

the French Colonial empire and allaying native discontent, the Fourth Republic, by the constitution of 1946, created a French Union, comprising mainland France and the overseas *départements* of Algeria, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Reunion and Guiana and associated territories of French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Madagascar, Comora, French Somaliland, New Caledonia, and French Oceania, and the associated states of Morocco, Tunisia, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. The union however failed to satisfy the national aspirations of the natives.

In June 1947, the Marshall plan was launched to hasten the economic recovery of war torn Europe and to strengthen their resistance to communism. Nevertheless the national liberation movements were strong which led to the disintegration of the French empire. The French in India decided to hand over their enclaves in India which was marked by the Treaty of Cession signed between India and France on 1, November 1954.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, science was no longer an avocation of the upper and middle classes. It was by now an honourable vocation for any person of talent and the masses as well as the classes were coming under its spell. As the pursuit of natural science quickened, it not only enriched the contents of Physics and Chemistry, Geology and Biology, but also stimulated a like development of 'Social' studies - sociology and anthropology, economics, statistics, geography and history which came to be labelled as social sciences. It may in other words be said that the scientific advances of the preceding two centuries gave rise to a veritable explosion of knowledge. It inspired the scientists and the intellectuals of the time to construct new systems of thought which had even wider and more profound consequences than the metaphysics which had attended the scientific

advances of the preceding past.

II. Press In Pondicherry

The first quarter of the twentieth century Pondicherry was marked by the growth of the vernacular press, which came to assert its predominance. This was also the period which attracted to Pondicherry such literary luminaries as Sri Aurobindo, Subramania Bharathi, V. Ramassamy (Va Ra) and V.V.S Iyer who in turn contributed so much to enrich the field of journalism in Pondicherry. There were then the a crop of Tamil scholars such as Periasami Pillai, Bangaru Pathar, V. Doraisamy Mudaliar and others who upheld the great heritage of the language mustured so to say by the French Indian Administration, through its support to the course known as *Brevet de langue indigène*.

The period between 1925 and 1954 was another watershed in the history of the Fourth Estate in Pondicherry.

The visits of Mahatma Gandhi & Jawaharlal Nehru to Pondicherry and the events of the freedom movements in India in the thirties created great impacts among the enlightened leaders of Pondicherry. The thirties also witnessed a deep ferment among the working class and a growing clamour for better working conditions and trade unions rights. Added to this , the great economic depression and its concomitants of low production, retrenchment, unemployment and labour unrest added to the misery of the people. The events connected with the labour movement, culminating in the July massacre was responsible for the articulation of public opinion. The period also saw the growing influence of the self-respect movement led by E.V. Ramasamy Naicker. The out break of World War II in 1939 also had its effect and the journals had in turn much to evite about. The *Franco Indou*

Partie held sway in Pondicherry till the end of World War II. The position held by this party was taken over by *Front Populaire* which remained in power for a short period only to be replaced by the French India Socialist party in 1948. There were one or more journals either supporting or opposing the policies of one or other of these political parties which functioned in the territory. The Governor and the administration came under the attack of some journals which led to their suppression in the year 1938. The journals '*Sudandiram*', '*Sugabiviruthini*' and '*Kudiarasu*' were banned accordingly.¹ Further, certain restrictions were placed on the press in 1944 as a war time measure. Violation of these measures entailed imprisonment for a period ranging from one to five years and a fine ranging from 1000 to one million francs. Naturally the journals turned out to be very cautious in their comments.

The declaration of independence for British India in 1947 brought about a new awakening among the people leading to a great upsurge. It was also period of considerable political tension. Journals advocating the cause of Pondicherry's freedom had to encounter many difficulties. By the *arrêté* of 14 October 1954, the *Secrétaire Général* imposed a ban provisionally on the publication of all journals, reviews and periodicals in any language other than French. However the *arrêté* dated 26 October 1954 repealed the above said suspension order only four days before *de facto* merger. Thus the system of education that prevailed in Pondicherry during this period was such that it did not hamper the freedom of thought of the people.

III. Primary Education

Arrêté of 8, October 1915 is important as far as Primary Education is con-

cerned. This was subsequently modified by the *arrêté* of 28 June 1927. This *arrêté* introduced the examination known as *Certificat d'Études Primaires de Langue Indigène* (Basic Primary Certificate of Indian Language).² (See Appendix. 22) The text of the *arrêté* is given here.

Considering that it is necessary to consecrate by an order the teaching of Indian language and to encourage, by the institution of a special diploma, the real of those who give this teaching and efforts of those who receive it.

Seen the opinion of the colonial council for public instruction in its meeting of 30th August 1915.

On the proposal of General Secretary and Chief Administrator :
The private council agreed :
fixes:

Article 1

It is instituted in the French schools in India a basic certificate in Indian language.

Article 2

Committees are nominated yearly in each school by the Governor on the proposal of the Chief Administrator of Public Instruction to judge the ability of the male and female candidates.

Article 3

As per the time limit prescribed by the Governor on the proposal of the Chief Administrator, each teacher, public or private prepares for his school the status of the candidates to the *Certificat d'Études Primaire Élémentaire Français* of Indian language for which they must have at least six months of schooling in the above said school except, exemptions granted by the Governor.

The candidate has to fulfill the following:

The names and surnames of the candidates ;

The date and place of birth ;

The domicile ;

Candidate's signature.

Along with this, a birth certificate of the candidate also which is addressed to the Chief Administrator should also be submitted The parents whose children never went to school can make the children appear for the examination while conferring to the prevailing clauses for this case by the article 2 of the decree on the *Certificat d'Études Primaire Élémentaire Français* **Article 4**

No candidate can be admitted if he is not having 12 years of age at the time of writing the examination. Age relaxation can be given by the Governor on the proposal of the Chief Administrator to the candidate of *Certificat d'Études Primaire Élémentaire Français*.

Article 5

The examination is of two types - written and oral.

