

Law (1921) Department.

(Education)

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 1140

DATED 8.8.21

INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

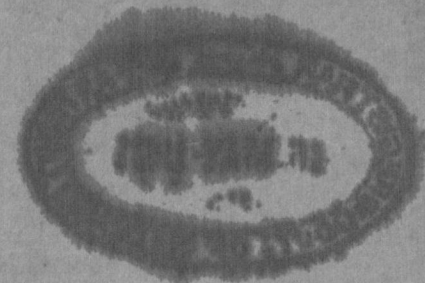
Supreme Schools - correspondence - Proceedings of the Council of
of the Ministry of Education.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.



Handwritten signature

Handwritten text: This is a receipt for the sum of \$100.00

Handwritten text: 1880

Handwritten signature



Handwritten text: 1880

Handwritten signature

Handwritten text: 1880

Handwritten text: 1880

Handwritten text: 1880



No. 661 *SL 15960*
 Government of India.
 Department of Education.
 (Education) *16/5/21*
40

Simla, the *11th* May 1921.

Law Dept
Lie over pending receipt

of the printed Correspondence A copy of the undermentioned papers is forwarded
referred to below to the Government of *Madras*
 for information.

2-5-21
17/5/21
2-5-21
2-5-21

By order,

Mah. Muhammad

Asstt. Secretary to the Govt. of India.



p 2-14 infra

Will follow in print.

Recd on 26/5

1. Correspondence regarding the resolutions passed at the annual conference of the Association of Headmasters of European Schools in India, held at Jubbulpore in February 1921.
2. Letter from the Government of Bengal No. 938-Education, dated the 27th April 1921.
3. Letter to Mr. W.H. Hammond, Honorary Secretary Association of Headmasters of European Schools India, No. 659, dated the *11th* May 1921.
4. Letter to the Govt. of Bengal No. 660 dated the *11th* May 1921.

p 15 infra

p 16

p 19

Dated the 14th March 1921.

From—MR. W. H. HAMMOND, M.A., Honorary Secretary, Association of Headmasters of European Schools in India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a resolution passed at the annual conference of the Association of Headmasters of European Schools in India and to request you kindly to nominate two members as patrons of the scheme in accordance with the terms of the resolution.

The establishment of a University College for Anglo-Indians and Europeans was approved as far back as 1912 but so far nothing has been done and the Association has decided that immediate steps be taken to institute such a college and have authorised me to carry through the proposal as soon as possible. From every point of view it seems necessary to develop higher education which at present does not really exist. In the first place, our school standard is a low one and there seems to be little likelihood of raising it without a supply of liberally educated young men in this country to be used as teachers. Also the fact of there being a good residential college to go to after school life with prospects of obtaining an English degree would raise the standard of endeavour in our schools. The London Matriculation examination is higher than anything we have at present. Besides this, the very fact of there being some 200 or 300 young men from all parts of India and from different schools would provide that broad aspect of life, the rubbing off of awkward corners which is the real advantage of a university education and which is so sadly lacking in our young men. It would also lead to a stoppage of that leakage from the top of the Anglo-Indian community by which its natural leaders disown their community. The provision of scholarships to England has been one of the worst things that could have been done for the community as usually the scholar has elected to remain in England or if he has returned, he has been the foe rather than the friend of the community. Anglo-Indians and Europeans domiciled in the country have to pull together with other communities, to take their part in the Government of the country. To do this, they must be got out of the groove they are in at present and be given a liberal education. The better disposed and moderate part of the Indian communities would be with them by the clause admitting 15 per cent. Indians. It is at present illogical to have the primary and secondary education separate from Indian education and the only higher education our boys can get in this country is the higher education of the Indian schools. It means that there is no continuity from primary to higher education and this is undoubtedly one of the reasons why our boys do not proceed to existing Indian Universities. The mentality of the Indian and European differs to a great extent, the former being more subtle and more concerned with abstract truths, the latter being more concerned with concrete things from which the abstract truths emerge. Also as European Education is a reserved subject whereas Indian education is transferred, it would mean different control of secondary and higher education. A total sum of about Rs. 20 lacs will be required and steps are being taken to collect as much of this as possible during the present year. As you will see by the resolution, religious difficulties will be eliminated by the building of different halls or hostels. The establishment of hostels in connection with existing universities is strongly deprecated owing to the frittering away of money, the lack of attraction for Europeans in such hostels and the impossibility of getting good teachers as whole-time men in such hostels.

