Chapter 4

Physical Education Scenario of Bengal, 1920-1932
Prior to 1920 an atmosphere was gradually created in the educational institutional settings in Bengal towards the introduction of physical education in the education system. During this period (1920-1932) remarkable development had occurred in the physical education scenario including the statutory legislation. In this period much attention was given to the various problems of physical training, particularly for the students of schools and colleges. The important decisions which were taken during this period had far-reaching consequences and actually laid the foundation-stone for the development of physical education in Bengal.

4.1 CREATION OF THE POST OF PHYSICAL ADVISER (1920)

So far the programmes and activities relating to physical education were controlled by the Adviser to the Govt. of Bengal in Phy.Edn. and also the Director of Phy. Edn. Y.M.C.A., Calcutta. Dr. C.P. Segard, the then director, left this country in 1919 (34) and thereafter the post remained vacant. The Education Department realised the necessity of such a position for the spread of physical culture among the youths. As a consequence, the Secretary of State for India sanctioned a new whole time post of Physical Adviser in Bengal in 1920 (18). It appears from the above sanctioned letter that the Physical Adviser was responsible to advise the Provincial Education Department in all matters related to athletics, gymnastics etc.
4.1.1 NAGENDRANATH GHOSH - The first Indian Physical Adviser

Mr. Nagendranath Ghosh was the first Indian to have assumed the charge of Physical Adviser of Bengal province with effect from 23rd August, 1922(13). Mr. Ghosh (B.A.) was a student of Scottish Churches College, Calcutta. He joined the Govt. service as teacher on 23rd June, 1911 and served as a teacher of physical training in various institutions (the Hooghly College, the Hooghly Collegiate School, the Hooghly Madrasah, the Hindu School, the Hare School and the Sanskrit Collegiate School). He went to Sheffield, U.K. for an advance course in physical training during 1920-1921. He was an exponent of athletics and gymnastics and closely associated with Y.M.C.A., Calcutta. He was also a member of Calcutta University Corps during First World War and had a back ground of military training (8). Later he was appointed as a temporary Assistant Physical Director in 1928 (11) and continued till July, 1933 (13). He also obtained higher diploma in education from the University of Dublin, U.K. and during his study at U.K. his term of office as temporary Assistant Physical Director was expired. The then D.P.I., in his correspondence (14), approached the Govt. of Bengal for revival of the post of Assistant Physical Director and particularly with specific charge of physical education in East Bengal. However, due to financial stingency the Govt. did not accept the proposal of D.P.I. regarding revival of the post of Assistant Physical Director (14).

Mr. N. Ghosh, as Physical Adviser (15), revived the drill master training in 1924 which was organised in collaboration with Y.M.C.A., Calcutta. It appears from the Govt. document that following departure of Dr. C.P. Segard the drill master training under the control of Y.M.C.A. was perhaps discontinued for some years and was revived when Mr. Ghosh took over the charge. Mr. Ghosh used to inspect the various schools regarding the development and improvement of facilities in educational institutions (5). One of the important task which Mr. Ghosh carefully nurture was to prepare the ground for teachers training in a improved and
more scientific way. Perhaps his initiative made a headway for establishment of a new teachers training college of physical education. Thereby drill masters were replaced by trained graduate physical education instructors.

4.2 DACCA UNIVERSITY AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Dacca University made a remarkable decision by way of appointing Mr. Mainworing Holt in the post of Director of Physical Education in the scale of 1250-50-1800 in 1921. His qualification was M.B., Ch.B. of the University of Leeds and M.B.B.S of University of London (7). Members of the Legislative Assembly raised question in the floor of the assembly regarding this appointment at a so high scale of pay (6).

