

MONOGRAPH—I

**Task Force on
Educational Finance**

**TWO EARLIER STUDIES IN THE
FINANCING OF EDUCATION IN
INDIA
(1944 AND 1950)**

**A Summary and a Brief Critical
Appraisal of the Relevant Proposals of
THE SARGENT REPORT, 1944
THE KHER COMMITTEE, 1950**



सत्यमेव जयते

EDUCATION COMMISSION

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

University Grants Commission Building

Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg

NEW DELHI—1965

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TWO EARLIER STUDIES IN THE FINANCING
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(1944 and 1950)

One of the exercises which the Commission is expected to do is to cast its own recommendations and prepare a perspective for the growth of educational expenditure in India over the next three plans. As an assistance in this, it may be desirable to review the only two exercises of this type that have been made so far: (1) the Report on Post-War Educational Development in India (Sargent Report), 1944; and (2) Report of the Committee on Ways and Means of Financing Educational Development in India (Kher Committee), 1950. The object of this paper is to review the broad and salient features of these two exercises.

II

Report on Post-War Educational Development in India (1944).

2. Broad Objectives Kept in View by the Report: The Report on Post-War Educational Development in India, approved by the Central Advisory Board of Education in 1944, visualised a national educational system, whose main features may be summarised as follows:-

- (1) Free and compulsory basic education of five years for all children in the age-group 6-11;
- (2) Compulsory Senior Basic education of three years for four-fifths of the children in the age-group 11-14;
- (3) Secondary education, with a duration of six years, for the age-group 11-17 for approximately one out of every five children who completed the primary school;

- (4) University education for one student out of every fifteen who completed the secondary school;
- (5) Liquidation of adult illiteracy; and
- (6) Technical, Commercial and Art education on an adequate scale.

3. At the time when this Report was prepared, the latest population data available was for 1940 and stood at 290 million for the country as a whole. The Report did not make any attempt to project the growth of population, although its programme was spread over 40 years (1945-84) and assumed that the then existing total educational expenditure of less than Rs 2 per head might take care of the increase in population. This assumption is obviously inadequate and forms a major weakness of this exercise. We may, therefore, ignore it and proceed on the understanding that this Report has been prepared on the assumption of a constant population of about 290 million.

4. There is another assumption made in this Report which, however, is perfectly valid: it does not make any allowance for the rise in prices. The calculations of cost given by the Report relate, therefore, to those of the year 1939.

5. Assumptions with regard to Costs: The various assumptions made by the Report in costing its recommendations have been briefly summarised below:-

Junior Basic Schools (6-11 years)

Total enrolment (100 % of the age-group)	36 million
Pupil-teacher ratio ..	30 : 1
Average annual salary per teacher ..	Rs 510
The proportion of teacher costs to total expenditure ..	70 per cent
Average annual cost per pupil ..	Rs. 31.84
Total costs of Junior Basic Education ..	Rs. 1,140 million

Senior Basic Stage (11-14 years)

Total enrolment (80 % of the age-group) ..	15.6 million
Pupil-teacher ratio ..	25 : 1
Average annual salary per teacher ..	Rs. 738
Proportion of teacher costs to total expenditure ..	70 per cent
Average annual cost per pupil ..	Rs. 55.31
Total costs of Senior Basic Education ..	Rs. 860 million

Secondary Education

Total enrolment (20 % of the age-group 11-14) transferred to Secondary Education at the age of 11 plus ..	
In Junior Department (age 11-14)	3.91 million
In Senior Department (age 14-17)	3.34 "
Total	<u>7.25 million</u>
Average pupil-teacher ratio ..	20 : 1
Qualifications of teachers ..	50 % Graduates 50 % Non-graduates

Average annual salary per teacher	..	Rs. 1424.4 for graduates Rs. 738 for non-graduates.
Average annual cost per student	..	Rs. 109
Total for Secondary Education	..	Rs. 790 million

University Education:

Total enrolment (higher education to be open to one student out of every fifteen who complete secondary education)	..	240,000
Cost per student	..	Rs. 400
Total expenditure on University Education	..	Rs. 96 million

Technical, Commercial and Art Education:

Training for skilled artisans:

Entry for those who have passed the Senior Basic School .. 200,000 places of 4% of the boys leaving the Senior Basic Schools each year..