The following figures taken from the Government return for 1918 and 1919 may be interesting to you in this connection :—

No. of schools for Europeans	..	..	..	..	453
No. of scholars on March 31st	..	..	..	..	44,836
No. of teachers.—					
Trained	..	..	1,966	With degrees	.. 384
Untrained	..	..	1,564	With no degrees	.. 3,146
Total	..	..	3,530	Total	.. 3,530

i.e., less than one graduate per school and this includes Headmasters and Mistresses.
 20ED

	Rs.	Rs.
The estimated cost of site of 300 acres in the moffusil	12,000	..
Cost of building	..	10,00,000
A sum of 10 lacs to be capitalised	..	10,00,000
Total ..	..	20,00,000
Monthly recurring expenditure—		
Salaries	..	11,000
Contingencies	..	3,000
Total ..	..	14,000
Grant from Government at rate as at present	..	5,000
Interest on Endowment at 6 per cent.	..	5,000
200 students at Rs. 20	..	4,000
Total ..	..	14,000

Cost of messing is not included in this amount. This would easily be done on Rs. 30 per mensem per head in the moffusil so the total cost to students would be Rs. 50 per mensem *plus* cost of books and subscription. At this amount the supply of students would certainly be adequate and so the scheme is finally sound provided the initial capital is acquired.

An early answer is requested.

Any further information you desire, I shall be happy to give you.

Dated the 15th March 1921.

From—MR. W. H. HAMMOND, M.A., Honorary Secretary, Association of Headmasters of European Schools in India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a resolution passed at the annual conference of the Association of Headmasters of European Schools in India held at Jubbulpore on February 11th and 12th and to beg that this petition be granted.

At the Simla Conference on the education of the domiciled community in 1912, the opinion of all Headmasters then was the same as it is now and as it has always been, that we shall never make our schools a success unless we have a unified control with one Code and one Leaving examination for the whole of India. The European schools are now a "reserved" subject and we desire that it should be under the Central Government and not under the several local Governments for the following reasons. The administrative control of the whole of the European schools in India is not too large a subject for one man—it is less than the Director of Public Instruction in a province such as Bombay had to administer under the former régime. The parents of our pupils are liable to be transferred from one part of India to another at short notice and with each of these transfers a child loses a great deal educationally as no two schools are run on the same lines. Again, there are very different conditions of service in the several provinces which induce constant change in the staffs of our school. The system of grants-in-aid vary from one province to another and there is an extraordinary waste of effort and money caused by having 2 or 3 schools in one place where only one would suffice. With central control under a man who understands the conditions, many of these schools could be closed and the children sent to existing schools in the same place thus setting free money for the improvement of the whole. It has been proved that for schools whose numbers are between 400 and 600, the cost per head varies by only a fraction of a rupee whereas for schools of less numbers than this, the cost per head varies very considerably. We want a man who would not only co-ordinate the whole system of European education but also one who would tour and get into touch

with the several schools—one who is an educationist by profession and knows the position and the difficulties of our schools and one who is not liable to be transferred to some other post with no regard to the interests of his existing post.

As you will see from another resolution, I have the honour to send you, a University College for our children is to be instituted. With centralised control this will be greatly benefited.

I shall be glad to answer any questions that may be asked and to give you any further information desired.

I should be obliged for an early reply and hope that sympathetic action will be taken.

No. 551, dated Delhi, the 15th April 1921.

From—The HON'BLE MR. H. SHARP, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education,

To—MR. W. H. HAMMOND, M.A., Honorary Secretary, Cathedral High School, Fort, Bombay.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letters, dated the 14th and 15th March, regarding the establishment of a University College for Anglo-Indians and Europeans and regarding the assumption of control over European education by the Central Government.

2. In the second of these letters you say you will be glad to answer any questions that may be asked and to give any further information desired. The Government of India would feel themselves in a more satisfactory position for the consideration of these proposals if they were in possession of the facts regarding the establishment and membership of the Association of Headmasters of European Schools in India and also if they could be provided with the full proceedings of the meetings including the meeting held at Jubbulpore on February, the 11th and 12th, 1921.

Dated the 20th April 1921.

From—MR. W. H. HAMMOND, M. A., Honorary Secretary, Association of Headmasters of European Schools in India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter no. 551, dated Simla, 15th April 1921.