4.3 REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (1923)

In April, 1921 D.P.I. issued a circular (17) to the Inspectors of Schools in the province and directed them to submit a report regarding situations pertaining to the affairs of physical education, physical culture, physical activities in the educational institutions of their division. Secretary of the Govt. of Bengal, Education Department, in his letter (19) dated 22nd June, 1923 requested the D.P.I. to submit a comprehensive report in reference to D.P.I.'s circular of April 1921 to apprise the Govt. about the state of affairs of physical education and sports and games. In his reply D.P.I made a comprehensive report in December 1923 (20) from which a picture of the affairs of sports and games and physical education in the rural and urban areas of this state could be envisaged. From this report it appears that in the Govt. colleges (e.g. Presidency College, Raj Shahi College, Dacca College, Krishnagar College, Chittagong College, Hooghly College, Bethune College etc.) there were a regular organised programme of sports and games. In these Govt. institutions other than football and cricket, gymnastics was popular. In Krishnagar College, Rajshahi College, Chittagong College some form of physical activity was made compulsory for the students. Similarly it appears from the reports pertaining to the Govt. schools that
almost in all schools there were athletic clubs. Sports and games were played there under the supervision of the teachers. Drills were taught regularly in many of the schools and facilities of gymnastics were available in almost all schools. Apart from football and cricket many indigenous games (dandaguli, kapati) were also very popular. Facilities in the madrasahs were comparatively less and students were also less interested in games and sports. Other than Govt. institutions facilities and scope of physical activity, sports and games were meagre.

The efforts of the Govt. machinery from the beginning of the 20th century to make drill, gymnastic and other physical activities as a regular affairs in the educational institutions had gradually got momentum. Necessity of such activity was realised and interest for various forms of physical activity and games and sports was thus created. The summary report of D.P.I was particularly a report of this awareness and interest towards physical education activities in the educational institutions particularly in the Govt. institutions.

4.4 CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

For the cause of physical education, another significant incident occurred in 1924 when Calcutta University Senate appointed a committee to review the status of physical education and culture in schools and colleges under the university (15). In August, 1925 the Registrar, Calcutta University, issued a circular (1) to all the affiliated schools and colleges to ascertain whether it was possible to introduce drill or physical exercise or some organised games in their institutions. The university also expressed that it desired to have drill or physical education or organised games compulsory in school curriculum.

4.5 PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

So far the programmes and action taken by the D.P.I. or Provincial Govt. regarding physical education were restricted to male students or
male teachers. In such report nothing has been envisaged regarding condition of the female students and any teachers training programme for lady teachers. In February, 1926 Govt. was pleased to accept a proposal for granting subsidy to the Y.W.C.A., Calcutta towards the employment of a Physical Directress. At the first instance this approval was for three years with a monthly subsidy of Rs. 275/- (10). The Physical Directress to Y.W.C.A in Calcutta conducted training classes for women teachers. She used to visit and inspect the condition of physical education in Calcutta and mufasal. She also organised annual demonstrations of work by about 400-500 girls from Calcutta schools (16).

4.6  BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL RESOLUTION (1926) AND DEVELOPMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Throughout the first two decades of 20th century Govt. machinery was progressing towards spread of physical education and culture rather slowly but there were certain positive steps. However, in 1926, for the first time, Bengal Legislative Council took a very positive stand for the cause of physical education and thereby a series of actions and programmes were undertaken by the D.PI and Education Department in Bengal province. Mr. A.C.Banerjee moved a resolution in the Bengal Legislative Council on 22nd February, 1926 (24). This resolution as it appears to the researcher is a very important historical document and it is therefore appended as it was; “The Council recommends to the Government that immediate steps to be taken to make physical culture compulsory for students between the ages of 12 and 18 in all schools affiliated to the Calcutta and Dacca University and in all Maktab and Madrasah”.

4.6.1 DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION'S PROPOSALS (1926)

Following this resolution the then D.PI Mr. Stapleton submitted a detail proposal regarding improvement of physical education in the presidency of Bengal in 1926 (21). This document as it appears to the
researcher is a classical and a blueprint for the future of physical education in Bengal. Mr Stapleton had considered interalia the recommendation of the hygiene committee which was submitted by the Govt. of India to the Secretary of State. Mr. Stapleton was fully convinced that Y.M.C.A. in India did Yemen's service for the cause of physical education. He had an elaborate discussion with Mr. H.G. Beal, Director of Physical Education, Y.M.C.A., Calcutta and prepared the recommendations in consultation with Mr. Beal. Important features of the scheme/proposals were as follows:

1. Within 10 years, at least Govt. schools should be provided with trained person for efficient physical instruction and supervision. He also suggested that better pay will be offered to the physical instructors of schools (then termed drill master) so that a better class of men can be obtained.

2. A post of the Director of Physical Education will be created for the province of Bengal.

3. To establish improved training institution in Bengal for the teachers who can not go to Madras to be trained in the Y.M.C.A. School of Physical Education in that city.

4. To arrange in Calcutta and other large towns for public demonstrations and competitions in physical training for creation of interest and awareness regarding the benefit of physical education.

