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INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Physical training.-

Report - Physical Department - Y.M.C.A. -
1919-20 - Communicated to the Director of Public Instruction.

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ESN. CN. 1941A

No. 506

11-4-21

Government of India,
Department of Education.

(Education)

10-APR 1921 Delhi, the 31st March 1921.

From

H. Sharp, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

To

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

Sir,

I am directed to refer to this Department letter no.169, dated the 13th February 1920, and to forward for information a copy of a report submitted by Mr. A.G.Noehren, Secretary to the Physical Department of the Young Men's Christian Associations of India and Ceylon, for the year 1919-1920.

2. I am also to state that the Government of India have made a further grant of Rs.4,000 during the current financial year towards the expenses of the Physical Department of the Young Men's Christian Association.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. Sharp.

Secretary to the Government of India.

c.m.

Date.

Dated Calcutta, the 3rd February 1921.

From - K. T. PAUL, Esq., O.B.E., General Secretary, National Council, Young Men's Christian Association, 5 Russell Street,
To - The Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARF, M.A., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Delhi.

I have the honour to submit herewith the report of Mr. A. G. Noehren, Secretary of the Physical Department, National Council, Young Men's Christian Association of India, Burma and Ceylon, of the work done during the year 1920, together with two appendices, being (1) Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras; (2) synopsis of five years' work for the Hyderabad Government of the Chief Inspector of Physical Education 1915-20.

I am to request on behalf of my Council that Government be pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 4,000 towards the expenses of the financial year 1920-21. Because of a very large shrinkage in our receipts our funds stand more than ever in need of help, especially in connection with our various undertakings of public service.

Since the real burden of this year's annual report to the Government of India concerns itself with the need of creating a Central All-India Training School for Physical Directors, the Secretary to the Physical Department, Young Men's Christian Association, begs to lay particular emphasis on the concluding portion of his report beginning on the top of page 4.

Young Men's Christian Association, Madras,
Dated 15th January 1921.

Report of A. G. Noehren, Esq., Secretary to the Physical Department, National Council, Young Men's Christian Association of India, Burma and Ceylon, to the Education Department, Government of India, for the year 1919-20.

With two appendices, viz.,

1. Report to the Director of Public Instructions, Madras, showing the result of the Gymnastic Instructors' Examination; and
2. Synopsis of five years' work for the Hyderabad Government of Chief Inspector of Physical Education 1915-20.

In view of the fact that my headquarters are in Madras and that part of my time is subsidized by the Government of Madras, I shall approach the general subject of physical work in India by reference to certain definite developments in the physical work of that province. On my arrival in India, five years ago, I found that all school "drill" was entrusted to thoroughly incompetent, uneducated class of men, mostly retired sepoys, and subsequent investigations in other provinces show this practice to have been quite generally followed throughout the country. To effect a general reform in Madras, therefore, it was necessary, first of all, to reorganize the training centres and I quote from my last annual report to the Government of Madras, to indicate the nature of the improvements effected.

"The ten training centres for gymnastic instructors, most of them in charge of aged or untrained teachers, have been reduced to four and these placed in-charge of picked and specially trained experts. The difficult task of standardizing all physical work in the Presidency has been accomplished by the following methods:—

1. The introduction of a standard text-book of physical activities as the official text-book for all Indian schools in the Presidency. This was written by the adviser especially for the Education

Department and contains a carefully worked out syllabus of the best indigenous and foreign exercises adapted for use in Indian schools. The emphasis was placed on the necessity for making the drill period varied, recreational, and therefore attractive and to this end methods for conducting competitive group contests, organizing physical displays and the like, were carefully outlined.

2. The appointment of three physical inspectors working directly under the adviser for the purpose of assisting him in the work of inspection and giving demonstrations of model drill procedure in the schools. Each of these inspectors was appointed to a specific area and favourable reports of constructive work already accomplished have justified the wisdom of this step. These men have been associated with the adviser for a long period and are thoroughly trained in the best methods of improving the physical work based on the new text-book. The practice of temporarily engaging sergeants to inspect drill has now been abandoned since it was felt that a military standard was unsuitable for boys who needed recreation more than machine-like precision of movement.
3. The conduct of a special six weeks' training class for gymnastic instructors in Madras. These instructors, recommended for training by the adviser who enlisted the co-operation of school inspectors in making a wise and representative selection, came to Madras from every corner of the Presidency. The course followed closely the lines laid down in the new text-book and by virtue of downright hard physical work, the adviser feels satisfied that these trained men are now in a position to make a vital contribution in the schools where they are employed.

