

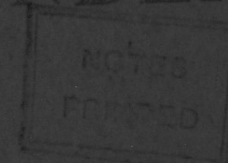
Government of Madras.

HOME DEPARTMENT

(EDUCATION)

G.O. No., 201, 17th February 1917.

INDEXED



Education of defective children

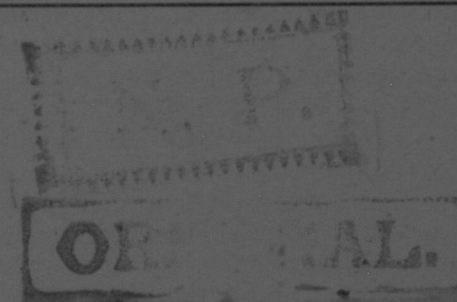
orders on the proposals for the encouragement and improvement of the —

Government of Madras. 2

HOME DEPARTMENT

(EDUCATION)

G.O. No. 201, 17th February 1917



Education of defective children

Issuing orders on the proposals for the encouragement and improvement of the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

HOME DEPARTMENT

(Education)

READ—the following papers:—

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Sir E. D. MACLAGAN, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
Dated—Simla, the 26th July 1916.
No.—719.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that the arrangements for the education of the blind and the deaf and dumb in India are at present on an inadequate scale. There were according to the last census 41,558 children between the ages of 5 and 15 who were blind and 58,804 who were deaf and dumb: and for these there are in the whole of British India some 18 schools only which provide instruction for something like 500 children. In the present state of general education it is impossible to deal with the problem in any complete manner, but it is believed that with the assistance of Government more might be done than at present to encourage and improve the education of defective children.

2. The existing arrangements for this class of education are described in Chapter XVIII of the last Quinquennial Review of Education in India to which a reference is invited, and there are various steps which have from time to time been suggested for the improvement of these arrangements. It has for instance been proposed that public attention should be drawn to the education of defectives by including references to them in school books and by exhibition of work done by them; that the Braille system should be applied to the Indian vernaculars; that agencies should be found for providing industrial work for defectives after leaving schools, and so forth. As regards the schools themselves, it has been proposed that their organization should be improved, that there should be greater uniformity in the syllabus adopted, that physical training should not be neglected and that the education supplied should aim at a proper combination of general and industrial training. The Government of India desire to commend these suggestions for the consideration of local Governments and for such support from local resources as may be possible when normal financial conditions are restored. While not precluding the institution of Government schools where this is thought advisable, they consider that schools for defectives are a form of effort peculiarly suitable for charitable agencies of a private character and that the support of Government should ordinarily take the form of assistance to private or board schools. The Government of India are at the same time satisfied that until properly trained teachers are available, anything in the shape of substantial progress is unlikely and they would suggest that in cases where local Governments find openings for the expansion of this class of education they should ascertain where teachers can suitably be taught, in India or in England, and give such assistance as is possible for the training of a limited number of special teachers.

II

Endorsement No. 2917-1, Home (Education), dated 24th August 1916.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction who is requested to favour Government with an early report on the various points raised in the Government of India's letter.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

III

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Madras, the 2nd November 1916.

No.—R.C-7236.

With reference to endorsement No. 2917-1, dated 24th August 1916, requesting the Director to favour the Government with a report on the various points raised in the Government of India's letter No. 719, dated 26th July 1916, on the education of defective children, I have the honour to enclose herein copies of letters on the subject from Miss Askwith, Correspondent, C.M.S. schools for the blind, Palamcottah, and Miss Swainson, Manager, Deaf and Dumb schools, Madras and Palamcottah, and to report as follows in connection with the several proposals mentioned in the Government of India's letter.

With reference to the proposal that public attention should be drawn to the education of defectives, I consider that, though references to these classes could be included in school books, the object aimed at might be better achieved in informal school addresses on kindness to the helpless. As for the exhibition of the work done by them, it could be encouraged at educational exhibitions and the annual fair in the People's Park.

It will be remembered that some of Miss Askwith's and Miss Swainson's children were at the last fair and that their work and attainments attracted considerable attention.

2. As regards the application of the Braille system to the Indian vernaculars, I would invite your attention to Miss Askwith's letter which shows the progress made till now in this direction. Miss Askwith received special pecuniary assistance from Government. On the question of finding agencies for providing industrial work for defectives after leaving school, it seems to me that it is premature to set up any agency at present. The report of Miss Swainson shows that all who stay long enough can earn their living.

3. There is, further, a proposal that the organization of the schools intended for defectives should be improved. Both Miss Askwith and Miss Swainson speak of the reluctance of parents to send such children to school and, although it is clear that the existing schools could in no circumstances meet the needs of all the defective children in the Presidency, the attendance at them might be improved. Actually, deaf-mute and blind children are rarely found in ordinary schools though curiously enough they are not altogether absent from them, and have been known to profit by attendance. Educational officers consequently are not so likely to be brought into contact with defectives as the Revenue and Medical officers and perhaps the Police and the help of such officers might perhaps be sought in inducing parents to recognize their duty towards such unfortunate children of sending them to schools in cases where this is reasonably possible. For this purpose special grants for the payment of travelling expenses actually incurred might be useful.

4. As for the suggestion that there should be greater uniformity in the syllabuses, I may say that I cannot see any advantage in it. Local conditions, especially as regards the industrial side of the work, differ radically in different parts of India and I am sure that so far as the schools under Miss Askwith and Miss Swainson are concerned their long experience and admirable work justify their being left to frame syllabuses at their discretion. I have no special remarks to offer regarding

Name of school for the blind.		Strength on 31st March 1916.	
		Boys.	Girls.
I. C.M.S. Blind school for boys, Palamcottah	...	49	...
Do. do. industrial classes		26	...
II. C.M.S. Blind school for girls, Palamcottah	...	...	41 (including 9 in industrial classes).
III. A.E.L.M. school, Rentachintla		6	8
IV. South Indian Blind school, Madras		13	4
Total strength	...	94	53
Grand total	...	147	

(4)

Name of school for deaf mutes.	Strength on 31st March 1916.	
	Boys.	Girls.
I. C.M.S. Deaf and Dumb school, Palamcottah	65 (including 15 in industrial classes.)	53 (including 20 in industrial classes.)
II. C.M.S. Deaf and Dumb school, Mylapore	...	...
Total ...	65	53
Grand total ...	118	

Order—No. 201, Home (Education), dated the 17th February 1917.

The Governor in Council has given careful consideration to the suggestions made by the Government of India for improving the education of defective children and the reports thereon of the Director of Public Instruction and will now proceed to pass orders on the subject.