Total cost at Rs 150 per place .. Rs 30 million

Diploma courses (annual intake of 25,000 or 4% of the boys leaving high schools)

Total Cost at Rs 500 per place .. Rs 37.5 million

Part-time vocational education - ad hoc provision .. Rs 30 million

Other technical education .. Rs 2.5 million

Total .. Rs 100 million

Adult Education

1. Illiteracy to be liquidated in a period of 25 years; other forms of adult education to be developed and assisted .. Rs. 30 million

2. Training of Teachers:

Training institutions to be expanded so as to provide all the requirements of the national system of education (over 2 million non-graduates and 180,000 graduates)

Total Cost at Rs. 200 for non-graduates and Rs. 400 for graduates .. Rs. 62 million

Other Programmes

1. Pre-primary education for one child out of every 21 in the age 3-6 .. Rs. 32 million
2. Recreative and social activities .. Rs. 10 million
3. Employment Bureaux .. Rs. 6 million

The Report thus estimated that the total annual expenditure on the educational system proposed by it would come to Rs. 3126 million out of which a sum of about Rs. 356 million (or about 11%) would come from fees and other sources and the balance of Rs. 2770 million (or about 89%) would have to be provided from public taxation. The details of these estimates can be seen at a glance in the following table:

	(Rs. in millions)		
	: Estimated gross annual expenditure	: Estimated income from sources other than public funds	: Estimated net expenditure to be met from public funds
1. Basic (Primary and Middle) Education	2,000	-	2,000
2. Pre-primary Education	32	-	32
3. High School Education	790	290	500

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4. University Education	96	29	67	
5. Technical, Commercial and Art Education	100	20	80	
6. Adult Education	30	-	30	
7. Training of Teachers	62	17	45	
8. School Medical Service *	-	-	-	
9. Education of the Handicapped	-	-	-	
10. Recreative and Social Activities	10	-	10	
11. Employment Bureaux	6	-	6	
12. Administration	-	-	-	
Total	3,126	356	2,770	

NB:

- (1) An amount equal to 10 per cent of the gross expenditure at the appropriate stages has been provided to meet the cost of the school medical service and education of the handicapped.
- (2) Special provision has been made for this service in the beginning. Ultimately it should be absorbed in Administration.
- (3) Provision to cover the cost of Administration has been included at all stages. It is assumed that this will approximate to 5 per cent of the gross expenditure.
- (4) No special provision was made in the estimates for non-recurring expenditure on buildings and equipment. It was assumed that these would be financed through loans and an addition of 5% was made to the recurring expenditure at all stages to pay for the sinking fund charges.

6. General Observations: The following general comments may be offered on the above plan of financing educational development in India :-

- (1) The total education expenditure was estimated to rise from Rs. 309 million in 1941-42, over a period,

of 40 years, to Rs. 3126-million in 1981. This implies an overall annual rate of increase of 6.1 percent at constant prices, which cannot at all be said to be over-ambitious.

(2) When the scheme was in full operation, the total educational expenditure was expected to be Rs. 11 per head of population at 1939 price, as compared to Rs. 0.8 per head of population incurred in 1941-42.

(3) About two-thirds of the total expenditure was devoted to the provision of universal basic education of 8 years. This was possible because the provision of secondary and university education was made on a very selective basis on the pattern of the system then existing in England. The recommendations of the Report regarding the expansion of secondary and university education are thus obsolete in the modern context and to that extent, it will not be possible to provide such large proportion of the total funds available for providing a system of elementary education.

(4) The provision made for technical education is very inadequate and hardly any provision has been made for the development of research.

III

Committee on the Ways and Means of Financing Educational Development in India

7. Soon after the attainment of Independence, the problem of evolving a national system of education

was taken up for consideration. At that time, there was a general feeling in the country that the broad policies recommended by the Sargent Report were sound and acceptable, but the period covered by it was too long. A Committee was, therefore, appointed, under the Chairmanship of the late Shri B.G. Kher, to consider the extent to which the proposals of the Sargent Report needed modifications from this point of view and also to suggest the manner in which funds required for the programme should be raised. The Report of this Committee is the second (and the last) exercise done so far to estimate the financial requirements of educational development in India.