5. He emphasized that better qualified men, with a wider outlook were necessary and such men may not be available unless higher rates of pay are offered. Accordingly he suggested pay scale of Rs. 75-5-200 in place of prevailing pay scale of Rs. 50-2-80-3-110 and Rs. 60-4-160 for schools and colleges respectively.

6. He also mentioned that for the success of the scheme it was essential to appoint a qualified officer from Europe or America on contract basis to reorganise or supervise the system of physical education adopted for the presidency.
7. He also suggested for the appointment of Assistant Physical Director.

8. He made suggestions to provide liberal fund for procurement of sports equipment for educational institutions.

In reference to the said blue-print submitted by D.P.I. to the Govt. of Bengal, Mr. J.H.Lindsay, secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Education Department wrote a letter to D.P.I., Bengal on 13th May, 1927 (23) wherein the secretary confirmed the administrative approval of the Govt. of Bengal in the Ministry of Education to the scheme for the improvement of physical education in presidency of Bengal. The secretary also confirmed the budgetary sanction for the post of Physical Director as proposed in the scheme with effect from 1st November, 1927 in the scale of Rs. 800-50-1000 per mensem. The secretary further informed the D.P.I about the conversion of drill master to graduate trained physical instructor in the scale of Rs. 75-5-200/-. 

4.6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

In 1927 another important aspect relating to physical education was some decisions taken by the Calcutta University authority. During March, 1927 Calcutta University Syndicate accepted the recommendation of the physical education committee (22). The important recommendations were -

1. The physical training for at least one year at the rate of 3 days a week during the school life should be made obligatory on every student.

2. Every school should have qualified physical instructor and Govt. grant is necessary for the salary of this instructors.

3. An athletic fee should be charged in schools and colleges from every student once every year.

4. It was also advised to provide proper nutrition to the students by the school authority.
4.6.3 SYLLABUS IN PHYSICAL TRAINING (1928)

The year 1928 was also a significant year for the development of physical education in Bengal. In January, 1928 Education Department issued a "Syllabus in Physical Training for the Secondary Schools of Bengal". This syllabus was for the guidance for the teachers of Government and aided high schools for boys and Sr. Madrasah in Bengal (9). This notification was issued on the basis of the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction published with notification No. 29. Edn, dated 4th January, 1927. In this notification it was clearly mentioned that the physical training should be introduced as a compulsory subject form the school session of 1928. In this syllabus detail activity programme from class III - X was meticulously planned (38). The important features of the syllabus were marching, turning, mark time. This was followed by exercises for the various body parts e.g. arm exercise, neck exercise, leg exercise, head and body exercise. An important feature of the programme was combination exercises and breathing exercises for almost all the classes. It appears from the syllabus that much emphasis was given on marching, running and breathing exercises. However, it was also mentioned in the syllabus that "One of the games described at the end of the Drill Book should preferably be included in the lesson and played after the physical exercise". The games included in the drill book were hide and seek, ha-du-du and other Indian or scout games. Where space available it was advised to include football, volleyball, basketball and hockey.

4.6.4 DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION'S CIRCULAR (1928)

D.P.I., Bengal issued a very important and critical circular ( No. 23 dated 9th June, 1928 ) (2), where he addressed to all Divisional Inspectors of Schools and all concerned persons involved in secondary school education, madrasah education and Principals of Teachers Training Colleges. In that circular, the D.P.I. referred the resolution of the Bengal Legislative Council carried on 22nd February, 1926 to the effect that physical training should be made compulsory for boys between the ages of 12 and 18 in high
schools and in madrasahs and maktabs. He particularly advised the concerned people to take appropriate action for implementation of the resolution. The important points in that circular were as follows:-

1. Preleminary action should be taken to implement physical training in schools, so that the new Physical Director, who was expected to take over in November, 1928, might start work under the most favourable condition.

2. The school authorities must be convinced regarding the necessity of shouldering responsibility in the matter of physical training of boys within the limits set by the environment and circumstances of each school for the best interest of the health and physical development of the students of Bengal.

3. Sports and games should be arranged under supervised condition for the pupils of the school in the late afternoon at least twice a week.

4. An arrangement should be made in every aided high school by which some member or members of the staff may be definitely assigned the duty of assisting in the work of physical instruction.

5. It is expected that each aided high school will also ultimately employ at least one teacher who possesses a certificate of training from a recognised school of physical education, e.g the Y.M.C.A. School at Madras. Schools which cannot recruit specially a man already qualified should depute a suitable teacher for a short period of training at the cost of Government at a recognised centre.