2. *Public attention to be drawn to the education of defectives by including references to them in school books and by exhibition of work done by them.*—The Government agree with the Director that, though such references may usefully be included in school books, the object can probably be better achieved by informal school addresses on kindness to the helpless. As to the exhibition of work done by defectives the Government accept the Director's view that this can be best arranged for at educational exhibitions and annual fairs such as those held at the People's Park, Madras.

3. *The Braille system to be applied to the Indian vernaculars.*—The Braille type in Tamil and Malayalam is already in use in the C.M.S. schools for the blind at Palamcottah. In 1914 the Government sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 2,000 for the preparation, stereotyping and embossing of readers in Tamil and Malayalam for the use of the above schools and a further grant of Rs. 2,000 has recently been sanctioned for the same purpose. Further measures do not appear to be necessary at present.

4. *Agency for providing industrial work for defectives after leaving school.*—The Director considers it premature to set up any such agency at present, as pupils who remain sufficiently long in the existing schools are now able to earn their living. The Government accept the Director's view.

5. *The organization of schools for defectives to be improved.*—There are at present four schools for the education of the blind and two for deaf mutes. In view of the reluctance of parents to send their defective children to school the Director suggests that the officers of the Revenue and Medical departments, and if possible also of the Police department, should be instructed to advise parents to send their children where this is reasonably possible. The Government agree in the view that the help of officers of the Revenue and Medical departments may with advantage be invoked and necessary instructions will be issued in these departments. It would however be a mistake to allow Police officers to have anything to do with the matter.

The Director also suggests that special grants be made for paying the actual travelling expenses of children joining school. The Government approve the proposal but consider that such help should be restricted to cases where the parents are unable to afford the expense or are admittedly in poor circumstances. The Director should submit detailed recommendations in the matter.

6. *Need for greater uniformity in the syllabus.*—The Director sees no advantage in this proposal as local conditions, especially as regards the industrial side of the work, differ very greatly in different parts of India. Mr. Stone is for giving managers full liberty of action in framing their syllabus. The Government concur in the above view.

7. *Physical training not to be neglected and the education supplied to aim at a proper combination of general and industrial training.*—These suggestions of the Government of India are already being acted on in this Presidency and no specific instructions are necessary.

8. *Opening of new schools for defective children.*—The Governor in Council agrees with the Government of India that support from Provincial funds in developing schools for defectives should ordinarily take the form of assistance to private or board schools. He is prepared to render, when the financial situation improves, all possible aid to local bodies and private associations which may desire to establish new schools for defectives in the Presidency, according to the merits of each case.

9. *Training of special teachers.*—The Director recommends the training of a few teachers in the institutions maintained by Miss Askwith and Miss Swainson with a view to their employment in new schools that may hereafter be established for the education of defective children. The Government approve generally this recommendation and the Director is requested to formulate detailed proposals in consultation with the managers of the institutions concerned and to justify the rates as to stipend and remuneration recommended in paragraph 7 of his letter.

(True Extract)

E. A. HARVEY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General.
" Revenue Department.
" Local and Municipal Department.
" Financial Department.
" Home (Judicial) Department.
Editors' Table.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 201, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED THE 17TH FEBRUARY 1917.

[SUBJECT.—*Education of the blind and the deaf and dumb in India.*]

Previous papers :

G.O.	365,	Financial,	19th June 1909	G.O. Mis.	807,	Educational	29th Aug. 1913
"	263	"	1st July "	"	787	"	6th July 1914
"	Mis. 25,	Educational,	15th Jan. 1910	"	14	"	6th Jan. 1915
"	183	"	6th Apr. "	"	Mis. 137	"	10th Dec. "
"	442	"	5th July 1911	"	1180	Home (Edn.),	12th Nov. 1916
"	192	"	28th Feb. 1913	"	1309	"	17th Dec. "

*Letter from the Government of India, Department of Education, No. 719,
dated the 26th July 1916.*

[Endorsement to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 2917-1, dated
the 24th August 1916.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 7236, dated the 2nd November 1916.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The various suggestions of the Government of India for the improvement of the education of defective children have been fully dealt with by the Director of Public Instruction. They are briefly noticed below.

2. *Public attention should be drawn to the education of defectives by including references to them in school books and by exhibition of work done by them.*—The Director thinks that, though such references could be included in school books, the object aimed at might be better achieved in informal school addresses on kindness to the helpless. As for the exhibition of the work done by defectives, the Director considers that it could best be arranged at educational exhibitions and the annual fair in the

Yes.

P.R.—13-12-16.

People's Park. The Government may concur in the Director's views and no special orders appear to be necessary.

3. *The Braille system should be applied to the Indian vernaculars.*—In the C.M.S. school for the blind at Palamecottah the Tamil readers in the Moon's type up to the fourth standard are in use. In addition, the Braille type in Tamil and Malayalam, which is admitted to be superior, is also in use. Miss Askwith was given a special grant of Rs. 2,000 in 1914 for the preparation, stereotyping and embossing of readers in Tamil and Malayalam. An application for a further grant

of Rs. 2,000 has recently been received and is under consideration. Thus the system advocated by the Government of India is already in use in this Presidency.

P.R.—13-12-16.

4. *Agencies should be found for providing industrial work for defectives after leaving school.*—The Director is of the opinion that it is premature to set up any such agency at present. Miss Swainson, the Manager of the Day Schools in Madras and

Palamecottah, states that all pupils who remain long enough are able to earn their living. No action seems therefore necessary at present.

P.R.—13-12-16.

5. *The organization of the schools for defectives should be improved.*—A list of institutions providing instruction for defectives will be found on pages 5-6 of current file. With a view to improve the attendance in the institutions the Director

The help of Revenue and Medical officers may with advantage be invoked. It would be a mistake to bring the Police into play.

P.R.—13-12-16.

I agree.

P.R.—13-12-16.

state of Indian society it is unlikely that parents will readily part with their helpless children and send them to institutions in distant places for purposes of instruction. Besides, the accommodation available in existing schools is very limited; and, until more schools with capable trained teachers are established, there appears to be very little use in issuing instructions to subordinate officers as suggested by the Director of Public Instruction. There does not also appear to be a sufficient case for payment

Private charity cannot be relied upon and I think that the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction is quite sound.

P.R.—13-12-16.

6. *There should be greater uniformity in the syllabus adopted.*—The Director sees no advantage in the proposal, as local conditions, especially as regards the industrial side of the work, differ radically in different parts of India. He is for giving the

Quite right.

P.R.—13-12-16.

7. *Physical training should not be neglected, and the education supplied should aim at a proper combination of general and industrial training.*—These suggestions are

P.R.—13-12-16.

8. *Opening of new schools.*—The Director of Public Instruction agrees with the Government of India that the support of Government in developing schools for defectives should ordinarily take the form of assistance to private or board schools.