It consists of :

1. Dictation in Indian language
2. Written test
3. Two mathematical questions on calculation, weights, measures and money etc.
4. A precis writing in Indian Language on the
 - a) general subject
 - b) on moral and civil subject
 - c) general questions on science.
5. For the boys, the tests on drawing or one or several questions on agriculture
6. For the girls, embroidery tests are given.

Article 6

The composition subjects are selected by the President and the members of the committee before the beginning of each test.

Article 7

The candidates can submit to the committee a monthly or a daily homework notebook.

Article 8

The time given for each test and the number will be useful to appreciate the merit.

Type of tests	Time (duration)	Max Marks
1 st Type (written)		
Dictation		3
Question based on the	20 mts	10
Intelligence		5
Writing		10
Calculation	1 hr	10
Precis writing	1 hr	10
Drawing	1 hr	10
Embroidery	1 hr	10
2 nd Type (oral)		
Reading and applications on the oral text	10 mts	10
Dialogue on science history, geography	10 mts	10

Those who secured low marks were detained. The compositions are corrected by the members of the committee. Marks are noted down on the top of the paper and on the mark sheet. Students are admitted only if they get at least 25 marks.

Article 9

The oral tests are general. It takes place before the committee which may be divided into subdivisions :

These tests consists of :

1. A reading test on explication and ideas expressed, grammar
2. For the boys : Dialogues on science and agriculture, health, history and geography.
3. For girls : Questions on economy and health (habitation, food, drinks, dress etc.,) and also history and geography.

Article 10

The candidate can be asked questions in French.

Article 11

A report is sent to Chief Administrator.

Article 12

The present decree is in force for the year 1915 - 16.

Article 13

The General Secretary and the Chief Administrator are in charge of the execution of the present decree, which will be published in *Journal officiel*.

Arrêté of 8 October 1915 modifying the regulation related to the examination of Certificate of Basic Primary Education (*Certificat d'Études Primaire Élémentaire Français*). (7 years study).³

The text of the decree is given here.

Seen the local decree of second March 1895 related to the examination for obtaining the Primary Certificate.

Seen the ministerial decree of 31 July 1890, 8th August 1903 and 27th July 1908.

Considering that there is a place to put the regulations in the colony in harmony with those of Metropole .

It Fixes:

Article 1

Committees are formed annually, in each school by the governor, on the proposal of Chief Administrator, to judge the aptitude of the candidates and girl aspirants to basic Primary Certificate. For the examinations for girls , ladies are necessary for the committees.

Article 2

At the period and in the time limit prescribed by the Governor , on the proposal of Chief Administrator of Public Instruction , each teacher , public or private , prepares for his school the bio-data of the candidates for primary certificate; They must have at least 6 month of schooling in the said school, accepted by the governor.

This bio-data carries :

The names and surnames ;

The date and place of birth ;

Location ;

The signature of the candidate ;

It is accompanied by the birth certificate of each candidate and a receipt for the payment of Rs 1. The bio-data is addressed to Chief Administrator of Public Instruction.

The parents whose students have no schooling have the same conditions besides a declaration, signed by two witnesses and addressed by the Mayor of their region, attesting that the student never had any schooling for six months.

Article 3

Admission only for students of 12 years old and 20 years at the time of examinations.

Article 4

There are two types of tests :
written and oral.

The tests consists of :

1. Spelling test;
2. Two questions in mathematics;
3. A short text (story, letter, essay);
4. For the boys, a written test on drawing;

For the girls, on embroidery.

Article 5

The text and subjects for composition are selected by the Chief Administrator.

Article 6

The students can submit to the committee, a homework notebook or a class work notebook.

Article 7

The oral tests are public.

It consists of a committee with subdivision

The test consists of :

1. An explained reading text with restriction given to the candidate.
2. Questions on history and geography.

The text of the *arrêté* is given here.

On the proposal of Chief Administrator of public instruction.

The private Council agrees,

fixes:

Article 1

A mixed public school for *chery* is created in each area mentioned below:

1. At Archivack - Ariankuppam Commune,
2. At Kirmampakkam - Bahour Commune,
3. At Adivipolom - Yanam Commune,

These schools are attached to the following central schools:

That of Archivack at the Ariankuppam central school,

That of Kirmampakkam at central school Bahour,

That of Adivipolam at the central school Yanam.

Article 2

The Chief Administrator is in charge of execution of the present decree published in *Journal officiel*.

Arrêté of 8th September 1925 is related the examination, *Brevet Élémentaire* and *Brevet Supérieur* which was modified by the four *arrêtés* of:

- 26 March 1926,
- 21 May 1928,
- 2 April 1929,
- 2 March 1934.

(*Arrêté* of 12th August 1927 created for primary and higher education two new classes in the third and fourth years for the preparation of *Brevet Élémentaire* in Calve college.

Expansion of education by the French administration was resorted to:

- 1) by opening more schools,
- 2) by opening more classes.

Decision of 27th December 1928 fixed up the salary of teachers of French and Indian languages.

This shows the steps taken by the government towards teachers welfare.

Arrêté of 12th April 1929 speaks of the conditions of including Tamil in the examination of *Brevet de Capacité* colonial which was equivalent to *baccalauréat*.
Arrêté of 20 February 1931 opened a third class in central schools in Thirubuvanai.

This shows the opening of more classes.

Arrêté of 13 April 1931 is related to a school canteen created in Central School for boys in surcouf street.

This indicates the student welfare measures on the part of the government.

Arrêté of 16 May 1931 re established the co-educational school in Canacalapetta (Yanam).

It speaks of the expansion of education with a new form and also re opening the school.

Arrêté of 5 June 1931 is about the creation of sixth form in *Mahé section of Caive college*.

It talks on the expansion of education in a new form.

Arrêté of 29 June 1932 re established mixed school at Melacassacoudy and also re attached it to the Central School at a Corroumbaroma.

