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[Despatch Abstract.]

Education - Provincial Advisory Board of Edn - Additional members to advise on matters relating to Physical Education - Appointed.

Back Papers.

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Further Papers.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

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Secretary, E. & P.H.

Please see herewith the speeches delivered in the Provincial Physical Education Conference. The Department can go through them and put up suggestions if any that may be accepted.

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H.M. Education.

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Madras Provincial Physical Education Association

Hon. Secretary
Dr. G. F. Andrews, M.A., Ph.D., (Col.)
Chief Inspector of Physical Education,
Nungumbakkam, Madras.

Hon. Treasurer
Sri P. Dorai Kannoo, M.A., L.T.,
Headmaster,
Chintadripet High School, Madras.

President
Rao Bahadur Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu,
B. Com., M.A., Ph. D., Bar-at-law
Principal, Pachaiyappa's College,
Chetpet, Madras.

Nungambakkam, Madras-6.
Dated 14th February '47.

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith copies of the Presidential and Welcome Addresses of to-day's Physical Education Conference which is to be opened at 4 P.M. at the Christian College School, Linga Chetty Street, G.T.Madras.

Your sincerely,

GFAndrews

HONORARY SECRETARY.

Hon.Mr.T.S.Avinashilingam Chettiar,
Minister for Education,
Government of Madras.

Received on the 17th inst
at 4.50 p.m. at office.
P.C.
17/2.

NINTH PROVINCIAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

MADRAS PROVINCIAL
PHYSICAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

AT THE

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE SCHOOL,

On the 14th, 15th and 16th February 1947.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

BY

T. SUNDAR RAO NAIDU Esq., B.A., B.L.,
WORSHIPFUL MAYOR,
CORPORATION OF MADRAS

CHAIRMAN OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I must at the outset express my gratitude to the organisers for the honour done to me in inviting me to preside over the deliberations of this great and formative Conference and thus giving me an opportunity of meeting you and sharing your thoughts in the various matters you are likely to discuss in this Conference. The last Conference was presided over by that great pioneer and leader of the Physical Education Movement in India, the late Mr. H. C. Buck to whom the public of Madras owe a deep debt of gratitude for the great and yeoman services rendered by him for the cause of Physical Education in Madras, and whose loss is still greatly felt by us. These Conferences were used to be presided over by such leaders of your Movement, Vice-Chancellors, Government and State Administrators and eminent educationists. This year I have been chosen as your President. I can have no claims to this high honour except for the fact that I have taken an active part in the Boy Scout Movement in the City and that I am the Mayor of the Corporation of Madras which is taking keen and abundant interest in the upkeep and development of physical strength and health of tens of thousands of young children studying in the Corporation Schools under its control.

Physical and Health Education has got a great part to play hereafter especially in Post-War India when she is on the road to Independence. This need was greatly accentuated by the terrible conditions into which the world has been plunged during the recent global War. War spread panic, worry and anxiety among the civilian population. Towns and villages were bombarded in the Eastern Frontier of India. Evacuation, mobilisation of military naval forces, industry and civil defence changed the daily life of the individual and their repurcussions are even now felt. At such a time nothing but the organised programme of physical education will maintain the morale of the nation. Since the war started there was a demand for a higher standard of health and physical education for all. It was found in many cases that physical condition was so poor that they could not pass the army tests for physical fitness and even some of those who passed their medical examination found themselves quite unfit for the vigorous life of a soldier. Only by graduated exercises can a weak individual develop into a more vigorous man. Even after the War conditions have not improved in India. Everywhere there is communal or communist upheaval. The need for physical education is thus intensified when India is planning to be an independent country and be prepared to face any aggressor whosoever it may be.

Physical education in common with other phases and activities of life is shaped by the changes that take place in society. If physical education in India is to be a force for good, it must take cognizance of these changes. In India as elsewhere it must seek to help persons to adjust successfully to the social group in which we live. To achieve this, the teachers of physical education must plan and adjust their programmes to meet the needs of the individuals and the society in which we live. Physical Education may help to bring about desirable changes in the lives of the pupils by developing health and vitality through wholesome vigorous physical activity, by providing opportunities for the expression of many natural interests, urges, desires and instincts—the opportunities for bringing together all classes and communities of people in recreational activities and thereby help to build a *United India.*

We have a rich and hoary tradition in physical education in India. Asans, Wrestling and Archery have been practised in India for centuries. The Indians of old lived a life in which adequate physical growth and development were the normal outcomes of a natural life. Even in our religious worship we have a regular drill. Take for instance, Pranayama, ordinary namaskaram and Suryanamaskaram. The Yogic exercises are excellent keep-fit exercises for all ages and sexes and they have a place in our pyhsical education programme. Two decades ago the villagers had a regular exercise. Even for a bath they would walk a long distance to a tank or lake though they might have water facilities at home, wash their clothes and take their bath, including women. They never used to get cold which has become a regular feature to-day even when in majority of the houses, they are having hot-water bath.

Our long association with the British people, British Sports and Games have established themselves in India. We have been introduced to the competitive games of football, cricket, hockey, tennis, golf and track and field athletics, boating, swimming, etc. These games have become very popular throughout the country and have come to stay in India. India stands first in the world in Hockey and also in Golf and she is making rapid strides in Cricket. These games have their exercise and health value. They provide opportunities for all classes and communities of people to come together for recreation. They promote team work and spirit, co-operation, fair-play and a feeling of comradeship and *espirit de corps.* They develop the qualities of leadership. It requires great tact and presence of mind for the captain to decide the toss according to the circumstances. Unfortunately Madras is lagging behind in Sports, and is gradually getting out of the picture. I beseech all the leaders of Sports to make strenuous efforts to see that Madras comes up to the standard.