As requested, I enclose copies of the proceedings at the meetings at Allahabad in 1920 and at Jubbulpore in 1921. The Headmasters of the schools in the appended list have joined the Association and I anticipate that many more will do so from enquiries I have received.

Schools represented on the Association of Headmasters.

1. St. Andrews Colonial Homes, Kalimpong.
2. La Martinière College, Calcutta.
3. Oak Grove, Mussoorie.
4. Philander Smith College, Naini Tal.
5. Diocesan School, Naini Tal.
6. High School, Allahabad.
7. Cathedral High School, Bombay.
8. John Cannon School, Bombay.
9. Scottish High School, Byculla, Bombay.
10. St. Peters School, Mazagon, Bombay.

11. Bombay Education Society School, Byculla, Bombay.
12. Karachi Grammar School.
13. Christ Church School, Jubbulpore.
14. St. Francis de Sales School, Nagpur.
15. Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
16. Lawrence Military School, Sanawar.
17. Boys High School, Panchgani.
18. Bishop Corries School, Madras.
19. St. Aloysius School, Jubbulpore.
20. Lawrence School, Lovedale, Ootacamund.
21. Mout Abu School.
22. Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore.
23. Bishops High School, Poona.
24. Railway School, Igatpuri.
- 25-26. Railway Schools, Lonavla.
27. Railway School, Bhusawal.

The following have stated that they will join but have not yet formally done so :—

1. Diocesan Boys High School, Rangoon.
2. St. Aloysius High School, Vizagapatam.
3. Brecks Memorial School, Ootacamund.
4. Stanes School, Coimbatore.
5. Calcutta Boys School.
6. Bishop Cotton School, Nagpur.
7. St. Pauls School, Agra.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL,
BOMBAY.
1920.

DEAR SIR,

The Headmasters' Conference at Allahabad on February 6th was so poorly attended that it was decided that it should be an informal discussion and steps be taken to convene a full conference at some later date.

It was the unanimous opinion (i) that a Tutorial and Residential College for Anglo-Indians and Europeans should be established, (ii) that a European School Headmasters Association should be formed, meetings to be held at least once a year.

1. The necessity for a college was recognised by all present and by 95 per cent. of those who wrote but did not attend. The opening of the higher services, etc., to competition in India makes it necessary to give the required education to domiciled boys. The only point of difference was whether the college should be affiliated to an English University or an Indian University. The Bishop of Lucknow pointed out that the Indian Universities would shortly certainly be reformed (see Government of India resolution on Sadler Commission) and would become teaching universities in which case a Tutorial Residential College or hostel affiliated to one of the universities would answer the purpose provided the university held classes in Latin, and other subjects only taught in European

schools. Mr. Hammond said that it would be some years before this comes about and the need was urgent as European education would almost certainly be a "transferred" subject in five years' time, when the opportunity of approaching Government for help would be lost.

He also pointed out that European and Indian secondary education was quite separate and the Indian Universities which supplement the Indian school education were quite unsuited to supplement the European school education. Also the market value of an Indian degree was considerably lower than that of an English degree, and the domiciled boy was not only competing with the Indian but also with the covenanted European.

Another point that was raised by Mr. Dixon of Naini Tal was whether the supply of boys wishing to take a course of higher education would be sufficient to justify the appeal to Government for funds. The figures given in the last Government return of A. I.'s in Arts Colleges (some 900 odd) were deceptive as many of these did not go beyond the F. A. standard. It was pointed out that with the prospects held out for these with higher education, the supply would be increased and it was quite likely that 100 a year would be forthcoming.

After a long and interesting discussion it was resolved that Mr. Hammond should write to Cambridge, London and Durham Universities and find out on what conditions any of these would be willing to affiliate the college if founded and that Headmasters should be asked to give the approximate number of boys from their schools who on an average would each year be likely to proceed to a higher course than that provided in schools keeping in view the prospects of positions being attainable in the higher professions and also the recruiting of the senior posts on the staffs of our schools from among those educated in India owing to the inability of obtaining men from England, as English teachers are eligible for Government pensions under the Fisher Act and are therefore unwilling to take posts in India.