P.R.—13-12-16.

He states that there is a proposal at present to open a school for the deaf in Madura under the auspices of the Church Missionary Council. If the scheme matures,

Yes.

P.R.—13-12-16.

9. *Training of special teachers.*—This appears to be the most important of all the proposals made by the Government of India. The Director of Public Instruction recommends the training of a few teachers in the institutions maintained by Miss Askwith and Miss Swainson. He proposes the grant of a stipend of Rs. 15 per mensem to each teacher undergoing training and the payment of an honorarium of Rs. 100 to the manager for each teacher trained. The Director's proposals may be

Yes.

P.R.—13-12-16.

10. For the present, it appears sufficient to make some provision for the training of teachers who will be able to impart instruction to defectives. The Government may also announce their readiness to encourage private enterprise as far as possible in the opening of new schools.

suggests that the officers of the Revenue and Medical departments and, if possible, of the Police department also should be instructed to advise parents of defective children to send them to schools, where this is reasonably possible. He also suggests that special grants may be allotted for the payment of travelling expenses of the children. In the present

from Provincial funds of travelling expenses of children proceeding to schools for purposes of instruction. Helpless children are fit objects for private charity and it does not appear desirable to establish a new principle in their case.

managers of schools full liberty in the framing of the syllabus. His view may, it is submitted, be concurred in.

already being acted on in this Presidency.

the Government may assist the school with liberal grants. The Government may also announce their readiness to render all possible aid in the opening of new schools in other parts of the Presidency.

generally approved and he may, it is submitted, be asked to formulate detailed proposals in consultation with the managers of the two institutions concerned.

11. The file may be forwarded to Financial for remarks.

N.K.—1-12-16.

Let me have a draft Government Order sharp. I shall send it to Financial for acceptance.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—13-12-16.

A draft order is submitted for approval. If approved it may be forwarded to the *Financial, Revenue and Local and Municipal (Medical) Departments for acceptance.*

P.R.—15-12-16.

N.K.—18-12-16.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—25-12-16.

P.R.—9-1-17.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The proposals in this case for the improvement of the education of defective children which involve a liability on Provincial funds are noted on below.

2. *Payment of special grants towards meeting actual travelling expenses of defective children joining school.*—Paragraph 3 of Director of Public Instruction's letter, and end of paragraph 5 of the draft. There is an analogy for this in the case of children of poorer classes of Europeans in out-of-the-way places—paragraph 42 of the Code of

*Yes, but I think it should be limited to cases where the parents can't afford the expense or are admittedly in poor circumstances.

L.E.K.—22-1-17.

J.P.B.—23-1-17.

Regulations for European schools. The proposal may, it is submitted,* be generally accepted. The Director of Public Instruction is being asked to submit detailed recommendations and pending their receipt no remarks are called for.

3. *Opening of new schools for defective children.*—Paragraph 5 of Director of Public Instruction's letter, and paragraph 8 of the draft. The Government of India have suggested that the support of Government in developing schools for defectives

The extent of the help to be given will, I presume, be decided on the merits of each case.

L.E.K.—22-1-17.

J.P.B.—23-1-17.

should ordinarily take the form of assistance to private or Board schools. Home (Education) propose to adopt this suggestion. Submitted that there appears to be no objection to the proposal and it may be accepted.

4. *Training of special teachers for teaching defective children.*—Paragraph 7 of Director of Public Instruction's letter and paragraph 9 of draft. The Director of Public Instruction suggests that arrangements may be made for the training of a few teachers at the existing schools for defectives at Palameottah and Madras, a stipend of Rs. 15 per mensem being granted to each teacher under training, and a lump remuneration, at the rate of Rs. 100 for each teacher trained, to the authorities of the school in which the arrangement for training is made. Home (Education) generally accept these proposals. The rates of stipends now ordinarily granted to general education teachers undergoing training in this Presidency are given in G.O. No. 920, Education, dated 6th August 1914. No information is available as to the qualifications of the teachers who will be selected for training in the education of defective

† This is high. Rs. 10 would I think be more suitable.

L.E.K.—22-1-17.

‡ I venture to think that before arriving at any figure it would be preferable to ascertain from Miss Askwith and Miss Swainson what the cost of training a teacher would be. So far as the blind go Miss Askwith says much special training is not needed.

L.E.K.—22-1-17.

would seem feasible to adopt a lower rate.

children. If they are not to be men of collegiate grade a stipend of Rs. 15† per mensem appears to be excessive. The period for which training will last is also not known. The rate of remuneration proposed to the school authorities, viz., Rs. 100‡ per teacher trained would seem suitable only if the number of teachers undergoing training were small. If, however, their number is large, it is for consideration whether, in view

of the above, Home (Education) may be requested to make clear that the approval accorded in paragraph 9 of the draft is tentative and is subject to revision, if necessary, on receipt of detailed proposals.

5. *Financing of the scheme.*—In paragraph 2 of their letter under consideration the Government of India remark as follows:—

“The Government of India desire to commend these suggestions for the consideration of Local Governments and for such support from local resources as may be possible when normal financial conditions are restored.”

*Quite.

L.E.K.—22-1-17.

This is a matter of opinion and I don't think Financial would object to a reasonable amount of expenditure on the good cause.

L.E.K.—22-1-17.

J.P.B.—23-1-17.

in 1917-18 and any expenditure that might actually fall due can easily be reappropriated from the large budget grant of

L.E.K.—22-1-17.

J.P.B.—23-1-17.

6. The draft may, it is submitted, be accepted subject to the suggestion in paragraph 4 above.

C.P.K.—20-1-17.

L. E. KERSHAW—22-1-17.

This Director might be asked to justify the figures alluded to in paragraph 4 of this department's note (Rs. 15 and Rs. 100) when submitting detailed proposals.

J. P. BEDFORD—23-1-17.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The file is sent to this department for the acceptance of a suggestion made by the Director of Public Instruction in paragraph 3 of his letter viz., that the officers of the Revenue Department should be instructed to advise parents to send their deaf and dumb children to schools provided for their education—please see paragraph 5 of the draft order.

2. There are four schools for the blind in the Presidency: two at Palamcottah (one for boys and the other for girls), one at Rentachintla (Guntūr district) and the fourth at Madras. For deaf mutes there are only two schools—one at Palamcottah and the other at Mylapore. Most of these schools seem to be under missionary control. It is respectfully submitted that it is unlikely that the advantages offered by these schools will be availed of by children living *outside* Palamcottah, Rentachintla and Madras, even if hostel facilities exist in these schools, as Indian parents are ordinarily very reluctant to entrust the care of their defective children to others. Even in the localities where these schools have been established, many parents, especially those living at a distance from the schools, would find it difficult to send their defective children as they will have to depute some one to accompany them to and from the schools. In these circumstances, it seems doubtful if the instructions to Revenue officers would be of any use from a practical point of view.

