

Home (1919) Department.
(Education)

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 699

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INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Legislative Council Resolution.

Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction an extract from the Proceedings of the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council held on the 5th April 1919 relating to a resolution moved by the Honourable Mr. P. Venkatapati Raju on the subject of the training of gymnastic instructors in Jiu Jitsu.

BACK PAPERS.

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NOTES CONNECTED WITH A RESOLUTION ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

[For the meeting of the 3rd April 1919.]

[SUBJECT.—*Appointment of Jiu-Jitsu teachers.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—

~~XXX~~ This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to engage the services of Japan gymnastic teachers to train our school gymnastic teachers in Jiu-Jitsu for the purpose of training the student population as far as possible in the art of self-defence and to keep the body in good training.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju proposed to move at the last meeting of the Legislative Council a resolution urging the provision of grants-in-aid to schools and colleges where (a) 'Jiu-Jitsu' was taught to the students, (b) swimming baths were provided or (c) compulsory bodily training was efficiently undertaken. The Secretary then noted that 'Jiu-Jitsu' schools are schools of physical instruction intended to develop special bodily muscles and physical training. The Director of Public Instruction thereupon noted as follows :—

The existing rules already provide for all that is asked under (a) No particular form of physical training is compulsory—all that the department demand is that the training should be carefully graduated, suitable to the age and physique of the pupils and students and given under proper and competent supervision. Mr. Noehren is at present engaged in compiling a manual on games and physical training based upon the systems of physical training and games which will be specially suitable to educational institutions in India. Every nation has its own games and systems of bodily training, some indigenous, some imported without change, some imported and modified in form, and we are going to offer to managers of schools, a manual based on Indian games and exercises which may act as a guide in the selection of a suitable curriculum but not to the exclusion of non-Indian systems of exercise.

2. It does not appear that the Additional Member actually moved his resolution at the last Council meeting.

He has now amended the form of the resolution and asks that the Government should engage the services of Japanese gymnastic instructors to train gymnastic teachers in 'Jiu-Jitsu' for schools in this country. There is no information as to whether Mr. Noehren's scheme of physical instruction includes some form of 'Jiu-Jitsu' and whether there is need for separate instructors in this subject. In connexion with the question of the desirability of appointing Assistant physical directors to impart instruction to gymnastic instructors in groups of schools in particular localities, the Director of Public Instruction recently reported that Mr. Noehren was of the opinion that such assistants were not required as he himself gave courses of instruction in various centres to gymnastic instructors.

3. The file may be sent u.o. to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

S.K.—20-3-19.

N.K.—21-3-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—21-3-19.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—21-3-19.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The policy that this department is adopting is to allow school managers a free hand in prescribing any form that they please of physical training that is suitable to the age and physique of the pupils. We prefer the system that is adopted to be based upon the indigenous exercises, but that it should have grafted upon it such supplementary exercises and games as will produce a state of sound health and of general physical fitness without developing some parts of the body to the neglect of other parts, the supplementary exercises and games being adapted for use in this country from systems in vogue in other countries. And to this end, Mr. Noehren is now engaged upon a manual on games and physical training which will be a guide to school teachers and managers. So far as jiu-jitsu is required to supplement indigenous systems and so far as it is considered by expert opinion as the best form of exercise for any particular muscular practice, its claim will be considered in the compilation of Mr. Noehren's manual, but it would be educationally unsound and the expense would be out of all proportion to the results attainable for Government to engage Japanese gymnastic teachers to train school gymnastic teachers for the purpose of training the student population either in the art of self-defence or to keep the body in good training or for both purposes. There is no need to bring to the foreground the ethics of self-defence and invite a discussion thereon in the Council Chamber.

R. LITTLEHAILES—22-3-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

For orders whether the resolution will be discussed in the Executive Council and who should be in charge of it.

S.K.—25-3-19.

N.K.—25-3-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—25-3-19.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—26-3-19.

To be opposed on the lines suggested by the Director of Public Instruction who will take charge.

P[ENTLAND]—27-3-19.

