth Meeting	...	6- 2-1965
VIIIth Meeting	...	9- 8-1965
IXth Meeting	...	16- 4-1966
Xth Meeting	...	31-10-1966
XIth Meeting	...	17- 4-1967

APPENDIX—I

Education in India in the modern sense may be said to have commenced from the famous Woods Despatch of 1854, when the Court of Directors of the East India Company accepted the systematic promotion of general education in India as one of the duties of the State. This Despatch also recognised the peculiar difficulties confronting "female education in India and was of the view that a far greater proportional impulse is imparted to the educational and moral tone of the people as a result of female education than by the education of men." The Indian Education Commission of 1881-82 also recommended several measures to promote Women's Education treating Girls and Women's Education on a special basis. The Sargent Report of 1944 also recognised this need though the Secondary Education Commission of 1952-53 was inclined to be of the view that there was no justification to deal with problems of Women's Education specially. They felt that every type of education open to men should also be opened to women. The First Five-Year Plan of the Country dealt with this problem in a general manner; stress was laid for the first time for special efforts for promoting Women's Education in the Second Five-Year Plan. The urgency, need and seriousness of female education was recognised satisfactorily in the Third Five-Year Plan, when it was realised that the directive principle in the Constitution (*i.e.*, Article 45 of the Constitution directing the State to provide free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years within a period of 10 years from the commencement of the constitution) was found to be impossible of attainment within the period indicated. The urgency as well as the need continues to this day and it is hoped will be reflected when the Fourth Five-Year Plan is drawn up by the Planning Commission. The Kothari Commission on Education has also highlighted the importance and the need for providing satisfactory Women's Education to the weaker section of the Community.

2. It is however to be recognised that there has been a phenomenal progress in education in general in the

Country and particularly in the sector of Women's Education. Thus for example the number of female scholars in Schools in the year 1901-02 in British India was only a meagre 444,470, i.e., less than a ninth of the male scholars then studying in the schools. This number has gone upto 1,74,25,980 in the year 1961. If the figures of literacy are taken into consideration, it would be evident that there were as many as 275 lakhs literates (Women) in the Country in the year 1961 (1961 Census figures). The following tabular statement gives the statistics regarding literacy in Andhra Pradesh and other Southern States.



[Statement

STATEMENT—I

Comparative Statement showing female literacy in Andhra Pradesh and other Southern States with All India figures as per 1961 Census.

Sl. No.	S T A T E S	Total female population.	Literate female population.	%of Col. 4 to Col. 3.	Total population.	Total literate population.	%of Col. 7 to Col. 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17,221,776	2,144,194	12.0%	35,983,447	7,626,527	21.19%
2.	Madras	16,775,975	3,048,293	18.1%	33,686,957	10,580,616	31.41%
3.	Mysore	11,545,849	1,638,157	14.2%	23,586,772	5,990,585	25.00%
4.	Kerala	8,541,788	3,322,955	38.9%	16,903,715	7,919,220	46.85%
5.	All India	212,941,462	27,505,118	12.9%	439,235,082	105,333,281	23.98%

SOURCE :—Comparative Statistics of Andhra Pradesh and other States in India (Issued by Bureau of Economics and Statistics) 1967.

3. It is seen that the percentage of literacy to total population in the State is 21.19 per cent whereas the figures for the South Indian States of Madras, Mysore and Kerala are 31.4 per cent, 25 per cent and 46.85 per cent respectively. The All-India percentage is 23.98 and higher than the percentage of literacy in Andhra Pradesh. Examining the literacy figures among women in South Indian States, it is seen that even here, the position in Andhra Pradesh is no better compared to the position in the neighbouring States. In terms of absolute figures, we have however more literate women in Andhra Pradesh compared to Mysore.

4. Tabular Statement No. 2 gives the State of Education for Girls for the Republic of India.

STATEMENT—2.

Giving State of Education for Girls for the Republic of India

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (Estimated)
1. Enrolment of Girls in Classes—I-V:				
1. Total enrolment (in 000's)	5,385	7,639	11,401	18,143
2. Number of girls for every 100 boys enrolled	39	44	48	55
3. Percentage of girls in Schools for boys	74.8	79.2	82.1	85.0
2. Enrolment of Girls in Classes VI-VIII :				
1. Total enrolment (in 000's)	534	867	1,630	2,839
2. Number of girls for every 100 boys enrolled	21	25	32	35
3. Percentage of girls in Schools for boys	26.7	51.8	68.9	78.0
3. Enrolment of Girls in Classes IX-XI :				
1. Total enrolment (in 000's)	163	320	541	1,069
2. Number of girls for every 100 boys enrolled	16	21	23	26
3. Percentage of girls in Schools for boys	21.0	29.7	36.4	40.0
4. Enrolment of Girls at the University Stage: (General Education)				
1. Total enrolment (in 000's)	40	84	150	271
2. Number of girls for every 100 boys enrolled	14	17	23	24
3. Percentage of girls in boys institutions	56.0	53.1	50.2	48.0
5. Enrolment of girls in Vocational Courses : (Schools Standard)				
1. Total enrolment (in 000's)	41	66	86	120
2. Number of girls for every 100 boys enrolled	28	31	25	23
6. Enrolment of Girls in Professional Courses : (Collegiate Standard)				
1. Total enrolment (in 000's)	5	9	26	50
2. Number of girls for every 100 boys enrolled	5	7	11	14

SOURCE—Ministry of Education, Form A, except for the year 1965-66 estimates for which were made in the Secretariat of the Education Commission.

5. From the estimated figures for the year 1965-66 it is seen that the total number of girls and women scholars in the Republic of India was 224.92 lakhs. During the year 1960-61 there were 138.3 lakhs of girls and women scholars in the country. The number of women scholars in India had risen by 63 per cent during the period between 1960 and 1966.

6. Tabular statement No. 3 gives the number of scholars in educational institutions for the year 1962-63 and gives a comparative picture for the neighbouring States of Madras, Mysore and Kerala.

Statement No. 3 showing No. of Women scholars in Educational Institutions (by stages of instructions) in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Kerala and All India (as on 1962-63)

Sl. No.	Stage of Education	Andhra Pradesh	Madras	Mysore	Kerala
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Nursery	4,163	2,145	10,483	4,574
2.	Primary	1,420,792	1,608,819	1,047,454	1,025,925
3.	Secondary	163,953	353,321	262,204	628,173
4.	Intermediate	3,002	4,432	9,581	7,154
5.	B.A., & B.Sc.,	4,152	5,394	4,214	7,839
6.	M.A., & Msc.,	442	449	397	438
7.	Research	66	6	11	9
8.	Agriculture and Forestry	33	13	1	33
9.	Commerce	20	5	77	57
10.	Engineering and Technology	18	8	27	120
11.	Law	27	33	56	42
12.	Medicine and Veterinary	1,382	1,157	700	552
13.	Teachers training	363	5,358	1,185	895
14.	Others*	324	1,026	777	173
		15,98,717	18,82,164	13,31,107	16,75,989

* Includes scholars in colleges for Post-Graduates, Diploma, Physical Education and other professional Colleges as also in Colleges for Special Education such as Music, Dancing and other fine arts. Oriental Studies, Sociology, Domestic Science etc.