In connection with this class an interesting experiment in dietetics was made on a selected number of pupils. It was found at the beginning that the majority of students would turn up for the gruelling three hours physical work after eating only a small piece of bread with a cup of weak "coffee". It was not surprising therefore, that these men found the work too exhausting until they were made to eat (under personal supervision) a more substantial meal. Those men especially, who substituted ragi for part of their rice diet, showed the greatest improvement in weight, vitality and endurance, thus proving that insufficient food, weak in nitrogenous material, is responsible for much of the low stamina characteristic of Indians in this part of the country.

Similar tours to those reported last year, as well as lecture and demonstration courses to the L. T. students at Saidapet and Rajahmundry were again undertaken this year.

Very similar work has been done by H. G. Beall, our Physical Director in the Hyderabad State under great difficulties. Not only are the people of that State very conservative in their attitude towards play, but the Education Department has been extremely cautious about sanctioning new proposals for the extension of improved physical educational measures in the schools. Mr. Beall has now organized an Inter-Schools Athletic Association for the British Administered Areas, joined by all fourteen schools, which represents the first attempt in the State to bring the schools together in this way. The Government Schools of Hyderabad are now discussing a similar organization and if successfully projected into the districts, this State will have the best organized system of Inter School Athletics in India. Mr. Beall has also made a valuable contribution by filing results of physical efficiency tests held among all the school-boys of the State, thus encouraging each boy to aim at a higher standard of physical vitality and strength. He has personally inspected 56 different schools in the State, has trained large groups of gymnastic instructors in improved methods, has personally conducted the physical training of the students' teachers of the

Government Normal School and has finally succeeded in opening the first public play-ground under the supervision of a trained play director.

At Lahore, Mr. E. C. Earl has been conducting several large classes of gymnastic instructors sent to Lahore from all over the Punjab at Government expense. I was able to inspect one of these classes in person and was impressed by the superior build, intelligence and greater physical aptitude of the Punjabi. The Director of Public Instruction of the province has been very keen about improving the physical training of boys in the elementary schools and a syllabus of attractive vocational exercises, prepared by Mr. Earl with special reference to Indian conditions and translated into Urdu, is now in the press. Mr. Earl too, has inspected many schools and organized athletics on a sound basis.

At Delhi, the Young Men's Christian Association, is handicapped by the lack of a building, but I was glad to learn during my visit there, last November, that the Municipality had given the Association the use of a large plot of ground in Queen's Park, opposite the station, on which a club house is now being erected and where tennis courts and other play facilities will be supervised by an Indian physical director.

At Lucknow and Allahabad, the schools are in great need of a physical director to improve the unsatisfactory conditions now existing in the physical education provided for school boys. As stated elsewhere, a man recruited from Allahabad is now being trained in Madras as a Young Men's Christian Association Physical Director and it is hoped that he can extend his services to some of the schools in the city.

We must frankly confess that the situation at Bombay and Calcutta is most unsatisfactory at the present time. A European physical director had been appointed for Bombay last February—he actually arrived in Bombay, but being a specialist in indoor corrective exercises, he could not adapt himself to the totally different conditions in the Orient and returned almost immediately. At Calcutta, an American had been appointed to succeed Dr. Segard, but his wife's illness interfered with his plans. We are confident, however, of being able to appoint a competent man for the important post at Calcutta within the next few months and a man for Bombay a little later.

At Benares, we believe there exists a strong case for an attractive supervised play-ground near the congested section of the city. There are several parks in the neighbourhood, but since these consist of bare grounds offering no facilities for recreation and lacking even benches, they are almost totally neglected.

In Burma, our physical director, with headquarters at Rangoon, is gradually covering the whole Province by systematic inspections of schools, training of gymnastic instructors and the organization of athletics and games tournaments.

In Colombo, Mr. Cammack, the physical director returns from furlough in a few months and with the help of an Indian assistant, now undergoing training in Madras, and who will be related to the modern gymnasium incorporated in the new Young Men's Christian Association building, a notable advance is bound to manifest itself in Ceylon during this year.