RESOLUTIONS THE IMPROVEMENT OF DRAINAGE CONDITIONS IN THE GODAVARI AND KISTNA DELTAS AND APPOINTMENT OF JIU JITSU TEACHERS. 101

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Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju ;) the President ;
Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.)

pressed it either in the matter of sanitation or village improvement or any other thing. Therefore, I hope that so far as this is concerned, Government will leave no stone unturned for getting a grant from the Imperial Government, at least what is absolutely necessary for the improvement of the drainage condition. As the Government have been pleased to accept the resolution, I have nothing more to say."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" With regard to the request of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao that this debate should be published, I am sure my Honourable colleague in charge of the department will be prepared to consider whether the Hon'ble Mr. Howley's statement should be published in the District Gazette. Does the Honourable Member mean that it should be published in the vernacular ? "

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—" Yes."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" As it is only one vernacular, Telugu, it is a comparatively easy matter."

The resolution was then put to the Council and agreed to.

RESOLUTION *Re* APPOINTMENT OF JIU-JITSU TEACHERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Your Excellency, the resolution which stands in my name, runs as follows :—

'XIX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to engage the services of Japan gymnastic teachers to train our school gymnastic teachers in Jiu-Jitsu for the purpose of training the student population as far as possible in the art of self-defence and to keep the body in good training.'

" Your Excellency, this is a small matter but of national importance. I know that I have not only to convince the Government but to convince some of my non-official colleagues of the necessity and importance of this. When I wanted to move at the last meeting that grants-in-aid should be provided for this, and several other objects in connexion with physical culture, the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction was kind enough to point out that under the head of gymnastics, this can be done, and therefore I may take it for granted that wherever Jiu-Jitsu is taught, it will not be viewed with suspicion, but will be viewed by the Government with approval and some provision will be made as grant-in-aid for other gymnastic purposes. Your Excellency, I may mention that whatever be the advance in the matter of the spread of education in the country, there is no gainsaying the fact that so far as physical culture is concerned, it is deteriorating. The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar is nodding his head in disapproval and probably he seems to think that there is much advance in physical culture. Whatever it may be in the places of which he has knowledge, I may say that in most schools and colleges that I know, physical culture is utterly neglected. We find only here and there some football matches, cricket matches, tennis or badminton matches. But we have invariably the process of drill, and curiously it has become such a bad piece of routine that a gymnastic instructor will take the hours from 11 to 5; he will take up one class between 11 and 12 a.m. and another class between 12 and 1 p.m., another between 1 and 2 another between 2 and 3 p.m. and so on, irrespective of the consideration whether this thing is to be done before meals or after meals, or at the beginning, or at the end, or in the morning or in the evening. Just as we read history or geography or mathematics, drilling goes on from hour to hour all through the day. That is the practice in most institutions. What I particularly want is that our boys should be trained to be manly and self-reliant. I do not think any Honourable non-official Member would oppose such a national ideal to be set before us. In order to have such an ideal, we must train our boys to be self-depending persons to attain to the fullest height of manhood which their system is possible to realize. There would be certain other difficulties, if I were to suggest that in the physical culture that is to be given to our students, we must teach the art of self-defence.

" If therefore, we want to understand perfect physical culture adopted in any institution, I would invite the attention of Honourable Members to Japan where it is carried to perfection. There the boys are not only taught defensive measures but offensive measures, as fencing and shooting. For the present I am quite satisfied with Jiu-Jitsu. It is not only to keep the body in a good and energetic condition but the man will know his own value and he can defend himself without the aid of any lathis or any other thing. By the process of muscular training, he is able to withstand the attacks of even a bully. When a person understands that, he can defend himself, that itself is worth imparting. I may also mention this : I might be asked, why should you not be satisfied with the provision already existing, that in all institutions boys may be taught gymnastics and the Government are making provision that Jiu-Jitsu also may be taught there; and why should you want this additional thing at the hands of Government? Jiu-Jitsu was unknown in most countries till Japan stood foremost after the victory over China and since then everybody is acquainted with their methods of perfecting bodily training, and curiously England is one of the countries which

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju ; Ramaswami Ayyar ;
Mr. Littlehales.)

