

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

1912.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 70, 29th January 1913.

Education of the domiciled community.

Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction letter from the Government of India forwarding a copy of the discussions and resolutions of the conference on the — and requesting him to submit a report on the points raised by the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP, 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—Delhi, the 8th January 1913.
No.—23-C.D.

I am directed to forward for the information of the Governor in Council a copy of the discussions and resolutions of the conference on the education of the domiciled community which was held in Simla in July 1912. Other copies will be forwarded to you direct by the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.

2. The object of the conference was to consider and where necessary to make suggestions for improving the facilities open to the domiciled community for obtaining education, in continuation of the conference held at Allahabad in February 1911 to consider similar questions in regard to the education of Indians. The Government of India desire to recognize the value of the work accomplished by the conference and the zeal and ability displayed by both the official and the non-official members of it. His Excellency in Council has no doubt that the Local Governments will give earnest attention to the problems discussed and the recommendations formulated by so representative a conference on so important a matter.

3. At the outset the Government of India desire to re-iterate their adherence to the policy of reliance on private enterprise guided by inspection and aided by grants from public funds. They are impressed, however, by the needs of the domiciled community and desire as part of the general programme of educational improvement in India that this community should receive a liberal measure of support in supplement to increased efforts on its part to improve the education of its children.

4. In addition to the formal resolutions recorded certain opinions of the conference were placed on record in an informal way. These will be found upon pages 12, 16-17, 34, 36 and 38 of the report and are re-produced in appendix A of this letter. The first (page 12) relates to the bringing under education of those for whom no facilities are at present available. This is recognized in resolutions XIII and XV (2) to be one of the most urgent needs of the community. The Government of India commend this matter to the special attention of Local Governments. They have already made grants of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 30,000 a year respectively to the Local Governments of Bengal and Madras in order to relieve the situation in the towns of Calcutta and Madras where the state of the poorer members of the domiciled community was said to call for specially urgent attention. The fourth (page 36) regarding the formation of local syndicates or standing consultative committees to give effect to the recommendations of the conference is one to which much importance was attached by the conference. The second, third and fifth deal respectively with a suggested experiment in training teachers, with forms of trust-deeds and with the importance of saving girls from mental and physical pressure. These are important matters on which the Government of India await the matured views of Local Governments.

5. The resolutions will be found on pages 41-44 of the report and are re-produced in appendix B of this letter. The Government of India think that it will be convenient if they give some, necessarily general, indication of their opinion in regard to some of these resolutions while recognizing that uniformity is not attainable owing to varying conditions in different parts of India, and local differences of system, and reserving their final opinion until they are in possession of the views of Local Governments.

Resolution I—Compulsory education.—The Government of India while quite ready to recognize in principle the desirability of introducing compulsory education in certain areas are inclined to think that the practical objections to such action are at present not less great than they have been found to be in the case of Indian children.

Resolution II—Grading of schools.—The desire to introduce a more modern and practical form of education for the majority of boys entirely commends itself to the Government of India. They will be glad to have the views of Local Governments whether this can be attained by grading of schools or in other ways.

Resolution III—Remuneration of teachers.—His Excellency in Council concurs in resolutions XIII and XV (ii) which place the improved remuneration of teachers in the forefront of the programme side by side with the reclamation to education of the boys and girls who do not attend school. As regards the particular proposals of the conference the views of Local Governments are awaited.

Resolution IV—Training of teachers.—The Government of India are already considering the question of the institution of a new Government training college at Bangalore. Should they decide to do so they will not be prepared in addition to provide funds for special studentships tenable abroad for training teachers. But they are disposed to commend to the favourable notice of Local Governments the suggestion that one scholarship to be held abroad should be given to a member of the domiciled community in each major province every year and in other provinces as necessary.

Resolution V—Collegiate education.—The Government of India have no desire to prejudge the question, but apart from any question of policy involved, they are disposed to think on the information before them that there is not a sufficient demand for collegiate education to justify the foundation of an university arts college for the domiciled community. Subject to the opinions of Local Governments they are disposed to think that the case would be met by the attachment of arts and science graduate courses to a training college and the erection of special hostels for members of the domiciled community at certain colleges. Should a training college be established at Bangalore the former measure would seem to meet the needs of southern and the latter measure of northern India.

In view of the approaching enquiries of a Royal Commission on the public services in India the Government of India do not propose to institute separate enquiry on the question whether avenues of employment have or have not been closed to the domiciled community.