3. For orders whether paragraph 5 of the draft order will be accepted in this department.

S.A.—27-1-17.

Though outside the districts concerned, it is not likely that much could be done by Revenue officers, it may be that a few more enlightened parents would send their children. It would help if we knew whether the schools have hostels, as otherwise only children very close at hand are likely to attend.

A. H. A. TODD—29-1-17.

The schools at Palamcottah, I believe, are boarding schools and take pupils from all over the southern districts. It cannot do any harm and may do good to interest Revenue officers in the matter. The draft is accepted in Revenue.

A. R. KNAPP—30-1-17.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL (MEDICAL) DEPARTMENT.

The file is sent to this department with reference to paragraph 5 of the draft order stating that orders will issue in this department instructing medical officers to advise parents of deaf and dumb children to send such children to schools provided for them where this is reasonably possible. Submitted that the draft order may be accepted and the file returned to Home (Education) Department.

V.K.—1-2-17.

There seems to be no objection to ask the medical officers to advise parents of defective children to send them to the special schools, although such advice may often prove to be a pious one.

V.S.—2-2-17.

We may accept paragraph 5.

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR—3-2-17.

R. A. GRAHAM—3-2-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Paragraphs 5, 8 and 9 of the draft have been amended with reference to the suggestions of the Financial Department on pages 3 and 4 ante. The file may be circulated to His Excellency the Governor for approval of the draft.

N.K.—12-2-17.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—13-2-17.

E. A. HARVEY—14-2-17.

P[ENTLAND]—16-2-17.

Issue.

C.R.—17-2-17.

[G.O. No. 201, Home (Education), dated the 17th February 1917.]

11/12
Education of defective children.

Issuing orders on the proposals for the encouragement and
improvement of the -----

8 Read--

C.No.2917, from the Govt. of India, No. 719, dated the 26-7-16.
Endt. to the D.P.I. No.2917-1, dated the 24-10-16.
C.No.3957, from the D.P.I. No.7236, dated the 2-11-16.

ORDER:
Press.

201 & the 17-2-17

The Governor in Council has given careful consideration to the suggestions made by the Government of India for improving the education of defective children and the reports thereon of the Director of Public Instruction and will now proceed to pass orders on the subject.

2. Public attention to be drawn to the education of defectives by including references to them in school books and by exhibition of work done by them.

The Government agree with the Director that, though such references may usefully be included in school books, the object can probably be better achieved by informal school addresses on kindness to the helpless. As to the

hibition of ~~work~~ work done by defectives
the Government accept the Director's view
that this can best be arranged at educa-
tional exhibitions and annual fairs such
as those held at the People's Park,
Madras.

3. The Braille system to be applied
to the Indian vernaculars.

The Braille type in Tamil and
Malayalam is already in use in the C.M.S.
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In 1914 the Government sanctioned a
special grant of Rs.2,000 for the prepara-
tion, stereotyping and embossing of
readers in Tamil and Malayalam for the
use of the above schools and a further
grant of Rs.2,000 has recently been
sanctioned for the same purpose.
Further measures do not appear to be
necessary at present.

4. Agency for providing industrial
work for defectives after leaving school.

The Director considers it premature
to set up any such agency at present, as
pupils who remain sufficiently long in
the existing schools are now able to earn

their living. The Government accept
the Director's view.

5. The organization of schools for
defectives to be improved.

There are at present four schools
for the education of the blind and two
for deaf mutes. In view of the reluc-
tance of parents to send their defective
children to school the Director suggests
that the officers of the Revenue and
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also of the Police department, should
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view that the help of officers of the
Revenue and Medical departments may
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instructions will be issued in these
departments. It would however be a
mistake to allow Police officers to
have anything to do with the matter.

The Director also suggests that
special grants be made for paying the

actual travelling expenses of children

joining school. The Government

approve the proposal ~~thereon~~. The

Director should submit detailed

recommendations in the matter.

6. Need for greater uniformity in the syllabus.

The Director sees no advantage in

this proposal as local conditions,

especially as regards the industrial

side of the work, differ very greatly

in different parts of India. Mr. Stone

is for giving managers full liberty

of action in framing their syllabus.

The Government concur in the above view.

7. Physical training not to be neglected and the education supplied to aim at a proper combination of general and industrial training.

These suggestions of the Government

of India are already being acted on in

this Presidency and no specific instruc-

tions are necessary.

8. Opening of new schools for defective children.

The Governor in Council agrees with the Government of India that support from

but consider that such help should be restricted to cases where the parents are unable to afford the expense or are admitted by the poor circumstances.

Provincial funds in developing schools

for defectives should ordinarily take

the form of assistance to private or

board schools. He is prepared to

render, when the financial situation

improves, all possible aid to local

bodies and private associations which

may desire to establish new schools for

defectives in the Presidency, *according to the merits of each case.*

9. Training of special teachers.

The Director recommends the train-

ing of a few teachers in the institu-

tions maintained by Miss Askwith and

Miss Swainson with a view to their

employment in new schools that may

hereafter be established for the educa-

tion of defective children. The Govern-

ment approve generally this recommenda-

tion and the Director is requested to

formulate detailed proposals in con-

sultation with the managers of the

institutions concerned and *to justify the rates as to stipend and remuneration recommended in para. 7 of his letter*

N.K.

18-12-16.

C.R.

25-12-16.

To the D.P.I.

" A.G.

" Rev. Dept.

" L. & M. (M) Dept.

" Financial Department

" Home (Judl.) Dept.

May be placed on E.T.



GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
HOME DEPARTMENT
(Education)

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Sir E D. MACLAGAN, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).

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

Dated—Simla, the 26th July 1916.

No.—719.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that the arrangements for the education of the blind and the deaf and dumb in India are at present on an inadequate scale. There were according to the last census 41,558 children between the ages of 5 and 15 who were blind and 58,804 who were deaf and dumb : and for these there are in the whole of British India some 18 schools only which provide instruction for something like 500 children. In the present state of general education it is impossible to deal with the problem in any complete manner, but it is believed that with the assistance of Government more might be done than at present to encourage and improve the education of defective children.

