

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1913.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 632, 7th July 1913.

School and College Hygiene.

Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction letter from the Government of India regarding inquiry into — by a committee of experts.

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read.

Regd.

} 1913.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 632, 7th July 1913.

School and College Hygiene.

Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction letter from the Government of India regarding inquiry into — by a committee of experts.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP, M.A., C.I.E., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

Dated—Simla, the 24th June 1913.

No.—1137.

I am directed to address you on the subject of paragraph 7 of the Government of India, Department of Education, Resolution No. 301-C.D., dated the 21st February 1913. The Government of India have commended to Local Governments a thorough inquiry by a small committee of experts, medical and educational, into school and college hygiene and have briefly indicated the scope of the inquiry.

2. This subject is one which in the opinion of the Government of India has not hitherto attracted in India the attention which it deserves and on which they lay the greatest emphasis. They have accordingly assigned non-recurring grants amounting to twenty-five lakhs to provinces for this purpose and should further funds be available they trust to make further allotment for recurrent purposes.

3. The Government of India do not apprehend that Local Governments will experience any difficulty in finding suitable and indeed pressing objects for the expenditure of the money which has been assigned to them for this object. The supply of playing fields alone is a matter on which far larger sums might probably be expended than the Government of India have hitherto been able to make available. But there are other matters which are likely to involve recurring expenditure, such as the inspection of school houses and hostels, the examination of building plans from the hygienic point of view, the training of teachers to enable them to impart practical knowledge of hygiene and finally the inspection of scholars. Before allotting any recurring funds for this purpose the Government of India await the deliberations of the local committees, whose formation has been suggested, and the recommendations of the Local Governments thereon. The thorough organisation of the system, especially of useful teaching both in elementary and secondary schools, is likely by reason of its very novelty to present some difficulties. The Government of India understand that in England there is a very close connection between educational institutions and the St. John Ambulance Association. In the year ending July 31, 1911, some fourteen hundred classes were held in ambulance and home nursing. In all but a very small minority of cases these classes were organised by the local education authorities. It occurred to the Government of India that the Indian branch of that Association might be able to render assistance to Local Governments by advising them on these matters, and rendering substantial aid in organisation particularly in the important subject of home hygiene which is now recognised as forming an important part of the activities of the Association. I am to forward a copy of correspondence which has passed between the Government of India in this Department and the Indian branch of the St. John Ambulance Association.

4. It has also been brought to the notice of the Government of India that in Bengal an arrangement has been entered into with the Young Men's Christian Association according to which in return for a grant of Rs. 2,760 a year to the Association Dr. J. H. Gray, who is styled physical director, places his services at the disposal of the Education Department, his chief duties being to instruct class teachers how to give instruction in drill and physical development. This instruction is given at the gymnasium, Calcutta, during the cold weather and Dr. Gray likewise tours through the province, inspects the teaching and advises Government on the promotion of physical training. It is reported that Dr. Gray's services have already proved most valuable and the Government of India suggest the desirability of considering

the appointment of directors of physical training who might be peripatetic where whole-time men are not available or required. It is hoped that arrangements can be made, where this is not already done, for "games" masters and instructors in physical exercises for particular schools or groups of schools.

5. These observations may perhaps serve as useful suggestions for the committees, which it is presumed are being formed, and I am to say that the Government of India trust that they will receive the report of the committee from the Madras Presidency and the recommendations of His Excellency the Governor in Council at no distant date.

ENCLOSURES.

(i)

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP, M.A., C.I.E., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

To—the Honorary Secretary of the Executive Committee, St. John Ambulance Association, Indian Branch.

Dated—Simla, the 10th April 1913.

No.—636.

I have the honour to forward for the information of the Executive Committee of the St. John Ambulance Association, Indian Branch, a copy of the Government of India Education Resolution No. 301-C.D., dated the 21st February 1913, and to invite the attention of the Committee to the important position which in paragraph 7 is there assigned to educational hygiene.

2. It will be observed that the Government of India have commended to Local Governments a thorough inquiry by a small committee of experts into school and college hygiene and the scope of the inquiry which is suggested comprehends not merely medical inspection but likewise the inclusion of practical course of hygiene in the school curricula. While medical inspection of schools is now recognised as essential in western countries it can hardly be said to exist in India although as is noticeable from the most recent reports the idea has taken shape in certain provinces. The Government of India apprehend that some difficulty may be encountered in providing a suitable staff to discharge these duties on a sufficiently extensive scale. Furthermore, while simple courses of hygienic instruction are generally prescribed in elementary schools, the subject is not one which generally figures in the courses of secondary and higher institutions, in many of which the curricula laid down by the university are followed. There are other reasons why it may be desirable to make the course in higher institutions voluntary and if it is voluntary it would be well to introduce the influence of some external agency which by its reputation and its rewards will be able to encourage private endeavour.