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adopted this system. The Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction might enlighten us on that point, but I am told in books that in England it was adopted. I need not go even to England; even in India some steps were taken to give such training to our soldiers and I do not see any difficulty in providing an institution where it is taught. If an institution were started to train students it is an advantage to have a central institution. Therefore I suggest that teachers in batches may be trained. Just as we are training sanitary inspectors in Madras to provide sanitary inspectors for various municipalities, we can train batches of teachers who in their turn, would teach the boys in the various schools. That would not take long and once we give the stamp of approval of Government, it will be easy. In India nothing will have acceptance in educational institutions unless it has the stamp of the approval of Government, because they solely rely upon Government aid in most cases. Under these circumstances, if the Government undertake to do it, then every school or institution which has not hitherto undertaken it, may attempt to do some such thing in this direction. Otherwise they might not know whether the particular inspector of schools of that division would approve of it or not. If once they know that it has the approval of Government, and if evidence is given by starting an institution, small or big, according to the available finances we can secure the training of several hundreds of teachers in the course of a number of years and that would be a very useful thing in this connexion. Unless we want our future generations to be weak and dependent upon others, which is always a demoralised condition, if we want them on the other hand to be manly, I think there is nothing wrong in the Government spending some amount in this direction. If there are other directions, they are all the more welcome. I suggest this, and if the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction wants to suggest some additional things, I will be quite glad. Some years back, bhana and pattah and other things were taught in schools and colleges. I know that sword-play was taught, but nowadays nothing is taught except drill in unusual hours. Therefore I do not think I need take up any more of Your Excellency's time. I hope the Government will see their way to encourage this sort of physical culture along with any other thing approved by the Government, so that our boys may be perfectly trained and prove good, reliable and efficient citizens of the future."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Your Excellency, whilst I second this resolution, I should have preferred that it should have asked the Government to institute an inquiry regarding the feasibility of the training suggested in the resolution. I happen to have some knowledge of the system not only from personal inquiry but from demonstration. Whilst there is no question that the present system of gymnastics and drill as practised in most of our educational institutions serves very useful purposes and whilst I am not one of those who decry the value of what I may call communal exercises like football and cricket, which serve not only the purpose of individual bodily training but also help to stimulate the idea of comradeship and co-operation, I still feel that a great field is open for the purpose of training our students in the art of self-defence. I believe that self-respect and manliness demand that course, and under the circumstances under which our students are taught, having regard to certain peculiarities in our training and habits of thought, I think it would be a very good thing indeed if more self-reliance and desire to stand up when assaulted or rudely handled is developed in our young men. I would therefore welcome the system, but at the same time there is the alternative which may be suggested, and I think the Hon'ble Mr. Littlehales will not blame me if I probably anticipate one of his arguments as I have had the advantage of an informal discussion with him on this matter. The national systems which were in vogue until Swedish drill and gymnastics took their place, had a very salutary effect, and those old systems of exercise have been rightly characterised as calculated to render our muscles supple and develop that habit of self-reliance which it is the object of the Honourable member to bring about. The system of Jiu-Jitsu is more spectacular. It is perhaps calculated to show off a little more than the indigenous systems of gymnastics. It has been said, I know,—in the course of the discussion it might be said—that for perfect success Jui-Jitsu requires some amount of co-operation in the person who is thrown and the person who attempts to throw. It requires careful and anatomical knowledge of the muscular peculiarities of the human system, knowledge of the fact that if a certain muscle is pressed in the human system, the man would become unfit and would be thrown. It would be of great value to know it and I believe that has been recognized both in the English and the American police. A person who is not physically strong may by the aid of this system be in a position to resist the assault of a more powerfully-built adversary. From that point of view, it is of great educative value and probably of individual value also. Whether the time is ripe and whether it will be useful to inculcate that in a big school are matters which are open to investigation and on which opinions might differ. I would therefore, while seconding this resolution, invite the attention of the Government to the necessity and the feasibility of instituting an inquiry as to adopting this course in this country."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES :—"Your Excellency, the policy that the Educational department has adopted is to allow school managers a free hand in prescribing any form of physical training that they please, any physical training that is suitable to the age and physique of the pupils. We do not enforce any particular system but we prefer the system that is adopted being based upon indigenous exercises, but it should have drafted upon it such supplementary exercises and games as will produce sound health and general physical fitness without developing some parts of the body to the neglect of other parts, such supplementary exercises and games

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Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

being adopted for use in this country from systems in vogue in other countries. To this end the department is now encouraging the compilation of a manual in games and physical training which will be a guide to school teachers and to managers of schools.