It was a source of much satisfaction to me to note that the publicity given to the misuse of dangerous drugs on the part of students, as reported last year, has opened the eyes of many unsuspecting youths to the danger involved in such a course. The Madras Government, which addressed me further on the subject, has published the findings through the Publicity Bureau, which incorporated this information in a widely-circulated pamphlet entitled "Health of Students."

As indicated in my last annual report, the National Council of Young Men's Christian Association, had decided to open a training centre for Young Men's Christian Association, physical directors recruited from all parts of India, at Madras. We had hoped to recruit at least ten candidates for this course, but the difficulty of persuading educated and ambitious young men that a physical director is something quite different from an ordinary gymnastic instructor, reduced the net result to only five men who are now undergoing the course. These

men come from Allahabad, Bengal, Cochin, Madras and Travancore, respectively. Under Mr. Buck's able direction, we hope to make such a striking demonstration of successful leadership through these high-grade trained men, that there will be no difficulty in future of recruiting the best kind of men for this important work.

In this connection, I beg to direct your attention to the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission as found in Volume IV pages 449—453, where, *inter alia*, they recommend that "these (*viz.*, health) arrangements should be placed in the charge of a Director of Physical Education who should have the assistance of a skilled staff and himself rank with the professors of the University." To give practical effect to this proposal would require the establishment of a central training school for physical directors, where a thorough course of at least two years' duration, leading to a degree of Bachelor of Physical Education, would be given. One such training school for the whole of India, if centrally located, would be in a position to invite candidates from all the Provinces and Native States. Given the right kind of staff and equipment, we submit that men taking this course would be in a position to render a vital contribution to the schools of India. The organization would, in effect, approximate that responsible for the health of school children in the London County Schools. Several Provinces have already inaugurated a system of medical inspection for school children, but the mere diagnosis of weakness and disease would do little to improve the physique of school children unless practical remedies could be applied through a continuous physical educational programme led by men trained as above suggested.

Great care would have to be exercised in recruiting men for this course: to educational qualifications representing at least the passed intermediate standard, should be added personal health and vigour, initiative, natural athletic ability and strong character. The syllabus should provide careful courses in physiology and hygiene, the latter with special reference to Indian conditions, sanitation, especially of schools, anthropometry, corrective and remedial exercises, playcraft, athletic organization, methods of conducting tournaments, sports, physical efficiency tests and group contests and the like. The school should have a well-equipped athletic field attached to it and be located in one of the larger cities, so that candidates could obtain practical experience by working in the neighbouring schools under supervision.

In as much as the Young Men's Christian Association has already pioneered a physical education movement in the country, though ridiculously inadequate to meet the overwhelming need, and has at its disposal trained experts to give effect to a training scheme as outlined above, we feel very strongly that some co-operative reapproachment between the Education Department of the Government of India and the Young Men's Christian Association would result in great mutual benefit to both. As indicated above, the Young Men's Christian Association feels that Indian physical directors must be thoroughly trained in large numbers to lead a Christian recreational programme in its local Associations. It could not therefore, devote the entire resources of personnel and equipment of its physical department exclusively to Government service. On the other hand, the enlargement of our central training school for physical directors, so as to include candidates looking forward to Government service as physical directors in schools and colleges, would benefit the Government by placing at its disposal the trained leadership of Young Men's Christian Association experts, while the Association would then presume to expect substantial help from the Government in the establishment of a well-equipped training centre. Moreover, there would be nothing in the syllabus or management of the school that could be even remotely construed as a violation of the Government policy of religious neutrality.