6. Each boy in a high school should be taught organised games in addition to drill prescribed by syllabus.
Another significant incident of 1928 was the appointment of James Buchanan who took over the charge of Physical Director, Bengal on 13th November, 1928. The post of Physical Director in Bengal province was created by Govt. of Bengal as envisaged from the letter of secretary, Education Department dated 13th May, 1927 (23). It may not be out of place to mention here that Mr. Stapleton, D.P.I., Bengal in consultation with the Director of Physical Education, Y.M.C.A., Calcutta proposed to the Govt. of Bengal for the creation of the post of Physical Director in the province of Bengal (21).

Scrubtinizing the available Govt. orders, circulars, letters etc. it appears that for the purpose of recruitment of a suitable person for the post of Physical Director, Secretary of Govt. of Bengal, Education Department wrote a letter to the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India in London on 10th November, 1927 to select two candidates for the purpose (25). Accordingly the High Commissioner for India advertised the post in the leading news papers of U.K. As a result, six applications were received and after scrutiny two candidates were selected for interview by the selection committee (26). The committee comprised of Mr. J.C.B. Drake, Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, Chairman; Sir James Donald and Captain G.H.Grenfell were members. The committee recommended two names James Buchanan and H. Mountford for the post and forwarded the names to the Secretary, Education Department. Govt. of Bengal for final selection. The Govt. of Bengal finally selected Mr. Buchanan for the post as Mr. Buchanan had better academic background than Mountford (27).

James Buchanan was born on 19th March, 1899 (12). He had his early education at Galashiels and at Glasgow. He passed the university preliminary examination in 1922 and graduated as Master of Arts in 1926 from Glasgow University. He gained a first class certificate in History, Social Economics and Education. In 1919 he entered the College of Hygiene and Physical Education, Dumfermline, where he gained (i) the Diploma
of the College of Physical Education and School Hygiene; (ii) certificate of recognition of the Scottish Education Department as a teacher of physical training and games. and (iii) the proficiency certificate and Bronze Medallion of the Royal Life Saving Society. Regarding his experience, he was teacher of physical training at a school (1920-1922). From 1922-26 he was in another school at Glasgow. Then he was appointed as Director of Physical Training and games to the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshere, Cardiff (26). From there, he joined the post of Physical Director, Bengal, on 13th November, 1928.

He spent one month in Denmark for visiting schools and a similar period in Sweeden at a physical training camp. He was well conversent in French, German, and Sweedish languages. On final selection an agreement was made between James Buchanan C/o Steven, 25, Albert Avenue, Croshill, Glasgow, S.2, in one part and Secretary of State for Indian Council on the other part (28). Agreement was executed on 11th September, 1928. In the agreement among other things relating to service condition the term of his service was of five years and the salary was Rs. 900/- per month. Finally Mr. Buchanan landed in Calcutta in the afternoon of 12th November, 1928 and joined his appointment as Physical Director, Bengal at 10.30 a.m. in the forenoon of the 13th November, 1928 (29).

After joining he made an elaborate survey over the state of affairs of physical education in Bengal and submitted a detail report to the Government in May, 1929 (30). In his report he particularly emphasized. i) The growing demand of the extension of physical education in all kinds of educational institutions ii) Necessity of opening a training centre in physical education on the line of Y.M.C.A National School of Physical Education, Madras, with a detail budget estimates for the purpose iii) He emphasized the appointment of trained graduate physical instructor in the educational institutions iv) Publication of a book on programme of physical training.
4.6.6 ADMINISTRATIVE APPROVAL OF GOVT. TRAINING CENTRE (1930)

The secretary, Government of Bengal, Education Department in his communication No. 3851 Edn. dated 24.09.1930 informed the D.P.I. that administrative approval of the Govt. (Ministry of Education) had been obtained for the establishment of a training centre in physical education in Calcutta temporarily for nine months at the total cost of Rs. 15,012 (32). However, lack of specific financial provision in the budget the training centre could not come into existence till 1932.