Source :—Statistical Abstract of Indian Union of C. S. O. 1966.

7. It is seen that the total number of Women Scholars in Andhra Pradesh was 15.98 lakhs whereas the position for Madras, Mysore and Kerala was 19.82 lakhs, 13.31 lakhs and 16.75 lakhs respectively. It is interesting to note that there is a steep fall in the number of scholars at the Secondary stage. It is significant that most of the scholars drop off during the stage of Secondary Education.

8. Statement No. 4 (*vide* page 32) gives the abstract of educational statistics for 1964-65. It is significant to note that out of a total of 43,007 institutions in the educational field for boys and girls, there were as many as 42,641 institutions for boys and only 436 for girls in the State. The total number of teachers in the educational field in that year was 1,47,590 out of which there was as many as 1,18,745 men teachers and only 28,845 women teachers. The direct expenditure (including Plan and non-Plan) on all educational institutions in Andhra Pradesh for the year was 28.93 crores, out of which 27.1 crores was spent on institutions for boys, and only a sum of Rs. 1.83 crores on institutions for girls. Taking the direct as well as indirect expenditure, it is noticed that out of a total expenditure of Rs. 34.04 crores as much as Rs. 31.74 crores was spent for education on males whereas only a meagre sum of Rs. 2.3 crores was spent on female education. These figures speak for and highlight the need for doing more for female education in Andhra Pradesh.

9. Statement Nos. 5 and 6 give the schooling facilities for children in the age group 6-11 and for children in the age group 11-14 for the periods 1960-61, 1965-66 and the projections for the year 1970-71, for the State of Andhra Pradesh and all other States in India.

10. The figures show that in Andhra Pradesh out of 29.76 lakhs students in the age group between 6-11 for the year 1960-61 girls accounted only for 11.35 lakhs. The position in 1965-66 shows that this increased to 15.00 lakhs girls out of the total 37.00 lakhs for the State (boys and girls). The projected figures for 1970-71 is 20.8 lakhs out of total of 47.00 lakhs for the entire State. This would mean that the number of female scholars between the age group of 6-11 will almost be double that of the figure in 1960-61. This represents a phenomenal increase in quantitative terms though the figures in quantitative terms

may not be as impressive as in the neighbouring States in South India. The rate of progress however is higher in Andhra Pradesh, and this is noteworthy. Similarly, we had 0.92 lakh female scholars in the year 1960-61 in the age groups between 11 and 14 out of a total 4.08 lakhs and the projected figures for 1970-71 is expected to be of the order of 2.56 lakhs. Even here in quantitative terms, the number of scholars is better in the States of Madras, Mysore, and Kerala though the pace of progress in Andhra Pradesh is higher compared to the pace of progress in other States.

[Statement

STATE.

ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

<i>Type of Institutions</i>	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS		
	<i>For Boys</i>	<i>For Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Universities and University Departments	8	..	8
2. Institutions deemed as Universities .. ..	..	..	..
3. Institutions of National importance .. ..	..	..	..
4. All Board of Examinations	1	..	1
5. Research Institutions .. ..	..	..	..
6. Colleges for General Education (Post-Graduate Degree and Under-Graduate.)	65	15	80
7. Colleges for Professional and other Educational excluding Teacher Training (Post-Graduate, Degree and Under Graduate)	103	7	110
8. Teacher training :			
(a) Post-Graduate/Degree :			
(i) Basic. .. ..	..	..	..
(ii) Non-basic	7	1	8
(b) Under-Graduate/School :			
(i) Basic	68	15	83
(ii) Non-basic including Arts and Crafts	19	23	42
(iii) Pre-primary/Pre-basic .. ..	..	1	1
9. High/Higher Secondary Schools	1,778	211	1,989
10. Middle/Senior Basic Schools	2,065	110	2,175
11. Primary/Junior Basic Schools	37,543	..	37,543
12. Pre-Primary, Pre-Basic Schools	102	..	102
13. Schools for Vocational/Professional/Special/other Education excluding teacher training schools	882	53	935
Total	42,641	436	43,077
	Total indirect expenditure		

MENT—4.

(1964-65) ANDHRA PRADESH

NUMBER OF TEACHERS			DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON INSTITUTIONS			Average Annual cost per Student	Number of students per Teacher
Men	Women	Total	For Boys.	For Girls	Total.		
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
661	40	701	2,88,55,690	..	288,,55,690	4,887.48	8
..
..
..	..	..	18,23,444	..	18,23,444	..	..
..
2,990	708	3,698	2,09,14,324	32,91,730	2,42,06,054	461.2	14
3,342	340	3,682	2,63,41,027	7,60,652	2,71,01,679	811.0	9
..
115	57	172	8,54,829	57,558	9,12,387	511.7	10
529	107	636	19,76,563	2,98,141	22,74,704	183.9	19
102	128	230	2,67,265	3,02,804	5,70,069	138.3	18
..	13	13	..	31,041	31,041	619.4	6
32,143	6,706	38,849	7,54,98,786	1,11,03,628	8,66,02,414	99.8	22
13,148	3,790	16,988	2,20,90,179	22,53,744	2,43,43,923	49.10	29
63,978	16,560	80,538	8,92,15,022	..	8,92,15,022	28.48	39
16	112	128	2,06,135	..	2,06,135	41.90	39
1,721	284	2,005	29,89,669	2,33,661	32,23,330	86.4	18
1,18,745	28,845	14,7590,	27,10,32,933	1,83,32,959	28,93,65,892	62.2	31
			4,63,49,524	16,86,622	5,10,36,146		
			31,73,82,457	2,30,19,581	34,04,02,038		

SCHOOLING FACILITIES FOR THE CHILDREN

Name of the State/Union/Territory.	ENROLMENT IN CLASSES I-V IN LAKHS					
	1960-61 (position)			1965-66 (Position)		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Andhra Pradesh ..	29.76	18.41	11.35	37.00	22.00	15.00
2. Assam	11.26	7.11	4.15	15.29	9.56	5.73
3. Bihar	31.84	24.45	7.39	40.60	30.57	1.03
4. Gujarat	20.30	13.07	7.22	28.54	18.42	10.12
5. Jammu and Kashmir ..	2.10	1.65	0.45	3.56	2.70	0.86
6. Kerala	23.91	12.81	11.10	28.99	15.56	13.43
7. Madhya Pradesh ..	20.11	15.62	4.49	30.11	21.38	8.73
8. Madras	33.33	20.53	12.80	45.64	26.49	19.15
9. Maharashtra	39.49	24.97	14.52	52.34	31.97	20.37
10. Mysore	21.68	13.61	8.07	32.90	18.81	14.09
11. Orissa	14.11	9.71	4.40	19.25	12.35	6.90
12. Punjab	14.40	9.77	4.63	13.04	8.55	4.85
13. Rajasthan	11.14	8.99	2.15	16.18	12.54	3.64
14. Uttar Pradesh ..	40.93	22.25	8.68	92.42	59.79	32.63
15. West Bengal	29.02	18.81	10.21	40.52	26.02	14.50
16. Nagaland	0.43	0.27	0.16	0.57	0.37	0.20
17. Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	0.044	0.27	0.017	0.09	0.06	0.03
18. Haryana	Included in Punjab			7.31	5.31	2.00
19. Delhi	2.86	1.66	1.20	4.22	2.39	1.83
20. Goa, Daman and Diu ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.95	0.56	0.39
21. Himachal Pradesh ..	0.84	0.67	0.17	1.40	0.96	0.44
22. Manipur	1.17	0.77	0.40	1.20	0.77	0.43
23. Dadra and Nagar havali ..	Not available					
24. Tripura	0.87	0.57	0.30	1.38	0.82	0.56
25. L. M. & A. Islands ..	0.20	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.01
26. N.E.F.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.17	0.13	0.03
27. Pondichery	0.31	0.19	0.12	0.46	0.27	0.19
Total (India) ..	349.94	235.93	114.01	514.52	328.38	186.14