This is also about the expansion of Education

By the *arrêté* of 3rd August 1932:

1. Elementary section of boys school Mahé was doubled;
2. A second class and a post of needle work teacher was created in the co-education school at Lawspet.

This also shows the expansion of education.

It is to be noted that :

1. Opening of a new school is important.
2. Opening of more classes is equally important.
3. It also shows that there is a demand and the demand stands fulfilled.

It is a clear indication of people oriented development.

Arrêté of 23 September 1932 re established the school at Pandakal (Mahé)

Arrêté of 4 February 1933 the post of a teacher in the girl's school in Dumas street was abolished and the number of sections in kindergarten classes in *Pensionnat des Jeunes Filles* was increased.

Hence, regarding kindergarten is nothing new and is not a post merger development. Already it was in existence during the colonial education in Pondicherry.

By the *Arrêté* of 2 March 1933:

1. The post of needle work teacher in the girls school at Grand Aldee, Karaikal was abolished,
2. The post of a teacher of local language was created in the same school,
3. A section of local language in Muthirapalayam was also doubled,

It is to be noted that Grand Aldee, Karaikal Muthirapalayam, Pondicherry were important villages during this time and hence the efforts of the government

in establishing schools here is noteworthy.

It also shows the growing importance of education in the native language.

By *arrêté* of 4 February 1933, a co-educational government school was created at Tengattittou, Modeliarpet

This speaks of the expansion of schools in Pondicherry once again.

By *arrêté* of 8 May 1933, the decree of 28th June 1927 was revoked in modifying the articles of the decree of 19th November 1910 relating to the examination of *brevet de langue indigène* (brevet of Indian language).

Arrêté of 22 June 1934 created a class for the preparation of *brevet supérieur* with three years studies in *Collège Colonial*.

This gives an idea of starting of New courses in Pondicherry.

An assessment of the status of education : 1936.

Although progress was registered in the field of Education in Pondicherry, on the whole, it was however felt that the progress achieved in the field of literacy was not commensurate with the expenditure incurred for the purpose.

Addressing the *Conseil Général* in the year 1936, Governor Groccichia stated that he was "amazed to see the vast majority of the population still illiterate".⁵ He further pointed out the administration could provide education only to 11,500 children (This did not include the 5500 students in private schools) out of 45000, in the establishments. It appears that the number of school going children had remained at around 16500 for almost 35 years from 1901 - 1936. He attributed it to lack of facilities such as buildings and other things Although there was qualitative improvement, quantitatively it was not found very satisfactory.

Governor Crocchia further pointed out that an amount of Rs. 4,07,000 representing about 12 percent of the total revenue was spent on men and materials. Yet in all only 150 students had enrolled for course known as *Certificat d'Études Français et Indigène*. Only 27 students had enrolled for *Brevet Élémentaire* and first eight for *Baccalauréat*.

Pushing further his analysis, he showed that it worked out to an expenditure of Rs. 2500 to produce one candidate of *Certificat d'Études*. Whereas in France he said, only 1/10 amount was required. This high cost of providing education may be attributed to very low enrollment on the one hand and the distance of schools for most students especially in the rural areas which the Governor has not highlighted. Nevertheless even in those areas where the schools were located, the enrollment might not have been adequate, probably because, the natives had not yet realized the need for education for success in life and career.

Nevertheless in the light of the above state of affairs, the Governor put forward some suggestions for the growth of education in the establishments. These included carrying out some improvements in *Collège Calvé*, opening of an additional school for girls in Pondicherry and opening of mixed schools i.e. for boys and girls in Abhishekapakkam, Muthirapalayam, and Thirumalrayan pattinam. All three of them were considered to be large village settlements of agriculturists and well to do farmers. This evidently revealed the realization on the part of these administration to take education closer to the doorsteps of villagers so as to achieve some measure of qualitative improvement.

It is not known to what extent the suggestion put forward by Governor Crocchia were acted upon. However, towards the end of the decade, France and

to some extent French India had to face considerable strains on its finances due to the capitulation of France to Fascist Germany.

After the second World War, the Marshall plan was launched for the recovery of war ravaged Europe. It was in these circumstances, a programme for the socio-economic development of the French establishments in India was drawn up to be financed by *Le Fonds d'Investissement pour le Développement Economique et Social*, popularly known as FIDES which was launched in the year 1948. The programme as conceived then included besides irrigation, water supply, education as well as public health. The programme envisaged the construction of 12 schools in Pondicherry and seven in Karaikal.

During 1949-50, the construction work of schools at Pakkamudayanpet, Karikilam pakkam, Kattukuppam, Madukkarai and Kariamanikkam was completed.

Nevertheless the number of school going children in March 1949 was 9528 out of 10,843 in March 1950. The number of students in Primary schools increased by 1,315.

The ministerial telegram of 1943 carried the modification of the order of September 1843 regarding Public Education in India.⁶

Order repealing the decree of 17th April 1943 appointing the post of teachers of Primary Education and assigning the personal belongings to this post in the teaching (male and female) of primary education.⁷

The text of the *arrêté* is given here.

Considering that the post of teachers of *École Primaire Supérieure* superfluous that his institution does not reply to an absolute necessity, that assistant

professors is qualified to assure the number of the teaching of 2nd degree.

Seen the report no.1151 of August 1946 of the Chief Administrator and his proposal

Orders:

Article 1

The above mentioned order of 17th April appointing the post of teachers of Upper Primary Education is repealed.

Article 2

The personal belongings to this post will be assigned to the of teachers and masters of primary education.

Actual Seniority of teachers of teachers

École Primaire Supérieure

Principal 1st

Principal 2nd

1st Class after 3 years

2nd Class.....

1 class pare 3 ans.....

Assistant 1 class pare 3 ans.....

Assistant 2 class pare 3 ans.....

Apprentice.....