Physical Education, in conformity with general education is part of the process of providing the environment, the facilities and the guidance to enable the individual to develop his capacities in a normal rational way. The purpose of physical education is to make children physically fit now and physically fit later when they become men and women and to establish a stable, enlightened citizenship, capable of performing satisfactorily the social, vocational and moral obligations encumbent upon citizens. As Sachivothama Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer once said, "the object of education and the aim of the educationist should be to bring into existence not only diligent students, who could pass examinations and do well in academic matters, but students who would be disciplined and strong of body and mind. If education is to serve its purpose aright, it must proceed on these lines, stressing physical education first and foremost." I agree with his suggestion that certain standards of physical fitness must be set up and our schools must

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become places where health must be assured and all those conditions which bring about ill-health completely eliminated.

Though India has a rich heritage of Physical Education and Recreation activities, both indigenous and western suitable for the whole continent of India, both urban and rural, for men and women and for the young and old, she has not made much use of them. There has been no attempt as yet to promote Physical Education and Recreatton as national, nation-building activities as is done in England, the U. S. S. R. and the United States of America. In the field of Scientific Physical Education, America stands foremost and it has influenced practically the whole world. This influence has been widened and maintained by the Y. M. C. As and Y. W. C. As. We are glad to note that Physical Education, as we know it in the modern sense of the term was first introduced and made compulsory in 1929 in the Madras University, which example was followed by other Universities.

As pointed out in the Sargent's Report, the Physical education in India like the medical service has received more attention in the secondary than the primary stage. The physical activity that the child needs biologically for his growth and development at this stage is completely neglected. This fundamental biologic need is completely forgotten. All children should receive physical training, though the form it takes may be modified in individual cases in the light of medical advice. In addition to the more formal exercises physical training should include organised games and other useful forms of corporate society. The development of health consciousness through corporate activities such as Junior Red Cross, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, the Hindusthan Scouts, the Bratachari movement, which emphasise physical fitness, social service, nature study crafts, camp life and other healthful activities, is of the utmost importance, and should find its place in the life of every school alongside academic teaching. At least one period a week should be set apart for some corporate activity for all pupils, in addition to the time allotted to physical training and games.

Coming to physical education of girls and women, the education of girls lags woefully behind that of boys, not only in the class-room but also in Physical Education. The girl needs physical education just as the boy. But the activities for the girl should be suitable for her age and sex. The greatest importance should be attached to a proper system of physical training being evolved for them. In training a boy you train an individual, but in training a girl you train a family. Physical Education for women after the age of twenty is very much neglected in India. The women of olden days, though illiterate, had their own exercise, by going to the tank or lake for washing clothes, and vessels and taking baths and attending to domestic duties such as grinding, husking, etc., which are now being done by machine. So, during their school and college career, the girls must be taught games and exercises which they could continue in later life. Games like badminton, activities like walking, skipping, swimming, etc., can be practised throughout life. Keep-fit exercises also should be taken regularly.

There must be recreation centres throughout for industrial labourers, for recreation acts as a tonic. The rich and the poor, the factory worker and the clerk, the students and the teachers all need Recreation. It is required by those who work all day because the purpose of Recreation is to recreate. It is also required by those for whom leisure is a problem and a boredom because leisure can be profitably spent in Recreation. It is a commendable thing that the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills have a comprehensive scheme of recreation through clubs, as well as through community-recreation centres organised at the Mills' villages under a trained leader. To some extent, the recreation centres will mitigate the labour unrest. The Corporation of Madras has constructed two Stadiums within a record time, one in People's Park and the other at Egmore near the Railway Station. The public may utilise them to the maximum advantage. Now that war is over and the slit trenches obstructing the various parks and playgrounds have been demolished, the public can expect from the Corporation more decent playgrounds maintained properly to cater to the modern needs.

The physical educational activities should be continued even in Colleges. The University Training Corps is made optional. It

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A should be made compulsory. There should be at least two periods
B in a week for the regular exercises and one period for the corporate
activities. The production of satisfactory results from the system
of compulsory physical education requires efficiency on the part of
the instructing staff and proper administrative organisation. The
C Government should give aid to all physical cultural centres and
mandals and encourage trained people by raising their status and
pay.

Now I request you to proceed with your deliberations.

Ananda Press, Madras—Q.H.M.S. 12—750 Copies.

Ninth Provincial Physical Education Conference

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Madras Provincial Physical Education Association

AT THE

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE SCHOOL

on the 14th, 15th and 16th February 1947

WELCOME ADDRESS

BY

Rao Bahadur Dr. B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu,
B.Com., M.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law
President, Madras Provincial Physical Education Association
and
Chairman, Reception Committee,
Ninth Provincial Physical Education Conference.

Hon. Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar, Ladies and Gentlemen,

THIS is the first occasion after the cessation of hostilities that physical educators from far and near are assembled to confer together and to bring their experiences to bear on furthering progress of health and physical education. The presence with us to-day of the Hon. Mr. T. Avinashilingam Chettiar, Minister for Education, Government of Madras who is to open the Conference, of T. Sundar Rau Naidu, Esq., Worshipful Mayor, Corporation of Madras, who will preside over the Conference and of Dr. S. R. U. Savoor, Director of Public Instruction, Madras who will declare the Exhibition open, augurs well for this Conference. The support of so many distinguished educationists and physical educators from this province and from sister provinces and states who are here to take part in the Conference prognosticates sound deliberations and mature judgment. It is my duty and privilege as President of the Madras Provincial Physical Education Association and as Chairman of the Reception Committee of this the Ninth Provincial Physical Education Conference to extend to you all a hearty welcome and to wish you all a happy and pleasant stay here. We regret very much that due to food regulations it has not been possible for us to make comfortable arrangements for your boarding, but we trust that the arrangements we have been able to make will be satisfactory and we pray that any shortcomings in this respect may be forgiven.