2. It was looked upon as urgent that a Headmasters' Association should be formed and a conference held at least once a year. There are many questions and problems to be discussed and the future of our schools depend upon a united representation to Government on many subjects—to mention only a few: pension schemes, commercial training, salaries, grants, Collegiate schools, appointment, etc. It was resolved that Headmasters be requested to submit this letter to their committees with the request that the schools should pay the travelling expenses of Headmasters when attending a conference, as this is a big item and also that as a small annual subscription would be necessary in order to cover the cost of a central office, postage, etc., the schools be asked to pay this. Until the conference meets and decides the question, this expense will be provided for privately.

I therefore request you kindly to answer the following questions :—

- (1) How many boys on an average yearly do you think would be likely to attend the college course after leaving your school, keeping in view the enhanced prospects held out?
- (2) Are you willing to join the Headmasters' Association as outlined above?
- (3) Where do you think would be a suitable central place for holding a conference of Headmasters and what time of year?

I should be very much obliged if you will answer this letter as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. HAMMOND, M. A. (T. C. D.), Headmaster,
Honorary Secretary, Allahabad Conference.

MINUTES OF ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

JACKSON'S HOTEL,
JUBBULPORE, C. P.

February 11th and 12th, 1921.

The first meeting of the Association was held in the above place and at above date when the following were present:—

Rev. Fr. Du Freane (in the Chair), Rev. G. C. Rogers, Rev. J. Drury, Rev. Fr. Mugnier, Rev. Fr. Chevalier, Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson, Mr. W. R. C. Adcock, and Mr. W. H. Hammond.

- Name and object. 1. Resolved that an Association of Headmasters of European Boys' Schools be formed. The Association to be called "The Association of Headmasters of European Schools in India," the object of the Association being to promote the interests of European Schools in India.
- Membership. Membership to be open to the Headmasters of all High Middle Schools.
- Subscription. The annual subscription to be Rs. 15 (fifteen rupees). Mr. W. H. Hammond was unanimously appointed Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.
- President. Mr. Adcock was appointed President *pro tem.*; Rev. G. Barne to be asked to be President on his arrival in India from leave. The President not to hold office for two successive years. The question of the committee was left to the next conference.
- Executive. The Honorary Secretary to be the Executive Officer; all petitions and major communications to be signed by both the President and Honorary Secretary. The policy of the Association would be decided by the annual conference.
- Next Conference. It was decided that the next conference should be held at Jubbulpore in the week between Christmas and the New Year.
- Registration. It was resolved to register the Association under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

2. The Honorary Secretary read the report of his visit to the Secretary of State (given as an appendix to these minutes). Resolved that the official recognition and thanks of the Association be accorded to Mr. Hammond for his efforts.

3. The Association agreed to the principle of central control for all schools as outlined by Mr. Hammond. The following note is recorded and copies are to be sent to the Secretary for Education, Government of India, and to the Directors and Inspectors in the several provinces.

This Association views with concern the present unsatisfactory state of European education in India and being of opinion that the main causes are:—

- (1) the lack of unity of aim and control;
- (2) the absence of a uniform standard of endeavour;
- (3) the lack of a sufficiency of competent teachers;
- (4) the constant changes of teachers due to inadequate remuneration;
- (5) the waste of money, brain power and energy caused by a multiplicity of small and in many cases inefficient schools, each tenacious of its position but unsound financially;
- (6) the frequent overlapping of effort in the same place;
- (7) the inequality of treatment by the several provincial Governments of these schools.

hereby resolves that a petition be sent to the Government of India praying that immediate steps be taken to carry into effect remedial measures which, in the opinion

of the Headmasters' Association, should be (now that European education is a reserved subject)—

- (1) That the Central Government should take over European education from the Provincial Governments.
- (2) That it should be placed in charge of an Inspector-General who should keep himself in intimate touch with the several schools, for administration and control.
- (2a) That regulations of a permanent nature should not, as a general rule, be made contrary to the maintained opinion of the Headmasters' Association.
- (3) That this officer should be under the immediate orders of the Minister of Education of the Imperial Government and that he should be assisted by an Inspectorate, which should consist of whole-time officers serving the needs of the schools in the several provinces.
- (4) That it is essential that the Inspector-General shall be an educationist by profession with a first-hand knowledge of European schools and of the Anglo-Indian community and that the Inspectorate shall, as far as possible, be men of similar character.
- (5) That a Provident Fund be established for the whole of India thus obtaining the advantages of a "Service" without its disadvantages.
- (6) That some such examination as the Cambridge Local Examinations be the sole leaving examination for the whole of India and not as is the custom at present.
- (7) That the higher education of Europeans, at present a negligible quantity, be developed and a University College be established.

