



ADULT EDUCATION REVIEW

Hon. Editor. Sri. G. Harisarvottama Rau. M.A.
Asst. Editor. Sri. S. Airavatham.



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Adult Literacy Drive to be Intensified through Community Centres developed Co-operatively

Poor and falling and irregular attendance at Adult Education Schools is due, according to the common experience of field workers, to the fact that literacy alone has hitherto formed the subject of interest; and it is generally agreed among them that schools meant for adults must be made more attractive and immediately fruitful.

Community Centres co-operatively formed and developed, and catering to all the essential requirements of the people can alone make Adult Education a success.

The South Indian Adult Education Association has been developing one such Community Centre in Swatantranagar, Krishnampet, Madras, starting with a Co-operative Site Society, the foundation of which is to be laid by Professor Humayun Kabir, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education, Government of India, on 28th July, 1953.



PUBLISHED BY T.J.R.GOPAL

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Fitting Memorial to be raised for Shafiq-ur-Rehman Kidwai.

President Amarnath Jha's appeal.

Dear friend,

The Indian Adult Education Association has decided to build a befitting memorial to the late Shri Shafiq-ur-Rehman Kidwai. The contribution of Shafiq Saheb to the Adult Education movement is well known. His relations with the Indian Adult Education Association have been long and valuable. As a token of recognition of his work and the esteem in which the movement held him, he was elected as President of the Seventh All India Adult Education Conference held in Hyderabad in 1950. At the time of his death he was the Education Minister of Delhi State.

The Shafiq Memorial will consist of an exhibition hall, a library and administrative offices of the Association. It is proposed to display in the exhibition hall representative collection of literature produced in this country for neo-literates as well as that produced for Adult Education work in general. The hall will also be used for meetings of Adult Education workers. Shafiq Saheb during his life time devoted most of his energies, thought and time to the production of literature and the crea-

tion of a brotherhood of workers. The Association will endeavour to promote both of them through the Memorial.

The need of a well equipped library for Adult Education workers has been keenly felt for some time. The Association has also been planning to start a research section to help in the testing of new methods and techniques and evaluation of the work already being done in the various States. That was also one of Shafiq Saheb's wishes which he often mentioned to members of the Association. We would like to give effect to it and it is only proper that there should be a provision in the Shafiq Memorial for such work.

It is estimated the construction of the building alone will cost Rs. 60,000. I would appeal to all the agencies and organisations in the field of Social Education as well as individuals interested in the Adult Education movement to co-operate in this venture and contribute liberally to the Memorial funds.

All contributions should be addressed to the Treasurer of the Association, Shri Onkar Nath, Member of Council of States, 30, Faiz Bazaar, Delhi.

AMARANATHA JHA,
President: Indian Adult Education Association, Delhi.

ADULT EDUCATION REVIEW

MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

The South Indian Adult Education Association, Madras.

(All Correspondence should be addressed to the Organising Secretary.)

Vol. IV

JULY, 1953

No. 9

EDITORIAL

The Ninth South Indian Adult Education Conference.

The Ninth South Indian Adult Education Conference is timed to hold its session in Tirupati in the last week of August 1953 under the auspices of the South Indian Adult Education Association. A South Indian Adult Education Seminar was held under the same auspices in April last at Ernakulam. The Conference, we are sure, will consider the recommendations made at that Seminar. It is not enough that they do it. Between the Seminar and the Conference, four to five months would have run their course. It will be necessary that the Conference should be informed as to what progress has been made in South India in implementing the recommendations of the Seminar. Certain Committees were set up at the Seminar to carry further the work done at the Seminar. We have not so far heard what these Committees have done. We expect to hear of their activities before the Conference meets. We also expect that these Committees would meet at the time of the Conference and consider any issues that may be presented to the Conference both for purposes of publi-

city as also as constructive suggestions to the country. About two months later than this Conference a National Seminar meets in Bihar to consider the question of training of Social Education workers. The South Indian Adult Education Conference may very well popularise the subject of that Seminar and give its own suggestions, if any.