MENT—5.

IN THE GROUP 6-11 (1960-61—1970-71)

IN LAKHS)			PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 6-11.								
1970-71 (Projection)			1960-61 (Position)			1965-66 (Position)			1970-71 (Target)		
Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
47.00	26.20	20.80	68.3	84.3	52.2	76.1	89.2	61.0	83.2	91.0	75.8
21.19	12.26	8.92	67.7	84.7	50.4	76.8	96.7	57.2	89.4	102.3	76.3
62.25	41.13	21.07	50.7	76.0	24.1	55.7	83.2	27.7	77.2	100.7	53.1
39.24	24.52	14.72	72.1	90.1	52.9	91.6	117.8	65.3	111.6	136.8	85.1
4.69	3.26	1.43	46.6	71.0	20.7	75.6	110.6	35.2	88.6	117.6	55.6
32.99	17.56	15.43	98.8	98.5	98.8	117.0	123.0	110.0	116.0	120.0	112.0
44.61	28.63	15.98	49.2	75.0	22.4	59.1	83.0	34.5	77.0	96.6	56.5
53.14	27.31	25.83	85.5	98.8	65.9	103.6	118.9	88.0	111.5	111.3	111.6
65.67	37.85	27.82	77.3	95.1	58.4	89.3	107.9	70.3	95.9	109.4	83.4
40.69	22.85	17.84	73.8	91.9	55.3	93.9	106.5	81.2	100.4	109.5	90.7
26.25	14.85	11.40	63.7	89.3	39.0	76.8	100.2	54.1	91.0	101.6	80.0
18.55	11.13	7.42	50.8	65.0	34.7	75.5	90.5	58.4	85.8	97.7	72.7
22.86	16.22	6.64	40.9	64.0	16.3	..	75.4	23.4	60.2	81.8	36.6
92.71	61.81	34.90	44.7	68.8	19.5	85.7	106.9	62.9	77.9	95.9	58.4
55.52	33.52	22.00	64.9	83.7	45.9	75.5	97.2	53.9	86.5	102.9	69.5
0.77	0.5	0.27	90.8	98.8	68.4	107.5	137.0	76.9	130.5	166.7	93.8
0.10	0.06	0.04	64.3	75.5	52.0	101.7	121.9	80.5	92.7	100.0	84.0
10.93	7.00	3.93	Included in Punjab				83.0	35.2	74.0	90.0	55.9
5.94	3.27	2.67	83.4	90.2	75.5	98.4	100.9	92.0	102.9	106.5	98.9
1.12	0.58	0.54	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	117.3	140.0	95.1	128.7	131.8	125.6
2.60	1.45	1.15	50.9	79.6	20.9	76.9	103.2	49.4	120.9	133.0	108.5
1.84	1.16	0.68	98.0	98.0	74.7	88.2	114.9	73.2	108.8	152.3	81.9
..... Nil.....											
1.74	0.90	0.84	54.2	71.8	38.1	73.0	85.4	60.2	76.0	76.9	75.0
0.05	0.03	0.02	98.8	99.8	78.8	119.4	131.6	105.9	122.5	140.0	105.0
0.46	0.36	0.10	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	33.1	54.0	11.3	85.2	128.9	38.0
0.58	0.30	0.28	74.7	91.7	58.1	95.8	108.3	83.3	109.4	110.0	100.0
657.44	394.71	262.73	62.4	82.6	41.4	78.5	98.5	57.7	87.0	101.7	71.5

STATEMENT.

The Statement given below shows the Schooling facilities for children in the age groups 11-14. Schooling facilities for the children in the age group 11-14.

Name of the State/Union Territory.		ENROLEMENT IN CLASSES VI-VIII (IN LAKHS)						
		1960-61 (position)			1965-66 (position)			
		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
1. Andhra Pradesh	4.08	3.16	0.92	6.64	4.98	1.66
2. Assam	2.20	1.59	0.61	3.15	2.19	0.96
3. Bihar	5.35	4.79	0.56	7.22	6.19	1.03
4. Gujarat	3.87	2.79	1.08	6.11	4.16	1.95
5. Jammu and Kashmir	0.59	0.48	0.11	1.49	1.25	0.24
6. Kerala	6.95	3.98	2.97	9.48	5.31	4.17
7. Madhya Pradesh	3.17	2.68	0.49	5.50	4.35	1.15
8. Madras	6.91	4.81	2.11	10.48	7.04	3.44
9. Maharashtra	7.48	5.52	1.96	12.61	8.95	3.66
10. Mysore	3.63	2.62	1.01	4.97	3.53	1.44
11. Orissa	1.07	0.95	0.12	3.10	2.50	0.60
12. Punjab	4.39	3.50	0.89	3.33	2.24	1.09
13. Rajasthan	2.07	1.79	0.28	3.30	2.81	0.49
14. Uttar Pradesh	8.24	7.02	1.22	14.62	12.11	2.51
15. West Bengal	5.18	3.84	1.34	8.10	5.86	2.24
16. Nagaland	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.12	0.08	0.04
17. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.005	0.004	0.001	0.018	0.012	0.006
18. Haryana	Included in Punjab.			2.08	1.61	0.47
19. Delhi	1.12	0.66	0.46	1.81	1.12	0.69
20. Goa Daman and Diu	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.18	0.12	0.06
21. Himachal Pradesh	0.20	0.17	0.03	0.36	0.29	0.07
22. Manipur	0.23	0.18	0.05	0.25	0.18	0.07
23. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Not available					
24. Tripura	0.15	0.11	0.04	0.30	0.20	0.10
25. L. M. & A. Islands	0.0032	0.003	0.0002	0.007	0.006	0.001
26. N. E. F.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.02	0.014	0.006
27. Pondicherry	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.11	0.08	0.03
Total		..	67.05	50.74	16.31	105.36	77.18	28.18

No. 6.

6-11 for the years 1960-61, 1965-66, the projections for the children for the years 1970-71. (1960-61 & 1970-71.)

PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 11-14.											
1970-71 (Projection)			1960-61 (Position)			1965-66 (Position)			1970-71 (Target)		
Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
9.14	6.58	2.56	16.8	26.0	7.6	25.5	38.2	12.8	30.3	43.6	17.0
5.52	3.67	1.95	25.8	36.4	14.6	31.2	43.0	19.1	45.2	60.8	30.0
13.22	10.63	2.59	17.1	29.3	3.8	18.3	31.6	5.5	30.1	48.1	11.8
8.91	5.90	3.01	26.3	36.6	15.2	38.1	51.9	24.3	47.9	61.7	33.3
1.68	1.33	0.35	24.6	37.7	10.1	57.8	91.9	19.7	62.7	94.3	27.6
13.22	7.12	6.10	58.3	67.8	49.1	71.0	78.0	63.0	88.0	93.0	83.0
9.25	6.80	2.45	15.5	25.5	5.0	21.9	34.0	9.3	29.2	42.5	15.7
22.48	13.26	9.22	31.6	44.4	19.0	45.0	59.9	29.8	83.0	96.9	68.3
19.02	11.86	7.16	27.8	39.3	15.3	40.5	56.2	24.1	53.4	65.9	40.6
8.47	5.56	2.91	22.5	32.4	13.5	28.2	39.7	16.5	38.8	50.4	26.8
6.60	4.80	1.80	9.1	16.2	2.1	23.2	38.2	8.8	43.3	63.8	23.3
5.02	3.36	1.66	29.4	44.3	12.6	23.1	44.1	24.6	46.8	58.7	33.2
5.00	4.10	0.90	14.5	24.0	4.0	19.8	32.7	6.1	25.2	39.9	9.4
18.08	14.68	3.40	16.6	27.1	5.2	26.5	42.8	9.4	27.0	42.0	10.6
12.10	8.86	3.24	21.7	31.3	11.5	29.9	43.1	16.6	36.2	53.2	19.3
0.16	0.10	0.06	24.8	33.2	16.2	41.4	57.1	26.7	48.4	62.5	35.3
0.03	0.02	0.01	13.7	18.9	7.5	44.9	51.3	36.2	47.5	65.0	30.0
3.08	2.16	0.92	Included in Punjab.			32.1	46.8	15.5	42.0	55.6	26.6
2.44	1.47	0.97	61.5	66.6	55.4	77.3	88.1	64.5	83.8	93.3	72.4
0.28	0.18	0.10	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	40.0	54.5	27.3	75.6	78.3	41.7
0.90	0.65	0.25	22.7	37.2	7.6	36.7	58.0	14.6	34.9	120.4	48.1
0.52	0.32	0.20	62.6	65.0	20.1	38.2	52.9	22.9	60.5	76.2	45.4
..
0.51	0.29	0.22	20.2	28.5	11.7	33.0	43.6	22.3	46.4	53.7	39.2
0.014	0.01	0.004	17.9	33.4	2.4	36.8	60.0	11.1	65.0	90.0	40.0
0.05	0.04	0.01	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7.7	10.8	4.5	17.2	28.0	7.2
0.19	0.14	0.05	31.6	47.1	16.3	47.1	65.8	28.3	79.3	100.0	57.1
165.88	113.89	51.99	22.5	33.2	11.3	30.9	44.5	16.9	41.2	55.6	26.3

APPENDIX—II

Statement showing the Resolutions passed by the State Council for Education for Girls and Women, and action taken thereon.

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
<p>I. <i>Measures suggested for overcoming the shortage of trained Women teachers :</i></p>	
<p>1. (i) As a temporary measure supernuated Teachers may be employed on the minimum time scale of pay and pension.</p>	<p>Director of Public Instruction in his letter No. 14HI-4/65, dated 17-8-65 stated that (i) Appointment of supernuated teachers can be considered only if dearth of qualified teachers is well established.</p>
<p>(ii) Training course may be shortened to one year.</p>	<p>(ii) Untrained teachers in Service are being given training for one year only and it is not desirable to reduce the period for freshers.</p>
<p>(iii) Non-matriculantes should be encouraged to finish matriculation by granting them leave and by starting more evening classes wherever possible.</p>	<p>(iii) Non-matrics in Service are eligible to appear for Matric without attendance. Further clarifications regarding the granting of the study leave have been called for by Government in its Memorandum No. 2275-HH1/67-1, dated 6-12-1967 (pending with Director of Public Instruction.)</p>
<p>2. Top priority may be given to the girl candidates, who have undergone the condensed courses for admission into the Teacher Training course as is being done in the case of those who have passed H.S.C. Examination.</p>	<p>At present 8th Standard candidates are given preference. Such preference as recommended is still under consideration of the Government (Lr. No. 225NN2/67-1, dated 12-7-1967).</p>
<p>3. The rule relating to the maximum age (25 years) for admission into the Training Classes may be relaxed in favour of the candidates from the condensed courses since most of them are bound to be overaged.</p>	<p>Relaxation of upper age limit is being granted in special cases and inspecting officers are already empowered in this regard. (Lr. No. 225-NN2/67-1, dated 12-7-1967).</p>
<p>4. The part-time graduate teachers handling higher-classes may be paid Rs. 2 per period whereas women with S.S.L.C. qualification may be paid Rs. 1.25 per period. It was suggested that these part-time women teachers may be given one or two months training before they are permitted to handle classes.</p>	<p>Part-time employment for Women teachers where full time workers are not available is permitted as per G. O. Ms. No. 2129, Education, dated 22-8-1963.</p> <p>No mention is made about the payment and training.</p>

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5. All teachers selected for teachers' training should be paid full salary during training period and all fresh candidates selected for undergoing teachers training should be paid stipends.

Director of Public Instruction in his letter No. 14 H1-4/65, dated 17-8-1965 stated that as per G. O. Ms. No. 1819, dated 28-6-1965 full salaries are being paid to all the un-trained teachers selected for teacher training. As regards, fresh candidates stipends are being paid to 80% of candidates as there is no provision for payment of stipends to all the trainees.

II. *Incentives to be paid by Government for Women Teachers serving in rural areas :*

6. In view of the general shortage of women teachers and the unwillingness of such teachers particularly to serve in rural areas the women teachers appointed in schools in rural areas, *i.e.* in localities with a population of less than 5,000 should be paid a special allowance of Rs. 5 p.m.

Action not made available.

7. More amenities should be given to work in rural areas :

Director of Public Instruction in his letter No. 14H1-4/65-1, dated 17-8-1965 offered the following remarks.

- (i) By providing free quarters to all lady teachers.

(i) Construction of quarters to lady teachers was started during II Five Year Plan and dropped in the beginning of III Five Year Plan for want of funds. As advance action programme for IV Five Year Plan Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for construction of twin quarters for lady teachers. Proposals in this regard have been submitted to Government in Director of Public Instruction's letter No. 255H1-4/64, dated 23-7-1965. Orders are awaited.

- (ii) Muffassil allowance of Rs. 15/ per month should be paid to lady teachers at least.