8. The assumptions made by this Committee and its calculation of the costs of educational development are given in Annexure I (with Tables 'A', 'B' and 'C'). It will be seen therefrom that the Committee broadly adhered to the methods of costing adopted by the Sargent Report with the following changes:-

- (1) Some allowance was made for the growth of population at 1.4 per cent per year. This is not sufficiently high enough; but it shows awareness of the problem.
- (2) Universal compulsory education in the age-group 6-14 was to be provided in a period of about 15 years (1949-50 to 1964-65), universal compulsory education being provided for the age-group 6-11 in two Five Year Plans and that for the age-group 11-14 in the Third Five Year Plan.

(3) Salaries of the teachers were generally upgraded as compared to those estimated by the Sargent Report, probably to make allowance for the rise in costs.

The pupil-teacher ratios adopted were also a little smaller. (4) Provision was also made for expenditure on buildings. (5) The total programme of the training of teachers was spread over ten years only.

(6) The development of secondary and university education was expected to be completed by 1969-70 at the latest. (7) The liquidation of adult illiteracy was to be done in eight years.

(8) The development of technical education was to be completed between 1951-52 and 1966-67.

9. Subject to the above reservations the Committee made the following recommendations:-

(i) The State must undertake the responsibility of providing at least Junior Basic Education for every body without, however, detriment to existing facilities for Secondary and Higher Education. Special attention should be given to the provision of such higher studies as will be necessary for increasing the industrial and agricultural potential of the country.

(ii) The Provinces should aim at introducing universal compulsory education for the children of 6-11 age-group within a period of ten years but if financial conditions compel, the programme may be extended over a large period but in no circumstances should it be given up.

(iii) The basic minimum salary of trained Basic School teachers should be Rs. 40 per mensem, and should on no account be reduced.

(iv) In view of the present emergency, the Committee, with great reluctance, agrees that only for five years, the teacher-pupil ratio may be 1:40 instead of 1:30, though from the educational point of view this change would be most undesirable. The ratio of 1:30 should be restored earlier if possible, but in any case the position must be reviewed at the end of five years.

(v) In urban areas, where conditions justify, the same school buildings should be used for two shifts provided different teachers are employed in each shift.

(vi) Some increase in the fees in the post-compulsory stage of Education i. e., Senior Basic, Pre-Secondary and above, may be permitted, provided a substantial number of free places are available to meritorious students in straitened circumstances.

(vii) The Government may enact suitable legislation for ensuring that an adequate percentage of the income of all charitable trusts is allocated for expenditure on education provided that the Government may exempt certain specified types of trust, e.g., a medical trust, etc., from the operation of such law.

(viii) Students after passing their Matriculation or equivalent examination should, subject to such conditions as may be laid down, be required to serve as teachers for Adult Education for a period of at least six months and Government may enact necessary legislation for the purpose.

(ix) Voluntary efforts should be encouraged for meeting the capital and recurring cost of Education and voluntary organisations should be induced to run educational institutions with such assistance from Government as may be feasible.

(x) A fixed percentage of Central and Provincial Revenues - about 10 % of the Central and 20 % of the Provincial - should be earmarked for education by the respective Governments.

(xi) About 70% of the expenditure on education should be borne by the Local Bodies and Provinces and the remaining 30 % by the Centre.

(xii) All contributions for education approved by the Provincial or Central Government should be exempted from income-tax.

(xiii) The expenditure incurred on education by industrial or business concerns should also, if approved by the Provincial or Central Government, be treated as establishment expenses for purpose of income-tax.

10. General Comments: The following general comments may be offered on the Report of this Committee:-

(1) In so far as the technique of costing recommendations is concerned, the Report of this Committee

hardly makes any advance over the Sargent Report.

Both are equally crude - a weakness which we may ignore in view of the fact that these were the first attempts in this direction.

(2) The Committee tried to consider whether costs could be brought down by adopting larger pupil-teacher ratios. It did make a half-hearted recommendation to the effect that, as a transitional measure, larger pupil-teacher ratios (say 40:1 in Junior Basic Schools) may be adopted; but the suggestion failed to carry conviction and make an impact on the thinking in the country.

(3) Two of the important recommendations made by the Committee did catch the imagination of the people and figured frequently in the literature on the subject, viz., that the Central Government should spend 10 per cent and the State Governments 20 per cent of their revenue on education. The second of these two recommendations has been implemented by most of the States and some are spending even more. The first recommendation has, however, not been effectively implemented, and the total expenditure of the Central Government on education is only about 3 to 4 per cent of its revenues at present. It is probably here that some advance and re-thinking is badly needed.