The Madras Provincial Physical Education Association has been in existence for over a decade, being first organised way back in 1932 in the historic city of Madura under the chairmanship of late Mr. H. C. Buck who was its President for a number of years. The objects of the Association as stated in the Articles of the Association are as follow :—

> "(*a*) To awaken and to promote a wide and intelligent interest in physical education.
>
> (*b*) To acquire and disseminate accurate information.

(*c*) To promote fellowship and to foster *Espirit-de-Corps* among all engaged in physical education work and others interested.

(*d*) To ascertain and carry out ways and means of improving the condition of those engaged in physical education.

(*e*) To advance the cause of scientific physical education among its members and the public by lectures, demonstrations, etc.

(*f*) To help Physical Educators in organising branches of the Association in the various districts of the Presidency.

These objects shall be attained among other means by holding annually the Provincial Physical Education Conference at such a time and place and in such manner as the Executive Committee shall decide."

Within the last few years District Physical Education Associations have been organised all over the Province and the Madras Provincial Physical Education Association has now on its rolls District Physical Education Associations, Schools, Colleges and Clubs as corporate members besides many an individual member. The Association organised Annual Physical Education Conferences and even ventured to publish a Journal of Health and Physical Education for a while. The outbreak of World War No. 2 caused a break in this work and after a lapse of about 5 years the Association has now been able to organise this Conference which is the Ninth.

With the cessation of hostilities we in India with the rest of the peoples of the world breathed a sigh of relief and hope, and hoped earnestly that with the victories of the Allied Armies we would also win the peace that will ensure the world freedom from fear, and the right to live without want, and to live the abundant life in fear of God and with love, friendship and trust.

Our hopes of a new world which will be free from the fears of aggression and exploitation and which would at the same time ensure for the peoples in all climes the same freedom that the Britishers or the Americans, for instance, enjoy to-day can only be realised by conceding to this country the supreme power of self-determination. However, I believe freedom to be a thing which cannot be imposed from without. In the international meetings since the War India's right to self-determination has been taken for granted and this country is assured of Allied co-operation in the efforts for advancement. Democracy is, however, a political ideal to which we can attain only through determination and assiduous self-effort. The more enlightened sections of our population have, indeed, for some time past proclaimed their firm faith in democratic ideals and advocated their practice in this country. We are not in this Conference directly concerned with these political questionings, but I may say that the ultimate purpose of all educational endeavour is the elevation of man through the development of human personality ; and this same high purpose is also definitely the end and aim of democracy. But the highest purpose of the democratic state, the greatest happiness of its subjects, can only be achieved through a body of intelligent and enlightened citizens. The citizen of a modern democracy needs most the power of reason. The more the capacity for independent thought is developed in the individual, the greater will be his willingness to hear all sides of a question. Reason develops and improves understanding, and where there is understanding, despite great diversity of opinions there can be agreement. The larger part of our society must yet be trained in the fundamentals of social living in order that they may achieve the capacity for toleration so essential to the protection and safeguard both of the individual's rights and liberties and of the interests and privileges of even the minorities of whom there are so many in this country. The democracy we seek to achieve in this land in the best interests of every one of its citizens must be based upon the sure foundation of the enlightened co-operation of all its citizens. In other words, our democracy must be based upon the strong foundation of an education system which will develop in the individual citizen the power of reason and understanding and the ability to exercise more and more these great human qualities which raise man above the level of the beast and exalt and ennoble the human race. The history of modern democracies will show that where the citizens have received the benefits of a humane and liberal education most, with due attention to physical education, education of the body and through the body, there, popular Governments have tended to become most successful. Not that the education of every citizen is a condition precedent to the establishment of democracy but that education is the certain foundation which the future of democracy is based, is all that I wish to emphasise.

The rapid march of events in India in recent times leave no doubt that we are on the threshold of complete independence. An Indian Republic is forecast, and it will not be long before citizenship of a free democratic country becomes our birthright and we are asked to shoulder the duties and responsibilities of citizenship in a larger measure. It is in this connection we have to remember one of the lessons of the war which is just over, namely that the majority of the people are physically unfit and do not have the stamina or physique or health or fitness to undertake the heavy work that will devolve on us. The numerous rejections during recruitment to the armed forces, the later lowering down of standards of physical fitness to permit of larger recruitment make it plain that though our armies—the Madrasi, the Punjabi and everyone—brought laurels to the country in actual warfare, yet as a nation we are very much below the average standards of physical fitness. Our expectation of life is less than half of those in the Western countries. It is with this background therefore that the theme of the Conference was decided upon as "National Physical Fitness." Marked attention should be focussed on the deplorable state of unfitness of the nation and progressive measures formulated and undertaken to stem the tide of deterioration in health and physique and the consequent disaster that is threatening and that will deter progress.