4.6.7 BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL RESOLUTION (1929)

In 1929 another significant resolution was adopted by the Bengal Legislative Council. Babu Bijoy Krishna Bose moved following resolution in the Council meeting on 7th August, 1929 - “The Council recommends to the Government the urgent necessity of promulgating rules and regulations for making compulsory in all schools for boys to take lessons in physical training and military drill, and in all colleges for students to receive military training”. The resolution was passed by majority votes. However, Govt. of Bengal did not accept the resolution. In a communication dated 21st January, 1930 (31) Mr. A.J.Dash the then secretary, Govt of Bengal, Education Department narrated elaborately under what circumstances Govt. of Bengal was unable to accept the proposal of compulsory military training in schools and colleges. On the other hand the communication clearly stated the steps that had already been taken by the Govt. for implementation of compulsory physical training. However, it appears that British Govt. of Bengal was never interested for compulsory military training. This is probably because they thought such training may indulge the youths to involve in the nationalist movement and ultimately the Govt. will be at stake. The refusal of the Govt. of Bengal in implementing the Resolution of the Bengal Legislative Council regarding compulsory military training was condemned by leading personalities and voiced in various newspapers, for eg. Hindustan (Calcutta) on 6.10.1925, Amrita Bazar Patrika on
22.1.1928, Anandabazar Patrika on 10.08.29, Bangabani on 8.8.29. For ready reference the researcher feels it would be appropriate if at least one comment from a newspaper be incorporated in this thesis. The comment of Bangabani, Calcutta in its issue of 8th August, 1929 is appended below:

"In the countries that are free, such as China, Japan, Turkey and Russia, attempts are being made to give military training to every young man. But our land is under subjection to others. A subject country may be kept for ever in subjection if the manhood of the land is not allowed to wake up, if the youth of the country can be rendered incapable of defending themselves and their land. It is for this reason that our rulers have not established even a single military college for the training of Indian youths. But because our conquerors are indifferent to our welfare, we cannot afford to remain so. Hence, what is of the foremost important today is a corps of volunteers". These comments were reflection of the general masses regarding the attitude of British Govt. towards Indian youth welfare.

4.6.8 DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION'S CIRCULARS (1930)

During January & June, 1930 the then D.P.I. H.E. Stapleton issued two important circulars wherein he drew attention of all Divisional Inspectors of Schools and all concerned persons who were related to education system regarding implementation of Govt. proposals as compulsory physical training. In this circular he referred the circular no. 23 dated 9.6.28 issued by him. A number of information D.P.I. wanted to have from Govt. officials regarding the implementation of the programme. It would not be out of place if the researcher indicates some of the questions that the D.P.I. wanted to have information from the officials around programme of Bengal (3).

a) The number of periods per week devoted to physical exercises and to games by each class.

b) In the schools a routine showing at what hours students are taught?
c) Nature of physical training taught - either it is prescribed by the syllabus or not.

d) The salary, qualifications, designation and other duties of the teacher in-charge of physical education.

e) The amount of sports fee levied from each student.

f) Govt. grants, received during each year since 1926-27 for physical education purposes.

g) Proposals for the near future etc. These will clearly reflect the Govt. intention and planning towards implementation of compulsory physical training.

In the 2nd circular (4) D.P.I had mentioned that schools required for further guidance for the implementation of the programme. Accordingly, he advised in clear terms under 18 separate points the praws and corrs of introducing the programme. The guidance was from timetable to marking playfields, procureing apparatus for games to source of funds, availability of literature to classification of boys. He also emphasized teacher education programme and in conclusion he mentioned in very clear terms the need of physical education for all. The researcher tempted to cite the last few lines of the circular where the intention was clear.. "....It is essential that everything possible should be done to raise the physical standard of school students, and close attention should be paid to the physical welfare of all, not of the few".

In another communication D.P.I. wrote at length regarding status of physical education in aided colleges, schools and madrasahs and scheme for implementing physical education in non Govt. aided schools and colleges (33). So far the attention of Govt was mostly restricted to Govt. schools and Colleges. From a communication issued in 1931 it appears that Govt. was also intended to implement compulsory physical training programme in non Govt. aided schools and colleges and madrasahs.
4.7 REVIVAL OF AKHRA MOVEMENT

In chapter three, it has already been mentioned that with the introduction of Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908, the open activities relating to physical culture, body building, martial art etc. were restricted significantly. The akhra movement gradually came to an end. These akhras were small clubs, apparently involved for the development of health, physical and vigour of the youth and were also positively involved in arms struggle and revolutionary activities in a very secret manner. This akhra movement stands out as a brilliant land mark both from the stand point of physical education as well as from the stand point of our national struggle.