According to the new Seniority of

Principal

do

Principal

Assistant

1 class

2 class

3 class

Apprentice

Article 3

The apprentice teacher will be in service and have the benefits of regular salary only after coming 4th in the seniority list.

Article 4

The present order will come into effect from 1st November 1946 in matter of salary. It will receive application after the approval by the department.

Article 5

It will be published where ever necessary.

Decree of 11th June 1946 extended to the schools of public teaching of 2nd decree of free education established by the Ordinance of 8th January 1945.⁸ *Arrêté* of 1949 transformed the co-education school of Nellithope to Central School.⁹

The content of the *arrêté* is followed .

Article 1

The old school of Nellithope is transformed to Central School.

Article 2

The director of this *école* will receive, besides his salary, the grant mentioned in the *arrêté* of 30th May 1918.

Article 3

The Chief of Public Instruction is in charge of the execution of present *arrêté* will be registered, communicated and published where ever necessary.

IV. Secondary Education

The French Indian Administration spent as much as 53,000 francs per annum for secondary education towards the end of the 1870s. In spite of it, the standard of secondary education was very low with very poor results. There were at that time only 141 students in all, and Gramboulan , *l' Inspecteur d'Académie* who visited Pondicherry during this time wanted the number to be raised to 200. He therefore called for improvement of the standard of education and increase the number of scholarships. He further recommended the opening of a college in Karaikal (Secondary education was imparted by institutions which carried the nomenclature of colleges).

It was mentioned earlier that five *arrêtés* were issued on one and the same date i.e. 25 March 1885 re organising the whole system of education in French India of which the fourth and fifth *arrêtés* pertained to Secondary education.

Secondary education registered significant progress since the beginning of the twentieth century. Among the factors which contributed to the popularity of secondary education was the introduction of the course known a *Brevet Supérieur* in *Pensionnat des Jeunes Filles* for the benefit of girls and the introduction of *Cours Secondaires* in Karaikal in the year 1918.

Arrêté of 30 May 1918 is related to secondary education in the colleges. ¹⁰

This *arrêté* is followed.

- (i) For the re organisation for the colleges calve in Pondicherry.
- (ii) For the organisation of secondary courses at Karaikal.
- (iii) To carry out the re organisation of college Dupleix in Chandernagore.
- (iv) Instructions for recruitment of Assistant masters for Colleges and courses for Secondary Schools in colleges.

Article 42 of the *arrêté* of 30 May 1918 is modified by the *arrêté* of 12th August 1927 by which the third and fourth classes of Upper Primary Education was created at Calve College.

Arrêté of 20 January 1922 doubled the class 6th of the *Collège Colonial*. ¹¹

Arrêté of 25 August 1924 created a section of entrance examination for the elementary division of Pondicherry College.

Arrêtés of 27 May 1924,

7 February 1925,

25th February 1925 and

July 1926 also deals the same thing.

Arrêté of 7 October 1924 is related to the rules of account number of books in *Collège Colonial*.

25th August *arrêté* 1924 deals with the creation of a section of entrance examination for the elementary division of the college of Pondicherry.

Arrêté of 13th May 1925 is about Secondary School for boys in Pondicherry which was modified by the decree of 8th August 1926.

Arrêté of 3rd June 1925 of the Minister of Public Instruction is about the time table and syllabus for Secondary Education in the *Lycées* and college for boys.

1st articles of the decree of 3rd June 1921 is modified by the ministerial decree of 10th August 1926.

Arrêté of 4 July 1925 modified the school fees in College Colonial.

Arrêté of 12 October 1925 (take to English Education).

Page 697 12th October 1925 .

Decree modifying the first article 1st of the decree of 16th May 1924 regulating the Pondicherry College.

Arrêté of 20th November 1925 modified the decree of 30th May 1918 about the organisation of Pondicherry college.

Law of 29th December 1929 speaks of the compensation for the families.

This indicates the welfare measures of the French Government.

Arrêté of 6 November 1931 created a department of Physical Education in *Collège Colonial* of Pondicherry.

This shows Government interest in the Physical and mental development of

the children.

Arrêté of 3 February 1932 doubled the 4th standard of Calve College

This is related to the expansion of education.

Arrêté of 28 November 1934 speaks of students' welfare measures.

Decree applicable to Calve College the method of issuing certificate of secondary studies of 1st degree adopted in the Metropolitan city by the order of Minister of Public Instruction in date of 3rd August 1903.¹²

Annexe

Decree related to the certificated secondary studies of 1st degree in the *lycées* and *Collèges*.

Annexe to the decree of 3rd August 1903.

Decree modifying 1st the articles 14 and 15 of the order of 26th April 1901 carrying regulation of public schools of the colony.

Decree applicable to the college Duplex for which is extraordinary leaves and vacation; 2 the article 24 of the ordered 30th April 1901 carrying regulation of Duplex College.

Order related to the Institution of an entrance for the admission to the parts of Assist professors (trainees) and to the Calve College.

The text of the decree and annexe is given here.

Article 1

The certificates for secondary studies of first cycle instituted by the article five of the decree of 31 May 1902 can be issued to the students of 3rd year B of Calve college, at the end of the academic year 1903.

This issue of certificate is done by the decree of Minister for Public Instruction.

Article 2

The Chief Administrator is in charge of execution of these decree and published wherever necessary.

2. Annexe

Decree related to the Secondary Certificate of 1st degree in the *Collèges* and *Lycées*.

The Minister for Public Instruction and Arts,

Seen the decree of 31st may 1902 related to secondary studies;

The higher council of Public Instruction agreed,

Fixes:

Article 1

The certificates for secondary studies of 1st degree, instituted by the article five of the decree of 31st May 1902, can be delivered to the students of 3rd A or B of *lycées* and *colleges*, at the end of the academic year.

Article 2

The said certificate is issued by the Rector on the recommendation of Head of the Institution, after taking advice from the teachers and the students who have undergone studies there.