(4) The Committee, it will be found, placed considerable emphasis on larger contributions by local bodies for the development of education. This has not been achieved, by and large, in

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most parts of the country, in spite of the development of Panchayati Raj institutions. This is another area in which further work and emphasis is needed.

New Delhi,
31.3.1965

J.P. Naik
Member-Secretary

A N N E X U R E I

NOTES ON THE BASIS OF THE ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
ON A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

The Population Figures

1. The population figures for every age, year, and Province/Area have been estimated from and after the year 1949 taking into account also the changes due to partition. The year 1949 has been taken to be the first year for the calculations on the assumption that the scheme may be brought into operation from that time.

2. Allowance has been made for year to year rise in population at an average rate of 1.4% of previous year's figures. 1.4% is taken to be the average yearly rise in population after making allowance for mortality. The Census Commissioner expects that the rate of increase is showing a tendency to fall.

Rural and Urban Areas

3. The distribution of children between Rural and Urban Areas have been estimated for every year according to ratios obtained in the Census Tables for 1941.

4. In a few principal cities in the country the cost of education is specially high. But in the present estimates no allowance has been made for this.

Ratio of Students

5. It has been assumed that of the Leavers from

Junior Basic Schools, 4/5th go to the Senior Basic Schools and 1/5th to the High Schools. The calculations are based on the assumption that there will be compulsion up to the age of 14.

Pupil-Teacher Ratios

6. Pupil-teacher ratio has been assumed to be 30:1 at all stages of the Pre-University education, except in the Senior Departments of High Schools where it is taken to be 20:1.

Teachers and their Emoluments

7. Details of the various grades, allowances, and initial emoluments per month for every type of teacher on which these estimates are based can be seen in Table 'B'.

8. These grades and allowances for teachers at different stages have been either recommended or approved the previous meeting of the Financing Committee on Education.

9. The Graduate Teachers meant for the Senior Departments of High Schools have been broken into Ordinary and Selection Grades in the ratio of 3:1. The teachers in the Ordinary Grade have been assumed to be more than those in the Selection Grade, because this is found to be the usual practice in service.

Training of Teachers

10. Although the first meeting recommended 2 years training for Non-Matriculate teachers and

1 year's for others, yet in the present case the expenditure on training of teachers have been worked on only 1 year's training for all teachers, assuming that Matriculation should be the minimum qualification for any teacher. It may be noted that in doing this we are over-estimating the cost; for Matriculation with 1 year's training means a longer period of education than Under-Matriculate with 2 years' training.

Expenditure Figures

11. As recommended in the Sargent Report the teachers' salary bill and allowances have been assumed to account for 70% of the total gross cost.

12. 10% of the total gross cost has been provided for School Medical Service and Physical Education.

13. 20% of the cost has been assumed to be spent on other items of expenditure such as loan-charges, special services, furniture, equipment, etc.

14. 10% of the total expenditure on salaries and allowances has been provided for extra remuneration to Head teachers, Responsible teachers and Relief hands.

Technical Education

15. Notes on estimates about Technical Education can be seen at the bottom of the relevant tables.

School Buildings

16. Cost of school buildings has been worked on the assumption that: (i) On an average 10 sq.ft. of area is needed by each student, (ii) The total plinth area is 30% in excess of the available class-room area, and (iii) Cost of building is Rs. 2-8-0 per sq. ft. of the plinth area. It may be mentioned that in Bombay this cost is taken to be Rs. 2-3-0 per square foot.

Table : A

Estimated Population of Children according to Age-groups (1949-50 to 1964-65)
(Figures in lakhs.)