What is physical fitness? In the words of an American Physical Director "Fitness is that mark upon the body and soul of a man that can be recognised only by another which has its like. It is strength, endurance, organic vigour, agility, power, ability to relax, emotional stability, mental stability. It is not freedom from disease, knowing how to eat etc. Fitness is not golf, bowling, soap carving, volleyball, handball, patent medical programmes". And as Dr. Carrell says "the type of physical fitness that we need is a complex compound of physical and spiritual elements. For man refuses to be divided into separate compartments. Muscles, organs, nervous system and mind constitute a wholeness. They are not isolated unity. The strength, skill, speed and endurance of the body depend on the character as well as on the quantity and quality of the blood circulating through the muscles". I shall not dwell on this at any length because it will be fully discussed in the many papers that are to be presented later by eminent physical educators. It is abudantly clear however, that physical fitness involves the total body in its intimate relation to the mind and intellect, the heart and the emotions, attitudes and habits, social and moral setting and the spiritual values.

It may not be out of place if I were to invite your attention to some fundamentals that must be borne in mind while deliberating on problems of national physical fitness. In the first place the country's traditions should be borne in mind. History tells us that Indians were a hardy race, victorious in war, excelling in qualities which have inherent values in human society such as physical excellence, good health, courage, devotion to a good cause, and strength of resolution sufficient to resist the weakening forces of social existence. The indigenous systems of Vyayam and Recreation contributed not a little to make the race physically fit. We should not lose sight of this fact.

The ancients were physically fit beeause of another reason, namely their food. Science has advanced and we are aware of proteins, carbo-hydrates, fats, minerals, vitamins etc. Yet, I dare say our food stands no comparison to what our forefathers ate. There is need for a very thorough revolution in our food habits.

The value of open air life for physical fitness should not be underestimated. It is a matter for gratification that as the results of the representation of the Madras Provincial Physical Education Association, the Government of Madras have taken steps to see that open lands where available are reserved in villages and towns for the play and recreation of the public. But this is not enough. We should know how to use these reserved lands and also how to live in the open, how to hike and how to camp.

It is often said that physical fitness programmes do not appeal to the public because of their pre-occupation for the daily bread. While the economic needs of the people are not to be underrated for a moment, I believe the apathy of the people is due to this important reason namely that the desire to keep fit and the knowledge of how to do so has not been inplanted in or imparted to them from their childhood. Daily programmes of health and physical fitness activities are woefully lacking in our elementary and secondary schools and colleges, and an all pervading importance given to intellectual work and examinations. Physical fitness programmes have been shunted to the background. No wonder people are apathetic and evince no interest even to their own physical fitness!

It is high time we bestirred ourselves in this matter. Recently while addressing a Conference of Rural Recreation Organisers the Chief Inspector of Physical Education, Government of Madras, is reported to have made a strong plea for a Ministry of Recreation with a well organised Department of Recreation manned by qualified and experienced personnel on adequate salaries. The present popular ministry which has the well being of the masses as one of its chief concerns may well consider this suggestion and at least create a full fledged Department of Recreation without delay. The recreation programme of the prohibition scheme, under the guidance of Mr. Dixon is, I understand, doing great good to thousands and thousands of the rural folk in the prohibition districts. I have no doubt that play and recreation programmes sponsored by a Department solely created for organising, conducting and promoting such programmes for the entire public for their health and physical fitness will go much farther.

Once a Department of Recreation begins to function many private agencies which are new struggling for existence, but are bravely carrying on being convinced of their good work, will expand and extend their scope of activities. Others are likely to be established and there will be a net-work of physical culture clubs, institutes and associations. These may have to be recognised and registered and regulated by the Department of Recreation to ensure their working on sound and scientific lines.

One of the recent trends in our country is towards militarisation in physical education. Military type of training is considered sufficient or essential for physical fitness. But this, in my opinion, is the job of the National War Acadamy, the U.T.C. in Colleges and the proposed Junior Cadet Corps in schools. Physical fitness programmes for all should be the basis on which military preparedness should be secured. Military training has its own specific aim and only the physically fit can take up military training. We should have the masses of people physically fit from whom an army can be built up. This Conference may do well to give their considered opinion on this vital subject.

Health and physical fitness to the majority of people is freedom from disease and ability to get on in life. Positive health—bodily, mental, emotional, moral, social and spiritual—is not sufficiently understood. Our brethren in the medical profession are so much engrossed with disease in its hydra-headed forms that they have little time for the co-ordination of health giving play, recreation and physical exercise in the elimination of disease, which is after all the outward indication of internal maladjustments. In China it seems that the doctor is paid when his patients keep healthy, the payment stopping when the patient falls ill. We need closer co-operation of the medical profession in the physical fitness programmes.

A word or two regarding the physical education programmes in schools and colleges needs to be said. It is no exaggeration to say that the present-day programmes of physical education in schools and colleges are practically ineffective. Lack of facilities such as playgrounds, gymmasia and equipment, insufficient time for physical activities which is now 2 or 3 hours per week out of the 25 to 30 school hours, lip recognition of the contribution of a sound programme of physical education to education for citizenship, poverty stricken and hungry physical directors and physical education teachers overloaded with work because the necessary number of physical directors or physical education teachers are not available or are not trained in large numbers, inordinate emphasis on winning teams in games and sports for the sake of the cup or trophy, loose organisation of physical education programmes, apathetic and unsympathetic heads of institutions who look upon physical education activities as antagonistic to intellectual progress and achievement in examinations—these are conditions that need to be radically remedied. This is the responsibility of the popular Government. The recent questionnaire on the reorganisation of education contains questions regarding health and physical education and I have every confidence that the Hon'ble the Minister for Education will give serious attention to these problems and bring about revolutionary changes which will give health and physical education its rightful place in the educational scheme. At a conference of physical education in the Y. M. C. A. College of Physical Education, at which the Hon'ble Minister was present, he was pleased to state that the appointment of a Board of Physical Education to study such problems as the above and to advise the Minister on necessary action was being considered. The appointment of such a board is overdue and I appeal to the Minister to see that it is expeditiously appointed and made to function straightaway.