2. The existing arrangements for this class of education are described in Chapter XVIII of the last Quinquennial Review of Education in India to which a reference is invited, and there are various steps which have from time to time been suggested for the improvement of these arrangements. It has for instance been proposed that public attention should be drawn to the education of defectives by including references to them in school books and by exhibition of work done by them ; that the Braille system should be applied to the Indian vernaculars ; that agencies should be found for providing industrial work for defectives after leaving schools, and so forth. As regards the schools themselves, it has been proposed that their organization should be improved, that there should be greater uniformity in the syllabus adopted, that physical training should not be neglected and that the education supplied should aim at a proper combination of general and industrial training. The Government of India desire to commend these suggestions for the consideration of local Governments and for such support from local resources as may be possible when normal financial conditions are restored. While not precluding the institution of Government schools where this is thought advisable, they consider that schools for defectives are a form of effort peculiarly suitable for charitable agencies of a private character and that the support of Government should ordinarily take the form of assistance to private or board schools. The Government of India are at the same time satisfied that until properly trained teachers are available, anything in the shape of substantial progress is unlikely and they would suggest that in cases where local Governments find openings for the expansion of this class of education they should ascertain where teachers can suitably be taught, in India or in England, and give such assistance as is possible for the training of a limited number of special teachers.

Pen
Let this be queried on
on page 7
Please ask
23/2/17

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88
32 votes
14 Pao
22

II

Endorsement No. 2917-1, Home (Education), dated 24th August 1916.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction who is requested to favour Government with an early report on the various points raised in the Government of India's letter.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction, with a spare copy of the current.

III

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Madras, the 2nd November 1916.

No.—R.C. 7236.

With reference to endorsement No. 2917-1, dated 24th August 1916, requesting the Director to favour the Government with a report on the various points raised in the Government of India's letter No. 719, dated 26th July 1916, on the education of defective children, I have the honour to enclose herein copies of letters on the subject from Miss Askwith, Correspondent, C.M.S. schools for the blind, Palamcottah, and Miss Swainson, Manager, Deaf and Dumb schools, Madras and Palamcottah, and to report as follows in connection with the several proposals mentioned in the Government of India's letter.

With reference to the proposal that public attention should be drawn to the education of defectives, I consider that, though references to these classes could be included in school books, the object aimed at might be better achieved in informal school addresses on kindness to the helpless. As for the exhibition of the work done by them, it could be encouraged at educational exhibitions and the annual fair in the People's Park.

It will be remembered that some of Miss Askwith's and Miss Swainson's children were at the last fair and that their work and attainments attracted considerable attention.

2. As regards the application of the Braille system to the Indian vernaculars, I would invite your attention to Miss Askwith's letter which shows the progress made till now in this direction. Miss Askwith received special pecuniary assistance from Government. On the question of finding agencies for providing industrial work for defectives after leaving school, it seems to me that it is premature to set up any agency at present. The report of Miss Swainson shows that all who stay long enough can earn their living.

3. There is, further, a proposal that the organization of the schools intended for defectives should be improved. Both Miss Askwith and Miss Swainson speak of the reluctance of parents to send such children to school and, although it is clear that the existing schools could in no circumstances meet the needs of all the defective children in the Presidency, the attendance at them might be improved. Actually, deaf-mute and blind children are rarely found in ordinary schools though curiously enough they are not altogether absent from them, and have been known to profit by attendance. Educational officers consequently are not so likely to be brought into contact with defectives as the Revenue and Medical officers and perhaps the Police and the help of such officers might perhaps be sought in inducing parents to recognize their duty towards such unfortunate children of sending them to schools in cases where this is reasonably possible. For this purpose special grants for the payment of travelling expenses actually incurred might be useful.

4. As for the suggestion that there should be greater uniformity in the syllabuses, I may say that I cannot see any advantage in it. Local conditions, especially as regards the industrial side of the work, differ radically in different parts of India and

5. I agree with the Government of India in thinking that the support of Government in developing schools for defectives should ordinarily take the form of assistance to private or board schools. Mention is made in Miss Swainson's letter about the opening of a school for the deaf in Madura and I understand from the Inspector of Schools, VII Circle, that he has addressed the Church Missionary Council, Madura, as to the possibility of opening a municipal school for the deaf in that town. The Inspector reports that a building is already available since the municipal mill school (for half-timers) has proved a complete failure. The proposal to open the school in question deserves consideration if the necessary teachers can be secured.

7. Lastly on the question of affording assistance in the training of teachers for defectives I consider that the best thing, so far as this Presidency is concerned, would be to arrange, with their consent, for the training, as occasion arises, of a few teachers by Miss Askwith and Miss Swainson. A stipend of, say, Rs. 15 per mensem might be given. The head of the institution would settle the course and grant a certificate. It would be much longer in the case of a teacher for deaf-mutes than for a teacher of the blind. It would be proper that such work should receive pecuniary recognition. Perhaps the best form of this would be so much—say, Rs. 100, for each teacher trained.

8. A list of existing schools for defectives with their strength on 31st March 1916 is appended.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

(1)
Letter—from Miss A. J. ASKWITH, Correspondent, C.M.S. Schools for the Blind,
Palamecottah.

Ta—the Inspector of Schools, VII Circle, Madura.

Dated—the 29th September 1916.

With reference to your letter No. 682, dated 23rd September 1916, I have the honour to inform you (No. 2) that the Tamil Readers in the Moon's type up to the fourth standard have been in use at this school since it was begun. Now we also have the Braille type (dots) in Tamil and Malayalam, which is superior, except for the use of adults.

The employment and crafts here for the blind are grass and cotton-weaving, chair-caning, including a little basket-making. Bamboo is rather too hard a work and does not pay. Nothing should be done by the blind that spoils their sense of touch for reading. Tailoring is not possible I think, though it is done in America.

I do not search for blind pupils, parents and relatives bring them and I receive none who do not come willingly. There are many children kept back from coming from one reason or another. There is much prejudice against the blind in India, and there is also as a rule very little desire on the part of parents and relatives that they should be taught and take their place as far as possible along with sighted people. The children themselves are very eager to learn.

I do not know in what way recruiting could be done, but I think if more schools could be established in different centres, parents would bring their children to those centres. I also think that the schools should be boarding schools and only as quite an exception should children be allowed to attend as day scholars. Our present buildings would be sufficient if we doubled our present members.

My aim has been to carry on the work according to the means at my disposal and so to avoid debt. I receive no grants from any missionary society. With the exception of Government grants and district board grants I raise all the money by subscriptions and donations as may be seen from the enclosed. I greatly need sick rooms especially as many blind children are very delicate, but this is still denied me as I am unable to raise the money and I am refused a Government grant. Such difficulties are not an encouragement to others to undertake similar work.

As to trained teachers, I do not think much special training is needed for teaching the blind. It is sufficient to visit some schools for the blind and carefully notice the using of the hands instead of the eyes. Sighted teachers read the type with their eyes, they do not need to learn to read as the blind do.