(ii) Proposals have been submitted to Government in Director of Public Instructions Lr. No. 63H1-4/64, dated 30-11-1963. Orders are awaited.

- (iii) Minimum scale of pay for Secondary Grade Teachers should not be less than Rs. 100.

(iii) This is a general issue linked to the enhancement of teachers salaries.

(1)	(2)
8. It was resolved to suggest to the Government to address the Presidents of Panchayat Samithis to select suitable houses for the residence of the teachers and the house rent must be paid by the managements.	Action not made available.
9. The Council reviewed the progress made in the construction of Women's quarters and resolved to recommend that they should either be constructed or acquired at a place quite close to the school as other wise the teachers will find it difficult to stay in quarters that are far away from the School.	Education Department in their Lr. No. 208-NN2/67-2, dated 26-4-1967 have stated that on account of the difficult financial position, it is not possible to find funds for grant of loans for construction of quarters for women teachers in rural areas. Government of India have also negatived the request of the State Government for sanctioning a loan of Rs. 100.00 lakhs.
10. It was resolved that instead of constructing quarters for teachers farther away from the town, money to be obtained from the Centre to rent suitable buildings in the town for comfortable stay of the teachers.	Government in their Memo No. 2460-NN2/67-1, dated 16-5-1967 have called for the remarks of Director of Public Instruction regarding this. It is still under consideration of Director of Public Instruction.
11. It was resolved to request the Director of Public Instruction to address the State Government for setting up nurseries for children of working Women wherever necessary.	Resolution communicated to Government. No reply has been received from the Government. (The creches run by the Women's Welfare Department in the districts meet this need to a certain extent).
III. <i>Incentives to Girl Students for prosecuting their studies :</i>	
12. As a matter of high priority free education should be extended to all girl pupils upto the end of their Secondary School course and that the half fee concession now available to girls in colleges be made applicable to all girls, the income limit of whose parents is below Rs. 3,600 per annum.	Education has been made free to all girl students by way of giving exemption from the payment of the tuition fee upto XII Class. (G. O. Ms. No. 14, dated 24th January, 1964).
13. The Council recommends that the No. of general scholarships available for girl pupils in Secondary Schools should be greatly increased.	Deferred. Letter No. 2352/HH1/62-1, dated 2-9-1967 (Education Department).

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14. The Council recommends that atleast 50 General Merit Scholarships should be instituted for girls in P.U. C. to be awarded every year and to be renewed upto the end of the University Course.
- Deferred due to financial stringency. (Letter No. 1751/P1/63-18, dated 10-3-1967 Education Department).
15. The Council is informed that at the college level girls are generally unwilling to take up Mathematics as a Special Subject. As there is a great dearth of women teachers in Mathematics, the Council recommends that Special scholarships should be instituted for girls taking up Mathematics as a special subject in all college classes including P.U.C.
- Deferred, Letter No. 2352/HH1/62-1, dated 2-9-1967 (Education Department).
16. The Council further recommends that in the Scheme of cash awards being given each year to poor and meritorious pupils belonging to economically backward classes appearing for any Government or University Examination, a 30% reservation should be made for girls.
- Pending with Director of Public Instruction.
17. After detailed discussions, it was resolved that No. of scholarships for girls should be increased. It was resolved that Scholarships now given to girl students should not be stopped if they fail in a class. If a girl fails twice in one and same class, the scholarship may be stopped.
- Government in Memo No. 2275-HH1/67-1, dated 6-12-1967 have called for certain further remarks in this regard from Director of Public Instruction. (Pending with Director of Public Instruction.)
18. The Council felt, that, in these days, of high cost of living, limiting the concession now given to girls studying in colleges to only those whose parents' income is less than Rs. 1,500 p.a. should be extended even to those girl-pupils whose parent's income is Rs. 3,600 per annum or below.
- Government Memo No. 3407-P2/66-2, dated 28-10-1966 issued orders raising the annual limit to Rs. 3,600 for the purpose of fee concession in colleges.
19. In order to facilitate the conduct of such courses upto a higher level, the Council recommends that the S.S.L.C. Public Examination may be thrown open to girls appearing from private study provided they are over 16 years of age.
- Permitted in G. O. Ms. No. 516, Education, dated 5-3-1963.

(1)	(2)
20. Resolved to request the Government to exempt all the girl students from the payment of examination fees for examinations conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations.	Pending with Director of Public Instruction.
21. Resolved to address the Universities and the Government to make the P.U.C. also free of tuition fee as it is in the case of Higher Secondary Course for girls.	Osmania University has not accepted the Resolution. No replies have been received from Sri Venkateswara and Andhra Universities.
22. The house took note of the financial hardships experienced by the economically backward women and has resolved to request the three Universities in the State to exempt all women candidates appearing for the Matriculation examination privately from payment of examination fees.	The three Universities have not accepted the resolution. Government has been informed of it by State Council for Women Education in its Letter Nos. 366-H4 (S.C.W.E.)/64, dated 3-1-1968 and 20-4-1968.
23. In order to encourage girls to take full advantage of the educational facilities, the Council also recommends that subsidised hostels attached to girls secondary schools should be opened for girls in all the important towns in the State.	Action taken not known.
24. To recommend the establishment of girls hostels with cent percent Central Government Aid.	Government in Lr. No. 634/M1/64-6, dated 23-12-1964 stated that the Government of India will be addressed for their consideration. (No further reply).
25. Free Boarding and Lodging may be provided for the hostel inmates whose parent's annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,500 and who do not derive any monetary benefit from any other sources.	Implementation of this recommendation will be taken up only after the hostels are actually opened under the control of the Education Department and when the financial position of the Government is encouraging. (Lr. No. 225-NN2/67-1, dated 12-7-67. Education Department).
26. Resolved to request the Education Department to start at least one girls' hostel in each revenue District headquarters. The Director of Public Instruction may collect the necessary data and take steps for establishing girls' hostels according to the needs of the District.	Pending with Director of Public Instruction.

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27. The advance payment of hostel charges be not insisted upon from women candidates but that adjustment may be made when stipends are paid on their behalf.	Hostels will be run on co-operative basis with the caution deposit and the monthly payment made by the students. Hence it is not possible not to insist upon the advance payment of hostels charges. (Letter No. 225-NN2/67-1, Education, dated 12-7-1967).
28. Resolved to address the Government to raise the income limit to Rs. 5,000 P.A. for the fee concession.	Education has been made free by way of exemption of tuition fees for girls upto XII Class. Hence this does not arise.
29. To request the Government to open separate hostels for girls to enable girls from rural areas to join Secondary Schools in large numbers. To begin with atleast 3 hostels should be started in each district.	Education Department in their Letter No. 634/M1/64-6, dated 23-12-64 stated that there are only 30 hostels for girls and the question of providing sufficient No. of hostels for girls would involve much financial commitment. Government of India is also being addressed for cent-percent Aid in this regard.
30. The Council also requests the Government to avail every opportunity afforded by the Government of India in the matter of construction of girls hostels.	Education Department in their Lr. No. 422-NN2/67, dated 12-7-1967, stated that 20 lakhs have been provided in the IV Plan for construction of hostels for girls and it will be utilised during the Plan Period.
31. The existing hostels wherever necessary may be expanded and more girls may be admitted. Wherever there are sufficient No. of girls and working women willing to be accommodated in a hostel and willing to pay their own boarding charges, the buildings may be acquired and hostels may be started.	Under consideration of the Government (Letter No. 782/M1/63-4 dated 17-4-1964).
32. To request the Social Welfare Department to give scholarships even to P. U .C. failed candidates since Matric is the minimum qualification. The same should hold good even in the case of political sufferers scholarships holders.	Action taken not known.
<i>IV. Steps recommended for the improvement of Technical Education among girls through Scholarships and relaxation of age limits for admission purposes :</i>	