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In this connection I must say how very disappointing it is that the sorry plight of Physical Directors, Directresses and Physical Education Teachers in respect of emoluments and salaries has not been improved by the recent revision of scales of pay by Government. The Physical Directors, Directresses and the Physical Education Teachers deserve better treatment since their services in the cause of the health and physical fitness of the thousands and thousands of students who pass through their hands is a nation building service. The following are a few factors that need to be considered in the respect:

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1. The physical education teachers whether L. T. or Higher grade undergo an extra year of training for the physical education

work at much cost after they qualify for the L. T. degree or the secondary grade teachers' certificate.

2. The Physical Education Teacher is wholly responsible for the physical education programme for the entire student body of a school. He is practically next to the Headmaster in the school from the point of view of responsibility not only for physical education work but also for the discipline in the school. The Physical Education Teacher has also to represent the Headmaster when accompanying school teams for tournaments or competitions, and even in the District Athletic or Sports Associations.

3. The Physical education teacher has work both in the class-room and on the playground as a class-room-cum-physical education teacher. This necessitates his being suitably dressed for both types of work. He has to lay out money on athletic and sports kit, a heavy item of expenditure not incurred by the class-room teacher.

4. The hours of work of the physical education teacher require his attendance till late in the evening daily and very often in the early morning hours in contrast to the other class-room teachers who do not have to come early or stay on after school hours. This is in addition to his regular class-room teaching which requires his attendance during school hours also.

5. In the absence of specially attractive scales of pay, the pick of the sportsmen, who will be an influence for good on the pupils of a school if employed in schools, seek employment in the Police, Excise and such departments with better prospects and are lost to the Educational Department.

6. Physical Education teachers can rarely look forward to promotions since the cadre consists of teachers who are all in the same grade without any selection grade and since the physical education teachers being in a separate cadre by themselves are not eligible for the higher posts in the school assistants or inspectorate branch of the subordinate service.

7. Physical Education Teachers should keep up their personality, physical fitness and health to be effective workers.

Nourishing food is a necessity and nourishing food depends on the salary received.

8. While the ordinary class-room teacher can add to his income by taking up private tuition or by serving as examiner or assistant examiner in public examinations, this privilege is denied to the physical education teachers.

9. By virtue of his occupation a Physical Education Teacher is engaged in the evening hours in hard work. This is true also of holidays and even Sundays. As such he has no leisure for his personal recreation.

10. The Physical Education Teacher in the High School is to handle physical education work of the IV, V and VI forms. The teachers who are in charge of the subjects in the IV, V, VI forms are generally L. Ts. and the fact that the Physical Education Teacher is considered competent to handle the IV, V, VI forms in the physical education work, would place him on a par with the L. T. teachers. That the Government now require entries to be made by the physical education teachers in the S.S.L.C. of the students regarding health and physical education is another argument in favour of the consideration of the Physical Education Teacher as equal to the L. T.

The above is equally same of Physical Directors and Directresses in Colleges. As far back as in 1929, the Beasley Committee recommended that Physical Education Teachers with the secondary grade teachers' certificate be given a scale of pay of Rs. 45 to 70, and a correspondingly higher scale of pay to Physical Directors and Directresses. Is it too much to ask a 50% increase on this scale of pay considereing the present abnormally high cost of living? May I appeal to the Hon'ble Minister for Education and through him to the Cabinet to reconsider the scales of salary of the physical education personnel in schools and colleges? Government have been pleased to sanction much better scales of pay to Rural Recreation Officers who are now being trained even though their qualifications are not better than those of the Physical Education Teachers. I make a fervent appeal that justice should be done to

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these down-trodden members of the physical education profession also.

When one studies the advance made in the western countries, one is struck by the tremendous importance given to research. Researches in physical education have been and are being carried on continuously and changes for the better have been the result thereof. In India no research of any kind has been done in the field of games, sports and physical education and we have no means of assessing values and progress. No norms of growth measurements in terms of age, height, and weight are available, no achievement or performance standards in relation to growth have been set up, and there is no incentive to perseverance and progress as far as physical fitness or performance is concerned. It is high time that research work is undertaken if we are to improve programmes of physical fitness activities. Such research can be sponsored as in America by insurance companies, health clinics and even the state and will pay dividends in the health and longevity of people.

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Before I finish, may I remind the large number of Physical Directors, Physical Directresses and Physical Education Teachers assembled here of the great Gita exhortation—"Raise yourself by your own efforts"? It should be the endeavour of each one of you in your own way to so organise and conduct your work and produce results as to bring credit not only to yourselves, but also to your students, colleagues and to all concerned. I must confess to a sense of frustration in that the results of your work are not yet felt. You should be able to inculcate in your students a very high standard of orderliness, obedience and discipline, honesty and fairplay and all that is implied in the term 'Sportsmanship'. I have no doubt you are doing your best in spite of the many handicaps and the difficult situation in which you find yourselves. I ask you to do more. I beseech of you to see that none dare cast any reflection on you achievements. In this connection I can do no better than quote the sagacious words of Sir Cyril Norwood who said thus:—

> "Unless the teachers of the world can remodel and reinspire the education of the world, unless they can teach all

classes the beauty and merits of toleration by which I mean that they will be able to disagree with people without dishonouring them or compelling them—unless that is done, democracy will not work in this world and freedom will be lost. Events move extremely fast and those who have control of them can make them almost irresistible. The power to check and resist them lies in the schools. I know there is a long way to go for teachers in this country to become well enough, but do not be discouraged. *Go on steadily with your work and set your ideals very high because the future of the world depends on you.*"

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have endeavoured to place before you a few of the salient and most important topics that need your attention in this Conference. I may not have, I am sure I have not, exhausted everything. I pray and hope that the deliberations of this Conference may lay sure and lasting foundations for solid growth and rapid progress in the field of health and physical education, and that as the result thereof we may be enabled to contribute to the building up of a great nation, which India once was, and, God willing, will be again ere long. Once again I extend to you all a very hearty welcome and request the Hon'ble Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar to open the Conference.