Mr. Elwood S. Brown, recently Director of the Inter-Allied Games at Paris and now the International Young Men's Christian Association Physical Director, has just paid a visit to India, with a view of promoting a "play for everybody" programme around the world. It was felt by the officials of the International Olympic Committee that the last Olympic Games illustrated rather forcibly the potential evil of highly specialized competition, when the selection of competitors is based on artificial standards of personal athletic

reputation. It was felt that the athletes from any given country would only then be truly representative, if the selection was based on a nation-wide play movement involving the masses. The poor showing made by Indian athletes is a case in point. These men were artificially chosen from a small constituency, were inadequately trained and the selection made much too hastily. The Olympic Committee, realizing these defects which would tend eventually to undermine the original high purpose for which the classic Olympics were revived, has asked the Young Men's Christian Association through its world-wide force of physical experts to undertake the reforms necessary to make the Olympic Games hereafter take the form of a friendly international contest by athletes that really represent the nations. I have raised this point because I believe the solution for India lies in the development of a corps of trained Indian physical educationists working, first of all, through the schools. Since this policy is, at the same time, consistent with the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission, I would respectfully urge the Education Department of the Government of India to consider the proposal to co-operate with the Young Men's Christian Association in this direction as outlined above.

While the exact details of the syllabus, method of recruitment, status and pay of successful candidates etc., have not been defined, we would request a statement of opinion on the general scheme, following which, we should be glad to submit a careful plan, looking to the early establishment of an all-India Physical Directors' Training School, for your approval and early ratification.

In submitting the above report,

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

ARTHUR G. NOEHREN.

Dated,

From—The Adviser to Government on Physical Education, Madras University Students' Club, Broadway, Madras,

To—The Director of Public Instruction, Old College, Cathedral Post, Madras.

With reference to the Gymnastic Instructors' Certificate Examination conducted during the month of December 1920, at the four training centres, I have the honour to report that these were conducted by the Adviser with the Inspectors of those circles in which the training centres were located. The total number of candidates appearing at all four centres was 131, of whom 8 qualified for the first class, 98 for the second class and 25 failed as shown in detail below:—

	No. Appearing.	First class.	Second.	Failed.
Guntur	56	3	43	10
Saidapet	30	2	18	10
Calicut	23	1	20	2
Palamcottah	22	2	17	3
Total	131	8	98	25

The character of the work done at the four re-organized training centres during the year under review marks a most notable advance over anything accomplished in the past. The Adviser feels satisfied that the gymnastic instructors who have passed the course are well-qualified to organize a programme of attractive, health-promoting physical activities in any school to which they are appointed. The examination included a searching individual examination of the candidates' detailed knowledge of the new text-book, including not only the drill syllabus, but methods of organizing attractive play competition as part of the regular drill period. And by way of illustrating some very valuable bye-products of the year's rigorous training, attention is directed to the accompanying illustration* of the training class at Guntur.

Not printed.

In pleasing contrast to the low standard of health and vitality that characterized the gymnastic instructors of the past, it will be noted that, with very few exceptions, all these men are robust, muscular and superbly healthy. Every man in the class had gained in weight and strength, thus justifying the presumption that any school-boy following a similar course of exercise, diet and right living in general, would benefit in the same way. We submit that this demonstration of the valuable results following a proper, sane physical training course should interest not only the Educational Department, but all agencies working for the physical amelioration of the masses. It is unfortunate that so many of our gymnastic instructors, and especially those in Government service, are inadequately trained, weak and deficient in the ability to lead. In the future a more consistent criterion of fitness for Government service should be followed; robust health, initiative and accurate knowledge of the new text-book should be the determining factors affecting a gymnastic instructor's appointment to a Government post. Such appointments therefore, should be made only in consultation with the Physical Adviser and the ultimate aim should be to rid the department of all weak, passive or inefficient men.

The Adviser would emphasize again as strongly as possible, the absolute necessity for providing at least two, and wherever possible three, exercise periods per week. One period a week is quite futile and schools at present providing only one such opportunity might just as well dispense with their physical work altogether. This does not necessarily mean that each period should last a full hour. With the new methods a half hour period can be made very effective and a simple re-arrangement of the schedule would enable even the "one period" school to comply with a proper standard without engaging additional gymnastic instructors.

What has been said of Guntur, was true also of Calicut and Palamcottah where the candidates spent an average of five hours daily in practice during the whole of the nine months' course. It is true that the enthusiasm of some of the candidates led them into errors of judgment as for instance a certain batch who memorized the text-book verbatim including the "Word to Headmasters" and the complicated reference table on page 71. No special mention is made of the work done at Saidapet; the gymnastic instructor retires early next year and it should be the aim of the Department to place a strong man in that responsible post and make Saidapet, by reason of its ideal location and proximity to the capital, at least as strong as the other three centres. The boys from the Reformatory School, Chingleput, especially distinguished themselves, due largely to the help rendered by one of the physical inspectors who spent a month training them. But the special concession granted this year to candidates trained in other institutions than those officially recognized, should be discontinued henceforth; practically every one of those men failed.