3. The Government of India think that these and other difficulties in a novel form of educational activity are likely to hamper the efforts of Local Governments in giving effect to a policy which they hold to be of the utmost importance. On a full consideration of the matter they are of opinion that some of these difficulties might be removed were an external agency like the St. John Ambulance Association to place at the disposal of Local Governments for this purpose the resources which it can command. Such an arrangement is likely to benefit not merely the inspection and instruction which is proposed, but also the extension of the activities of the Association. In the first place, if it is found necessary that the instruction in higher institutions should be on a voluntary basis the connection of the organisation with some such association as that of St. John Ambulance would provide the initial stimulus and would probably appeal strongly to both teachers and taught. Domestic hygiene is now a recognised branch of the Association's work and in this matter useful literature and instruction could be supplied to schools. Instruction in first aid could likewise be given wherever candidates offered themselves. Active workers in the provincial branches of the Association would be encouraged to give their assistance in the inspection of pupils of school premises and of the practical instruction given if they did so in the capacity of representatives of the Association. In the second place, though it has always been contemplated that schools present a very favourable ground for the spread of the work of the St. John Ambulance Association and though in England the expansion among such institutions has been very great, in India but few schools and those of a special nature have been touched by it. The opportunity, therefore, appears to be a favourable one for the Association to extend its work into school life.

4. The practical details of any scheme cannot be suggested until Local Governments have formed committees of inquiry and reported. It seems probable, however, that some kind of inspecting and instructing agency will have to be found to carry out the examination of pupils and of school buildings, the training of teachers (including elementary teachers) with a view to rendering them capable of giving practical instruction and in higher institutions such as colleges and high schools the instruction of classes of pupils. It may be taken for granted that Civil

Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons will be prevented by their already onerous duties from undertaking this work save as a special matter in their leisure hours. If, however, they were working in the capacity of representatives of the local branches of the Association they would be more likely to undertake any extra work in this direction and should it be found necessary in any province to create a special staff for this purpose the work of that staff will be stimulated by connection with the Association. It is understood that Sub-Assistant Surgeons are at present held as unqualified to give instruction in English classes of certain kinds. But it is believed that many of these officers are anxious to render assistance to the Association; and should any Local Government formulate a scheme in which these officers were entrusted with any duties of inspection or instruction, perhaps, it is not too much to hope that the Executive Committee of the Indian branch would address the Central Executive Committee with a view to some modification of the existing rules upon the subject.

5. The Government of India will be glad to receive the views of the Executive Committee upon the considerations set forth in this letter and to be informed whether the Executive Committee are willing that the Association should be enlisted in a work which it is believed may ultimately prove one of far-reaching importance in India. Should the answer of the Executive Committee be favourable it is proposed to forward copies of the correspondence to the Local Governments for consideration by committees of inquiry which may be appointed. When the deliberations of these committees are received together with the opinions of the Local Governments, the Government of India will review them and will probably again address the Executive Committee upon the subject. After this it may be found possible for the Executive Committee to enter into direct relations with the Local Governments in this matter.

(ii)

Letter—from J. R. ROBERTS, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Executive Committee, St. John Ambulance Association, Indian Branch.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP, M.A., C.I.E., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

Dated—Viceroy's Camp, the 27th May 1913.
No.—321.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 636 (Education), dated the 10th April 1913, with which you forward a recent Resolution of the Government of India, dealing generally with the question of their future policy in the matter of education.

With special reference to the instruction which it is proposed to impart in home hygiene and kindred subjects, the scope and practice of which it is designed to improve, and to which the views of the Association are sought as to the possibility of its co-operation, the Association is quite willing to assist in every manner it can to carry out this important suggestion, but it will be appreciated it cannot at this stage do more than express its willingness to co-operate. It is obvious that the resources and organization of the St. John Ambulance Association could not be effectively used in the work proposed, unless it were assured that it was the wish of the Local Governments that it should undertake such work, and would receive the cordial support of Local Governments in its efforts to make it a success.

The Association is fully prepared to assist Local Governments in the framing of a scheme, and in giving effect to a system of hygiene instruction. It agrees that its co-operation is likely to popularise the subject, when necessary, on a voluntary basis, and that the co-existence of two entirely separate agencies, working side by side for the same end, would be a waste of energy, more especially when the Association has a considerable body of experience on the subject, which it ventures to think could not fail to be useful to the Local Governments as a guide. Regarding the precise measure of assistance it can render under its rules, and how far this may be effected through the central authority and how far through the Provincial Committees, it feels itself unable to pronounce till it receives the further communication promised from your department.