Ananda Press, Madras—Q.H.M.S. 12—750 Copies.

28/

29/ 15 Edn–P.10
C1

Issue with encls.

21/

MT

Memo. No. 15317 C1/47-2 Edn. dt. 22.4.47.

Physical Education — Suggestions made in the Ninth Provl. Physical Edn. Conference, Madras.

—

The attention of the D.P.I. is invited to the Govt. Memo. No. 71182 C1/47-1 dt 18.12.46 on the ~~question of~~ suggestion for the organisation ~~creation~~ of a Dept. of Vyayam and Recreation and he is requested to expedite his reply thereto.

p1 CF LF II

Vide HM (Edn)'s orders on p 3 nf

2. The D.P.I. is requested to state whether ~~there are any proposals~~ he has any proposal under ~~his~~ consideration for the appointment of a Board of Physical Edn. His attention is, in this connection invited to para 2 of his letter No. 11552-E/46 dt 11.2.47.

Cp. Item 6 on p 2 nf

p. 5 of LF (C. 75462 C1/47)

P.T.O.

closed & put up in another file re: Starting a separate Govt. College of Phy. Edn.

30

3. An extract of a suggestion made in the Ninth Provl. Phy. Edn. Conference held at Madras is forwarded to the D.P.I. He is requested to examine the suggestion and to offer his remarks on it at an early date.

K on p 25 cf

pl. see item 8 on p 2 nf

15/4/47

16/4/47

19-4-47

21/4/47

To
The D.P.I.
(with end)

Extract of 'K' on p. 25 CF

Dcpd
21/4

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C.F. 30.

16

EDUCATION **DEPARTMENT.**

AS II
C1

Received 1-...-47 19 . *Registered* 19 .

Subject.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION - SUGGESTIONS MADE IN THE NINTH PROVINCIAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE, MADRAS.

55540

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

Rc. No. 804-E/47

Station MADRAS, *Dated the* 3rd July 1947.

From (Name) Sri D.S. Reddi, M.A. (Oxon), M.B.E.

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Education and Public Health Department.

Sir,

pp 29-30 ante Reference:- Government Memo No.15317-C1/47-2 Edn, dated 22.4.47.

*****

I have the honour to state that I am not in favour of the creation of a separate Department of Vyayam and Recreation which will include in its scope schools and Colleges. The existing control of the Department in regard to Physical Culture within schools and Colleges should continue solely in the hands of the Education Department. But, Government may constitute a separate Department for looking after Physical Education or Recreation Programme for adults and others who are not at school or College, should the present financial position permit it.

2. With reference to para 2 of the Government Memo, regarding the

P.T.O.

32

proposal for the appointment of a Board of Physical Education, I have not considered any proposal for the appointment of a Board of Physical Education. It was only incidentally referred to by me in para 2 of the Director's letter No.11552-E/46 dated 11.2.47 in view of the previous discussions of ~~my~~ the Hon'ble Minister at a meeting of the representatives of the Madras Provincial Physical Education Association, the Madras City Physical Education Association, and the Alumni Association of the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, convened at the Y.M.C.A. College to discuss certain problems of Physical Education.

put up in another file re: starting of a separate Govt college of Phy Edn.

3. As regards para 3 of the Memo, regarding the research in Physical Education, no organised research has been undertaken on this subject in this Province hitherto. In matters relating to growth and development in terms of height, weight and body development, we may depend for the present upon the results of the ~~resolutions~~ researches on this subject made in other countries, as hitherto. A research institute will be a costly undertaking involving considerable expenditure on the pay of research workers, establishment and other incidental charges and such a costly scheme may be beyond the present financial resources of our Province.

For Director of Public Instruction.

P.R.4/7.

Copy for file.

sd
4/7

33

Education and P.H. Department (B1). (33)

EDUCATION - Provincial Advisory Board of Education - Additional members to advise on matters relating to Physical Education - Appointed.

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pp31-32 cf.

From the Director of Public Instruction, R.C.No.804-E/47 dated the 3rd July 1947.

ORDER MS.NO. 1901 EDUCATION, dated 28/8/ 1947.

The Director of Public Instruction is informed that the Government have considered the suggestions made at the Ninth Provincial Physical Education Conference and that they have decided that there is no necessity for the creation of a separate department of Physical Education and a research institute in Physical Education.

2. ~~They also~~ The govt also consider that there is no need for the constitution of a Board of Physical Education and that it will be suffcient if a few experts in Physical Education are ~~added to~~ appointed as members of the Provincial Advisory Board of Education constituted under G.O.No.Ms.13 Edn. dated the 4th January 1947 so that they may ~~give~~ offer their ~~views~~ opinion on matters relating to Physical Education, as and when the subject comes for consideration before the

(h) 79-80

P.T.O.