In preparing other languages in the raised type our Tamil and Malayalam codes may be taken as foundations to make the type uniform. I think Urdu and other languages in the north have already been prepared and put in use according to our code.

Physical training is a very necessary part of the curriculum in blind schools and is properly arranged for in these schools.

(2)

Letter—from Miss SWAINSON, Manager of Day Schools in Madras and Palamcottah.

To—the Inspector of Schools, VIIth Circle.

Dated—the 30th September 1916.

In reply to your letter No. 682, dated 23rd September 1916, I have the honour to reply that after twenty years of work among the deaf in South India, I confidently say that nine out of ten of the parents of deaf and dumb children are quite indifferent to their children being educated—even among educated people and Anglo-Indians. They so often reply "what is the use of teaching them" or "It is cruel sending deaf and dumb children from home". Then again they find them useful. One of our brightest little boys who would have been able to earn his own living when educated was kept home after the holidays to carry his father's dinner and so save a servant.

Until the people realise the good of educating deaf and dumb children the work is disappointing.

Though they may pay high fees for other children it is the greatest difficulty to get Re. 1 for a deaf child. About 350 children have passed through our Palamcottah school and all who remain long enough are able to earn their living when they leave. We have industrial classes for boys and girls.

Three of our old boys are now earning their living as clerks in Government offices drawing the same pay as hearing men. Several are also earning their living as tailors and carpenters.

The girls learning all kinds of needle-work and also cooking.

In both our schools we have children of all races and castes, special arrangements being made for feeding Hindu children. In Palamcottah we have at present 120 children and in Madras 30 and expect several but it takes some time for parents to make up their minds. We were asked to open a day school in Madura from where we have had many children and being told there were about 100 deaf children I went over to see what arrangement could be made. I promised to send two of our trained teachers and to come over once a month to examine the schools, but no money was forthcoming though many promises let it drop through.

We train our own teachers at both schools and are at present training two for work in Travancore from where we have 13 children but so far we have not been able to get any scholarships towards expenses of teachers or children. Another Indian gentleman came to us from the Punjab to study our methods and has now opened a school in Lahore. He too writes that though he hears of many children few parents will let them learn. I shall be glad to answer any questions upon the subject but do not know exactly what more to say or what points to take up. It is difficult and hard work teaching the deaf needing patience and love and I suppose that is the reason there is always a great shortage of teachers of the deaf even in England.

(3)

Name of school for the blind.	Strength on 31st March 1916.	
	Boys.	Girls.
I. C.M.S. Blind school for boys, Palamcottah ...	49	...
Do. do. industrial classes ...	26	...
II. C.M.S. Blind school for girls, Palamcottah ...	...	41 (including 9 in industrial classes).
III. A.E.L.M. school, Rentachintla ...	6	8
IV. South Indian Blind school, Madras ...	13	4
Total strength ...	94	53
Grand total ...	147	

Name of school for deaf mutes.	(4)	
	Boys.	Girls.
I. C.M.S. Deaf and Dumb school, Palamcottah	65 (including 15 in industrial classes.)	53 (including 20 in industrial classes.)
II. C.M.S. Deaf and Dumb school, Mylapore	...	...
Total	65	58
Grand total	118	

Order—No. 201, Home (Education), dated the 17th February 1917.

The Governor in Council has given careful consideration to the suggestions made by the Government of India for improving the education of defective children and the reports thereon of the Director of Public Instruction and will now proceed to pass orders on the subject.

2. *Public attention to be drawn to the education of defectives by including references to them in school books and by exhibition of work done by them.*—The Government agree with the Director that, though such references may usefully be included in school books, the object can probably be better achieved by informal school addresses on kindness to the helpless. As to the exhibition of work done by defectives the Government accept the Director's view that this can be best arranged for at educational exhibitions and annual fairs such as those held at the People's Park, Madras.

3. *The Braille system to be applied to the Indian vernaculars.*—The Braille type in Tamil and Malayalam is already in use in the C.M.S. schools for the blind at Palamcottah. In 1914 the Government sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 2,000 for the preparation, stereotyping and embossing of readers in Tamil and Malayalam for the use of the above schools and a further grant of Rs. 2,000 has recently been sanctioned for the same purpose. Further measures do not appear to be necessary at present.

4. *Agency for providing industrial work for defectives after leaving school.*—The Director considers it premature to set up any such agency at present, as pupils who remain sufficiently long in the existing schools are now able to earn their living. The Government accept the Director's view.

5. *The organization of schools for defectives to be improved.*—There are at present four schools for the education of the blind and two for deaf mutes. In view of the reluctance of parents to send their defective children to school the Director suggests that the officers of the Revenue and Medical departments, and if possible also of the Police department, should be instructed to advise parents to send their children where this is reasonably possible. The Government agree in the view that the help of officers of the Revenue and Medical departments may with advantage be invoked and necessary instructions will be issued in these departments. It would however be a mistake to allow Police officers to have anything to do with the matter.

The Director also suggests that special grants be made for paying the actual travelling expenses of children joining school. The Government approve the proposal but consider that such help should be restricted to cases where the parents are unable to afford the expense or are admittedly in poor circumstances. The Director should submit detailed recommendations in the matter.

6. *Need for greater uniformity in the syllabus.*—The Director sees no advantage in this proposal as local conditions, especially as regards the industrial side of the work, differ very greatly in different parts of India. Mr. Stone is for giving managers full liberty of action in framing their syllabus. The Government concur in the above view.

Mr. Stone has been to enquire on the work necessary to the means of his disposal and to the... I receive no grants from any... I have the honor to reply that... I have the honor to reply that... I have the honor to reply that...

As to trained teachers, I do not think much special training is needed for teaching the blind... I have the honor to reply that... I have the honor to reply that... I have the honor to reply that...

Physical training is a very necessary part of the curriculum in blind schools and a properly... I have the honor to reply that... I have the honor to reply that... I have the honor to reply that...

Letter from Miss Swainson, Manager of Day Schools in Mysore and Palamcottah.

To the Inspector of Schools, VII Circle.
Dated the 30th September 1916.
In reply to your letter No. 888 dated 28th September 1916 I have the honor to reply that...

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7. *Physical training not to be neglected and the education supplied to aim at a proper combination of general and industrial training.*—These suggestions of the Government of India are already being acted on in this Presidency and no specific instructions are necessary.

8. *Opening of new schools for defective children.*—The Governor in Council agrees with the Government of India that support from Provincial funds in developing schools for defectives should ordinarily take the form of assistance to private or board schools. He is prepared to render, when the financial situation improves, all possible aid to local bodies and private associations which may desire to establish new schools for defectives in the Presidency, according to the merits of each case.

