

Home (1917) Department.
Education

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. Nos. 368-69

DATED 16-3-17

INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Boy scout movement.

Furnishing the Government of India with a list of schools
which have adopted or encouraged the ----- .

CN 658 Ed

10.2.17

No. 120.

Government of India,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.
(Education.)

Delhi, the 6th February 1917.

From

The Hon'ble Sir E.D. MacLagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Secretary to the Government of *Madras,*
Home (Education) Dept.

Sir,

I am directed to forward a copy of a question which is shortly to be asked in the Imperial Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B.N. Sarma and of the reply which will be given in regard to the Boy Scout movement and to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, the Government of India may be furnished with the required information. I am to deprecate enquiries being made ~~of schools~~ of schools from the managers or head masters and to suggest that only such statistics on the subject may be furnished as inspectors of schools may readily be able to supply.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

MacLagan

Secretary to the Government of India.

M.R.

23
Question for Council on the 7th February 1917.

(By the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B.N. Sarma).

The Boy-scout
movement.

Will the Government be pleased to state how many
schools (a) European (b) Indian, have adopted and
encouraged the boy-scout movement in each province ?

Question for Council on 14th February 1917.

(By the Hon. Mr. W. H. Harrison, M.P., Chairman).

Will the Government be pleased to state how many schools (a) European (b) Indian, have adopted and encouraged the post-graduate movement in each province?

The post-graduate movement.

Proposed Reply.

Government have not the information but have asked for it and will lay it on the table when received.

NOTES.

Page 4

Home (En) DepH

cro. bss.

Ente No. 6587

15.2.17
Referred to the S.P.S. for

early report.

14.2.17

15/2/17

15/2/17

Recd from
with enclosed
16.2.17

To, the S.P.S. with cro. bss in
original to be returned with
reply.

ANTON

DEPARTMENT.

Secd. II-8-1-17. 5

CURRENT No. 1214 Eon

From

Received

191

Registered

13. 3

1917.

Subject.

C

POSTS

TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting the



Handed in at (Office of Origin).	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Sec.	Time.	Rate.	Postage.	Other.
Simla	12	14	15			Rate		30
TO						Rate	19	27

Madras Educational
 Madras No 3 Kesaveperumal
 number 234 Education
 & Kindly Expedite repl
 to this department letter
 number 120 dated 6th feby last
 boy scout - Education India -

N.B. - The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the last

Home (En) Dept.

Telephone.

From the Secretary to Govt.

Home (En) Dept.

To,

The S.P.O.

Please see endorsement No. 658-1

Home (En) dt. the 15. 2. 17 referring
for ~~encl~~ report & letter from the
Govt. of India No. 120 dt. the 6.2.17
regarding boy scouts and state
when a reply may be expected.
As a telegraphic reminder has
been received from the Govt. of
India it is requested that the
report may be submitted as
early as possible.

Issued
Adh
13.3.17

13.3.17
11
13/3/17

CA
13/3/17

1. Theosophical College, Madanapalle.
2. Kellett High School, Triplicane.
3. Advent Mission School, Velacheri.

2. In addition to these the Inspector of Schools, IX Circle, says he understands that 4 European Boys' and 2 European Girls' Schools in Bangalore support the movement.
3. I return herewith the enclosures received with the Government endorsement.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

R. A. Arivu.

for Director of Public Instruction.

S. A. R.

Boy Scout movement

Home (Education) Department.

Furnishing the Govt. of India with a list of schools which have adopted or encouraged the Boy Scout movement.

Read—

C.No. 658, from the Govt. of India, Department of Education (Education), No.120, dated the 6th February 1917.

C.No.1214, from the —do.— telegram, dated the 12-3-1917

C.No.1357, from the Director of Public Instruction, No.1387, dated the 14th March 1917.

and Min 368 & 16.3.17
The Govt. of India with the
addressed.

LETTER: No. 369 & 16-3-17.