The South Indian Adult Education Association is getting the foundation stone laid this month for its Community Centre at Swatantranagar by Mr. Humayun Kabir. The Swatantranagar is being built up on a Co-operative basis. It is a rare example of the social work of an Adult Education Association. It would be very valuable if the South Indian Adult Education Conference is enabled to hear accounts of this enterprise from the very men who are residents of Swatantranagar. It would go very far to give an impetus to such community enterprises springing up elsewhere. Equally we would request the organisers of the Conference to bring on to the Conference

platform actual products of the Night High School for workers, Perambur.

This Conference is of special significance; for it is the last Conference to be held in the Andhra Districts before the Andhra State is separated off from the present composite State. We of the South Indian Adult Education Association have always stood for unity. We are sure Andhra.

Memorial to the Late Shri

We publish elsewhere in this issue an appeal issued by Dr. Amarnath Jha, President of the Indian Adult Education Association, on behalf of a memorial to the late Shri Shafiq-ur-Rahman Kidwai. Shafiq Saheb was heart and soul in the Adult Education movement. He loved making of books for the new literates and dreamt of building up of libraries for them. The Indian Adult Education Association has contemplated a very fit memorial for him. It is not a matter of concern only for the Indian Adult Educationists. This memorial will render library and cultural service of a very important order. Therefore all library organisations and all cultural organisations in the country would take this as part of their sacred duty and assist in the collections. Shri Shafiq Sahib was

The Swatantranagar Community Centre.

We are very happy that the Swatantranagar Site Co-operative Society has begun to function and that it is practically in possession of the site. A Community Centre is being built up on the site. The foundation stone of the Centre is being laid by Prof. Humayun Kabir, Additional Secretary for Education in the Ministry of Education of India, on the 28th of this month. The Com-

Tamilnad, and other areas of South India will stand united in the great cause of spreading literacy and knowledge amongst the populations of South India. The Tirupati Conference will certainly herald the reaffirmation of their unity.

The cause of adult culture is so sacred and so universal that it transcends all distinctions.

Shafiq-ur-Rahman Kidwai.

an Education Minister in the Delhi State beloved of his people. He was really a shining example of a popular Minister. Ministers and Legislators all over India will be honouring themselves if they honour the memory of the great soul that delighted in constructive service. So, it is our earnest prayer that every Legislator in India do contribute his small mite to the memorial. The Indian Adult Education Association will do well to broadcast its intention through all Indian Journals for three months intensively and then fix a day for small collection also along with attempts made for larger contributions. That would be Adult Education in itself. There must now be tens of thousands of Social Education Centres. Let them all learn of the work of a good man in the cause and offer even small coppers for the cause.

missioner of Madras Corporation Sri V. N. Subbarayan through whose kindness and love (as well as his predecessors) the property is passing to the Co-operative Society, presides on the occasion. We congratulate the South Indian Adult Education Association, more especially its Chairman and its Organising Secretary, on this very solid achievement in the cause of the poor and the illiterate.

Adult Education and the New Elementary Education Scheme

BY K. S. RAMASWAMY SASTRI.

The new Elementary Education scheme as visualised by our great and popular Chief Minister Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and as progressively implemented to-day in rural India has been hailed by many competent persons and assailed by others. I believe that it is a measure of great wisdom and will do lasting good. Its main features are that education in the primary schools is to be for three hours a day and that there will be a happy and harmonious co-ordination of home life and school life and that there will also be a proper mingling of book-centred knowledge and life-centred knowledge and craft-centred knowledge. Though its main ideology is the improvement of the quality and effectiveness and realism of elementary education, it has a unique quantitative effect also. Under Article 45 of the Constitution of India the State should within 10 years provide for free and compulsory education of all children until they complete the age of fourteen years. But having regard to the paucity of trained teachers and of proper school buildings, it will take decades for this desideratum to become an accomplished fact. The new scheme will enable each school to work in two shifts of three hours each and hence will give a great push to the number of educated children. Three hours are enough for the book-centred knowledge now given in the elementary schools to the children.

The criticisms urged against the scheme are mostly wide of mark. The children will certainly not lose their play and pastime as urged by some critics. Nor will there be any sweated labour by their children. The gibe that it favours the caste system is absurd. All children will use their hands and not only their heads. No child will be compelled to adopt only the hereditary craft. In later life every boy

can take up such profession or trade or technical work as he likes. The scheme will bring the boys into touch with rural life and work and create in them craft-mindedness and also willingness and even eagerness to work with their hands. The girls will learn the household duties and arts and help their mothers. Above all the great evil bred by the day-long-book-centred knowledge, *vis.*, the desire for black-coated jobs as clerks will disappear.