4. The question of cadet corps in schools was exhaustively discussed and it was resolved:—

- (1) That it is undesirable that boys attending school should join units of the Auxiliary Force recruited principally from men.
- (2) Government should permit the formation of School Cadet Corps, as self-contained units and provide equipment and arms as in the case of existing units of the Auxiliary Force.
- (3) Boys who have already attested in the Auxiliary Force should, on the establishment of corps in the school, or on joining a school maintaining a cadet corps, be transferred to the School Corps.
- (4) Grants should be paid to the School Corps on the I. A. F. scale for members of the corps of I. A. F. age or certified by the medical authorities to be physically fit for the full I. A. F. training and for other members on the same scale at least, as before the war.
- (5) The services of an Instructor should be given for such time as is justified by the strength of the corps, regard being paid to the proportion of Instructor's time to strength in units of the I. A. F.
- (6) As in England—
 - (a) the disciplinary powers of the C. O. should be vested in the Principal of the school;
 - (b) School Corps should be independent of local units of the I. A. F.;
 - (c) Officers should as far as possible be appointed on the recommendation of the school authorities.

5. It was unanimously agreed that immediate steps be taken to found a University College. University College for Anglo-Indians in India and Mr. Hammond was authorised to collect money and open an account with the Imperial Bank of India in the name of the "Anglo-Indian University College Fund."

It was resolved that the following be asked to nominate representatives to act as patrons of the scheme and when the college is established, to become the governing body, with power to add to their numbers :—

Government of India	2 Representatives.
Each Provincial Government	1 Representative.
Metropolitan of India	1 "
Papal Delegate	1 "
Scottish Churches	1 "
Methodist Episcopal Church	1 "
European Association	1 "
Anglo-Indian Association	1 "

The University College to be affiliated to London University who have assured us that such can be done.

It was further decided that the following arrangements would be desirable and should be presented to the committee for approval :—

A central building for education (lecture rooms, etc.), at least three residential halls or colleges, one for Roman Catholics, one for Anglicans and one for other denominations with a warden of each particular denomination in charge.

Residences for the staff.

Indians should be admitted to a maximum of 15 per cent. of the total numbers provided further that they had been educated for at least four years in a European school.

It was also resolved that until the Council assumes its functions the Secretary and Mr. Wilkinson be appointed Trustees with full powers to act in and about the formation of the college and to collect subscriptions, and to invest subscriptions received in the purchase, in the name of the college, of land they may deem suitable.

It was the opinion of the Association that a site in the Central Provinces would be the best one, as it would have an equable climate, a central situation and room to expand. It would also be removed from a large centre of population.

6. It was resolved to recommend to all concerned a scale of salaries for Assistant Masters in our schools on the principle of a fixed initial pay with annual increments together with a local allowance in large towns and overseas allowance for men brought from Europe.

Scale : (Junior, first) nos. 1, 2, 3, on Rs. 100—10—150.

no. 4 on Rs. 150—10—200.

no. 5 on Rs. 200—10—250.

no. 6 on Rs. 250—10—300.

no. 7 on Rs. 300—20—400.

no. 8 on Rs. 400—20—500.

no. 9 on Rs. 500—20—600.

Head on Rs. 600—20—700.

Promotion to be, between grades, by selection.

It was recommended that women should not be employed beyond standard IV and their pay should be Rs. 90—10—140 in case of first three and Rs. 125—10—150 in case of no. 4.

7. Resolved that in the opinion of this Association the provision for the training of teachers is inadequate and that a broader general education, than at present, is desirable for admission to Training Colleges.

8. Resolved that the Secretary write to all concerned to take their opinion and if possible to act upon it, as regards the establishment of a co-operative buying agency for all schools to enable them to purchase books, apparatus, etc., economically in England.

9. Resolved that this Association would welcome the establishment in India of an employment agency similar to that of Messrs. Gabbitts, Thring & Co.

9A. That pending the establishment of a satisfactory employment agency, members of the Association be invited to interview candidates for appointment on behalf of other members at a distance and to report on them.

10. This conference feels that it cannot break up without expressing its deep indebtedness to Mr. Hammond for his enthusiasm and that its appreciation of his indefatigable efforts be shown by this resolution.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated.