To
The Secretary to the Govt. of India,

Department of Education (Education)

Sir,

In compliance with the request contained in your letter No.120, dated the 6th February 1917, I am directed to give below a list of schools in the Madras Presidency which have adopted or encouraged the boy scout movement.—

European.

1. Christ Church School, Mount Road, Madras
2. Doveton Boys' High School, Vepery, Madras
3. Civil Orphan Asylums, Kilpauk, Madras.
4. Bishop Corrie's High School, Georgetown, Madras.
5. St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar, Madras
6. Brecks' Memorial School, Ootacamund.

Non-European.

1. Theosophical College, Madanapalle.
2. Kellett High School, Triplicane.
3. Advent Mission School, Velacheri.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper— *New India*
2. Published at—
3. Dated— 22-11-16

STUDENTS' CONVENTION

SECOND DAY

The first Session of the Students' Convention resumed its sittings this morning at 11 in the Gokhale Hall with a large-sized portrait of Sir S. Subramanya Aiyar in the presidential chair, Mr. P. A. Subramanya Aiyar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, doing the presidential honours.

The proceedings commenced with resolutions conveying loyalty to the King-Emperor; resolutions concluding with the death of Pandit B. N. Dhar, Prof. A. Subramanya Aiyar, and Mr. Rangachariyar, were put from the chair and passed, the audience standing.

The following resolutions were also put from the chair and carried, the last amidst deafening and prolonged cheers.

"This Convention views with pleasure and satisfaction the reduction of the three years' course in Law to two years, and offers its thanks to the University and the Government while it cherishes with grateful recollection the memory of the late Prof. Subramanya Aiyar to whose indefatigable labours it was mainly due."

"This Convention welcomes with sincere pleasure the application of the compartmental system to the Intermediate Examination, and offers its grateful thanks to the University and to Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddy, and hopes that the Government will be pleased to sanction the Senate's recommendation, so that the Syndicate may be able to put it into force this year."

"This Convention views with joy and hope the starting of the University of Mysore, the Indian Women's University and the Hindu University, and offers its sincere prayer for their progressive and beneficent future. This Convention further hopes that the Muslim University will soon come into being."

"This Convention places on record its grateful appreciation of the eminent services rendered to the cause of Education and students by Mrs. Annie Besant and Mr. G. S. Arundale."

At this stage Prof. Ramanujam arrived and was given an ovation. Mr. Chinnaasamy Ramanujam next moved the following resolution.

"This Convention realising the great value of student movements, and feeling that the present organisation, strengthened and sustained, would be an effective training ground for the patriots and citizens of the future, urges upon the present members to carry out its work with strong and sustained enthusiasm, and appeals to the students outside the organisation to start branches at once and to come under the influence of the movement."

In doing so he said that a titanic urge of expression, not one of excitement or of enthusiasm, but one that felt the awakening of the National consciousness of a desire for permanent and efficient self-realisation, had come over the world, bringing even the students under its influence. At such a juncture it was unfortunate that there was no organisation, save that of the convocation and annual examination, which could knit students into one feeling, one impulse for right action. He was glad that the Students' Convention had come into existence not a day too soon, and though it was at present confined to Southern India, he hoped it would be an All India Students' Convention before long. To realise such an object the present organisation should be strengthened and sustained, which could only be done if every member dedicated something of his, if every individual merged himself in the universal.

Mr. R. Sunderam (Madanapalli) in seconding laid stress on the necessity of unity among the students and warned them against letting the organisation be short-lived. Mr. E. Krishnam (Madura) supported it, and the resolution was carried.

Boy-Scouts

Scoutmaster G. P. Aryaratnam (Madanapalli) moved the next resolution: "This Convention recognises the supreme value of the system of Boy Scouts and urges upon its branches and the people of the Province to start such movements where they do not exist and help where they do, and conduct them on the lines well adapted to Indian conditions."

After explaining the progress of the movement at Madanapalli, the speaker said that it was the only institution which trained our young men to be worthy sons of a Motherland. Mr. Pearce had in his lecture yesterday explained how the Scout Movement could be started and carried on, and it was for them to follow and act up to his suggestions.