Resolution VI—Grants-in-aid.—The Government of India will be glad to have the views of Local Governments on the recommendations of the conference in the matter of grants.

Resolution VII—Concentration of schools.—The Government of India commend the general conclusion of the conference to the notice of Local Governments. The difficulties in the matter of concentration are well known. I am to ask whether any practical scheme of concentration can be elaborated but to suggest that the replies on other points referred in this letter should not be delayed until this has been done.

Resolution VIII—Examinations and certificates.—The questions raised by this comprehensive resolution are both difficult and important. The opinions of Local Governments are awaited, as also in regard to *resolution IX, award of scholarships*; *resolution X, special scholarships for soldiers' children*; *resolution XI, medical inspection and supervision*; and *resolution XII, administration and inspection*.

Resolution XIV—Instruction in temperance.—The Government of India attach special importance to this resolution and would be glad to know how effect can best be given to it.

Resolution XV—Education of women.—The Government of India accept the view that a separate all-India conference on the education of girls is not necessary. They must leave it to Local Governments to decide whether local conferences are necessary. They are considering the question of instituting a state scholarship to be given annually for girls of the domiciled community and do not propose to give more than one such scholarship themselves. The other questions mentioned are referred to Local Governments.

6. The organization of European education is peculiar in being governed not by separate provincial codes but by a single all-India code, adapted where need be to suit local conditions. The view was expressed at the conference that European education should be centralized under the Government of India. This is neither desirable nor practicable, but there are obvious advantages in a certain measure of uniformity in some matters such as grants-in-aid, examinations and certificates, etc. It will be convenient in stating their views as to reforms if Local Governments indicate what alterations are required in the code, and whether those alterations should be of a general nature or should apply only to their own provinces.

7. The Government of India desire that, with the consent of His Excellency in Council, the whole question may now be examined with a view to the presentation of comprehensive schemes of reform, accompanied by such general estimates of cost as it may be possible to draw up. They are unable to say at present what grants they will be able to provide from Imperial revenues but they intend to give so much support as the financial position may for the time being permit.

APPENDIX A.

Page 12. The general sense of the conference was expressed as follows:—

(i) That in order to break down illiteracy and meet the needs of the poorer members of the community free and low-fee boarding schools should be encouraged by more liberal grants, the grants continued till the pupils reached the age of 18 as was already the case in some provinces, and that arrangements should be made, where possible, to attach destitute children to practical pursuits, agricultural and industrial, on the lines of Kalimpong and efforts made to get them apprenticed in Government factories, firms, the mints, etc., and further that fee grants should be given as in Bombay to day schools throughout India.

(ii) That the state of the poorer members of the domiciled community in Calcutta and Madras calls for specially urgent attention.

Pages 16-17. 2. The conference were generally of opinion that there were great difficulties in the way of introducing a pupil-teacher system as a method of selecting young men for the training college. They thought that as a system of selection for entrance into the training college apprentice teachers might be tried at once experimentally in selected schools during a period of probation, provided that adequate arrangements were made for instruction and supervision and provided that the staff of the selected schools was not reduced.

Page 34. 3. It was the sense of the conference that the form of trust-deed executed in reference to a building grant should be revised so as to allow for depreciation of the building and the clearance of all liability within a fixed term of years.

Page 36. 4. The general sense of the non-official members was invited. They were unanimously of opinion that Syndicates or consultative committees for convenient areas should be formed to assist in giving effect to the recommendations of this conference in due course.

Page 38. 5. It was the sense of the conference that it was very important to save the girls from mental and physical pressure.

APPENDIX B.

Resolutions of the Conference.

Resolution I—Compulsory education, page 3.—The conference desire to press upon the attention of Government their opinion that the introduction of compulsory education is necessary to secure that certain classes of the domiciled community, in their own interests and in those of the general public, attend school. They recognize, that this will involve the introduction of free education for all who cannot pay fees.

Resolution II—Grading of schools, page 8.—The conference recommend to the attention of Government that—

(i) The great majority of the high schools for boys in India should adopt a more definitely modern and practical curriculum, such as is referred to in the resolutions of the Calcutta Committee as "secondary".

(ii) Besides these schools a few schools are required with a curriculum leading to the universities and liberal professions, to be called "Collegiate schools", but to be schools and not colleges;

(iii) Government should be invited to determine, in consultation with the managers of schools, what existing schools should be collegiate schools, or whether new schools should be founded.