(Sd.) W. H. HAMMOND,

Honorary Secretary.

20ED

10

APPENDIX 1.

REPORT OF VISIT TO SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

My visit to the Secretary of State was arranged by a letter of introduction from the Governor of Bombay. The main object was to obtain support and, if possible, action for the centralisation scheme mentioned in no. 3. (The notes presented to the Secretary of State are given as Appendix 2.) Mr. Montagu was sympathetic as to the principle involved but rather fancied provincial autonomy with an annual conference of heads of provinces. I pointed out that if this was to be arranged, the effect of my suggestion would be merely to give a working head and not a nominal chairman to this body and that there was a real need for executive control at the head and for the whole of India. Mr. Montagu finally agreed and promised to send my note to the Viceroy with an urgent request for early report. This was expected to arrive in England by November when I was to have another interview to receive and discuss the Viceroy's remarks. This unfortunately did not arrive in time. Mr. Montagu considered the problem a small one as regards finance and one that should admit of ready solution. I also gave him my papers on the University College, in which he was interested. I was then speaking as an individual with no official position. I feel sure that a representation from a Headmasters' Association would meet with greater recognition. The following gentlemen were also interested and promised to help:—Lord Sydenham, Major C. Entwistle, M.P., Sir George Parkin (Rhodes' Trustee), Sir A. Lawley, Major E. Wrench, Sir M. Hogg and Mr. Arden-Wood.

W. H. HAMMOND.] *

APPENDIX 2.

NOTE ON CONTROL OF EUROPEAN EDUCATION IN INDIA.

As European education is to be a "reserved" subject whereas Indian education is "transferred," the present seems to be a suitable time for revising the administration of the European schools.

One of the great drawbacks to European education in this country is lack of unity. The various schools are merely units and do not take a broad view of their duty in educating the community. It is my belief that a central control will have the effect of welding the schools together into a real educational system for Europeans in India.

It is no exaggeration to say that under the present system our schools are under no superior control at all. The Inspector pays an annual visit and praises, or blames, the schools but is not, and in the nature of things cannot be, of any real help.

Although it is undoubtedly necessary that schools should be allowed to work out their own salvation and that it is not desirable to bring all down to the same rigid standard, yet there should be one central "theme" animating all, and by whatever by-ways they may choose, all should be making for the same goal. This, I maintain, can only be done by having a one-man direction from the Central Government. India is a land of transfers and our school population is a very fluctuating one and under the present system a boy loses at least a term over each transfer, as no two schools are run on the same lines.

The great danger that looms ahead, unless we have centralised control, is that in each province European education being only a very small affair, will again be "nobody's child" and some officer with no interest in the subject will be given the task together with some other office—worse still; a Professor of the I. E. S. will be put in charge—one whose ideas have been formed from a career in Indian schools, than which nothing could be more unfortunate.

One of the great drawbacks to our European schools in India is the extraordinary waste of energy, brains, and money caused by a multiplicity of small and (in many cases) inefficient schools, each unsound financially but each tenacious of its own position. With centralised control, many of these could be amalgamated without causing any real hardship to any interests and thus the educational standard of the whole could be raised. It is impossible to conduct a day-school satisfactorily on less than 300 pupils; yet how many day-schools are there in the whole of India with this number?

If we are to show any progress at all, very great reforms will have to be made in the near future. It is a difficult matter, and a matter becoming more difficult every day, to obtain teachers on the salaries now paid. Money will have to be obtained in larger quantities than in the past. If each Provincial Government is to administer its own European schools, we shall find a very great inequality of treatment—some governments are much more generous than others. If we have centralised control, an equitable system can be devised.

I therefore suggest—

- (a) An Inspector-General of European Schools at the headquarters of the Government of India, who would not only administer but also make tours of inspection, be put in charge of European education for the whole of India. He should be an educationalist by profession and one with first-hand experience of our schools and a knowledge of the Anglo-Indian community and its characteristics. A man straight out from home—no matter how good—would not be suitable.
- (b) Inspectors in subsidiary circles with headquarters near the centres of their circles, which would not necessarily be coterminous with a province.
- (c) The Cambridge Local Examinations to be the sole leaving examinations for all schools, and the Government scholarships be given on the results for the whole of India and not, as at present, reserved for certain localities.
- (d) A Provident or Pension Fund for the whole of India thus obtaining the advantages of a "Service" without its disadvantages.