Mr. V. Maller seconded it. Mr. V. V. Subramanian (Madura) supporting it explained how the Volunteer Corps started at Madura was doing useful service.

Mr. Pearce, Scoutmaster of Ceylon, spoke and showed how the various suggestions and exhortations made in Sir S. Subramanya Aiyar's presidential address could be fulfilled by the Scout Movement. It was not true that the Indian scout organisations would not be affiliated to the one in England of Sir Baden-Powell. Sir Baden-Powell would only welcome them, but the point was that the Government of India would not permit Indians to become Boy Scouts.

The Chairman, before putting the resolution to vote, took exception to the statement of Mr. Pearce that the Government would not permit Indians to be Scouts, and in support, pointed to the interest taken by H. E. Lord Pentland, who called a meeting of the Headmasters of Madras and organised a Sub Committee to make recommendations which were now circulated to Head Masters. As regards application with English Scout movement, he said he had heard from a Christian Missionary that the Indian movement would not be affiliated to

the English one as it was feared that the Indian Scouts would bring down the level of excellence of their English comrades. The resolution was carried.

Military Training

Mr. L. Surendranath Prashnu next moved the resolution:

"This Convention desires to bring to the notice of the Government that provisions for the military training of students will be greatly appreciated and appeals to the Government to make an early beginning in that direction."

He said that the Indian students only required to be treated as the English students and the French students were treated in their own countries. It was only the other day that Mr. Annie Besant said that Oxford and Cambridge Universities were emptied, that Russia was calling forth her youth to fight, that Italy was doing the same and even Germany and Austria-Hungary were doing it; when every country was calling upon its youth to sacrifice for the great cause, why should India alone be asked to keep its youth at home? And none could speak of those from Madras, they too.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper— *New India*
2. Published at—
3. Dated— *the 28th December 1916.*

BOY SCOUTS

BY GEORGE S. ARUNDALE

I MUST CONFESS I WAS SORRY TO SEE THE announcement in a local paper to the effect that the Boy Scout movement is to be officially established in Madras. If I thought the movement would be made thoroughly Indian in tone and Indian in aspiration, full of passionate patriotism as in other countries, I should welcome it most heartily, but we have yet to find a Director of Public Instruction and a number of English headmasters and officials filled with passionate patriotism for India. Yet without this there will be no life in it. There will be thrown in, for appearances sake, a number of Indian gentlemen whose names will look well on paper, but whose influence over the boys will, in fact, be nil. For the brand of patriotism we may expect will be of the usual kind supplied to the official world by those who wish for places and titles. We shall hear a lot about the Empire, about India's glorious services in the War, about the Indian Boy Scout working for the common good in company with fellow Boy Scouts throughout His Majesty's Dominions. And there will be a grand opening ceremony, and periodical platitudes at rallies from Collectors and other officials, and there will be the usual missionary sprinkling with that undefinable "I am really far better than you, but I am so tolerant" air which every missionary puts on like a suit of clothes when he enters this poor benighted country.

All this might have done exceedingly well some years back, but India has to-day the uncomfortable impression not only that every reform now given is given because it has to be given, but also that the authorities are trying to make up for lost time in view of the changing tone of the Indian people. To take this Boy Scout movement as an example; I very much doubt whether anything would have been done had they not been afraid that the youth of Madras might fall into the clutches of Mrs. Besant and Mr. Arundale. On October 9th a leading article was written in *New India* advocating the Boy Scout idea. On November 14th a meeting is held at Government House; and no protestations will convince me that this new departure is not taken by the educational authorities because they cordially dislike and distrust any influence