(1)	(2)
33. To request the Government to relax the upper age limit for admission into Polytechnic institutions.	Action taken not known.
34. To request the Government to give scholarships to all the students studying in Polytechnic institutions and to decrease the scholarship amount of Rs. 50/ per month for 12 months to Rs. 40 per month for 10 months.	Following orders were issued in G. O. Ms. No. 2374, Education, dated 12-9-1963. (i) Increase in the scholarships in Polytechnics from 25% to 30% of the actual strength in each institution. (ii) Reduction in the value of scholarship from Rs. 50 to Rs. 40 p.m. (iii) The duration shall continue to be for 10 months in a year as at present.
35. Resolved to request the Government to relax the rule relating to the restrictions of age to Government Service and admission into institutions of general education and technical education like Teacher Training etc., in the case of Women.	Pending with Director of Public Instruction. Awaiting the reconstitution of the State Council.
V. <i>Opening of new Polytechnics, Junior Technical Schools etc.</i>	
36. After a detailed discussion it was resolved to recommend that during IV Five-Year Plan:	Government in Lr. No. 208-NN2/67-2, dated 20-4-1967 stated as follows :
(a) At least one more girls' Polytechnic should be started in each of the Five Educational regions.	Reply has already been sent to the State Council in Government's Letter No. 4921/D2/64-2, dated 20-10-1964 (N.A.)
(b) Six Junior Technical Schools for Girls should be opened.	Orders have already been issued in G. O. Ms. No. 3318/Edn., dated 12-12-1964 (N.A.)
(c) 3 girls' Vocational institutions should be converted into Junior Technical Schools for girls.	No funds are available for conversion of the three Girl's vocational Institutions into Junior Technical Schools.

(1)	(2)
<p>VI. <i>Changes in curriculum to bring about the introduction of certain subjects :</i></p>	
<p>37. Subjects like Pharmacy, Architecture, Draughtsmanship, Literary Service, Commercial Arts, Catering and food technology should be introduced in Polytechnics for girls.</p>	<p>Resolution communicated to the Government. Action pending with the Government.</p>
<p>38. (a) To request the Government to draft a definite syllabus for Moral Instruction and also to take steps to implement the same effectively in the Schools.</p>	<p>Government in letter No. 634/M1/64-6, dated 23-12-1964 (Education) stated that one period in a 39 period week has been allotted for teaching moral instructions for classes I to VII in the integrated elementary Education. Syllabus for classes I to VII now being followed in schools.</p>
<p>(b) A sub-Committee was entrusted with the task of examining the introduction of Music and Domestic Science both in girl's Schools and combined Schools where girls are in sufficient number, and the introduction of Folk Dance under Physical Education in such schools.</p>	<p>Follow-up not known.</p>
<p>VII. <i>Improving accommodation and sanitation in Girls Schools :</i></p>	
<p>39. To request the Government to instruct the Education Department to withhold grants to those schools, where sanitary facilities are not provided according to the scale given in the Grant-in-Aid codes.</p>	<p>Government instructed the Director of Public Instruction to issue necessary instructions to the inspecting Officers to look into this aspect while inspecting.</p>
<p>VIII. <i>Maintaining the teacher-pupil ratio at a particular level :</i></p>	
<p>40. As far as possible in every High School there should be one lady teacher.</p>	<p>Action taken not known.</p>
<p>41. Resolved to recommend that with a view to have qualitative Education in Schools, the teacher-pupil ratio should be 1 : 35 and that on no account should this be exceeded.</p>	<p>Director of Public Instruction in his letter No. 14-M1-4/65, dated 17-8-1965 addressed to Government. stated that the existing teacher-pupil ratio of 1 :40 is working well and any deviation to bring down the above ratio would result in huge financial commitment to Government. Orders from the Government are awaited.</p>

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IX. *Staffing pattern in schools and request for a Deputy Director (Lady) at the Director of Public Instructions' Office:*

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|---|--|
| 42. Resolved to request the Government to place one Officer preferably a lady incharge of Women's education at the State Level. | } Government has created the post of Deputy Director (lady) in G. O.Ms. No. 3497, Education, dated 4-12-1963. Smt. Khadija Begum was appointed as Deputy Director of Public Instruction' in-charge of women's education in Memo No. 827 NN2/67-2, dated 23-6-1967. |
| 43. Appointment of Women Officer at the State Level in the Deputy Director's cadre to be solely in charge of Women's Education | |
| 44. As far as possible husband and wife or near relatives should not be posted to the same school. | Action taken not known |

X. *Other measures suggested for the spread of Girls' education in the State :*

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|--|---|
| 45. To request the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to set apart a part of the profits of the various co-operative societies, for the welfare of the girl students. | } Government in their Letter No. 783/M1/63-14, dated 17-4-1964 (Education) have stated that necessary instructions have been issued to Registrar of Co-operative Societies. |
| 46. To request Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi, Minister for religious Endowments to so allocate a part of the temple funds for Women's Education. | } Commissioner for Religious Endowments stated that it is permissible to direct the funds for Educational purposes in Andhra Subject to certain limitations (institutions with subjects pertaining to religion). He stated that funds could not be diverted to Telangana region. |
| 47. To request the Zilla Parishads to open, larger Number of Schools for girls. If Zilla Parishads are not able to open schools in any areas, and if the public come forward to open Middle and High Schools, the managements may be exempted from the creation of endowments, provided they satisfy other conditions like, accommodation, equipment staff, etc. | } Permission was granted for the upgrading of Middle Schools to High Schools at taluk headquarters which fulfil certain conditions permitting the Zilla Parishads to meet the expenditure in this regard, vide G. O. Ms. No. 1475, Education, dated 19-6-1963. About 18 Middle Schools were upgraded into High Schools for girls and Government have permitted the payment of grant in-aid to Schools Vide, G. O. Ms. No. 1565, Education, dated 17-6-1964. |

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Whenever public are coming forward to open Girls' Secondary Schools, due encouragement is being given to them.

The question of exempting from the creation of endowments etc. will be considered sympathetically. (Lr. No. 634M1/64-6, Education, dated 23-12-1964).

48. That the Director of Public Instruction may be requested to issue orders permitting the heads of all Schools of the State to get up charity shows on a suitable date and raise funds in their respective localities for utilisation for the above purpose.