The experiment made this year of introducing a large number of the more attractive indigenous exercises into the syllabus has proved conspicuously successful and has added a pleasing and consistent touch to the drill prescribed for Indian schools, *vide* the snap-shots* of the "turning dundahl".

*Not Printed.

The improvement effected in the physical department of secondary and high schools leads naturally to a consideration of the problem of physical education in colleges, training schools and the like. It is obvious that a student reading for one of the higher degrees is subjected to a severe physical strain calculated to lower his vitality unless compensated for by careful provision for his physical welfare. It is true that the Department maintains a drill master at most colleges, but it is equally true that the response given by students to this thoroughly inefficient leadership is meagre and unsatisfactory. It is our conviction that this situation will never improve so long as uneducated men of poor training and resources are solely responsible for this important department. We would make strong recommendation therefore, that a body of carefully selected men of intermediate standard at least, be recruited by the Government for the "physical directorship" of colleges, training schools and possibly some of the larger Government high schools. Such men should be made to undergo a special course in physical education lasting at least two years and that their status, if such a course is successfully passed, be

that of the graduate L. T. Such a course should include careful training in the organization of tournaments and athletics in general, the ability to provide physical recreation and exercise for every student in the college, physiology, hygiene, school sanitation, methods of conducting physical efficiency tests and group contests and the like. Moreover, the appointment of such college physical directors would be right in line with the recommendations on the subject made by the Calcutta University Commission. Since the adviser is proceeding on long leave shortly, it might be well to postpone the actual launching of such a scheme until his return, but should the Educational Department be pleased to consider this proposal favourably, the adviser might work out all the details of the course while on furlough and submit it for early sanction directly on his return in July 1922.

SYNOPSIS OF FIVE YEARS' WORK FOR THE HYDERABAD GOVERNMENT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, NOVEMBER 1915—OCTOBER 1920.

I.—Visited and inspected schools: (*vide appendix.*)

GOVERNMENT.		Schools.	Inspections.
In Hyderabad Balda	.	9	41
In Districts	.	27	29
		36	70
AIDED AND RECOGNIZED.			
In Hyderabad Balda	.	15	16
In Districts	.	5	5
		20	21
Total	.	56	91

TRAVELLED ON SCHOOL PHYSICAL TRAINING BUSINESS.

	MILES.	
	By road.	By rail.
In 1915	44	...
1916	842	688
1917	602	276
1918	829	...
1919	582	...
1920	1,049	174
Total	3,948	1,138

Nature of the inspections.—Each school was inspected as to:—

School compounds.—cleanliness and sanitation.

Latrines.—Situation, construction, accommodation per school strength, cleanliness, drainage, times of cleaning, disinfection.

School building.—Situation, adaptability for school purposes, size and overcrowding; cleanliness of floors, walls, etc., repairs.

Class-rooms.—Overcrowding, seating arrangement as regards light and teaching; kind and sufficiency of desks and seats, blackboards; light and ventilation.

Hours of work.—And length of class periods.

Physical training.—Drill schedules; ability and work of drill masters; gymnasium or drill space; apparatus on hand and needed, play space; games played; hours for play; supervision and control of play; games fees; games supplies.

Full reports were submitted to the Director of Public Instruction on all these points and recommendations made both to Government and to the Headmaster.

II.—Needs of schools as noted in Inspection Reports.

1. *Adequate space and apparatus* for exercise and games.
2. *More class rooms*.—Many schools have two, three, four and even six classes studying in one room.
3. *Larger class rooms*.—Overcrowding is very prevalent.
4. *Better light and ventilation*.
5. *Correct seating* of pupils as regards light.
6. *Hygienic desks and seats*—with backs (drawing and writing done on floor or knees).
7. *More attention to cleanliness of latrines* and more latrine accommodation.
8. *Sufficient desks and seats* for all (three or four boys at one dual desk).
9. *Better drill time-tables*.
10. *More supervision of after school play periods*.
11. *Teaching of Hygiene* and sanitation to High and Middle schools.
12. *Teaching of "First Aid to the injured"* to High and Middle schools.