But it seems to me that without a simultaneous advance in the nature and content of Adult Education substantial good results may be retarded by merely pursuing the new Elementary Education scheme by itself. Under Article 41 of the Indian Constitution every man has a right to work, to education and to social insurance. Under Article 39 every one has a right to an adequate means of livelihood, and the ownership and control of the material resources of the community must be so distributed as to subserve the common good, and there must not be the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment. There are also some special features in the Indian Constitution which are the special and unique products of Indian genius. That village Panchayats should become effective units of self-government is stated in Article 40. The promotion of cottage industries on an individual or Co-operative basis is urged in Article 43. The raising of the level of nutrition and public health is stated in Article 47 which also deals with prohibition of the consumption of liquor. Article 48 refers to prohibition of the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draft cattle.*

The existing rural crafts and cottage industries are certainly as much needed now as in the past and will continue to be needed in the future. But they must be vitalised and improved and new cottage industries

needed for living a modern Indian civilised life must come into existence. More and better production and a more equalitarian distribution are the aims of the excellent Indian Five Year Plan. But all these objectives will not be attained unless and until by means of a better and more widespread Adult Education the adults of the village have higher skills in old crafts and new skills in new crafts and pass on such skills to the children in the village, under the new Elementary Education scheme. To-day Adult Education is equated to adult literacy and even such adult literacy work is sparsely and irregularly and perfunctorily done. The adult schools must have amusements to amuse the adults. The daily news budget must be explained to them. By the betterment of the old crafts and by the creation of new crafts suitable to the locality the Adults' ambitions must be quickened and their income should be increased. Every village should add bee-keeping, poultry-rearing, horticulture,

mat-weaving, basket-making, compost-making etc., to its old traditional forms of life and craft. A new life must hum everywhere in the hearts of the adults who would be overjoyed to pass on their old and new forms of craft-skill to their children.

My great desire is that a new type of Elementary Education and a new type of Adult Education must rise and meet and mingle. Only then can we attain soon the two supreme objectives of free modern India, viz., cent per cent literacy and a higher social unity and economic prosperity both in rural India and urban India. I commend to all Tennyson's great stanza in *In Memoriam*.

Who loves not knowledge?
 Who shall rail against her beauty?
 May she mix with man and prosper!
 Who shall fix her pillars!
 Let her work prevail.

10,000 Adults become literate in Bombay.

New Monsoon Session starts work.

Seven hundred Social Education classes working under the City Social Education Committee have just completed their summer session from March to June 1953 and about 11,000 adults, grown up men and women, have appeared for their literacy and Social Education test during the week just over. About ten thousand adults speaking Marathi, Hindi, Urdu, Gujarati, Telugu, have passed this test enabling them to read and write their mother tongue for the first time in their life.

20,000 adults join new classes.

The Monsoon Session of the Committee started from 1st July 1953. The Committee has organised 300 Marathi, 200 Urdu, 200 Hindi, 45 Gujarati and 25 Telugu classes both

for the literacy and post literacy classes. It is estimated that some 20,000 adults including 6,000 women have joined the classes. Most of these persons are labourers working in the mills, factories, workshops, dockyards and domestic workers, municipal workers and others, about 50 percent of them being mill workers. These classes run for men during night while for women they meet during the afternoon. Along with literacy, instruction in Social Education subjects such as civics, health, sanitation, History, Geography, General Knowledge, is being given, so as to make the adults better citizens. A thing to note is that the classes are conducted in the very home of the illiterate workers and not in any schools or colleges.

Ascertaining Literacy attained by Illiterate Adults

Director of Public Instruction issues a model standardised test

The following is the text of the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, R.C. 174 S.E. 2/50 dated 13-10-50 :—

Sub :—Adult Education -Testing of literacy of adults—

Read :—G.O. No. 2589 Education dated 13-9-50.

A model standardised test for ascertaining literacy attained by illiterate adults within a period of four months from the date of their admission to Adult Literacy Schools is enclosed herewith for information and necessary action.

