

(1947) Department.

(MS) SERIES.

G.O. NO. 556 Education

556

Dated 20th March, 1947.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Education - Juvenile Labour Schools at Agricultural Stations-

Part-time schooling and Part-time field work - Report on the policy—

Papers Recorded.

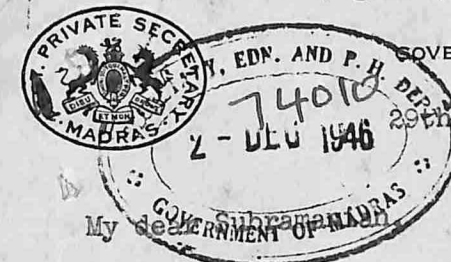
141

Back Papers.

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

Further Papers.

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



D.O. NO. 4339C/46.2

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
Guindy,
29th November 1946.

I enclose in original for reference and return a letter from the Director of Agriculture. His Excellency would be glad to know whether the policy of part time schooling and part time field work is in accordance with the present educational concepts as adopted in this Province.

Yours sincerely,

M.V.Subramanian Esq., ICS.,
Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Dept.

Rao Bahadur B. Viswa Nath,
C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.I.C.

D.O.

Director of Agriculture,
Madras.
Dated the 23rd Nov. 1946.

Dear Mr. Platt,

My Headquarters Deputy Director of Agriculture, Rao Bahadur S. Sitarama Patrudu, who had the honour of showing His Excellency the Governor and Lady Nye round the Palur Farm and the Juvenile Labourer School attached to it, informed me that His Excellency did not like the idea of giving work to boys and that His Excellency wanted to have a report on the subject in consultation with the Education Department.

2. I have since examined the records relating to the origin and conduct of these schools. The original orders having been issued about 30 years ago and some of the connected records having been destroyed, under the existing rules for the destruction of records, it has taken so long to trace the available papers. I apologise for the apparently inordinate delay.

3. Under orders of Government in 1917, the Director of Agriculture in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction, submitted proposals. The Government in their order No. 485 Revenue, dated 5th February 1918, sanctioned the starting of 3 Juvenile Labourer Schools at the Agricultural Stations at Palur, Coimbatore and Anakapalle. Subsequently, another school was sanctioned at Samalkota. In sanctioning these schools, the Government ordered that--

- (1) in the Juvenile and Adult Labourers' schools, instruction should be given in the three R's in vernacular to boys for three hours every morning or afternoon, and to youths and adults

for two hours every evening;

- (ii) the boys who attend schools in the morning or afternoon will work on the farm for the rest of the day;
- (iii) instruction will be free and every boy will, in addition, be paid at boy's rates for each day's attendance at school;
- & (iv) the schools will be under the control of the Director of Agriculture and that the Director of Public Instruction should arrange for the periodical inspection of the schools by officers of his department and render such advice in the preparation of the curriculum, etc. as may be necessary.

4. These schools have been functioning regularly since then. The District Educational Officers and their Deputies regularly inspect these schools, conduct annual examinations and send the report on their working to the local District Agricultural Officers who, in their turn, send them to the Director. The working of these schools is reviewed by the Director from time to time, and on his reports periodical sanctions are accorded for the continuance of these schools.

5. In the year 1940, while sanctioning the continuance of the schools during 1940-41, Government in their order No. Ms. 2031 Dev. dated 28th August 1940, ordered that no minimum age for admission should be fixed. Since then, children between the ages 6 to 10, are also being admitted in schools if their parents desired. The younger

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not found

children are given only work like counting sugarcane, bags, scaring birds, or other similar items which resemble play and accidentally teaching. Older children are employed in picking vegetables, cotton, driving, watching and feeding animals, handling very light implements for weeding, watching grains when exposed to sun for drying, and also in cutting grass on bunds. These items of work are not heavy for children and even in well-to-do agricultural families, children do this kind of work as part of their daily agricultural routine. The eligibility of these boys for free mid-day meal as given in schools where elementary education is made compulsory is under examination. This is because, the education in our schools is not compulsory and the boys are paid full day wages.

6. In sanctioning these schools originally 30 years ago, the Government hoped that the educative influence on the Farm might prove to be a potent factor in familiarising the young children with improved agriculture and in assisting the development of the department's activities in Experiment Stations and in the Districts. That hope of the Government has been amply justified.

7. It will be seen from what I have said above, that the schools were brought into existence in consultation with the Educational Department, and are functioning under the eyes of both the Educational and Agricultural Departments.

8. I shall be grateful if you will kindly place this report before His Excellency and state that I await His Excellency's further orders in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

Binnam

A.J. Platt Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S.,
Private Secretary to
His Excellency the Governor.

E.P.H. 2
C2

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7/12

(6)

D.O. no. 74010 C2/46-1 Edn. dt 6.12.46.

Dear Dr. Savor,

Sub:- Juvenile Labour Schools
at Agricultural Stations.

Ref:- D.O. from the P.S.G.
no. 4339C/46-2 dt 28.11.46.