Article 3

Students will receive the certificate only if they obtain minimum marks not equal to eight and in the last year of 1st cycle a mark not equal to ten,

Article 4

The automatic passing is not eligible for obtaining the certificate.

Article 5

The report of the professors is conveyed to the Rector by the Head of the Institution with their personal opinion.

Article 6

The diploma is conferred in the format annexed to the present decree.

3. Annexe to the order of 3 August 1903

The Rector of the Academy seen the decree of 31 May 1902 related to secondary studies and the decree of 31 August 1903;

On the recommendation of the principal of *lycée*;

Seen the discussion of the professors of classes of first cycle of secondary studies (division A or B) said *lycées/colleges*:

Fixes:

The certificate of secondary studies of first degree is issued to M.... (name and sur- name) born on ... student of 3rd year (division A or B) of the *lycées/college* written by...

Sd/-

Signature

4. Order modifying:

1. The articles 14 and 15 of the decree of 26th April 1904 carrying internal rules of public schools of the colony, decree applicable to Dupleix college for extraordinary leave and vacations.
2. The article 24 of the decree of 30 April 1901 carrying regulation of Dupleix College.

Article 1

The following modifications are carried at the articles 14 of the decree.

The Durga Puja holidays are considered extraordinary leaves.

The winter vacation is on 1 to 31 October and holidays at the end of the year is only for nine days (25 December to 2 January).

Article 2

Modified following the article 24 of the decree 1901.

The fees are paid in equal payments on every 10th day of the month of February, March, April, May, August, September, November and December.

When the student leaves the school before the beginning of the months due to the family conditions, he must write to the director that he is leaving definitely. He must take a transfer certificate before the 10th of the month.

Article 3

The secretary general and Chief Administrator of Public Instruction are in charge of the decree and will publish wherever necessary.

Decree of 14th April 1942 created at Colonial College, Pondicherry, an additional class of Indian language (Tamil) with annexe.¹³

Decree regulating the teaching of Calve College of Pondicherry.¹⁴

The decree is followed.

Title I

Article 1

The Calve College of Pondicherry comprises:

- 1) a division for education of second degree of four years duration preparing for basic certificate;
- 2) an English division for 10 years preparing the students for Matriculation of Madras University.

Article 2

The Calve College will receive only day scholars.

Article 3

For the English section, fees is collected by the authorities and the same is free for French section.

Title II

Article 4

The Calve College is under the control of the director who in turn is under to Chief Administrator.

Article 5

The director can be chosen among the Professors with M.A.. He can be selected also be selected from the Assistant Professors or among the teachers having *baccalauréat* or superior diploma nominated by the governor. He will receive an amount of Rs 400 as his salary.

Article 6

An English teacher of French nationality is appointed to control the English section..

Article 7

The director of the college is generally responsible for the schools fees.

Article 8

The service of the writings is done by a secretary chosen by the director.

Article 9

The director and the teachers in charge of the secretariat will also teach in the classes.

Article 10

The teaching personal of Calvé College is formed of teachers with *baccalauréat* or superior diploma. In the English section, teachers with English

language qualification are appointed..

The number of teachers for English is fixed as follows:

1st order...5

2nd order...1

3rd order... 4

Article 11

All the teaching personals are appointed by the governor.

Article 12

The work load of teachers working in is fixed up.

Article 13

The maximum teaching hours of the person is reduced to one hour if the number of students attending at the same time to the course is equal or superior to ten.

Article 14

Each class is placed under the responsibility of a teacher nominated by the director. This teacher will do all the necessary work required for his class.

Title III

Article 15

If a student is to be admitted, he must have must have

- 1) Birth Certificate
- 2) Vaccination certificate and age certificate for more than 10 years,
- 3) A school certificate for the French section or a transfer certificate from English section.]

Article 16

For those students staying outside Pondicherry or not residing at Pondicherry must have a correspondant chosen by the family.

Article 17

No new students are admitted to the college, admissions are strictly through special tests.

Article 18

Students coming from reputed schools by producing school certificate or transfer certificates can be exempted from age criteria and examinations,

Article 19

New students seeking admission in the French division, must have *Certificat d'Études Primaire Élémentaire* in French and must not be more 17 years for the beginners, 18 years for high school and 19 years for higher education.

Article 20

Admission for the basic certificate is made through entrance tests on the first day of the school reopening.

Article 21

Admission to entrance test is only to students of Pondicherry and Yanam. This rule is not for *bureaucrats*).

Article 22

Every year, after the annual examinations, the available seats in the basic certificate is closed. It will be published by the governor on the proposal of Chief Administrator..

Article 23

No students will be admitted in the middle of the year. However students can be admitted during vacations till 30 September of the year.

Article 24

No student is admitted to English section if he has only if he completes 5 years of age.

Article 25

To Admit in the English section, the students must have to fulfill rules and regulations of the college.

Article 26

Young girls like boys are also admitted except for gymnastics.

Article 27

The prizes and punishments are according to the rules and regulations of the college.

Students can be suspended from classes up to six months with the approval of the Chief Administrator. Suspension for more than six months period is done by the governor.

Article 28

If they fail to take examinations, the punishment is definite suspension or temporary suspension which is for not more than eight days.

Article 29

Students getting scholarships or grants may not get it if they are found guilty and it is implemented for one to three months.

Article 30

A student who is incapable to work or is indisciplined may be dismissed from the school by the Chief Administrator.

Article 36

Entire term fees should be paid by the student.

Article 37

Fees can be paid in advance or before the 5th of every month.

Article 38

If fees are not paid, the parents can write letters to the director and re admit the student after the payment of the entire fees.

Article 39

If the students falls sick for 30 days, the fees can be collected from him only on the governor's permission.

Article 40.

Students of VI form are exempted from the payment of fees for the month of April.

Article 41

Intelligent, hard working and well-behaved students can be exempted from the fees.

Article 42

For the students of French nationality, only one time payment is allowed if there is more than one child from the same family.