Resolution III—Remuneration of teachers, page 14.—The conference recommend that—

(i) Salaries of teachers need to be raised, teachers whether recruited in England or in India should in all cases be given incremental salaries reaching a maximum as a rule in ten years; generally speaking initial salaries are insufficient, and it should be obligatory on all schools to start provident funds.

(ii) Government be urged to make grants to these ends.

(iii) Free education or education at special rates should be obligatory in Government schools and recommended to aided schools for the children of teachers in active employment in these schools.

Resolution IV—Training of teachers, page 18.—The conference recommend to the attention of Government that—

(i) In view of the provision necessary for the large numbers of children of school-going age at present attending no school, of the numbers of untrained teachers at present in the schools, of the probability of male teachers replacing to some extent women teachers if salaries are raised, and of the attractions of higher salaries generally, a Government training college or colleges for men be established as early as possible at suitable centres.

(ii) It was considered that the first new Government training college should be established at Bangalore.

(iii) One scholarship to be held abroad should be given to a member of the domiciled community in each major province in every year and in other provinces as necessary.

(iv) So long as Government recognize the necessity, a certain number of studentships be created for men and women of approved educational qualifications for the purpose of training as teachers abroad, and such studentships should cover all expenses of passage, maintenance and training; provided that this would not prejudice the resolution (iii) already carried.

Resolution V—Collegiate education, page 21.—The conference recommend to Government that—

(i) A separate University arts college should be instituted, either affiliated, if possible, to a Western university or self-contained, and conferring its own degrees.

(ii) If this be found to be impracticable, there be added in connection with at least one of the training colleges for teachers, arts and science graduate courses both for the advantage of the candidates for the teaching diplomas and also for such other Anglo-Indian students as desire to take advantage of them; and the college be affiliated to a recognized university.

(iii) In addition, that good hostels for the members of the domiciled community be erected in connection with existing colleges, where such are required.

(iv) One great obstacle to the spread of higher education among the domiciled community is the belief common amongst them that avenues of employment formerly open have been closed to them; in the interests of the spread of higher education Government should be asked to institute an inquiry as to whether the belief in question is well founded, and, if that is shown to be the case, steps should be taken to provide the remedy.

Resolution VI—Grants-in-aid, page 26.—The conference are strongly of opinion that—

(i) The Government grants to schools should be of such amount and given in such a way as to enable all schools that are recognized by the provincial education departments as necessary, to be efficient in the grade in which they are classed.

(ii) The auditing of accounts of European schools should be made a distinct and separate function of the Accounts department, and either a single auditor appointed for all India, or separate auditors for each province or each inspectional jurisdiction, as the Government may think necessary, and the school audit should be conducted on the school premises.

(iii) Provided all school accounts are complete and audited by a properly qualified person the income and expenditure of every school should be budgeted for a period of one or more years and the Government grant should be calculated to be of such definite total sum as, with the estimated income from other sources, will be sufficient to enable the total income to equal the expenditure necessary to make the school work efficiently.

Resolution VII—Concentration of schools, page 26.—The conference resolve that concentration of schools is desirable where possible.

Resolution VIII—Examinations and certificates, page 31.—The conference are of opinion that—

(i) Two kinds of Government certificates should be awarded to the pupils of secondary schools: *first school certificates* and *leaving certificates*.

The *first school certificate* should be awarded to those pupils whose school records show—

(a) that they have been in regular attendance at a secondary school for at least three years;

(b) that they have completed an approved course of general education as set forth in their school record;

(c) that they have passed the recognized external examination in the subjects prescribed by the department.

The leaving certificate should be awarded to those pupils whose school records show—

(a) that they have been in regular attendance at a secondary school for two years after obtaining the first school certificate;

(b) that they have completed an approved further course of education as set forth in their school record;

(c) that they have passed the recognized external examination in the subjects prescribed by the department.

(ii) For the present the Cambridge University Junior School Certificate Examination or the Cambridge Senior * Local Examination be the recognized external examination for the first school certificate, and the Cambridge University Senior School Certificate Examination or the Cambridge University Higher Local Examination or the Cambridge Senior Local Examination be the recognized external examination for the leaving certificate.

(iii) The pupils in high and collegiate schools should be submitted to no other external examinations than those mentioned above. And no school shall without special sanction offer candidates for both the Cambridge School Certificates and the Cambridge Senior * Local Examinations.