The under-mentioned officers are requested to use the standard test with suitable modifications necessary with reference to local circumstances.

It may be noted that adults would ordinarily find it easy to give descriptive answers as distinct from answers requiring creative thinking. Questions may therefore be tuned to the level of particular groups of adults in thinking out answers.

Care should be taken to admit only illiterates in Adult Literacy Schools as bonus will have to be paid to teachers who have made them literates within a period of 4 months after enrolment.

A. Padmanabha Reddi,

For Director of Public Instruction

To
All Divisional Inspectors and Inspectresses of Girls Schools
Copy to all District Educational Officers
Copy to Honorary Organisers.
Copy to Adult Education Officer
Copy to S. E. Section (6 copies)

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D. Questions for Women

I. Questions requiring single-word answers for women

1. What is the colour of your saree?
2. How many sarees do you have?
3. What is the colour of your bangle?
4. What do you wear on your ears?
5. What do you wear on your nose?
6. Can you cook food?

7. Can you Sew?
8. Can you wash clothes?
9. Do you read any book now?
10. Do you work in the field?
11. Do you go to bazaar?
12. Do you pound rice?
13. Is there a mirror in your house?
14. Do you chew betels?
15. Do you read fowls?

Adult Literacy Test

Sample questions to be set.

The following list contains examples of the questions (in English) that may be set in the regional languages for the Adult Literacy Test. They are to be taken as examples and are not meant to be used word for word, over and over again in a stereo-typed manner. The Officer setting them is expected to be resourceful in framing questions to suit individuals to be tested. The following points may be borne in mind :—

(1) It must be remembered that the average adult that takes the test has hardly put in 60 attendances, spread over 4 months.

(2) The simplest and shortest possible familiar words should be employed.

(3) Questions should be short and easy to understand.

(4) Questions requiring words answers and longer replies, 3 in each, may ordinarily be set.

(5) Adequate time may be given for reading the question and writing the answers, care being taken not to puzzle the adults.

(6) Adults taking the test must be ready with pencils to write with. To meet lapses in this regard the officer will take with him sufficient number of pencils and pieces of rubber to lend to such of the adults as might require them for the occasion.

(7) Unnecessary talking while the adults answer the test should be avoided as that would not be helpful to their thinking.

(8) While the presence of respectable local persons should be welcome distracting crowds may be tactfully kept out, school children should not be allowed to be present.

(9) The Officer should so conduct himself that the adults would feel at ease and write without any complex or excitement. It must be remembered that the examinees are not children.

(10) The examinees should write their names on the answer paper.

(11) While it is not objectionable to write out a set of questions on the black-board in common for all examinees, it would be better to give a different question paper to each of them to minimise chances of copying. To this end, it would be helpful to take 3 different sets of questions so that the same set of questions would be answered by every fourth candidate.

(12) No marks need be awarded. The testing Officer would use his discretion and decide if the answers would justify the award of a literacy certificate. The standard aimed at should be an ability to understand questions and to write a reply.

(13) Rules of grammar need not be expected to be observed in the answers.

(14) Care should be taken not to show open disapproval of bad answers as that is likely to embarrass adults.

(15) All question papers with answers written by adults on them should be carefully preserved until scrutinised by the District Educational Officer or the Inspector as the case may be. The scrutiny may ordinarily be done once in a month when they may be called for; or they may be perused annually when the offices of the subordinate officers are inspected.