I am to ~~send~~ ^{enclose} a copy of
the D.O. cited above ^{with the enclosing} and
request you to offer your remarks
on the point raised.

Approved
7/12

Rao Bahadur
Dr. S.R.V. Savor
M.A. J.Sc., IES,

TMS
4.12.46

25/12/46

Y.S.

D.P. 9.
(with encl.)

Copy of pp 1-5 cf.

Note:-

Note:- The G.O.'s noted in the letter of the Dir of Agriculture have been called for from M.Ro. In the meantime, the remarks of the D.P. may perhaps be invited.

TNS
4.12.46

5/11/46
4/12/46

6/1/47

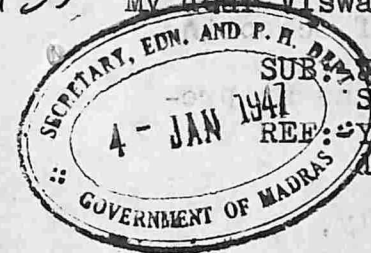
Shanmugam
S. S. S. S. S.

D.O.No.11398 K3/46.

Director of Public Instruction,
M a d r a s, 2nd January 1947.

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My dear Viswanatha Iyer,



SUB: Juvenile Labour schools at Agricultural Stations.
REF: Your D.O.No.74010 C.2/46-1, Education, dated 6th December 1946.

I agree with the remarks of the Director of Agriculture in regard to the manual work given to pupils in the agricultural schools. The present day educational concepts lay emphasis on hand-work in the primary stages and more technical work in the secondary stages of education. The scheme for the bifurcation of studies at the IV Form stage is in consonance with this view of education. Besides agricultural schools, we have also got industrial schools where the boys get schooling for part of the day and industrial work for the rest of the day. I may also mention that the present Government is taking steps for the introduction of Basic Education which is intended to be craft centred. In this system besides teaching being correlated to a craft or crafts and other activities, the children will be drilled in a craft like 'spinning' in the primary classes. Under these

circumstances

From the P.S.G.D.O.No.4339C/46-2 d- 29-11-46.
 From the D.A., D.O. to P.S.G. d- 23-8-46.
 From the D.P.I., D.O.No.11398-K3/46 d/- 2.1.47.

Sub: Education - Juvenile Labour Schools at Agricultural Stations - Part-time schooling and part-time field work - Report on the.

In connection with the visit of their H.Es. to the Palur Farm and the Juvenile Labourer School attached to it, H.E. ^{stated that he} did not like the idea of giving work to the boys and wanted a report on the subject in consultation with the Edn. Dept. The D.A. forwarded a report on the subject stating that the schools ^{were} ~~have been~~ started in accordance with the orders of Govt. passed in 1918, that they were brought ~~to~~ into existence in consultation with the Educational Dept. and ^{were} ~~are~~ functioning under the eyes of both the Educational and Agricultural Depts. The D.P.I. who ^{has been} ~~was~~ consulted in the matter agrees to the continuance of the manual work ^{being} ~~given~~ to pupils in the agricultural schools, as the present day educational concepts lay emphasis on the hand work in the primary stages and more technical work in the secondary stages of Edn. In Industrial Schools, boys get schooling for part of the day and industrial work for rest of the day. The D.P.I. also reports that the present Govt. is taking steps for the introduction of Basic Education which is intended to be craft centred.

2. These Agricultural Schools have a history of their own. The Question was mooted so far back as 1906, ~~In the Imperial Legislative Council held on 17-3-1913, the Hon'ble Mr. Rayanagar asked a question~~ In 1906, 1911 and 1913, questions were asked in the Legislative Council on the subject of opening agri. schools in the Presidency. The Govt. replied that the establishment of agri. schools was impracticable. In the Imperial Legislative Council held on 1913, the Hon'ble Mr. Rayanagar asked a question regarding the advisability of opening in agricultural institutes classes in which agricultural labourers ^{were} ~~are~~ taught practical agriculture and ~~are~~ paid for their labour. The Govt. of India wanted to be furnished with such information on this point as was available in respect of Madras. They were informed that no institutes ^{existed} ~~exist~~ in Madras merely and solely for holding classes in which agricultural labourers ^{were} ~~are~~ taught practical agriculture and paid for their labour but that there ^{were} ~~are~~ seven established farms in different parts of the Presidency to which such men ^{were} ~~have been~~ admitted from time to time for instruction. The Bd. of Rev. however called for a report from the D.A. on this question. The D.A. reported that until the demands of district work were satisfied it would be impossible to

circumstances, I feel that the courses of schooling in the agricultural schools may continue as at present.

Yours sincerely,

P.S. Viswanatha Iyer, Esq., ICS.

Joint Secretary to Government,
 Edn. & Pub. Health Department,
 Fort St. George.

para 1, P3 CF

pp 3-5 CF

pp 9-10 CF

(1)
 P5 4/6 349 Rev
 8/2/5

(a)
 P2 4/6 214 Rev
 18-7-13

P8 CF (a)

para 31-1/10-7

(G. 179 Rev)
 14/11

devote attention to agrl. schools - para 2 of G.O.No.2456 Rev. d/-15.8.1913.