"The Honourable mover of this proposition would propose that, out of the many systems of exercise adopted in different countries, this Government should give preferential treatment to the Jiu-Jitsu system. Regarding Jiu-Jitsu when two exponents of the art give an exhibition, it is most effective; but this is due, as the Honourable the seconder of the motion has already mentioned, largely to the fact that each anticipates the move of his opponent and permits him to get hold of him and gives an impression of extreme helplessness, but as an exercise it is inferior to wrestling which, known in Tamil countries as *gusti*, has the further advantage of being indigenous. The difficulty of introducing it in schools is obvious, and places it in exactly the same category as boxing, fencing, wrestling and games of that kind, which however valuable they may be, are and must be considered individualistic and outside the pale of large-group activities which of necessity are the main if not the sole activities that ought to be borne in mind when we enter into school training.

"So far as Jiu-Jitsu is concerned to supplement indigenous systems and so far as it might be considered by expert opinion as developing a particular muscle, its claim will no doubt be considered in the compilation of the manual. But it would be educationally unsound and the expense would be out of all proportion to the results available for the Government to engage Japanese gymnastic instructors to train school gymnastic tutors for the purpose of training the student population either in the art of self-defence or to keep the body in good training or for both purposes."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—"Your Excellency, both the Honourable mover and the Honourable Member speaking for Government have apparently forgotten what happened in this Council in March 1915 when I brought a resolution that more provision should be made for providing for the appointment of instructors in physical training and for the efficient training of boys in schools and colleges throughout the Presidency. On that occasion I pointed out that what was wanted was the training, and that we must have physical instructors, not the ordinary gymnastic instructors, but instructors who can give instruction in physical culture in the way that Mr. Hall is giving instruction in European schools and Mr. Noehren has been recently engaged in giving in Indian schools. On that occasion, the Hon'ble Mr. Stone and His Excellency the President speaking on the subject spoke most sympathetically about it and promised, as soon as financial conditions improved, that better provision would be made for training more people in giving instruction not in the ordinary gymnastics, but in the way in which it is done in European schools. I should have thought that if that project had fructified, we should have been most content indeed. I know Mr. Noehren is most earnestly engaged in this work in the city itself. He is often going out to the mufassal also to give instruction in gymnastics, and I believe he trained some people in the Teachers' College some time ago. I would like the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction to give us more information as to what progress is made in that direction, whether more people are trained by Mr. Noehren and Mr. Hall in giving this sort of instruction in physical culture which is in vogue in European schools. Speaking for myself, I may say that I am not taking that gloomy view which the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju is taking as to the physical appearance of our youths. I think there is a marked progress, comparing the boys of my days and the present day boys. I am gratified to see that there is improvement both in physical appearance and in moral grit and also general manly trend. I notice certainly a remarkable growth and it compares very favourably with the days of my youth. His Excellency Lord Pentland told us at the last meeting that Government were viewing this movement with the greatest sympathy and to quote His Excellency's words at page 557 in the discussion in March 1917, His Excellency stated :—"I should like to say also—I may say that in this the Hon'ble Mr. Stone will agree—we are exceedingly satisfied with the work done under Mr. Hall and Mr. Noehren. It is making excellent progress and we believe that interest is being stimulated among Indian boys in this form of improvement, in individual improvement." I am rather surprised that the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction now thinks that more importance should be attached to the indigenous systems. By all means, let us take the best of the indigenous systems, the best of the English systems, the best of the American systems, the best of the Japanese systems. But what we do want is that more attention should be paid to scientific physical training of our boys. I am quite unacquainted with Jiu-Jitsu. I do not care which system is adopted. Let some system be adopted and the encouragement be given in the way in which His Excellency promised in that speech: 'I can give the Honourable Member the assurance that he asks, that we will not allow any consideration of money to stand in the way of the development of this kind of training.' Let these words be remembered by Your Excellency's Government and I ask Your Excellency's Government to come forward and train more people under Mr. Hall and Mr. Noehren so that the country will be flooded with such instructors and our youths may receive that training in physical instruction. I have come forward with this suggestion as I thought that this discussion may throw in the background the former discussion on my resolution to which I prominently draw the attention of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"May I know if the subject matter which the Honourable Member is pressing is the same as what we now have before us?"