The Questions

A. Questions requiring one word answers

1. What is your name ?
2. What is your father's name ?
3. What is the name of your village (or street) ?
4. What is your profession ?
5. When do you go to work ?
6. When do you return from work ?
7. When have you time to learn ?
8. Do you know how to spin ?
9. Do you know any other craft ?
10. Do you know Hindi ?
11. Where do you bathe ?
12. What do you eat in the morning ?
13. What do you drink in the morning ?
14. When did you buy dhoti last ?
15. How many cubits long is it ?
16. How many are you in your house ?
17. Are all of them literate ?
18. Will you teach them to read ?
19. Do all children in your home go to school ?
20. Do you beat children ?
21. What do you sell ?
22. Do you keep an account of your income and expenditure ?
23. Can you sing ?
24. Can you speak on the platform ?
25. Do you own a bandy ?
26. Can you drive a bandy ?
27. Can you ride a cycle ?
28. When do you go to bed ?
29. Do you take coffee daily ?
30. Do you like butter-milk better ?
31. Do you like a cold bath ?
32. Can you write a letter ?
33. Can you read a letter ?
34. Do you drink milk ?
35. Do others at home drink milk ?
36. Have you seen the sea ?
37. What vegetables do you grow at home ?
38. Do you grow tomatoes ?
39. Do you own a milch goat ?
40. Is there a tank in your place ?
41. Is there water in it ?
42. Is the water clean or muddy ?
43. How is the water used ?
44. Where do people get drinking water from ?
45. What is the colour of the soil in your garden ?
46. Can you till the soil ?
47. How many grains grow in a paddy plant ?
48. How many windows does your house have ?
49. Are there mosquitoes in your house ?
50. Are there bugs in your house ?
51. Can sunlight enter your rooms ?
52. Do you own a cattle-shed ?
53. Is your cattle-shed clean ?
54. What is its flooring made of ?
55. How often is your cattle-shed washed ?
56. Where do you wash your cattle ?
57. What do your bulls eat ?

58. How deep is your well ?
59. Is your well water drinkable ?
60. Is there a margosa tree in your village ?
61. Is there a temple in your locality ?
62. Do adults meet there when at leisure ?
63. How does dhall sell in your village ?

B. Questions requiring answers in more than one word

1. Do you like rice or wheat ? Why ?
2. Do you like walking or in going by a bandy ? Why ?
3. Do you like the drama or the talkie ? Why ?
4. Do you like the village or town ? Why ?
5. Do you like to fly in an aeroplane ? Why ?
6. If you are given a thousand rupees what will you do ?
7. If you are made the Village Munsiff what will you do first ?
8. Which Minister would you like to be ? Why ?
9. If you are made the President of the Indian Union, what will you do first ?
10. To what type of candidate will you give your vote ?
11. If you miss a train what will you do ?
12. If you miss a motor bus what will you do ?
13. What do you want to achieve in life ?
14. If you have lost your way what will you do ?
15. If you have lost your purse what will you do ?
16. If you have taken another's umbrella what will you do ?
17. If you are given a motor car free, what will you do ?
18. If you have a hundred rupees to spend what good will you do ?

C. Questions in the form of Personal Message

1. Dear Brother,

Are you doing well ? How is the food position in your village ? Do you get sufficient food for your family ? How do you manage if guests come ? I want to call on you with friends. I shall decide on hearing from you.

Your dear Brother,
" A "

2. Dear Brother,

Are all doing well at home ? Is there water in your village ? What is under wet cultivation there now ? Will there be a harvest this time ? Which are the dry crops there ? How are they ? Do you sell the produce through the Co-operative Marketing Society ?

Your dear Brother,
" B "

3. Dear Brother,

I trust you are in sound health ? When did you learn to write ? Who taught you ? How did you learn to read and write so quickly ? Can you teach my brother how to read ? On hearing from you, I shall send him. What shall I send with him ?

Your dear Brother,
" C "

4. Dear Brother,

What is Purana reading season in your village ? Who will give the discourse this year ? How long will it last ? How much did it cost last time ? I want to attend this time with family. May we be put up with you ? Is there space in your house for four of us ? Can my two bulls be tied in your shed ?

Your Brother,
" D "

5. Dear Brother,

What Cottage Industry is done in your village ? Why do people do it ? Who is the local expert in it ? Are raw materials cheap there ? How are finished products sold ? Is there a selling agent ? Does the producer get a good profit on it ? Do women work at it ? Do children help in it ? Do children therefore keep away from school ?

Your Brother,
" E "

6. Dear Brother,

Where do you get your cloth from ? Is there a fairprice shop in your place ? Can you spin ? Do women and children spin ? Does any one collect the yarn there ? How much does he pay ? How many cubits does your dhoti (vaishti) measure ? Do you like to wear coat and pants ?

Your Brother,
" F "

7. Dear Brother,

Do you like going to the cinema ? Why ? Which popular film is now on show ? Why is it popular ? May I come and see it ? Do

poor people go to the cinema? How do they find the money for it?