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-2- 34

Board. The following are therefore appointed as additional members of the Provincial Advisory Board of Education:

(1) Dr. G.F. Andrews, Chief Inspector of Physical Education.

(2) Mr. P.M. Joseph, Principal, Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet.

(3) Miss. C.R. Ranganayaki, Physical Instructress, Government Muslim College for Women, Madras.

16-8-47

5

12/8/47

12/8/47

To

The D.P.I.

The members (by name)
through the D.P.I.
(with a copy of
G.O.13 Edn.
dated 4-1-47).

Three spare copies.

p.p 79-80

desp'd with enclosure

28-8-47

Telephone No. 88205.

The Y. M. C. A. College of Physical Education
SAIDAPET, MADRAS.

16 33

30th August, 1947.

To
The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department,
Governmt of Madras,
Fort St. George, Madras.

Sir,

70059

Thank you for your communication embodying G.O.Ms.No.1901 Education dated 28th August, 1947.

I shall be glad to serve on the Provincial Advisory Board of Education. If there is any literature on the work of the Board, this may please be sent to me.

Yours faithfully,
P. M. Joseph.
P.M. Joseph
Principal.

2

E & P H (B1) Dept.

Please see the letter from the Principal of the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Edn., Saidapet, on pl ante. There is no literature on the subject. May be filed with Go. No. 1901 Edn. d/ 28/8/47.

@/33-34 C

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2/9/47

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C.15317 C1/47. **PHYSICAL EDUCATION--Suggestions made in the Ninth Provincial Physical Education Conference, Madras.**

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p1 CF
pp 7-26 CF
p1 CF

Extract of the minute by The Hon'ble the Minister for Edn:-

"Please see herewith the speeches delivered in the Provl. Physical Education Conference. The Dept. may go through them and put up suggestions if any that may be accepted.

T.S.A.
21-2-47.

1. The main suggestions made in the speeches referred to above are as follows:-

A on p 9 CF 1. Stressing ~~the importance of~~ Phy. Edn. as a~~n~~ important subject in the school curriculum.
~~A on pp 11-12 CF~~ 2. Making the U.T.C., a compulsory training.
B on p 12 CF 3. Allotting more periods per week for Phy. Edn. activities.
C on p 12 CF 4. Payment of grant-in-aid to Physical Culture centres.
P on p 20 CF 5. Creation of a separate Dept. of Recreation.
M on p 22 CF 6. Appointment of a Board of Physical Education.
N on p 22 & 24 CF 7. Raising the status and scales of pay of Phy. Edn. staff.
K on p 25 CF 8. Facilities for research in Phy. Edn. activities.

2. **Items 1 and 3 above:** The importance of Physical Education has always been stressed in the curriculum of activities in the schools. A record of Physical Education and Phy. Fitness is included in the S.S.L.C. certificate. Further under the S.S.L.C., scheme, a minimum attendance of 75% of the total number of Phy. Education classes has been prescribed. The question of inclusion of Phy. Education as a subject in group "C" is engaging the attention of the Government. Please see para 2 A at page 5 of the questionnaire for Educational Re-organisation. In the circumstances it does not appear that any further action is called for on these suggestions. For orders.

Please see subsidiary rule 22 of the S.S.L.C Scheme - (not printed)

put up at ⓪

3. **Item 4 above:-** Grants-in-aid are being paid, even at present, ~~carried~~ to schools and colleges as also to voluntary institutions interested in Phy. Education ~~at present~~. No further action seems called for. For orders.

4. **Item 5 above :-** The present staff for the supervision of Phy. Education in this Province consists of one Chief-Inspector

of Physical Education, ~~4~~ 2 Regional Inspectors of Physical Education, and 1 Women Specialist in Phy. Education ~~and~~ with an Asst. to her. Under the Post War Scheme No. 36 it is proposed to appoint 14 Inspectors of Phy. Education and 8 Circle Inspectresses of Phy. Education.

Separate file - sent to Finance on 12/3/47.

5 ~~In connection with the question of~~ In order to implement the Scheme for Physical Development and Recreation of adults, H.M. (P.H. & M.) ~~raised the question of~~ has suggested, amongst other things, the creation of a department of Vyayam and Recreation, and the remarks of the D.P.I. has been invited on the suggestion. It does not therefore appear necessary that any action need be taken on this. For orders.

A on p 1 ref

6 **Item 6 on p.1. above:** The D.P.I. reported, in another connection, that the Hon'ble the Minister for Education ~~has stated~~ that he is considering the appointment of a Board of Physical Education, and that the appointment of such a Board will tend to accelerate the progress of Phy. Edn. [There is no information on this point in the Secretariat]. The D.P.I. may perhaps be consulted. For orders. ~~in view of the fact that he has stated that the appointment of such a Board will tend to accolorate the progress of Phy. Education.~~

papers [illegible] file

7 **Item 7 on p.1. above:** The scales of pay of Phy. Trg. Ins~~tr~~uctors and Ins~~tr~~uctresses have been raised recently, on the recommendation of the Salaries Sub-Committee, in G.O.No. 78 Fin. dated 6-2-1947. It has been suggested that it is very disappointing that the salaries of Phy. Education Staff have not been improved under the revised scales. However, it is doubtful whether any further increase in the scales would be possible, in the present circumstances. In this view no action seems called for. For orders.

Cp. N on p 22 of

8 **Item 8 on p.1. above:** The Director may be consulted.

With reference to item ~~2 above~~ 2 on p1 above the file may be sent to Public (Military) for remarks.