Article 43

Students willing to leave the school can get the transfer certificate by paying one rupee to each certificate.

Article 44

No transfer certificate can be given to the student if he fails to fails to pay

the school fees.

Article 45

Students getting scholarships and also the student by virtue of the article 41 are exempted from payment of fees..

Title VI

Article 46

Deals with the different examinations, entrance tests of the Calvé College, the Juries, the nature of the examinations, the certificates, the conditions to the admissions and promotion which are prevalent in the internal regulations of the college.

Article 47

The present decree is to be communicated and published wherever necessary.

2. Annexe

Internal regulation of Calve College of Pondicherry.

Article 1

The classes start from 8 a.m. to 11.35 a.m in the morning and 2.30 p.m to 4.30 p.m in the evening.

Article 2

The parents are expected to know the daily happenings in the school.

Article 3

Absence or late comings is liable to punishments. Students absented must be admitted only after the submission of a letter from the parents or the guardian of the students. If the students are absent regularly, they have to produce a medical certificate to the director.

Article 4

If the students are absent for the composition, they must produce a medical certificate or a excuse letter of the parents.

Article 5

The reasons for the absence can be:
sickness, death or marriage.

Article 6

The marks for the missed compositions by true reasons cannot be included. But at the end of the year, average can be taken and included in the total marks.

Article 7

Only the students coming from dependences are eligible to receive the letter. The director, responsible for discipline can make use of it if he feels necessary. The letters other than those of students can be returned.

Article 8

The parents are responsible for the degradation and deterioration of their children.

Article 9

Promotion to one class to the other is not given if the students lack adequate attendance.

Article 10

Students failed continuously for two years are given transfer certificates and are sent out of the college.

Article 11

It is decided to have examinations at the end of the year for the students' promotion from one class to the other.

Article 12

For the examinations for two divisions at the end of the year and for semester examinations for English section, the choice of the questions in each subject and the corrections is done by the teachers who have handled the subjects. The director can modify this rule.

Article 13

Copying or mal practice can lead to suspension of the students.

Article 14

The entrance test for the basic certificate consists of the following:

- French composition,
- Dictations and questions,
- Two mathematical sums,
- History, Geography and Sciences,
- Precis writing.

Article 15

The syllabus is the same that of the primary schools.

Article 16

The examination committee for the choice of questions and corrections will be presided by the director and four French teachers.

Article 17

The promotion is done in the following way taking the average marks from the examination at end of the year and that of the marks students get from the class work (home works, composition etc) and putting it together will be the final marks of the students.

Only the students getting only 9/20 marks are eligible for promotion.

Article 18

The selection of the students presented by the college for the basic certificate is done in three years of Primary Education followed by four series of preparing tests conducted during the academic year.

Article 19

Students are selected only if they have done three series of tests and obtained in preparatory examination an average marks equal to 10/20. The teachers are called for discussion if the good students are put below the average marks due to illness and some other reasons.

Article 20

The director will appoint the valuers. The selection of subjects are done by the examination committees.

Article 21

The Calve college can also send students for Tamil language by means of selection.

English Section**Article 22**

In the month of October, a semester examination is conducted for all classes, except for the VI form.

Article 23

Promotions are given according to the following pattern:

The annual examinations marks and the semester examination marks are put together to give final marks to the students. Student getting 7/20 are eligible for promotion.

Article 24

The examination date and selection are fixed by the Director.

Article 25

The total marks from semester examination added to the marks of the selection exam will be the final marks.

Article 26

The following rules are not for students of VI form who are authorised to appear the examination by the regulations of the Madras University.

Article 27

The different examinations and choice of the subjects are done by a committee which is nominated by the director and presided by him.

Article 28

The awards in Calve college:

The prizes

- 1) for compositions,
- 2) for Good work,
- 3) writings on the black board.

Article 29

The Secretary General and the Chief Administrator are in charge of the decree and it will be published wherever necessary.

Decision having an entrance, test for the job of masters and teachers of Indian & French languages and English teachers.¹⁵

The decision follows.

Article 1

An entrance test for the job of master and teacher of Indian languages will

begin on 10th September 1942, at 8'o clock at the main Central School of Mission street and at Pondicherry to at Duplex college at Chandernagore.

Article 2

The number of posts for the entrance test is fixed as follows:

Masters:

Tamil...1.

Bengali...3

Teachers:

Tamil...5,

Malayalam...1

Article 3

An entrance test for the English teachers post for B.A. and Matriculation will begin on 10th September 1942 at 8'o'clock at the main school of Mission Street at Pondicherry and at Duplex college, Chandernagore.

Article 4

The number of posts fixed are

Mahe de Labourdannis college

B.A...group I (B)-1

group II (C)-1

College Duplex

group I (B) - 1

group II (A) -1

group II (C)-1

Matriculation II

Article 5

An entrance test for masters and teachers post will begin on 17th September 1942 at 8 o'clock at the main school of Mission Street at Pondicherry and at

Chandernagore.

Article 6

The number of posts fixed are as follows:

Masters...14

Teachers... 3

Article 7

The filling of these posts are done only according to the budget.

Article 8

The declarations of the candidate and other papers should reach the cabinet of the Governor not later than 20th August 1942 at 17 hours

Article 9

The chief of the Administration is in charge of the execution of the present decision, and it will be published and registered wherever necessary.

Arrêté of 10 January 1946 modified article 14 of the decree of 13th September 1945

re organising the higher studies French-English courses at Chandernagore.¹⁶

The text of the *arrêté* is given here.

Article 1

The first of the article 14 of the decree of 13th September 1945 re organising the section of higher studies in French-English of Chandernagore is modified as follows :

The administrative secretary-will receive a salary of Rs. 720 per year ; on proposal of the committee, every five years the salary will be increased to 864, 984, 1140, 1260, and 1380 Rs. per year.

Article 2

The article 36 of the same decree is modified and replaced.