Your Brother,
"G"

8. Dear Brother,

What is your day time work? When do you go to work? When do you return from work? How do you spend your leisure? Do you teach others to read? Are all adults in your house literate? When do you rise from bed?

Your Brother,
"H"

9. Dear Brother,

How do you spend a Sunday? Do you go to the library? Does it contain books you want? Does it have magazines? Which book did you read last? Did you read it through fully? Do many people go to the library?

Your Brother,
"I"

10. Dear Brother,

Do you eat meat? Do you go to the vegetable market? Which vegetable do you like most? How does it sell now? May I send you some? May I send some greens also? Can you cook them?

Your Brother,
"J"

11. Dear Brother,

Do you like attending public meetings. Why? When did you attend one last? Where was it held? Who spoke? On what did he speak? Did you like his speech? Do you like to speak at meetings? Why?

Your Brother,
"K"

12. Dear Brother,

Have you seen an exhibition? When did you see it? What did you see in it? Did you pay for admission? Was it good? Why? Did you take your family?

Your Brother,
"L"

13. Dear Brother,

Do you like sports? Why? When did you see sports last? Can you play *chadugudu*? Do your friends play it? Do people like it? Why?

Your Brother,
"M"

D. Questions for Women

I. *Vide separate page*

II. Questions requiring answers made up of more than one word

1. Mention the colours of your sarees?
2. What things are needed to prepare coffee?
3. What things are needed to prepare rasam (Pepper-Water)?
4. What vessels do you require for kitchen?
5. What wooden furniture do you need for your house?
6. Do you like mud vessels? Why?
7. Do you like children? Why?
8. How do you keep curd account?
9. How do you keep milk account?
10. How do you keep dhoby's account?
11. Write the names of children in your house?
12. How will you spend Rs. 10?
13. If you get Rs 100 how will you spend it?
14. If you get Rs. 1,000 how will you spend it?
15. If you are given 20 yds. of mull how will you use it?
16. How are your walls made dirty?
17. Do rats go to your house? Why?
18. Does any cat go to your kitchen? Why?
19. How do you use cow-dung?

14. Dear Brother,

Do you like swimming? Why? Where can one swim in your place? Can you swim in wells? Is that good for wells? Do they grow fish in wells?

Your Brother,
"N"

15. Dear Brother,

When does the temple festival come off? What arrangements are being made for it? Who is working for it? What can you do for it? Will shops and side shows be organised? Are roads good there? Where can visitors stay for the festival?

Your Brother,
"O"

Ninth South Indian Adult Education Conference, Tirupati.

Text of General Circular.

Sir/Madam,

You may be aware it is now recognised on all hands that the appalling illiteracy in our country is one of the evils, the eradication of which must be taken on hand seriously without the slightest delay. The present condition of illiteracy in our country stands in the way of every attempt of national reconstruction. So long as this condition continues every programme at national reconstruction will find itself delayed, defeated and thwarted. It is, therefore a happy sign in our country that the Adult Education movement has gathered strength and attracted great attention in the country.

Eight Conferences have been held hitherto under the auspices of the South Indian Adult Education Association, at Madras, Mudurai, Coimbatore, Adyar, Vellore, Vetaplam (Guntur Dt.), Tanjore and Kozhikode. Special Conferences have been held with the co-operation of the Government of Madras and with Dr. Laubach, World Literacy Expert. Regional, District, Taluk Conferences have also been held throughout South India. The Conferences attracted the attention of the public in a special manner and the State Governments in South India also afforded opportunities for the promotion of Adult Education. But the efforts so far made have not been helped fully for an effective non-official campaign of Adult Education.

The Ninth Conference is programmed to be held in Tirupati for two days in the last week of September '53. Prof. N.G. Ranga, M.P., eminent educationist and statesman, has been invited by the Association to preside over the Conference.

The Conference will be the guest of the citizens of Tirupati and the local Adult Education Committee. Sri C. Anna Rao, Executive Officer, Tirumalai Devasthanam, Tirupati, has been good enough to agree to be the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Free accommodation will be provided for the delegates and visitors to the Conference by the Reception Committee for which previous intimation may be sent to the

Secretary, Reception Committee, Ninth South Indian Adult Education Conference, Municipal High School, Tirupati. The exact date of the Conference will be intimated later on.