12/3/47

14/3/47

17/3/47 S

19/3/47

Pub:

Edn. No. 15317 C1/47-1 19.3.47.

Public (Military) Dept.

The U.O.T.C. referred to as item No. 2 on p. 1 ante is under the control of the central Govt. The central Govt. are considering the reorganisation of the U.O.T.C. and also the establishing of a National Cadet corps organisation which may replace the U.O.T.C. Necessary committees have been set up by the Govt. of India for the purpose. Until the recommendations of ~~these~~ the committees for the re-organisation of U.O.T.C. are considered

UNDER SECRETARY
21 MAR 1947
882.
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

ACKNOWL
s except items

15317-C1
28/3/47

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and decided upon ~~by~~ the Govt. of India, ~~they have stated that~~ they would not entertain any applications even for the expansion of the ~~present~~ existing U.O.T.C. units or the formation of new units. In these circumstances no action can be taken by this Govt. regarding item (2) on p. 1 ante. With these remarks the file may be returned to E & P.H.

p. 43 cf
G.O. 3007
24.12.45

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
25 MAR 1947
23887
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

21/3/47

22.3.47

24/3/47

Pub (Milly) U.O. 832/47-1 25.3.47.

E & P.H (C1)

For orders as to circulation.

26.3.47.

26/3/47

27/3/47 S

28/3/47

(Edn.)

(Pri: Res)

The D.P.I.'s remarks on the matter at X in page 2 ante may be expedited

TSA 6.4.47.

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
APR 1947
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

E & P.H. C1

A draft memo to the D.P.I. is submitted for approval.

15/4/47.

16/4/47

19-4-47

S 21/4/47

pp 29-30 cf [Issued as Memo. No. 15317 C1/47-2 Edn. dt. 22.4.47]

pp 31-32 cf [From the D.P.I. No. 804 E/47 dt. 3.7.47]

The Director's letter at pp 31-32 cf is submitted for perusal with ref to the memo at pp. 29-30 cf.

As regards ~~the~~ creation of a separate dept. of Vyayam and Recreation, the Director is not in favour ~~of~~ of it. However, he suggests that a separate dept. ~~for~~ of Phy. Edn. may be constituted for looking after the welfare of adults and others ~~than those~~ who do not attend schools or colleges, provided the financial resources of the Province permits it. In view of the Prohibition programme and the recent revision of Salaries it is doubtful whether the financial position would ~~can be~~ permit launching ~~found for organising~~ such a dept; further, it will be only confined to those who do not attend edl. institutions. Please also see the minutes of H.M. (Edn.) at A on p 6 of g.l.F. In the circumstances it does not appear necy. to pursue the proposal further. For orders.

para 1 p 31 of

In the circumstances reported by the Director in para 2 of his letter at ~~pp. proposal~~ 30-31 of, no further action on ~~the~~ proposal for the appt. of a Board of Phy. Edn. seems called for. For orders.

Regarding the opening of a research institute in physical edn., the Director reports that it would be a costly venture involving considerable expre., and that such a costly scheme might be beyond the present financial resources of the Province. For orders whether the Director's view may be accepted.

para 3 p 32 of

May be accepted.

The file may be circulated to H.M. (Edn.)

15/7/47.

21/7/47 S

H.M. (Edn.)

I agree that a separate department of Physical Education is not necessary. Neither is a research institute in Physical Education necessary just now and we may not be able to afford. With reference to the appointment of a Board of Physical Education, I do not think that also separately is necessary, but a

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A

few Physical Education experts may be added on to the Provincial Advisory Board of Education so that they may give their views on Physical Education matters when they come before the Committee. The following may be appointed to the Provincial Advisory Board of Education to represent Physical Education:

1. Dr. G.F.Andrews, Chief Inspector of Physical Education.
2. Mr. P.M.Joseph, Principal of the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education.
3. Miss. C.R.Ranganayaki, Physical Instructress, the Govt. Muslim College for Women, Madras.

TSA
7-8-47

7 AUG 1947

E & P.H.
Cl

Please see the minutes of H.M. (Edn) at pp. 4-5 ante. The file may now be transferred to B1 Section for further action with ref. to A above.

8/8/47.

11/8/47

AS

11/8

Thro' B1 Sec

Education & P.H. Department (B1).

Please see the minutes of H.M.(Education) on pages 4-5 above. He has ordered that the three members referred to at 'A' above may be added to the Provincial Advisory Board of Education. Of the three members, Mr. P.M.Joseph, Principal of the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, is a non-official and the other two are officials. It is presumed that it is not necessary to obtain their consent including the non-official member before orders are issued appointing them as members of the Board.

2. If so, a draft order is submitted below for approval. A copy of the order may be stitched with G.O.No. 13 Edn. dated 4--1--47 for easy reference. The file may be sent to Finance for acceptance of the draft order before

P.T.O.

181 C.S.R.

issue.

12/8/47

USR
12/8/47

16.8.47 AS II A.S. III

AS II
19/8/47

Finance

Thro'

C.I. Section.
12/8/47

12/8/47

E & PH U.O. NO.
66638 PD/47-1
13/8/47.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
49710
20 AUG 1947
CSR
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Finance (C.S.R)

The draft order may be accepted and the case returned to E & P.H.

22-8-47

PR
22.8.47

25/8 UA EPH

D3/EPH

Fin no 49710-CSR
25-8-47.

Edn & PH (B1) Dept.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
68201
26 AUG 1947
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

The draft order below may now issue.

26.8.47

26/8/47

26/8/47

USR
26/8/47

22