Age-Group	1949-50	50-51	51-52	52-53	53-54	54-55	55-56	56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61	61-62	62-63	63-64	1964-65
6-7	88.67	89.91	91.17	92.44	93.73	95.05	96.38	97.72	99.10	100.48	101.89	103.32	104.77	106.22	107.62	109.22
7-8	-	87.07	88.29	89.53	90.78	92.05	93.34	94.65	95.97	97.31	98.68	100.05	101.46	102.88	104.31	105.78
8-9	-	-	85.50	86.70	87.91	89.15	90.39	91.66	92.94	94.24	95.56	96.90	98.25	99.63	101.03	102.44
9-10	-	-	-	83.97	85.14	86.33	87.54	88.77	90.01	91.27	92.54	93.84	95.15	96.49	97.83	99.21
10-11	-	-	-	-	82.45	83.60	84.78	85.96	87.17	88.38	89.63	90.88	92.15	93.44	94.75	96.08
Total (6-11)	88.67	176.98	264.96	352.64	440.01	446.18	452.43	458.76	465.19	471.68	478.30	484.99	491.78	498.66	505.64	512.73
11-12	-	-	-	-	-	80.97	82.10	83.25	84.42	85.61	86.80	88.01	89.25	90.50	91.76	93.04
12-13	-	-	-	-	-	-	79.51	80.62	81.75	82.90	84.06	85.23	86.43	87.64	88.87	90.10
13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78.08	79.17	80.28	81.41	82.55	83.70	84.87	86.06	87.26
Total (11-14)	-	-	-	-	-	80.97	161.61	241.95	245.34	248.79	252.27	255.79	259.38	263.01	266.69	270.40
14-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.68	77.75	78.83	79.94	81.06	82.19	83.34	84.51
15-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.29	76.35	77.41	78.50	79.61	80.71	81.85
16-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73.94	74.98	76.02	77.08	78.17	79.26
Total (14-17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.68	153.04	229.12	232.33	235.58	238.88	242.22	245.62
Grand Total (6-17)	88.67	176.98	264.96	352.64	440.01	527.15	614.04	700.71	787.21	873.51	959.69	973.11	986.74	1000.55	1014.55	1028.28

F.B. The above estimates are very much on the low side. The actuals for 1960-61 and estimated for 1964-65 are given below for purposes of comparison.

	6-11	11-14	14-17	6-17
Actuals for 1960-61 (in lakhs)	560.94	297.64	272.50	1131.08
Estimated for 1964-65 (in lakhs)	636.75	331.89	301.65	1270.29

TABLE 'B'

Pay Scales and Allowances of School Teachers

Type of School	Type of Teacher	Salary Grade	Allowances	Initial Emoluments per month
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Junior Basic; Senior Basic and Junior Departments of High Schools				
Rural	Non-Graduates	40-2-80	Dearness Allowance @25% of Salary	Rs. 50
Urban	-do-	-do-	All Allowances @ 50% of salary	60
Senior Departments of High Schools				
Rural	Graduates (Ordinary Grade)	80-5-120-8-200-10/2-220	Dearness Allowance @ Rs. 35/- for salary range 50-100	115
	Graduates (Selection Grade)	150-15-300	Rs. 40/- Do	101-150
			Rs. 45/- Do	151-200
Rs. 50/- Do			201-250	
Rs. 60/- Do	251-300			
Urban	Graduates (Ordinary Grade)	80-5-120-8-200-10/2-220	All Allowances @ Rs. 50/- for salary range 50-100	130
	Graduates (Selection Grade)	150-10-300	Rs. 62/- Do	101-150
			Rs. 70/- Do	151-200
Rs. 75/- Do			201-250	
Rs. 91/- Do	251-300			

2. For the training of teachers the Committee visualised a programme of training all the teachers required for a period of 10 years. Its estimates on this subject have been given in the following Table:

Estimated Expenditure on the Training of Teachers

Type of Schools for which Teachers are required	Total number of Teachers required when the scheme is in full operation	Duration of Training	Average cost per trainee per year	Total cost of Training	Total cost per year if training is spread over 10 years
1	2	3	4	5	6
				(Rupees in Lakhs)	
India (Less States) -					
Junior Basic ..	12,75,343	1 Year	325*	4,144.86	414.49
Senior Basic ..	5,58,935	1 Year	325*	1,816.54	181.65
Junior Deptts. of High Schools ..	1,41,166	1 Year	325*	458.79	45.88
Total	<u>19,75,444</u>			<u>6,420.19</u>	<u>642.02</u>
Senior Deptts. of High Schools ..	2,00,537	1 Year	400@	802.13	80.21
Grand Total	21,75,981			7,222.32	722.23
Indian States -					
Junior Basic ..	2,89,796	1 Year	325*	941.84	94.18
Senior Basic ..	1,27,003	1 Year	325*	412.76	41.28
Junior Deptts. of High Schools ..	32,014	1 Year	325*	104.05	10.41
Total	<u>4,48,813</u>			<u>1,458.65</u>	<u>145.87</u>
Senior Deptts. of High Schools ..	45,475	1 Year	400@	781.90	18.19
Grand Total ..	<u>4,94,288</u>			<u>1,640.55</u>	<u>164.06</u>

* Includes Rs. 200/- as cost for tuition and Rs. 125 as half the cost of maintenance (hostel charges etc.) per trainee per annum. It is assumed that the maintenance charge of Rs. 250 per trainee per annum will be borne by half the number of candidates.