Adult Education Exhibition: In connection with the above Conference, an Adult Education Exhibition will be organised. Those interested and engaged in Adult Education work may kindly send their materials pertaining to Adult Education work so as to reach the General Secretary of the Conference on or before 15th August 1953.

Programme:—The programme of the Conference will consist of General and Sectional discussions and resolutions. In the General Session subjects will be presented by representative speakers who will briefly present the resolution of the Sectional meetings so as to avoid elaborate discussions at the General Session. All Delegates who wish to present papers on any subject connected with Adult (Social) Education are requested to send the draft resolutions so as to reach the Secretary, South Indian Adult Education Association, 10, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras-2 or the Secretary of the Conference at Tirupati on or before 15th August '53.

A special session for ladies may be organised. Tours to places of interest in and around Tirupati, may also be organised.

Language of the Conference:—The official language of the Conference will be English. Speakers will be entitled to use their own language but translations will be made into English whenever necessary or needed.

Membership:—The membership of the Conference is open to all members of the South Indian Adult Education Association and the members are entitled to receive all the publications of the Conference free of cost.

Fees:—Patron Rs. 100; Donors Rs. 50; Institution Rs. 15; Reception Committee members Rs. 10; Individual Delegates Rs. 5.

This membership fee will include the fee for the membership of the Association.

In view of the various issues that await discussions thereat, we appeal to the State Governments in South India to all Educational Institutions, to Social Service Organisations, and to Local Bodies to depute one or more representatives to attend the Conference. We also appeal to all Adult Education workers and sympathisers to support the cause of Adult Education by rendering financial help. The final and complete programme of the Conference will be made available early before the Conference.

This Conference is of very great significance as it is held just before the Andhra State is formed. The South Indian Adult Education Association welcomes the formation of the new State and congratulates the Andhradesa Library Association which has all along been working in close collaboration with our Association in matters of Adult Education and the Andhras in general upon their achievement. The

Association has always stood for the unity of South India which has consisted of several States. That the Andhra State will be added to the number makes no difference for our Association. We shall continue to stand for the same unity as previously probably with this difference that the Andhradesa Library Association will deal with its own State for purposes particular to that State.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, South Indian Adult Education Association, 10, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras-2. (Phone : 85397) or from the Secretary, Tirupati Adult Education Committee, Municipal High School, Tirupati.

Yours faithfully,
 L. M. Pylee, *President.*
 G. Harisarvothama Rao, *Chairman.*
 J. L. P. Roche-Victoria, *General Secretary.*
 T. J. R. Gopal, *Org. Secretary.*
 S. Airavatham, *Publicity Secretary.*

Training Courses for Adult Education Workers

The Sub-Committee constituted by the South Indian Adult Education Association for the purpose of framing a scheme of training courses for Adult Education Workers met at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, 25th June 1953, in the premises of the Association, No. 10, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras-2. The following members were present: Sri G. Harisarvothama Rao, Sri K. S. Ramaswamy Sastri, Shrimati Nallamuthu Ramamurti-Sri A. G. Vilva Roy, Sri P. V. Veeragavan, and Sri T. J. R. Gopal. Sri G. Harisarvothama Rao presided.

In the course of the discussion it was generally agreed that such training courses were long overdue to be started, and that the South Indian Adult Education Associa-

tion was the proper body to undertake the responsibility.

It was resolved to inaugurate, under the auspices of the Association, a Training Centre in Madras City in a centrally-located place like the Mahajana Sabha or the Government Arts College, Madras. The minimum qualification for a trainee was fixed to be III Form. It was resolved to hold classes for the trainees for one hour and a half in the evenings for five days in a week, the entire course lasting for three months.

Other matters of detail were left to the Sub-Committee to be decided. Sri A. G. Vilva Roy was requested, and he agreed, to frame a syllabus for the course.

S.I.A.E.A. OFFICE.

The offices of the South Indian Adult Education Association, the 'Adult Education Review,' and the South Indian Adult Education Co-operative Publishing Society Ltd., are being shifted from its present premises to No. 10, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, (near Round Thana) Madras-2, and has started functioning from the new premises with effect from 1st June 1953. All correspondence should be addressed in future to the new premises.

T. J. R. GOPAL,
Secretary.