9. *Training of special teachers.*—The Director recommends the training of a few teachers in the institutions maintained by Miss Askwith and Miss Swainson with a view to their employment in new schools that may hereafter be established for the education of defective children. The Government approve generally this recommendation and the Director is requested to formulate detailed proposals in consultation with the managers of the institutions concerned and to justify the rates as to stipend and remuneration recommended in paragraph 7 of his letter.

(True Extract)

E. A. HARVEY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

„ Accountant-General.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Local and Municipal (Medical) Department.
„ Financial Department.
„ Home (Judicial) Department.

Editors' Table.

G.O. No. 201, 17th February 1917

Education of defective children

Issuing orders on the proposals for the encouragement and improvement of the —.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 201, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED THE 17TH FEBRUARY 1917.

[SUBJECT.—Education of the blind and the deaf and dumb in India.]

Previous papers :			
G.O.	365, Financial,	19th June 1909	G.O. Mis. 807, Educational 29th Aug. 1913
"	263, Financial,	1st July "	" " 787 " 6th July 1914
"	Mis. 25, Educational,	15th Jan. 1910	" " 14 " 6th Jan. 1915
"	" 183 "	6th Apr. "	" Mis. 137 " 10th Dec. "
"	" 442 "	5th July 1911	" " 1180 Home (Edn.), 12th Nov. 1916
"	" 192 "	28th Feb. 1913	" " 1309 " 17th Dec. "

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Education, No. 719,
dated 26th July 1916.

[Endorsement to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 2917-1, dated
the 24th August 1916.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 7236, dated the 2nd November 1916.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The various suggestions of the Government of India for the improvement of
the education of defective children have been fully dealt with by the Director of
Public Instruction. They are briefly noticed below.

2. Public attention should be drawn to the education of defectives by including
references to them in school books and by exhibition of work done by them.—The Director
thinks that, though such references could be included in school books, the object
aimed at might be better achieved in informal school addresses on kindness to the
helpless. As for the exhibition of the work done by defectives, the Director considers
that it could best be arranged at educational exhibitions and the annual fair in the
People's Park. The Government may

Yes.

P.R.—13-12-16.

concur in the Director's views and no
special orders appear to be necessary.

3. The Braille system should be applied to the Indian vernaculars.—In the
C.M.S. School for the blind at Palamcottah the Tamil readers in the Moon's type up
to the fourth standard are in use. In addition, the Braille type in Tamil and
Malayalam, which is admitted to be superior, is also in use. Miss Askwith was
given a special grant of Rs. 2,000 in 1914 for the preparation, stereotyping and
embossing of readers in Tamil and Malayalam. An application for a further grant
of Rs. 2,000 has recently been received
and is under consideration. Thus the
system advocated by the Government of
India is already in use in this Presidency.

Since sanctioned—G.O. 1309, Home (Educa-
tion), 7th December 1916.

P.R.—13-12-16.

4. Agencies should be found for providing industrial work for defectives after leaving
school.—The Director is of the opinion that it is premature to set up any such
agency at present. Miss Swainson, the Manager of the Day Schools in Madras and
Palamcottah, states that all pupils who
remain long enough are able to earn their
living. No action seems therefore neces-
sary at present.

P.R.—13-12-16.

For approval
24.2.17

32/2/17

5. *The organization of the schools for defectives should be improved.*—A list of institutions providing instruction for defectives will be found on page 12 of current file. With a view to improve the attendance in the institutions the Director

The help of Revenue and Medical officers may with advantage be invoked. It would be a mistake to bring the Police into play.

P.R.—13-12-16.

I agree.

P.R.—13-12-16.

state of Indian society it is unlikely that parents will readily part with their helpless children and send them to institutions in distant places for purposes of instruction. Besides, the accommodation available in existing schools is very limited; and, until more schools with capable trained teachers are established, there appears to be very little use in issuing instructions to subordinate officers as suggested by the Director of Public Instruction. There does not also appear to be a sufficient case for payment

Private charity cannot be relied upon and I think that the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction is quite sound.

P.R.—13-12-16.

6. *There should be greater uniformity in the syllabus adopted.*—The Director sees no advantage in the proposal, as local conditions, especially as regards the industrial side of the work, differ radically in different parts of India. He is for giving the

Quite right.

P.R.—13-12-16.

7. *Physical training should not be neglected, and the education supplied should aim at a proper combination of general and industrial training.*—These suggestions are

P.R.—13-12-16.

8. *Opening of new schools.*—The Director of Public Instruction agrees with the

P.R.—13-12-16.

He states that there is a proposal at present to open a school for the deaf in Madura under the auspices of the Church Missionary Council. If the scheme matures,

Yes.

P.R.—13-12-16.

9. *Training of special teachers.*—This appears to be the most important of all the proposals made by the Government of India. The Director of Public Instruction recommends the training of a few teachers in the institutions maintained by Miss Askwith and Miss Swainson. He proposes the grant of a stipend of Rs. 15 per mensem to each teacher undergoing training and the payment of an honorarium of Rs. 100 to the manager for each teacher trained. The Director's proposals may be

Yes.

P.R.—13-12-16.

suggests that the officers of the Revenue and Medical departments and, if possible, of the Police department also should be instructed to advise parents of defective children to send them to schools, where this is reasonably possible. He also suggests that special grants may be allotted for the payment of travelling expenses of the children. In the present

from Provincial funds of travelling expenses of children proceeding to schools for purposes of instruction. Helpless children are fit objects for private charity and it does not appear desirable to establish a new principle in their case.

managers of schools full liberty in the framing of the syllabus. His view may, it is submitted, be concurred in.

already being acted on in this Presidency.

the Government may assist the school with liberal grants. The Government may also announce their readiness to render all possible aid in the opening of new schools in other parts of the Presidency.

generally approved and he may, it is submitted, be asked to formulate detailed proposals in consultation with the managers of the two institutions concerned.

10. For the present, it appears sufficient to make some provision for the training of teachers who will be able to impart instruction to defectives. The Government may also announce their readiness to encourage private enterprise as far as possible in the opening of new schools.

11. The file may be forwarded (N.K.) to Financial for remarks.
N.K.—1-12-16.

Let me have a draft Government Order sharp. I shall send it to Financial for acceptance.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—13-12-16.

A draft order is submitted for approval. If approved it may be forwarded to the Financial, Revenue and Local and Municipal (Medical) Departments for acceptance.

P.R.—15-12-16.

N.K.—18-12-16.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—25-12-16.

No.

P.R.—9-1-17.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The proposals in this case for the improvement of the education of defective children which involve a liability on Provincial funds are noted on below.