In conclusion, I think that recommendations from a Headmasters' Conference would have more chance of favourable recognition if made to a central authority. At present a recommendation by a Headmaster is usually of little value as it is entirely coloured by his own local conditions. In fact, under the present system we suffer in all ways from narrow-mindedness; with one system for the whole of India, I feel sure a broader view would be taken all round.

The following figures are taken from the returns for 1917-18, and illustrate the points made above:—

Number of schools, etc., for Europeans..	..	..	..	..	445
Number of scholars on March 31st	..	..	..	..	44,183

(Of these, 41,112 were European or Anglo-Indian and 736 were Native Christian.)

Number of all schools in India	..	..	..	..	186,919
Number of scholars	..	..	..	..	7,948,068

Number of Teachers in European schools:—

Trained	..	1,830	With degree	..	382
Untrained	..	1,657	With no degree	..	3,105
Total	..	3,487	Total	..	3,487

Rs.

Total direct expenditure	..	..	..	..	50,65,027
Total indirect expenditure	..	..	..	..	39,89,738
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	90,54,765

This total is made up as follows:—

Provincial Revenues	..	..	..	..	34,76,560
Municipalities	..	..	..	..	26,751
Fees, Endowments, etc.	..	..	..	..	55,51,454
Total	..	..	..	..	90,54,765

Thus it will be seen that the number of schools to be dealt with in all India by this scheme is less than usually dealt with in a single province including all schools.

Also the ratio of teachers to pupils is about 1 to 12·7. In my experience I have rarely found less than 20 per teacher and in many cases as many as 30. Hence there is a great waste somewhere.

The higher education of Europeans, at present practically negligible, is to be developed and a University College instituted. This will be greatly facilitated under a scheme of centralised control.

20ED

14

No. 938-Edn., dated Calcutta, the 27th April 1921.

From—W. W. HORNEILL, Esq., C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Education Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

I am directed to forward a copy of a letter,* dated the 14th March 1921, from the Honorary Secretary to the Association of Headmasters of European Schools in India, enclosing a copy of a resolution for the establishment of a University College for Anglo-Indians and Europeans in this country, which was passed at the annual conference of the Association. The Association has asked the Government of Bengal to nominate a representative who will be a patron of the scheme and who will eventually be on the governing body of the college when the scheme materialises. The resolution states that the Government of India will be similarly addressed for the nomination of two representatives of that Government to perform similar functions.

*Not Printed.

2. The Government of Bengal have no knowledge of the antecedents of the Association or of its status. Nor are they aware whether it is a registered or incorporated body or whether it is recognised by any of the Provincial Governments. *Primâ facie* there appear to be several defects in the scheme. The Association has authorised certain members of its own body to raise funds and to proceed with the preliminaries of the scheme. What experience they have of founding colleges or universities is not stated, but it is clear that the powers with which they have been invested are likely to have a far-reaching effect on the ultimate fate of the whole scheme. The financial proposals shew clearly that the promoters of the scheme have altogether failed to grasp the situation.

3. The Governor in Council does not propose to enter upon a discussion as to the merits of the scheme at this stage or to consider the Association's request for the nomination of a representative of this Government without knowing what view is taken of the scheme by the Government of India and other Provincial Governments who may have been likewise addressed by the Association as it is desirable that the various local Governments should adopt a uniform policy in the matter. And he would be grateful for such advice as may be tendered by the Government of India on the subject.

11 16
No. 659

Government of India,
Department of Education.

(Education)

Simla, the 11th May 1921.

From

H. Sharp Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

To

W. H. Hammond Esq., M.A.,
Honorary Secretary, Association of
Headmasters of European Schools in India

Sir,

11p 2-3 sub
p-3
I am directed to reply to your letters, dated the
14th and 15th March, and to acknowledge your subsequent
letter of the 20th April 1921.

2. The various points discussed at the Jubbulpore
11p 6-9 sub
meeting of February 1921 of the Association of Headmasters
of European Schools in India have from time to time been
considered by the Government of India and I am briefly
state below the position of the Government of India on
each of them.

(1) The control of European education by the
Central Government. This proposal is rendered impossi-
ble by the Devolution Rules which have been framed under
Section 45-A of the Government of India Act.

(2) Appointment of an Inspector-General in charge
of European education. European education is by rule a
provincial reserved subject. It would be an unnecessary
expenditure to employ an Inspector-General on behalf of
the Government of India for this form of education alone.
The adviser of the Government of India on education gene-
rally is the Educational Commissioner.