(The President; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; [5TH APRIL 1918.
Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.]

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" He has travelled far wider afield than the resolution. The subject matter of this resolution refers to jiu-jitsu. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju might reply."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" I wish to take this opportunity of making one observation. It appears to me that the main matter pressed in this resolution has not been faced by the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction. The Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction came forward with a statement that the Government are going to place before the public a book containing forms of exercises which would be recommended for adoption in the various schools and they would be mostly indigenous. He said that they might also include a few items from other countries. It strikes me that that has nothing to do—the preparation of a book has nothing to do with the proposal now placed before this Council, which is whether we are to engage the services of Japanese gymnastic instructors to train some of our gymnastic teachers here. I do not think, whether a book is issued or not, the need for training a few teachers in the Japanese system should be done away with. I thought the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction might put forward some alternative system. As the best of the various systems has to be gleaned from various sources, just as we like some of our officers to go and study things in continental countries and find out what is best, I thought he would suggest that some of our gymnastic instructors should go to America, Japan and other countries and then come back and be able to teach what they find is best there. In the absence of such an alternative there does not appear to be any very serious obstacle in the way of the acceptance of this resolution. The resolution merely asks for the engaging of the services of Japanese gymnastic instructors; it does not say whether it should be two dozens or twenty dozens and I do not know why the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction fancied that the cost would be prohibitive. For aught I know, the cost may be, Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 and there is nothing to suggest a prohibitive cost in this resolution. Perhaps one teacher in the training college might be sufficient. This is not a very deep mystery; I suppose in the course of a few months an apt disciple will learn what there is to be taught and will impart it to others. It appears to me, therefore, that the objection put forward by the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction has not got much force. The only thing that struck me was that importance was specially attached to one particular species, wrestling. Wrestling is a well-known Indian art and there are numerous tricks in it. I, as a young man or rather as a young boy used to wrestle and dozens of tricks were taught to me, and I learnt it from the teacher. Probably if I had learnt jiu-jitsu, if my teacher could have given me that training, my muscles and limbs would be more supple. But after all, it strikes me that jiu-jitsu is not so very complicated at all and it might not even require any very extensive arrangement to be made. I think we might get a teacher or two from Japan and full knowledge of it would be diffused throughout the country. The Japanese have a way of advertising these things. They will make it a special art, but even if it is treated as a special art, a few tricks may be systematised and made into a system and I think we might easily absorb all that is best in it by the appointment of a teacher or two, and no very prohibitive cost need be apprehended as a consequence of accepting this resolution. I hope Government will find it possible to accept this very small recommendation. I thought the subject was hardly worth serious opposition by Government and I thought Government would accept it at once. I did not anticipate serious opposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Your Excellency, this is a very simple proposition before us. I do not know why there should have been so much misapprehension about it. The Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction thought that the Honourable mover was seeking to impose this system upon all public schools. That was far from his intention. The Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction replied that the policy of the Government was not to impose any particular method of physical culture on schools in general but in each case to leave it to the option of the managers concerned. It is quite right. I do not think either myself or the Honourable mover will quarrel with a statement of a policy like that. The Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction also stated that it would cost enormously. I do not at all see the prospect of any enormous cost or expenditure in this. All that the resolution asks for is that such a mode of instruction should be provided for, probably in the Presidency town, one or two physical instructors. Japanese instructors who knew this particular method might train mufassal gymnastic instructors. In other words, it comes to this: that provision should be made for this particular kind of physical culture also. It may be that if this resolution is accepted, it will only mean that one or two Japanese instructors should be employed to train others also in that system. It is a very harmless proposition and I do not see any difficulty in the way of the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction accepting it. We have got indigenous methods, we have got the English methods; we have got Danish drill and so many other methods and I do not see any reason why this particular mode of physical instruction also should not be provided for by Government while option is given to the managers of schools to follow any method that they like for enforcement in their particular institutions."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Your Excellency, the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction has not done full justice to the importance of this resolution. We know that even in England the Government are particular in training their students, and in America