The Government in Education Department have instructed the Director of Public Instruction to issue permission to get up charity shows if he is satisfied about the bonafides (Government Memo No. 2317-HH1/67-3, dated 11-12-1967).

Instructions were issued by the Director of Public Instruction in circular No. 864/SEW/67, dated 30-1-1968.

49. That the Director of Public Instruction be requested to instruct all the heads of institutions to create a book bank by collecting used text books from the pupils who are promoted and who do not need them any longer for preservation and distribution to the needy girl pupils free of cost.

Government in Memo No. 2317-HH1/67-3, dated 11-12-1967 requested the Director of Public Instruction to issue instructions to all Educational Institutions in this regard. Director of Public Instruction has accordingly issued instructions to all the District Educational Officer's in his circular No. 864/SEW/67, dated 30-1-1968

50. That the Council may appeal to the Governor of Rotary Clubs and Lion Clubs in the State for Voluntary contributions to meet the expenditure in supplying clothing and stationery to the poor girl pupils.

The Council has written to the Governor, Rotary Club and Director of Public Instruction in this regard in its Letter No. 15/SCWE/66, dated 18-11-1966. (Vide the proceedings of the State Council for Women's Education Meeting held on 17-4-1967).

51. Resolved to suggest to Women's Welfare Department to include Adult Education of Women also in their programme.

Action pending with Director of Public Instruction. Awaiting the reconstitution of the State Council for Women's Education for a decision in this regard.

(1)	(2)
52. To request the Director of Public Instruction and the Director of Higher Education to address the Schools and Colleges under their jurisdiction to organise benefit performances and raise money, and intimate the action taken in this regard.	<i>Vide</i> Resolution—48.
XI. <i>Changes in the Pattern of release of grants for furthering certain objectives and liberalisation of building grants.</i>	
53. Resolved to recommend to Government that liberal building grants may be given to Women's Colleges which are managed by Private bodies to mitigate the financial strain.	Director of Public Instruction in his letter No. 14 H1-4/65, dated 17-8-1965 stated that Building grants are sanctioned to the Colleges for Men and Women upto Rs. 75,000 subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions and the availability of funds and that there is a proposal for enhancing the grant upto Rs. 3.00 lakhs Government in Memo No. 2275H-H1. 67-1, have called for a copy of orders passed by Government on his proposal. Action pending with Director of Public Instruction.
54. The Central Government be requested to simplify the procedure in the payment of grants to the institutions run with the Central Government Aid so that students may receive their stipends early. This will avoid hardships now being experienced by the stipendiaries on account of late receipt of stipends.	Pending with Director of Public Instruction .
55. Increasing the provision for the construction of girls hostels in the IV Five Year Plan from 20 lakhs to 2 crores.	Rs. 1.50 crores for special scheme for Girls Education included in IV Plan besides Rs. 20 lakhs for the construction of hostels (Letter No. 225-NN2/67-1, dated 12-7-1967).
56. It was resolved to recommend that there should be a minimum No. of 10 students in each subject in order to obtain grant from Government may be relaxed in Women's College in the following subjects :	Relaxed in G. O. Ms. No. 3024, Education, dated 9-11-1964.
(1) Languages, (2) Physics, (3) Mathematics, (4) Chemistry and (5) Music.	

(1)

(2)

XII. *Propaganda measures through the showing of documentaries holding of District conferences, talks by visiting Cabinet Ministers, etc.*

57. The Council felt that the production of films on Girls' Education which are suited to village folk should be encouraged and resolved to recommend to Government to take necessary steps in this direction.

Director of Public Instruction in his letter No. 14-H1-4/65, dated 17-8-1965 has suggested that Director of Information and Public Relations may be requested to take up the production of documentary films on girls Education in the State. Further orders from the Government are awaited.

58. To request the Cabinet Ministers to stress on the importance of the Women's Education during their tours.

Action taken not known.

XIII. *Spread of Library and Book Lending facilities to literate women in rural areas :*

59. To request the Government to direct Local Library Authorities to introduce :

Government in their Letter No. 634/M1/64-6, dated 23-12-1964 have stated that necessary instructions have been issued to the Director of Public Libraries in this regard.

- (1) Home delivery schemes ;
- (2) To make books available to every literate woman in the village through the Mahila Mandals ;
- (3) To start separate reading rooms for Women wherever possible.

XIV. *Miscellaneous :*

60. There should be an Ex-officio Secretary to the State Council at the District Level (*i.e.*) District Educational Officers etc.

61. Members of the State Council should be allotted one or two districts so that they may tour and know things at first hand.

62. When the members tour the Districts the District Educational Officers, Inspectresses, and Zilla Parishads may be instructed to give them all assistance.

Action taken not known.

(1)	(2)
63. After a detailed discussions it was resolved that for admission to condensed courses a pass in Vth Class need not be insisted and that an entrance examination should be conducted for all candidates who seek admission in condensed courses and those selected should be admitted.	Director of Public Instruction in his letter No. 14 H1/4/65, dated 17-8-65 has opined that Admission to condensed courses after passing V class as per the rules now followed may be continued.
	Government in Memorandum No. 2275-HH1/67-1, dated 6-12-1967 requested the Director of Public Instruction to furnish a copy of the relevant rules for admission into condensed courses. Action pending with Director of Public Instruction.
64. Constitution of District councils on similar lines as State Council with cooption is recommended. The house felt that in order to see that the Councils' work is carried on effectively the constitution of District Councils may be considered by Government.	Education Department in their G.O.No. 422 NN2/67, dated 12-7-1967 (Education Department) have stated that the matter is under consideration of the Government.
65. That Admission into Government Special Schools be made by conducting suitable entrance tests whenever the candidates are unable to produce Vth Class pass certificate.	Pending with Director of Public Instruction.
66. Resolved to request the Government to start condensed courses only for General Education leading to the class VII and matriculation or S.S.L.C. examination.	Education Department in their Letter No. 422 NN2/67, dated 12-7-67 have stated that the condensed courses are being conducted only by Voluntary organisations and as such suggested to encourage voluntary organisations.
67. Resolved to request the Government to give adequate representation of women in all special committees and boards constituted by the Government.	Government in their Letter No. 422/NN2/67, dated 12-7-1967 have stated that the Secretariat Departments are being requested to take action on this and to intimate it to the Chairmam. No further reply is received.
68. Resolved to request the Government to pay extra allowance to the Women teachers in addition to giving higher start in the usual time scale of pay.	Action taken not known.

(1)

(2)

69. If in view of the emergency and consequent financial stringency it is not possible to make education free upto XII class to all girls, at least it should be made free to the children of women teachers.
- Education has been made free by way of exemption of tuition fees for girls upto XII Class. Hence no action is needed on this resolution.
70. Resolved to request the Employment Exchanges to register candidates who are anxious to get part time employment also, if such a system does not exist now. The Government also may be addressed to pass orders addressing the heads of institutions and subordinate officers to employ such women consulting the Employment Exchange whenever there is need.
- Director, Employment and Training in his letter No. C1/17915/67, dated 31-5-1967 stated that the Men and Women are being registered in the Employment Exchanges for part time employment also. Hence Government in letter No. 2467-NN2/67-1, dated 11-7-1967 stated that there is no need to issue instructions to institutions or subordinate offices in this regard.
71. Resolved to address the Director of Public Instruction and the Director of Higher Education to set up committees to work out tangible schemes of part-time employment for ladies in schools and colleges.
- Answer to Resolution 70 holds good for this.