2. *Payment of special grants towards meeting actual travelling expenses of defective children joining school.*—Paragraph 3 of Director of Public Instruction's letter, pages 5-6, current file and end of paragraph 5 of the draft. There is an analogy for this in the case of children of poorer classes of Europeans in out-of-the-way places—

*Yes, but I think it should be limited to cases where the parents can't afford the expense or are admittedly in poor circumstances.

L.E.K.—22-1-17.

J.P.B.—23-1-17.

paragraph 42 of the Code of Regulations for European schools. The proposal may, it is submitted,* be generally accepted. The Director of Public Instruction is being asked to submit detailed recommendations and pending their receipt no remarks are called for.

3. *Opening of new schools for defective children.*—Paragraph 5 of Director of Public Instruction's letter, pages 6-7, current file and paragraph 8 of the draft. The Government of India have suggested that the support of Government in developing

The extent of the help to be given will, I presume, be decided on the merits of each case.

L.E.K.—22-1-17.

J.P.B.—23-1-17.

schools for defectives should ordinarily take the form of assistance to private or Board schools. Home (Education) propose to adopt this suggestion. Submitted that there appears to be no objection to the proposal and it may be accepted.

4. *Training of special teachers for teaching defective children.*—Paragraph 7 of Director of Public Instruction's letter on page 7, current file and paragraph 9 of draft. The Director of Public Instruction suggests that arrangements may be made for the training of a few teachers at the existing schools for defectives at Palamcottah and Madras, a stipend of Rs. 15 per mensem being granted to each teacher under training, and a lump remuneration, at the rate of Rs. 100 for each teacher trained, to the authorities of the school in which the arrangement for training is made. Home (Education) generally accept these proposals. The rates of stipends now ordinarily granted to general education teachers undergoing training in this Presidency are given in G.O. No. 920, Education, dated 6th August 1914. No information is available as to the qualifications of the teachers who will be selected for training in

†This is high. Rs. 10 would I think be more suitable.

L.E.K.—22-1-13.

†I venture to think that before arriving at any figure it would be preferable to ascertain from Miss Askwith and Miss Swainson what the cost of training a teacher would be. So far as the blind go Miss Askwith says much special training is not needed.

L.E.K.—22-1-17.

the education of defective children. If they are not to be men of collegiate grade a stipend of Rs. 15† per mensem appears to be excessive. The period for which training will last is also not known. The rate of remuneration proposed to the school authorities, viz., Rs. 100† per teacher trained would seem suitable only if the number of teachers undergoing training were small. If, however, their

4 NOTES TO G.O. No. 201, HOME EDUCATION), 17TH FEBRUARY 1917

number is large, it would seem feasible to adopt a lower rate. It is for consideration whether, in view of the above, Home (Education) may be requested to make clear that the approval accorded in paragraph 9 of the draft is tentative and is subject to revision, if necessary, on receipt of detailed proposals.

5. *Financing of the scheme.*—In paragraph 2 of their letter under consideration the Government of India remark as follows:—

"The Government of India desire to commend these suggestions for the consideration of Local Governments and for such support from local resources as may be possible when normal financial conditions are restored."

"Quite.

L.E.K.—22-1-17.

This is a matter of opinion and I don't think Financial would object to a reasonable amount of expenditure on the good cause.

L.E.K.—22-1-17.

J.P.B.—23-1-17.

in 1917-18 and any expenditure that might actually fall due can easily be reappropriated from the large budget grant of 88.57 lakhs under the major head 22. Education in the next year's budget.

L.E.K.—22-1-17.

J.P.B.—23-1-17.

6. The draft may, it is submitted, be accepted subject to the suggestion in paragraph 4 above.

C.P.K.—20-1-17.

L. E. KERSHAW—22-1-17.

The Director might be asked to justify the figures alluded to in paragraph 4 of this department's note (Rs. 15 and Rs. 100) when submitting detailed proposals.

J. P. BEDFORD—23-1-17.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

This file is sent to this department for the acceptance of a suggestion made by the Director of Public Instruction in paragraph 3 of his letter (page 6 current file), viz., that the officers of the Revenue Department should be instructed to advise parents to send their deaf and dumb children to schools provided for their education—please see paragraph 5 of the draft order.

2. There are four schools for the blind in the Presidency: two at Palamcottah (one for boys and the other for girls), one at Rentachintla (Guntūr district) and the fourth at Madras. For deaf mutes there are only two schools—one at Palamcottah and the other at Mylapore. Most of these schools seem to be under missionary control. It is respectfully submitted that it is unlikely that the advantages offered by these schools will be availed of by children living outside Palamcottah, Rentachintla and Madras, even if hostel facilities exist in these schools, as Indian parents are ordinarily very reluctant to entrust the care of their defective children to others. Even in the localities where these schools have been established, many parents, especially those living at a distance from the schools, would find it difficult to send their defective children as they will have to depute some one to accompany them to and from the schools. In these circumstances, it seems doubtful if the instructions to Revenue officers would be of any use from a practical point of view.

3. For orders whether paragraph 5 of the draft order will be accepted in this department.

S.A.—27-1-17.

Though outside the districts concerned, it is not likely that much could be done by Revenue officers, it may be that a few more enlightened parents would send their

children. It would help if we knew whether the schools have hostels, as otherwise only children very close at hand are likely to attend.

A. H. A. TODD—29-1-17.

The schools at Palamcottah, I believe, are boarding schools and take pupils from all over the southern districts. It cannot do any harm and may do good to interest Revenue officer in the matter. The draft is accepted in Revenue.

A. R. KNAPP—30-1-17.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL (MEDICAL) DEPARTMENT.

The file is sent to this department with reference to paragraph 5 of the draft order stating that orders will issue in this department instructing medical officers to advise parents of deaf and dumb children to send such children to schools provided for them where this is reasonably possible. Submitted that the draft order may be accepted and the file returned to Home (Education) Department.

V.S.—1-2-17.

There seems to be no objection to ask the medical officers to advise parents of defective children to send them to the special schools, although such advice may often prove to be a pious one.

V.S.—2-2-17.

We may accept paragraph 5.

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARI—3-2-17.

R. A. GRAHAM—3-2-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Paragraphs 5, 8 and 9 of the draft have been amended with reference to the suggestions of the Financial Department on pages 3 to 4 ante. The file may be circulated to His Excellency the Governor for approval of the draft.

N.K.—12-2-17.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—13-2-17.

E. A. HARVEY—14-2-17.

P[ENTLAND]—16-2-17.

Issue.

C.R.—17-2-17.

[G.O. No. 201, Home (Education), dated the 17th February 1917]

ORDINARY.

PRESS SLIP.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

Seott. II-38-2-15.

DEPARTMENT.

Current No dated 191 ..

G.O. No. 201, dated 17-2-1917.

Number of MS. pages sent

(b) Correspondence.

(b) Notes.

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