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they are careful in training their constables. Therefore jiu-jitsu is a thing worth learning, the art of self-defence without doing any damage to any person. The Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction has been kind enough to suggest: why do you go to foreign countries when you have your own indigenous systems? Nobody disputes it; I myself mentioned them. Formerly in the institutions that I know they were taught; fencing and other things according to old oriental methods were taught. If I were to ask for any special training for them, the Hon'ble Mr. Littlehales will come and say, you have any number of men in your villages who know it and why do you ask Government to pay for it? This is a matter which is not ordinarily known to persons here. I am not particular with reference to the Japanese teacher. If we can secure one from America, or from England who is well acquainted with this, it does not matter in the least to me. What I want is that the man should know it first-hand and should teach it. We are not going to the subject whether we are getting any book on physical culture. After all it does not matter. There are several books already in existence about physical culture, good, bad, and indifferent, and we may get another book, but we do not think that the country would be improved by getting the books even from the Government publication department. We want to know what steps are taken and I do not think even in Government institutions, whether collegiate or secondary, there is any additional improvement in the matter of physical culture. When the Government with all their resources cannot undertake to train these people in fencing, rowing, swimming and other things, how can we expect the poor managers of institutions to provide for these? Therefore I appeal to this Government, so far as this is concerned; it is not at all compulsory. I never stated that it should be introduced as a compulsory subject, but what I stated is that this might be introduced so that the teachers might be aware of it and such boys as are willing to learn it might learn it. There may be unfit or unwilling boys. But when every other civilised Government thinks that it serves a good purpose in the art of self-defence and making a man manly, I do not see what difficulty there is for this Government making such a provision. Merely stating that they do not want to interfere with the discretion of managers of schools will not satisfy. There are cases where it is necessary that a good example should be set by the Government so that others might follow. I therefore earnestly appeal that the Government would reconsider the matter and would see some way of infusing more enthusiasm into the physical culture of our future generations."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If the resolution had been framed with greater care by the Honourable Member it would have received quite a different answer. The resolution says:—

'This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to engage the services of Japan gymnastic teachers to train our school gymnastic teachers in jiu-jitsu for the purpose of training the student population as far as possible in the art of self-defence and to keep the body in good training.'

"If the words were to have any meaning it means there should be sufficient men for training the gymnastic teachers to train the student population of the Presidency and not that there should be one or two to train gymnastic instructors selected for the purpose.

"It is because of the way in which this resolution is framed that the Government have a difficulty in considering it. If it had merely asked that in the course of the development of gymnastic training, the claim of jiu-jitsu should be considered or due weight should be given to that branch of instruction, the Government would have given due weight to its consideration. But what the Government have to do is to read the wording of the resolution as it is. The implications in the resolution do commit the Government to a great deal more than is practicable. We could not undertake to engage gymnastic instructors for the purpose of training the student population as a whole, but as to the possibility of getting a certain amount of training in jiu-jitsu I think it is not only possible but it is being done. The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson reminds me that the Madras Police, some of them, have been trained in jiu-jitsu, and I suppose a Japanese instructor is giving it. If Mr. Nøhren thinks that it would be useful, he will, I presume, carry it out. On the other hand, it will be a great mistake for this Council or for the Educational department to pin its faith to one system. It seems to me there has been much force in the speeches of the Honourable members that we have to teach individual pupils each by himself. You will have to teach each man the tricks and the manœuvres, how to use his hands, how to seize his adversary by the neck, and in fact it requires an enormous amount of teaching in order to produce good result. For its own purposes, it is an invaluable thing. I am sure that the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction and the Educational department will not lose sight of its advantages and we will draw the attention of Mr. Nøhren in preparing his manual to this training in jiu-jitsu along with what he has in hand. The claims of jiu-jitsu will no doubt be considered. Beyond that, I do not think the Government can go. I do not know if the Honourable Member wishes to press the resolution to a division."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATHI RAJU:—"I do not wish to press it, but I am prepared to modify it so as to suit the Government."