III.—Drill Masters.

1. *Course of training* for drill masters of Balda schools; classes conducted in 1916 and 1917 for one and four months, respectively, and examination given, by Chief Inspector of Physical Education.
2. *Frequent visits* to schools to check up the working of drill masters.
3. *Appointing* of drill masters to schools.
4. *Examining* in drill, gymnastics and teaching, of applicants for drill masters posts—30 applicants.
5. *Plans and proposals* for training district drill masters; appointment of District Inspectors; regrading and enlisting better men.

IV. Work in Government Normal School, Hyderabad.

1. *Chief Inspector of Physical Education* personally conducted the physical training of the student teachers of the Government Normal School, Hyderabad, during all of 1917.
2. *New examination* in drill, gymnastics, games athletics and teaching, prepared for the Normal School final year men and conducted by the Chief Inspector of Physical Education in 1916, 1918, 1919 and 1920.
3. *Course of twenty-five lectures* on Physical Education prepared and delivered to Normal School final year students through an interpreter in 1917. A written examination on the same prepared and corrected by Chief Inspector of Physical Education.
4. *Examined physically and medically* all the Normal school students in 1918; total 182 men.
5. *Equipped and set up* complete set of gymnastic games and athletic apparatus.
6. *Prepared a year's "days order"* in physical work for the drill master.
7. *Instituted annual sportsday*; prepared programme, laid out track, etc., and conducted the first meet in 1918. Inter-class competition for Director of Public Instruction's Shield.
8. *Frequent inspections* of physical classes.

V.—General proposals made to Government, adopted and carried out.

1. *Tentative programme* for Physical Education in schools submitted in 1915.
2. *Three years' Policy* submitted in 1916.

3. *To supersede old system of drill* by modern educational physical training in 1916.
4. *Adoption of new text-book of drill*, and copies supplied to each middle, high and Normal school, in 1917.
5. *Scale for supply of gymnastic equipment* for primary, middle and high schools.
6. *Standard plans for gymnasias* for primary, middle and high schools.
7. *Standard plans for latrines* for schools.
8. *Blank form for medical and physical examination* of individuals.
9. *Blank form for registration of drill masters*.
10. *Set of three games hand-books* supplied to each high and middle school and Inspectors in 1919.

VI.—Proposals made to Government but not sanctioned.

1. *Creation of posts of District Inspectors of Physical Education*.
2. *Training class in modern methods* for drill masters of District schools.
3. *Scheme for regarding the drill masters with higher pay* for educationally qualified and better trained men.
4. *Providing each middle and high school with a gymnasium building* according to the standard plan adopted; especially needed for Government Normal School, Hyderabad.
5. *Supply of hygienic desks and seats* for all schools.
6. *Recommendations for adoption of a text-book on hygiene* and making its study compulsory for high schools.
7. *Establishment of post of Medical Examiner* for the schools.

VII.—Inter-School Athletics.

1. *Proposed organization of an Association* in 1916.
2. *Organized and conducted department*.
 - (a) Sports meet in December 1919.
 - (b) Foot-ball tournament in 1920.
 - (c) Hockey tournament in 1920.
3. *Drafted plan for State wide inter-school athletic sports organization*.
4. *Drafted constitution of the Hyderabad Inter-schools Athletic Association*.
5. *Organized Secunderabad Inter-schools Athletic Association* in 1919 and directed it.
 - (a) Three foot-ball tournaments.
 - (b) Athletic Sports Meet.
 - (c) Physical Efficiency Test.

VIII.—Routine work.

1. *Allotment of gymnastic apparatus* to schools each year out of annual grant.
2. *Sanctioning of repairs* to apparatus for each school.
3. *Sanctioning grant for games and sports apparatus* to each school.
4. *Appointing of drill masters* to schools.
5. *Examining in drill and gymnastics* of applicants for drill master posts—30 applicants.
6. *Review of books on physical training*.
7. *Instructing sports supply firms* on improved manufacture of apparatus.
8. *Correspondence with the Director of Public Instruction, with Inspectors and with schools*.

192

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 941A From the Govt. of India, No. 506, dated 31.3.1921

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No. 696, dated 2.5 1921

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