@ This is assumed to be at par with the cost of tuition per annum for each University student.

3. For estimating the expenditure on University Education the following assumptions were made:

- (i) Pass percentage of high school and graduate examinations has been taken to be 80.
- (ii) 10% of the leavers from High Schools are taken into university education.
- (iii) 25% of the graduates take up postgraduate courses of study.
- (iv) 30% of the gross cost comes from fees, 10% from endowments and 60% from public funds. Assuming that 10% of the gross cost will be needed for the maintenance of poor students, 70% of the gross cost is required to be met from public funds.
- (v) The average annual cost per university student is assumed to be Rs. 400/- of which Rs. 280/- will be from State funds.
- (vi) Cost to be met from public funds in any year was assumed to be 20% more than that of the previous year so as to provide for the estimated increase in enrolment.

4. Social Education: The Committee estimated that illiteracy in India would be liquidated in two periods of eight years each. The estimate for one period of eight years during which 50% of the adult illiteracy would be liquidated is given below:

Estimated Expenditure on Social Education

	Total Estimated Population (1949 onwards)	Number of Adults in the age group 15-30 (27.2% of total population)	Number of Illiterate Adults (85% of Number of Adults in age group 15-30)	Percentage of Adults (50% of Total Literate Adults to be made literate*)	Number of Adults to be made literate	Annual Cost per Adult	Total Annual Cost
INDIA (Less States)							
Ist year	.. 27,44,69,572	7,46,58,606	6,34,59,815	5	15,86,495	5/-	79,32,475
2nd year	.. 27,85,86,616	7,57,78,485	6,44,11,712	5	16,10,293	5/-	80,51,465
3rd year	.. 28,27,65,415	7,69,15,162	6,53,77,888	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,51,671	5/-	1,22,58,355
4th year	.. 28,70,06,896	7,80,68,889	6,63,58,556	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	41,47,410	5/-	2,07,37,050
5th year	.. 29,13,11,999	7,92,39,922	6,73,53,934	15	50,51,545	5/-	2,52,57,725
6th year	.. 29,56,81,679	8,04,28,521	6,83,64,243	15	51,27,318	5/-	2,56,36,590
7th year	.. 30,01,16,904	8,16,34,949	6,93,89,707	20	69,38,971	5/-	3,46,94,855
8th year	.. 30,46,18,658	8,28,59,473	7,04,30,553	20	70,43,055	5/-	3,52,15,275
INDIAN STATES:-							
Ist year	.. 6,13,77,692	1,66,95,377	1,41,91,070	5	3,54,777	5/-	17,73,885
2nd year	.. 6,22,98,357	1,69,45,808	1,44,03,936	5	3,60,098	5/-	18,00,490
3rd year	.. 6,32,32,832	1,71,99,995	1,46,19,995	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,48,250	5/-	27,41,250
4th year	.. 6,41,81,324	1,74,57,995	1,48,39,295	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,27,456	5/-	46,37,280
5th year	.. 6,51,44,044	1,77,19,865	1,50,61,884	15	11,29,641	5/-	56,48,205
6th year	.. 6,61,21,205	1,79,85,663	1,52,87,812	15	11,46,586	5/-	57,32,930
7th year	.. 6,71,13,023	1,82,55,448	1,55,17,129	20	15,51,713	5/-	77,58,565
8th year	.. 6,81,19,718	1,85,29,280	1,57,49,886	20	15,74,989	5/-	78,74,945

* This table assumes that the total number of adults in the age-group 15-30 will be made literate in two periods of 8 years each; and the percentages stated in this column are, therefore, worked on 50% of the total illiterate population in question.