(iv) The Government should take action to secure—

(a) That the leaving certificates of high and collegiate schools shall be accepted as a preliminary educational qualification for admission to service in specified grades in the departments of Government.

(b) That the leaving certificates of collegiate schools shall confer exemption from such preliminary examination of professional and other bodies as it may be possible to arrange.

Resolution IX—Award of scholarships, page 33.—The conference are of opinion that it must be left to the departments to decide the best way in which to award scholarships, but they record a strong opinion that boys and girls of 11 and 12 years of age ought not to be submitted to the strain of a competitive examination.

Resolution X—Special scholarships for soldiers' children, page 33.—The conference are of opinion that, in view of the fact that the children of soldiers serving in India are placed at a disadvantage as compared with those at home owing to the latter being eligible to compete for County Council and other scholarships at secondary schools, a certain number of free pupilships in high schools should be awarded to children attending regimental schools in India.

Resolution XI—Medical inspection and supervision, page 34.—The conference recommend that—

(i) Government should appoint medical officers who shall examine at least once during each school term the pupils in each school.

(ii) The said medical officers should have statutory powers to enforce regulations regarding sanitary or hygienic arrangements in school buildings and dormitories.

(iii) Provision be made to give gratuitous medical treatment (including the furnishing of spectacles) to necessitous pupils.

Resolution XII—Administration and inspection, page 35.—The conference recommend that the inspecting staff should be increased, that the Inspector of European Schools should wherever possible be a whole-time Inspector, and that Inspectors of European Schools should, if possible, be appointed for a term of five years.

Resolution XIII—Urgency of measures, page 36.—The conference express the opinion that of the resolutions of this conference for which financial aid will be required, the most urgent are the education of those children who do not at present attend school, and the improvement of the pay and prospects of the teachers.

Resolution XIV—Instruction in temperance, page 36.—The conference, recognizing disastrous results of intemperance, and being convinced that no part of education is more truly practical than that which aims most directly at the improvement of moral character and the formation of strong and good habits in the young members of any community, earnestly recommend that in courses of instruction in general hygiene and physiology there be included special instruction in temperance and the effects of alcohol on the human body; and they desire to draw the special attention of Government to this very important matter.

Resolution XV—Education of women, page 37.—The conference consider that—

(i) Inasmuch as a great many of their recommendations in regard to the education of boys apply *mutatis mutandis* to girls, a separate all-India conference on the education of girls is not necessary, though local conferences may be desirable in some provinces.

(ii) The two most urgent problems in the case of girls as in the case of boys are the extension of education among the illiterate, and the improvement of the pay and prospects of teachers.

* Before these resolutions were finally passed, all mention of the Cambridge Junior Local Examination was omitted at the suggestion of certain members. Mr. Arden Wood, when looking over the proof, pointed out that this was incorrect, and that in (ii) "Senior" in the second line should read "Junior," and that in (iii) "Senior" in the last line should be omitted. Mr. Rooksborough Smith also drew attention to the error.

(iii) No new Government central training college is required in the case of girls; but all encouragement should be given to existing institutions, it being secured that in any province in which all training is in the hands of one denomination, facilities should be given for the erection in connection with it of hostels for the use of members of other denominations or that in some way or other due provision be made for their training.

(iv) The applicability to schools for girls of the recommendations of this conference in connection with the classification of schools, the curricula, examinations and scholarships be referred to Local Governments for further consideration after consultation with experts in the education of girls.

(iv) The Government should be asked favourably to consider the grant of scholarships for girls tenable abroad.

Order—No. 70, Educational, dated 29th January 1913.

Communicated to the Director of Public Instruction with the request that he will submit a full report on the several points raised by the Government of India together with an estimate of the cost of the schemes of reform he may suggest. The report should embody any observations which the Director may desire to offer upon the system of ear-marking recurring Imperial grants particularly as affecting—

- (i) general educational administration,
- (ii) the special interests of Anglo-Indians.

(True Extract.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction, with a copy of the report.
Copy to the Financial Department.

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EDUCATIONAL
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

8/ Current No. 136, dated 5-1-1913.

G.O., No. 70, dated 24-1-1913.

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Docket: Education of the Tomiciled Community
Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction
Instruction letter from the Government of India
forwarding a copy of the discussions and
resolutions of the Conference on the
requesting him to submit a report on the

Number (c) of copies required when struck off (not including
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Correspondence
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