(This is being
now generally
done by the
Inspector of
European Schools)
- Vise also AP's
note on p. 1 n.b.

(2a) The taking of the opinion of the Headmasters' Association prior to the making of any general rules.

This matter is one entirely for consideration by the local Governments, who are in charge of education.

(3) The placing of the Inspector-General under the Imperial Government with an inspectorial staff under him. In view of what has been said above, it is clear that any such proposal is at present out of the question.

(4) Qualifications of the Inspector-General and the inspectorate. This matter is question also lapses with the previous questions.

(5) Provident Fund. It is understood that a large number of the European schools already have their own Provident Funds. Amalgamation of these might present serious difficulties without obvious countervailing advantages. There is, however, a general fund for teachers in India who are employed in non-pensionable services. Should your Association desire further information regarding it, I shall be glad to supply it.

(6) The Cambridge Local Examination as the sole leaving examination for the whole of India. This question has been raised at various times. Local Governments have expressed different views upon it; and some are not in favour of it.

(7) Establishment of a University College. This proposal is elaborated in paragraph 5 of the proceedings. The question was discussed at the Conference on the Education of the Domiciled Community which met at Simla in 1912. The Government of India on financial and other grounds are not in favour of the creation of such a college and they are therefore unable to send two representatives as patrons. They believe that the most hopeful line of development is that which has been taken at Allahabad and Lahore, where hostels for Europeans have

13 18
been opened in connection with existing colleges.

3. Your letters of March last have been perused with interest. The Government ^{of} ~~of~~ India sympathise with the view which you have expressed regarding the multiplication of schools; but, as your Association is doubtless aware, the difficulties in the way of concentration are very great.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/- H. Sharp,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

21/3/06

14
No. 660 19

Government of India,
Department of Education,
(Education)

Simla, the 11th May 1921.

From

H. Sharp Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Deputy Secretary
to the Government of Bengal,
Education Department.

Sir,

I am directed to reply to your letter no. 938-Edn., dated the 27th April, last on the subject of the communication from Mr. Hammond, Honorary Secretary to the Association of Headmasters of European Schools in India.

2. The Government of India have received a similar communication and, as they likewise had no information regarding the antecedents of the Association or its status, an inquiry had already been made of the Honorary Secretary. I am now to enclose copy of the Honorary Secretary's letter of the 20th April last with enclosures and a copy of the reply which is being despatched to the Honorary Secretary. Copies of the correspondence are being circulated to other local Governments.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/- H. Sharp,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

CURRENT FILE.

2/16

1/6

NOTES.

TAP

Subject

Proceedings of the Association of
Headmasters of European School

[C. no 1596 B] from the G.D. no. 661 of 11.5.21



The definite suggestions put forward
by the Association on pp 7-8 CF. have all been
dealt with in the Govt of India's letter on pp 16-18.
The file may be sent to the D.F.D. u.o. for
perusal and remarks, if any, with special
reference to para (219) on p 17 CF.

ad
27/5/21

Lh

303.21

Ld

6/6/21

Secy.

7/6/21

10/7/1107

G.O. 1596 B.1.21
8.6.21

Sp CF + V.P.

no no 303.
29.7.21



Ln 2263 B
L.S. 21
2/8

civv

U.O. Reply No.

I have no remarks to make except that before
regulations of a permanent nature are made it is
customary for the Inspector of European schools to
consult representative headmasters of European
schools in the presidency.

27.7.21

Law (250) Dept

no further action appears to
be called for on these papers which
may

may be recorded after circulation
to C₁.

See.

RVK
4/8



CW
2-8-21

JL
11/16/21

C₁

5-8-21

19
6-8-21

European Schools.

Correspondence - Presq.

The Association of

Teachers - Records.

So
Mis

No. 11408 J. A. W.

Recorded

(B.O.)

DESPATCHED
with enclosure
11 AUG 1921

Carter
CWS
8/21

WR
11-8-21

Copy to the D.P.O.
(with copy of
CF-S.C. & M.
2-15 below).

1921 (11-8) 11-8-21

When given for copying —
 When copied —
 When examined —
 When signed —

192

READ AGAIN G.O. No.
 192

DATED

OVERSEER No.

ENCLOSURES TO O. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAYERS 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.