106 RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT OF JIU-JITSU TEACHERS and
RESETTLEMENT OF THE VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

(The President ; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)

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His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—“I think the Honourable Member can leave it as it is. He has drawn attention to the claims of this method and the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction will pay due attention to it.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—“I do not press it.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE RESETTLEMENT OF THE VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—“Your Excellency, the resolution that I have the honour to move runs thus: the length of the resolution indicates the importance of it, because we have to deal with various points concerning the resettlement of the district of Vizagapatam. To give some idea I might be permitted to read the resolution. It runs thus:—

‘XX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased, in regard to the resettlement in Vizagapatam district,

(a) that instructions be issued to the Settlement Officer to conduct a thorough inquiry into the indebtedness of the ryots;

(b) that the percentage enhancement proposed in the scheme report be given up, having regard to the impoverished condition of the people;

(c) that the enhancement if at all should be limited to 12½ per cent on individual holdings;

(d) that the uniform percentage enhancement of 3 annas in the rupee regarding all classes of dry lands be given up;

(e) that the enhancement of assessment on poor pattadars be not imposed;

(f) that all sources of irrigation in the district be grouped in five classes with reference to their supply and capacity instead of four;

(g) that in the Sarvasiddhi taluk the irrigation sources classed as 2, 3 and 4 be classified as 3, 4 and 5;

(h) that the second crop assessment be made optional instead of being made compulsory;

(i) that the assessment on dry lands close to the sea in Sarvasiddhi taluk admittedly high should be reduced; and

(j) that the irrigation sources of Kottisa, Talagam, Sivvam, Vangara and Mugguru in Palkonda taluk be classed as 2, 3 and 4 according to water-supply.’

“Your Excellency, I am perfectly well aware what should be the test in the matter of discussing these settlement resolutions. We have had experience of the discussions here with reference to several districts. I shall be quite content if I can convince the Government that their usual procedure of refusing to concede even the reasonable demands made by the representatives here should not be followed but a different treatment should be given to this resolution, because, unlike other districts, Vizagapatam has got peculiar features of its own. In extent and in population it stands the highest and we can even claim the credit of being the first district of the whole Empire, because it is bigger than some countries in Europe but we find that the Government own only three taluks covering about 300 square miles, all the rest being zamindari. All these three taluks together are less than any taluk in Trichinopoly or in any other place. Therefore though it has a big name of the settlement of a district, it is only a small matter and decision one way or the other will not tax the public purse to any great extent, or adherence to any particular view will not bring any large amount into the coffers of Government. During the discussions of the last three or four years, whenever this question arose, we have had the assurance from the Government that the economic condition of the people would be the first concern of the settlement officer and it would necessarily be gone into. At the same time, I must assure the Government that the people of the district feel very grateful to Mr. Gwynn who is a very conscientious officer, who is giving the people every possible opportunity and every facility to make their grievances heard.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“The Honourable Member is dealing with a large proposition. There are several detailed points and I think if we hear what the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley has to say on the several detailed points, it will shorten the proceedings. If that will satisfy the Honourable Member, I will call upon the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley to deal with the several points.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—“Yes.”

Home (Edw) Dept

A copy of the extract from the Council proceedings on pages 3 to 8 supra may be communicated to the D.P.I for information & for such action as he may consider ^{necessary} ~~possible~~. A draft order is submitted.

SK
28/5/19.
MK
29/5/19

Ca
30/5/19
my 2/6/19

Legislative Council Resolution

communicating to the D.P.I an extract from the proceedings of the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council held on the 4th April 1919 relating to a resolution moved by the Honble Mr. B. Venkatasami Raja on the subject of the training of gymnastic instructors in jui jitsu

READ AGAIN G.O. No.

, dated

191

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READ ALSO:-

C. No.

From the

, No.

, dated

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ORDER.

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No.

699, dated 21/6/19

191

~~Copy of the~~ An extract from the proceedings of the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council held on the 4th April 1919 relating to a resolution moved by the Honble Mr. B. Venkatasami Raja on the subject of the training of gymnastic instructors in jui jitsu is communicated to the D.P.I. for information + for ~~action~~ ^{necessary} action.

Wm to 2 on 14-6-19
as the extract was
submitted on 14/6/19
JH/6

Revised
with the
6/6/19

To the D.P.I

with extract

oil proc

When given for copying
When copied
When examined
When signed

191

28/6/19

READ AGAIN G.O. No. 191 DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH LITTO.

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