The seniority, the salaries, regular professors and auxiliaries of the Bussy College are fixed up.

Article 3

The decree is published where ever necessary.

Arrêté dated 10th January 1946 modifying articles 21, 22, 23 and 25 of *arrêté* dated 13th May 1918 related to the grants to be given to the private schools.

The text is given here.

Article 1

The article 21, 22, 23 and 25 of the decree of 30th May 1918 are modified as follows:

Article 2

The grants to be given to the directors of private schools after the results of their teaching and the grant limit is fixed as follows :

1st series Rs. 5.

2nd series Rs. 8.

3rd series Rs. 10.

Article 22

Extraordinary allocation of 10 rupees is given to the directors of schools, for each students admitted to *Certificat d'Études Primaire Élémentaire* of French language; Rs. 16 for each students admitted to *Certificat d'Études Primaire Élémentaire* of Indian Language ; Rs. 25 for each students admitted to the examinations of *B.I* , *BESI* and Matriculation.

ral science in *baccalauréat*, second part philosophy.

Décret of 13 May 1925 and the *arrêté* of 7th August 1927 are related to the organisation of *baccalauréat* of secondary education which is rendered applicable to the colony by the decree of 26th August 1928.

Décret of 26 August 1928 introduced the new system in French India following the re organisation of *baccalauréat de l'enseignement secondaire* in France by the decree of August 1927.

Arrêté of 29 July 1920 modified the programmes in Mathematics for the classes of mathematics A and B sections.

Arrêté of 29 December 1923 eliminated French in *baccalauréat* and permitted the candidates to substitute Tamil as one of the languages fixed in the syllabus.

Décret of 27 May 1924,
7 January 1925,
26 July 1925,
25 January and
17 July 1926 were modified by the of *décret* of 11 February 1927.

All these orders pertain to *baccalauréat* in French India.

Décret of 14 January 1928 speaks about the conditions of age for admission to *baccalauréat de l'enseignement secondaire*.

Décret of 12 April 1929 is about the rules and the regulations for including Tamil in the examination of *Brevet de Capacité* in the colony corresponding to *baccalauréat*

Décret of 8th May 1931 is related to the adding of the aggregation to the list of the decrees stated in the fourth paragraph of the 1st article of the decree of 8

(No.1905) constituting the composition of the examination jury and issue of delivery of the qualifying *brevet* for *baccalauréat* in the France establishment in India.

Décret of 2nd October 1931 is related to the *baccalauréat* of Secondary Education Ministerial Circular of 25 January 1932 deals with the examination of *baccalauréat*.

Décret of 25 August 1933 modified the decree of 2nd Oct. 1931 about *baccalauréat* of Secondary Education.

Decree of 23rd December 1941 is related to the optional examination of the session in *baccalauréat* and also the copy of Ministerial Circulars related to the *baccalauréat* examinations.

Décret of 20th May 1942 modified the decree of 2nd June 1938 organising the section of Higher studies of French and English of Chandernagore.

Decree of 23rd December 1948 related to the test for drawing at *baccalauréat*.

Décret of 21st December 1944 related to the abolition of tests of *baccalauréat* of secondary education for the session of January 1945.¹⁹

The *décret* is followed here.

Article 1

By the exemption to the article 3 of the decree of 7th August 1927, the tests for *baccalauréat* for the session of January 1945, consists of only written tests. For the same session, the young girls can choose a subject for written test, be a physical education test.

Article 2

For French composition , there are four subjects including history.

Article 3

By the exemption of the article 15 of the decree of 7th August 1927 for the session of January consists of written tests fixed for each series, there will be a written test in history and geography.

The duration is one hour for questions on history and geography.

Article 4

The Minister for Education is in charge of the execution of present decree published in *Journal Officiel*.

Decree fixing the work load of classes for intermediate for arts and sciences of English section of Dupleix College of Chandernagar. ²⁰

Decree of 23 December 1948 related to the test for drawing at *baccalauréat*.²¹

Article 1

The test for drawing instituted to the various sections of *baccalauréat* of secondary teaching consists, according to the candidates' choice.

Article 2.

The test is for three hours duration. It is valued for 10 marks.

Article 3

The judge will be the Rector of the academy .

Article 4

The test will take place immediately before or after the written test of *baccalauréat* for secondary teaching

Extract of ministerial circular is relating to the *baccalauréat* examinations. The test for drawing, music, and cooking will be followed immediately after the written test. For two sessions, one test is a general one. Students are admitted to second session only if they did not appear for first session and also due to health conditions.

Decree of 23rd December is relating to the optional examination of the session in *Baccalauréat*.

Copy of ministerial circulars are relating to the *baccalauréat* examinations.

With the opening of a centre in Pondicherry for holding the *baccalauréat* examination in the year 1952, there was a marked increase in the number of students aspiring to pursue higher studies in France.

VI. Private schools /Grant-in-aid :

1. Private Schools.

a. *Société Progressiste*

It was seen in the previous chapter that the school opened by the *Société Progressiste* had to be closed down in the year 1914. This was reopened in the year 1921 with the help of the financial assistance extended by a city philanthropist. This institution evinced great interest in starting a wing for technical training in *Collège Calvé*.

It was through the efforts of this *Société Progressiste* that the Upper Primary Education and teacher training courses were introduced in *Collège Calvé*.