that Mrs. Besant or even I may have over the student population of this city. Now I think I may say that neither Mrs. Besant nor myself have the slightest desire to interfere between the teacher and his pupil; but we cannot be silent or inactive when we know that the most admirable material is being wasted or distorted under the present system of education. We know perfectly well, for we know the Indian students far more intimately than the majority of those teaching them to-day, that the modern Indian method produces two kinds of citizen—the citizen with no will of his own, the sycophant, the trained flatterer of all that is western and of everyone with a colourless skin; and secondly, the citizen who rebels at every turn against the constant repression of speech and action. Educational authorities are turning out these two classes, and these two classes alone; and their Boy Scout movement, if it is saturated with the official element, will be, I fear, confined to lads who join, because they are told to do so. The lad of spirit, the very boy who should join may test its relation to the good of the Motherland by only mentioning the name of Mrs. Besant or of Mr. Tilak, or of any other leader whom he loves and trusts, and the cold displeasure he will evoke will settle the question once and for all. No movement, so far as regards the lad of spirit, is a National movement save as it honours his beloved leaders, those who have worked for his country's good and have suffered for it, and are hated by the Bureaucracy. He may be misguided. Evil influence may have made him what he is. But there must be something radically wrong with the educational system which forbids him to have any dealings with those to whom he is most passionately attached. The home-made hero is refused him, and he is expected to worship a foreign-made article as if it were his own!

Let me quote from a letter addressed by the Earl of Lytton to a recent issue of the *Times*, as showing the difference between the attitude towards a lad of spirit in England and that adopted in this country. He is writing about boys whom he calls "bad," that is those who have developed criminal tendencies; and if his remarks apply to such as these, how much more emphatically do they not apply to the lad of spirit in India whose

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper—
2. Published at—
3. Dated—

only crime is a passionate and reverent love for his Motherland?

Many of the qualities shown by the young offenders are admirable in themselves though deplorable in their misdirection. They are the same qualities which in their elders are producing such splendid deeds of heroism on the battlefields. At present they are uncontrolled, misused, and directed to anti-social ends. If merely checked and repressed they will produce dangerous criminals. But bad boys are the best material for the reformer. Punishment alone never made a bad boy into a good one. A boy who has enough spirit to defy society at an early age has the makings of a strong character and a good citizen if rightly handled. By punishment you may either break his spirit, which is a tragedy, or confirm its anti-social tendency, which is a disaster. By directing his energies into the right channels, by awakening his social conscience and giving him a sense of responsibility, by preserving his adventurous spirit as his most precious possession, but directing it to legitimate purposes, you may make the best kind of man of him.

This protest against punishment as a moral remedy is dictated by no sentimental sympathy for the offender or palliation of his offence, but merely by a conviction of its stupidity. Experience has proved beyond the possibility of argument that the punitive remedies recommended by many of your correspondents only result in an aggravation of the disease. We are still lamentably deficient in the number of agencies qualified to train bad boys; it is to be hoped that the near future may see them largely increased. What an opportunity here for the highest service to the State? If these who are now most concerned at the growing symptoms of this serious social evil will study the experience of probation officers and of those connected with boys' clubs, with the boy scout movement, and with the most modern reformatories, and learn to understand the psychology of the young criminal, future generations may yet have cause to bless that result of the War which at the moment we most deplore.

Our friends in high quarters always forget that condescension is of no value whatever to the Indian youth, or to the youth of any country for the matter of that. He will do anything for those who love him and who devote themselves to his welfare, but he has yet to learn that those responsible for his training love India first, and all other countries, including the Empire, afterwards. If H. E. the Governor, the Hon. the Director of Public Instruction, the Principals of the Madras Colleges, and the various professors and teachers, will convince him that they love India first and foremost, then he will follow them to the uttermost. They cannot so convince him, it is not to be expected that they should; but they must not then be surprised if he wonders what they are driving at when they establish these movements, or if he turns from them to those whose lives have shown that they are consecrated to the service of India, his beloved land, whom he worships with all the greater fervour and enthusiasm because she is in foreign hands, and because she is yet an outcaste in the eyes of those who are the products of a western civilisation.

When given for copying _____
 When copied _____
 When examined _____
 When signed _____

191 .

READ AGAIN G.O. No. _____
 191 .

DATED

CURRENT No. _____

ENCLOSURE TO C. No. _____

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH FITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
 IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

- A = Copy in full.
- B = Not to be copied.
- P = Copy abstract only.
- Q = Copy heading only.