5. Junior Technical Education: In preparing estimates for the cost of junior technical education, the following assumptions were made:-

(i) It was assumed that 4% of the leavers from Senior basic schools will join the junior technical institutions and trade schools.

(ii) The first batch of leavers under the Partial Compulsory Education Scheme (40% of the age group 6-14) would be available in 1957 and that the first batch of leavers under the full compulsory education scheme (100% of the age-group 6-14) would be available in 1962.

(iii) The duration of the course at these institutions would be two years. In some cases it will be followed by training in factories as apprentices.

(iv) One instructor was to be allowed for 16 students. The pay scale of the artisan instructor would be Rs. 100.5-150, inclusive of allowances.

(v) The cost of the consumable stores plus administration would be Rs. 10 per month per trainee.

(vi) 5% of the capital expenditure should be provided for purposes of interest, repayment of loan and replacement of capital equipment.

(vii) The cost of training would be Rs. 250/- per year per trainee. Income from fees and sale of products would be Rs. 200 per trainee per year.

(viii) The capital cost would be Rs. 700/- per trainee.

6. Senior Technical Education: In preparing estimates of the cost of senior technical education, the following assumptions were made:-

(i) The first batch of high school leavers from

amongst entrants under the partial compulsory education scheme would be available in 1960.

(ii) 4 per cent of the high school leavers are expected to join senior technical institutions.

Similarly, the first batch of high school leavers from amongst the entrants under the full compulsory basic education scheme would be available in 1965 and 4% of the high school leavers would join senior technical institutions.

(iii) It is necessary to plan senior technical education on an all-India basis.

(iv) The duration of the course would be three years.

(v) Of the total students in technical institutions, 50% would join courses in (a) engineering (including chemical engineering, metallurgy and architecture), (b) 25% would join courses in technology, and (c) the remaining 25% courses in commerce, industrial design, etc.

(vi) There would be one teacher for 12 students for courses (a) and (b) groups above and 1 : 20 for courses in group (c) above.

(vii) The average cost per student would be Rs 900 per year; the income from fees would be Rs. 100 per student per year so that the total net cost of training one student would be Rs 800 per year.

(xi) The capital expenditure would be Rs 7000, Rs. 6000 and Rs. 4000 per student respectively for courses in categories (a), (b) and (c).

TABLE C

Estimates of Educational Expenditure (Figures in Lakhs)

Year	Estimated Annual Expenditure on							
	Compulsory Elementary Education	Senior Depps. of High Schools	University Education	Junior Technical Institutions & Trade Schools	Recurring		Capital	
					Recurring	Capital	Recurring	Capital
1949-50	1148.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1151.61
1950-51	2332.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	1146.78
1951-52	3583.98	-	-	109.80	150.70	219.60	111.60	1142.74
1952-53	4880.99	-	-	154.00	153.65	224.48	168.60	1138.32
1953-54	6215.75	-	-	197.90	152.95	246.96	202.20	1134.65
1954-55	9441.71	-	-	241.40	155.89	273.12	207.60	2983.70
1955-56	12817.92	-	-	285.54	154.07	300.00	232.80	2972.61
1956-57	16323.44	-	-	329.36	153.72	330.24	247.20	2962.44
1957-58	19969.84	787.70	-	373.28	296.00	363.20	244.80	2163.62
1958-59	21764.42	1623.59	-	454.68	426.36	395.84	256.20	2157.37
1959-60	24760.27	2507.81	-	573.64	414.68	430.00	254.40	2156.83
1960-61	27666.30	2708.44	185.87	692.12	415.31	463.92	580.80	1963.35
1961-62	30710.70	2895.14	371.01	810.78	415.31	541.36	872.40	1960.55
1962-63	-	4388.07	555.46	929.44	207.06	636.08	1139.40	691.90
1963-64	-	5976.52	598.45	998.60	-	808.00	1146.60	695.10
1964-65	-	7834.39	641.40	-	-	960.88	1134.00	757.41
1965-66	-	-	949.27	-	-	1112.08	781.80	-
1966-67	-	-	1256.12	-	-	1216.32	381.60	-
1967-68	-	-	1561.90	-	-	1267.20	-	-
1968-69	-	-	1640.38	-	-	-	-	-
1969-70	-	-	1718.94	-	-	-	-	-

The expenditure on Social Education and on the Training of Teachers is not included in the above statement. For details of these items please see Table B.