Order—No. 632, Educational, dated 7th July 1913.

The letter from the Government of India will be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction with the request that the suggestions contained therein may be considered by the committee engaged in making an inquiry into school and college hygiene. The report of the committee should be submitted to Government at an early date.

(True Extract.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 632, EDUCATIONAL, DATED
7TH JULY 1913.

[SUBJECT.—*Inquiry into school and college hygiene.*]

From the Government of India, dated 1st July 1913, No. 1137.

The Government of India make certain suggestions for the consideration of the committee which they suggested should be appointed for inquiry into school and college hygiene, and request that the report of the committee together with the recommendations of this Government may be forwarded to them at an early date.

2. In paragraph 10 of his memorandum printed with G.O. No. 264, Educational, dated 27th March 1910, the Director of Public Instruction stated that he proposed to take steps to conduct an inquiry into educational hygiene and cognate matters with the aid of a small committee and this matter was also referred to by Government in their order No. 394, Educational, dated 1st May 1913.

3. A draft order is submitted for approval.

B. GOPALACHARI—4-7-13.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—4-7-13.

Approved.

W. FRANCIS—5-7-13.

[G.O. No. 632, Educational, dated 7th July 1913.]

” ” ” ” ” 191

191

[illegible]

No. 632 80th, dated 7.7.1913

The letter from the Govt
of India will be communi-
cated to the D.P.I. for the con-
sideration of the suggestions con-
tained therein by the Com-
mittee engaged in making
an inquiry into school and
college hygiene. The report
of the Committee should be
submitted to Govt. at an early
date.

$\frac{128}{47-13} \frac{ca}{4 \cdot 7 \cdot 13}$

1751

Noted in
1977

20

Ms. D.P.I. (also with
every letter
small)
Desp'd 1
9.7.12

ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Current No....., dated.....19

G.O., No. 6322 dated.....7-7.....193.

Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence including order or orders
(b)
Notes.....2

Docket.....*School & College Inspection Commission*
Order to the S. & C. I. Commission from the Govt. of
Madras regarding the inspection of the
management of the schools.

Number (e) of copies required when struck off (not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press).

Complete correspondence and orders.

Notes

FOR RECORD.*		
Madras Records	30	20
Ooty Records	10	10
For filing with original	1	1
Total	41	31

FOR ISSUE.†

	Letter only.	Complete G.O.	Special issue copies of G.O. (b)		Notes
			No.	Papers.	
Signature copies.....					
India Office.....					
Govt. of India.....Dept.					
Revenue Department.....					
Public Works Department.....					
Educational Department.....					
.....Dept.					
.....Dept.					
.....Dept.					
.....Dept.					
Total					

Spare copies	The C. M. C.....				
	The Collector of.....				
	The P. D. B.....				
	The Accountant-General.....				
	The Director of Public Instruction.....	5			
	The Surgeon-General.....				
	The Sanitary Commissioner.....				
	Do. Engineer.....				
	Do. Board.....				
	The President, Corporation of Madras.....				
	The.....				
	The.....				
	The.....				
	The.....				
	The.....				
	Total	5			

* Copies distributed on..... (Press Clerk.)

† Copies distributed on..... (Despatcher.)

* To be utilised and dated.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECRETARIAT.

(a) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.

(b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.

(c) For rules regarding printing of notes, see the rules in G.O., No. 1220, Public dated 30th November 1900.

(d) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.

(e) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for one week, and larger papers for two weeks only. The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.

(f) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

(a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Registrar with a remark to that effect.

(b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.

(c) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

(d) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.

(e) The names of the Secretary and Members should be printed in full when they occur on the right hand side, but only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

A	B	C
Please send proof in triplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.	Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated.	As the matter is clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, (b) proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated.
Type may be released after usual interval.	Type may be released at once.	Type may be released after usual interval.
.....Clerk.	Clerk.	Clerk.
.....Supdt.	Supdt.	Supdt.

(b) Three copies of proof of all notes should be sent for approval, except when instructions are given to the contrary.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on.....	16-7-23
First proof furnished on.....	
Call for revised proof received on.....	
Revised proof furnished on.....	
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	
Final copies supplied on.....	25-7-23

Account of copies.	Complete copies.	Notes.	Issue copies.
Supplied to Secretariat for Record.....	41		
" " " Issue.....	5		
For Volumes.....	16		
For E.T.....			
Total	62		