APPENDIX—III

Minimum programme given by National Council to be followed by State Council

The minimum programme for State Council for women's Education was considered at the Third Meeting of the National Council held in May, 1961, and this programme was further considered afresh at the Fourth Meeting of the Council held in 1962 and the Ministry of Education has already brought the Resolution of the Council in this regard to the notice of the State Governments. A review of the Minimum Programme, however, is necessary in order to keep abreast with the changes that have taken place and to effect substantial progress.

2. As the emergency is still continuing, special attention is invited to the work of the State Councils in this regard to which a reference was made in the previous communications of the Chairman. The main work of the State Councils for Women's Education would be to act as watch dogs to see that systematic programme for the education of girls and women is drawn up and put into effect by the State Governments concerned. Each State Government will have to consider girls' education as important, if not more, as that of boys and provide for the necessary funds, personnel and other facilities for proper implementation.

3. Special attention is invited to the following:

(i) *Follow-up of recommendations for implementation:*

4. The State Councils should see that the recommendations made by the National Council are followed and acted upon by the Education Departments as far as their financial resources permit. Ways and means should be found to overcome difficulties and in this the liaison work which the State Councils could do, would be of great help.

(ii) *District-wise position:*

5. It is necessary that State Councils should have up-to-date district-wise figures for enrolment of girls, the targets and the progress made. The Programme for 1963-64

should be reviewed in the light of which targets for the last 2 years of the Plan be revised, if necessary and suitable advance action initiated.

(iii) *Women Teachers :*

6. The number of Women Teachers, which has a direct bearing on the enrolment of girls, has to be increased to the maximum extent possible, especially at the elementary stage. For this purpose, the State Councils should estimate the minimum number of women teachers to be appointed every year in the light of the total number planned for the whole Plan period. Adult women who attain minimum educational qualifications through condensed courses may be recruited for training as teachers and drafted as primary school teachers to work in rural areas. On the basis of suggestions made by the National Council on previous occasions some new ways have been successfully tried in Punjab. These are :

1. Relaxation of qualifications for admission to the Primary teachers' training course in the case of women;
2. Preference given to local candidates in the institutions situated in rural and backward areas while selecting candidates as Primary teachers;
3. All new primary schools to be co-educational and manned by women teachers thus increasing the employment potential for them;
4. Decision to transfer women teachers to convenient stations especially to their home towns and villages from where teachers with longer stays are transferred; and
5. Expansion of training facilities for women teachers.

These may be considered by the State Councils for implementation in their areas with suitable adaptations. The State Councils should see that the number of teachers required to be appointed during the year should be fixed and followed up by the Education Departments for effecting actual appointment.

7. It will be recalled that the National Council at its meeting held in April, 1963, viewed with concern that no State has been able to specifically show separate financial targets for girls' education under the general programme and felt that such allocations should be done immediately. The Ministry of Education has also sent out a working basis for calculating the targets and it should be possible for the State Councils to make suitable suggestions to the State Governments in indicating financial allocations.

8. The Mid-plan appraisal made by the Ministry of Education clearly proved that the rate of progress needs to be substantially accelerated. The Appraisal also made it clear that some of the State Governments had either not provided funds for special schemes for Girls' education or had provided sums not commensurate with the enrolment targetted. It was also revealed that due to emergency many of the States had reduced their allocations of girls' education. It will be the responsibility of the State Councils to see that wherever there have been these emergency cuts, these are restored as quickly as possible.

9. In view of the very important place of voluntary educational organisations in the field of Women's education, the National Council at its last meeting recommended that both the National Council and the State Councils should be brought more and more into the picture in the implementation of this scheme. Chairman and Secretaries of the State Councils may recommend to the State Governments such institutions as they consider worth assisting. Copies of the Schemes of assistance to voluntary educational organisations working in the field of Women's Education administered by the Ministry of Education have already been sent to Chairman of the State Councils.

10. A Committee has been set up to look into the causes for lack of public support, particularly in rural areas, for girls' education and for enlisting public co-operation. Shri N. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, Madras is the Chairman. The Report of the Committee will be made available to the State Councils as soon as it is ready.

11. It will be recalled that the Council at its last meeting desired that a Fourth Plan working Group be set

up to consider schemes for the education of girls and women. The Committee was set up with the Chairman, National Council for Women's Education as its Chairman, and has submitted a report (which is now a part of the agenda). The State Councils may use their good offices with the State Education Departments for proper implementation of the recommendations.

LIST OF OTHER EVALUATION REPORTS ISSUED SO FAR

By

THE STATE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

1. Study on the Working of the Scheme "The large and better utilisation of local manurial resources".
2. Study on the working of the Scheme "Housing Colonies for Harijans".
3. Study on the working of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.
4. Study on the working of the Employment Information and Assistance Bureau in Rural Areas.
5. Study on the working of the State Seed Farms.
6. Study on the working of the Special Schools for adult women.
7. Study on the working of the Scheme "Crop Estimation surveys on Principal Food Crops in Andhra Pradesh."
8. Study on the working of the District Service Station, Chittoor.
9. Study on the working of the Fish Farms in Andhra Pradesh.
10. Study on the working of the New Well Subsidy Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.
11. Study on the working of the Beggar Home at Hanumakonda.
12. Study on the working of the Duck Extension Centres.
13. Study on the working of the Evening Classes scheme at the Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam.
14. Study on the working of the Apprenticeship Training scheme at the Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam and Allwyn Metal Works Hyderabad.
15. Study on the working of the District Shelters for Women in Andhra Pradesh.
16. Study on the working of the Poultry Development Centres in Andhra Pradesh.
17. Study on the working of the Gram Sevaks in Gollaprolu Block of East Godavari district.
18. Study on the working of the Minor Irrigation Programmes in Andhra Pradesh.
19. Study on the working of the State After Care Homes for Women.

20. Work study of District Veterinary Officers.
21. Study on the working of the State After Care Homes for Men.
22. Study on the working of the Industrial Estates at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Warangal.
23. Work study of District Panchayat Officers.
24. Repeat study on the working of Duck Extension Centres in Andhra Pradesh.
25. Study on the working of Rural Industries Projects.
26. Study on the working of Pilot Projects for the development of Gramdan Villages.
27. Study on the working of National Consumer Service Scheme.
28. Work study of District Agricultural Officers.
29. Study on the working of the Urban Compost Scheme.
30. Study on the working of Rural Community Workshops.
31. Work study of Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies.
32. Work study of Taluk Statistical Assistants.
33. Study on the Employment Market Information Centres in Andhra Pradesh.