Subsequently in 1914, three resolutions were tabled in the local Legislative Council on 2.4.1914 for the establishment of agrl. schools, but they were withdrawn by the Hon' ble Members on the assurance given by ~~the~~ H.E. the President that there ^{was} a real difficulty in obtaining trained men to carry on the work of agrl. instruction and development. The Govt. also called for a special report on the subject of establishing agricultural schools.

This was in connection with the recommendation of the Bd. of Agr. which met at Coimbatore in December 1913 to try the experiment tried in Poona (Bombay) of establishing vernacular agricultural schools under the immediate supervision of the Agrl. Dept. On a consideration of this report, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew came to the conclusion that the scheme should be postponed

^{*} Since die p.6 of G.O.3636 d/- 14.12.1914. Again in 1915, a question was asked in the Legislative Council about the opening of agrl. schools. The reply to the question was that for the reasons which were fully explained in ^{course of the} the discussions of the three resolutions at the meeting of the council held on 2.4.1914, the Govt. ^{was} ~~have been~~ unable to make any arrangements for the opening of Agrl. Schools ^{on} the training of teachers to take charge of such schools. A conference on agrl. edn. was held at Pusa in Feb.1916 and they considered the question of Agrl. Colleges and agrl. institution for agricul-

turists. The G of I invited the remarks of this Govt. on the proceedings of the Conference. This Govt. expressed the opinion that they ^{were} ~~are~~ in general ⁱⁿ agreement with the spirit of the resolutions of the Pusa Conference but advance along the lines indicated must necessarily be gradual and cautious.

It will thus be seen that though the question of opening agrl. schools in the Presidency was in the air since 1906 and though the Govt. ~~had~~ not expressed themselves against the idea, they could not give effect to the proposal chiefly on the score of want of hands in the dept. to take charge of such institutions.

3. Early in 1917, the Hon'ble Mr.A. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu gave notice of a resolution to be moved in the Council for the opening of a Vernacular agrl. school at Samalkot or Anakapalle in conjunction with the model agrl. farm for the diffusion of agrl. knowledge among the people on a systematic basis. This was disallowed by H.E. but the question of establishment of agrl. schools as a experimental measure was however examined in detail. It was finally decided to open as an experimental measure schools at the Coimbatore, Palur and Anakapalle farms to impart free instruction in the three R's in vernacular to the juvenile and adult labourers therein. The boys will be given instruction for three hours every morning or afternoon and the youths and adults for

two hours every evening. The boys who attend School in the morning or afternoon will work on the farms for the rest of the day and will be paid wages at "boy's" rates for each day's attendance at School. The Schools are to be under the control of the ^{D.A.} ~~D.A.~~ but subject to periodical inspection by Officers of the Edn. Dept. - vide G.O.No.485 Rev. dated 5-2-1918. The minute of the Hon'ble Member (Finance) in this connection extracted below is interesting:-

"The experiment will not cost much and is worth making, I think, only to show that the Govt. in its capacity as employer, does recognise an obligation to do something for the juveniles it employs".

4. The ~~above~~ three schools were continued year after year since 1918. In 1940, the Govt. ordered that no minimum age for admission should be fixed. Since then children between the ages of 6 to 10 are also being admitted in Schools if their parents desired and are given only light work like counting sugar cane, bags, scaring birds, etc. which resemble play and accidentally teaching. In G.O.No.972 (115.S) Rev. d/- 14.5.1942 sanction was accorded for the opening of a similar school at the Agrl. Research Station at Samalkota. All these Schools are well reported on by the Officers of the Edn. Dept. and they are serving the purposes for which they ^{have been} ~~were~~ established. The schools have been continued during 1946-47 in G.O.No.895 Dev. dated 27-2-46. The policy of part-time schooling and part-time field work in the Agrl. schools is also in accordance with the present educational concepts as adopted in this Province - vide the D.O. from the D.P.I. on pp.9-10-c.f.

4. Development may see the case before it is sent to the P.S.G.

30/1/47
E.P.H. no. 10960
74010 C2/46-2 3-2-47
1.2.47



See no. 10960 A/C/47-1 PMS 10/22

A.S. E.P.H. note from page 1 above may be perused. The note explains the policy of part-time schooling and part-time field work. ^{in Agricultural schools} May be returned to E.P.H. They may be of use to H.M. Agr. also
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AD 12/2/47 E.P.H.

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Govt Dept
C2

The case may now be circulated to Hq (C2), Hq (Agri)

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Hq (C2)

13A
19.1.47

Hq (Agri)

12.2.47

Hq

17.3.47



Govt Dept (C2)

To be Recorded

18/3/47

The papers may now be recorded

18/3

Edn.

Recorded

19/3/47

Subject
Education - Juvenile
Labour Schools at Agri-
-Cultural Stations -
Part-time schooling and
part-time field work -
Report on the policy -
Papers recorded

18/3

order no 556 Edn. Dated 20.3.47