However, reviewing various available literature published afterwards it has been observed that the activities, similar to the nature of akhra movement, were further revived around 1926-1930. In Calcutta the famous Simla exercise club and some other clubs during Durga puja (Autumn festival) used to celebrate Birastami Brata (worship of the warrior's). Competition of the various form of exercises of martial art were very popular activities and part of festival during these days (35). It may be postulated that physical culture and body building pursuits were important activities of the various forms of club and akhra around Calcutta.

Famous revolutionary Ananta Singha in his autobiographical writings (37) indicated that during the period between 1928-1930, a number of clubs for physical culture and martial art were established in Chattagram district and adjoining districts of East Bengal. In these clubs body building, martial art, various forms of defensive art etc. were practised. Obviously the purpose was to motivate the youths of Bengal to involve in physical culture and to develop sound body. Ananta Singha also referred in his book about a famous man, professor Rammurti who exhibited unbelievable strength and power of his body.

Akhra type of movement and activities were also revived in the Midnapore district. Dinesh Gupta a close associates of Netaji Subhas
Chandra Bose, in 1928, developed and formed ‘Bengal Volunteers’. Young students and youths were voluntarily associated with ‘Bengal Volunteers’. Their main objective was to develop physique along with studies. A number of clubs were established in the line of Bengal volunteers and they used to participate in marching, fancy drill, lathi (martial art with bamboo stick), sword fighting, wrestling etc. (36).

In the critical analysis of the important incidents, facts, decisions, efforts of concerned Govt. and non Govt. agencies during the period of review it appears that an atmosphere for the introduction of physical education in the educational institutional settings, which was created during the first two decades of the 20th century, got further momentum and strengthened through legislation and Govt. effort in the period between 1920 and 1932. It appears to the researcher that following decision of the Legislative Council (1926) Govt. took positive steps towards spread of physical education through its machinery and network throughout the province. However, from the available literature it may be postulated that the effort of the Govt. was mostly restricted to the Govt. institutions and that to Calcutta and its neighbouring districts. The struggle for freedom of the country was more important to the political leaders, thinkers, educationists and the leaders of the society. Therefore, outside Govt. efforts, the involvement of general masses or leaders of the society towards the spread and development of physical education was very much restricted. Awareness for the necessity of physical activity was negligible and obviously parents or gurdians who used to send their offsprings to the schools and colleges were also not interested to involve the boys to physical pursuit other than formal education. A significant improvement towards the spread of the gospel of physical education was made during this time by way of appointing graduate physical trained teachers in place of ex-military men or drill master for the purpose. Even this decision had limited impact on the school system or to the general masses.
4.8 REFERENCES FOR CHAPTER - IV


5. Education Department, Govt. of West Bengal, Physical Education and Youth Welfare Scheme, Calcutta : West Bengal Government Press, 1952.

6. Education Proceeding, B, November, 1921, No. 21, File No. 11-C-157(1)

7. Education Proceeding, B, November, 1921, No. 22, File No. 11-C-157(2)


14. Education Proceeding, B, February, 1934, Nos. 20-21, File No. 4A/91 of 1933.


20. Letter from D.P.I., Bengal to Secretary, Govt. of Bengal, Edn. Department in Edn.(Edn.), December, 1924, Proceeding No. 146, File No. 7-H-4(2) of 1923, Letter No. 1056-5P-9G-23 dated Cal. 5-12-1923.


24. Letter from Assistant Secretary, Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department to Secretary, Govt. of Bengal, Edn. Department in Edn. (Edn.), December, 1927, Proceeding Nos. 33-34 File No. 1-U-27(6), Letter No. 1272-1280L dated 8.6.1927.

25. Letter from Secretary, Govt. of Bengal, Edn. Department to Secretary, High Commissioner for India in Edn.(Edn.), May, 1928, Proceeding Nos. 15-17, File No. 4A-18(7), Letter No. 4425 Edn. Dated 10.11.27.

26. Letter from Secretary, High Commissioner for India to Secretary, Govt. of Bengal, Edn. Department in Edn.(Edn.), May, 1928, Proceeding Nos. 18-19, File No. 4A-18(8), Letter No. H.C.G.24-3-43 dated London 19.1.1928.

27. Letter from Secretary, Govt. of Bengal, Edn. Department to Secretary, High Commissioner for India in Edn.(Edn.), May, 1928, Proceeding Nos. 21, File No. 4A-18(10), Letter No. 239T Edn. Dated 24.4.1928.