The *Société Progressiste* offered scholarships (bourses) to Indian children coming from rural areas for their education. Students from all the four regions were eligible for such scholarships. The *Société Progressiste* also received some

grant from the French Indian Administration. The interest received from the investment of its capital of more than Rs 30000 and the rent received from a building owned by the *Société Progressiste* were its other sources of income.

b. Tamil Talir Kazhagam (1918)

The Tamil Talir Kazhagam started in the year 1918 was engaged in the spread of education especially among the under privileged. It had its own premises in West Boulevard.

c. Alliance Educative des Vannias, Pondichéry (1919)

This association was founded in the year 1919, by members of the Vannia community for the promotion of education among the Vannias who formed a very substantial part of the city's Hindu population. They were mostly agriculturists. This association also has its own building in Diagou Mudaliar street, Pondicherry.

d. Karai Kalvi Kazhagam (1945)

As the very name suggests, this association was started in Karaikal for the promotion of the study of Tamil and French. This *kazhagam* which maintained a library conducted night classes for coaching up students for *Brevet Élémentaire*, and *Brevet d' Études Supérieures de langue Indigène*. This association was authorised by the *arrêté* of 9 February 1945.

2. Grant - in - aid

Arrêté of 30 May 1918 is related to the grant given to private schools which was modified by the *arrêtés* of: .

10th February 1911,

25th February 1925,

06th April 1927 and

02nd April 1929.

*The Société d' Education de la Jeunesse,
Société d'encouragement Mutuel pour les Études Secondaires et Supérieures,
Alliance éducative des Vannias,
Société instructive sous le nom de Taniejetallier,
Poudouvai Tanijne Kalvi Sangame and*

Kalvi Kazhagome were some of the other voluntary organisations formed for the educational and cultural advancement of different segments of the population during this period.

Arrêtés of 30th May 1918 and

10th February 1921 speaks of government aid to private schools.

Arrêtés of 25th February 1925

6th April 1927 and

2nd April 1929 are also concerned about grant - in - aid to private schools.

Décision fixing the number of private schools allotted grant-in-aid by the government.²²

The *décision* follows.

Article 1

The examinations aiming to notice the results of the given teaching in the private schools grants-in-aid will take place in dates, hours and places given in the tabular column.

Name of the private schools	Place where examinations are conducted	Date
Private schools of Pondicherry Mouromgapakkam School and Kombakkam chery	Main school of Mission street	19th Nov. 1925
Private school of Nellithope	Main school, Mudaliarpet	19th Nov. 1925
Private school of Ariankuppaam	Co-educational school of Nellithope	26th Nov. 1925
	Main school of Ariankuppaam	19th Nov. 1925

Private schools of Conoumpeth and Sederapet	Villianur school	19th Nov. 1925
Private schools of Reddiarpalayam and Oulgaret	Main school of Reddiarpalayam	19th Nov. 1925
Private school of Kalapet chery	Kalapet School	19th Nov. 1925
Private school of Barasette	Dupleix college	19th Nov. 1925
Private school of Varitchicoudy	Main school of Kottoucherry	19th Nov. 1925
Private school of Vijidiour	Private school of Vijidiour	19th Nov. 1925
Private school of Pouttagaram	Main school of Courrumbagaram	19th Nov. 1925
Private school of Pandaqual	School of Palloor	19th Nov. 1925

Article 2

The registration list will be closed on 31 October 1925.

Article 3

The Chief Administrator will execute it and will be published in *Journal*

Officiel of the colony.

Arrêté of 14th November 1924 is about aid to school children. It is also related to providing school furniture.

Arrêté of 20th May 1942 repealed and replaced the new arrangement by decree of March 1941 modifying the decree of 4th September 1937 allowing an exemption of study remuneration for two students of Duplex college with diploma of Matriculation.

Arrêté of 20th May 1942 also fixed up the monthly remuneration of Intermediate classes in arts and Science of the English section of Duplex college of Chandernagore.

Arrêté of 10th January 1946 modified the Articles 21, 22, 23 and 25 of the decree of 30th May 1918 relating the subsidies to be allotted to the private school.²³

VII. Teacher Training

Arrêté of 11 December 1917 is related to the examination for obtaining *Certificat d' Aptitude Pédagogique* modified by *arrêté* of 26 February 1935.

Arrêté of 30 May 1918 is related to the classes for teacher training in tamil. The same *Arrêté* was modified by that of 6th September 1922 relating to the examination of *Certificat d' Aptitude Pédagogique* education at Pondicherry College .

It also fixed up the conditions and syllabus for the examinations for recruiting teachers in the colony.

Arrêté of 26 March 1921 is related to the training of French teachers.

Arrêté of 8 January 1925 related to teacher training-fixed the date of com-

mencement for the return examination for the teachers. (*Certificat d' Aptitude Pédagogique* or Certificate of Pedagogical Aptitude)

Order fixing the reopening of the usual session of the examination (written test) of teaching diplomas.²⁴

The text of the order is followed.

Article 1

The usual session of the examination (written test) of teaching diploma will start on Thursday, 26th February 1925 at 8 o'clock ; at the Central School at Mission Street at Pondicherry and at Dupleix college at Chandernagore.

Article 2

The application forms must be addressed to Chief Administrator of Public Instruction before the 26th February 1925, at 17 hours.

Article 3

The committee in charge of testing the candidates for teaching diplomas is composed of the following numbers for the year 1925.

The Chief Administrator of public instruction or his nominee President;

The assistant director of colonial college,

Thambi E - Assistant professor at Colonial college,

The Assistant director of Calve college,

The Headmistress of *Pensionnat*,

The director of Central School of Mission Street,

The director of Central School of Surcouf Street,

Assistant to the committee for the tests in tamil,

Ramanoudjan. Professor for Tamil instructions Bangaroupathar, teacher of local language at Calve college and

Selvenayaeguammelle, Assistant teacher for Tamil classes.

Article 4

The Chief Administrator for public instruction is in charge of the execution of the present order that will be published in Official Newsletter of the colony. Decision fixing the examinations date for primary examinations at year end and entrance examinations for scholarships for the academic year 1924-1925.²⁵ The decision is followed.

Article 1

The usual session of primary examinations for academic years and entrance exams for scholarships 1924-1925 will be conducted at Pondicherry, at Karaikal and at Yanam, at the days, dates, places and time mentioned in the timetable below:

Title of the Examinations	Name of the Examinations Centres	Date	Time	Last date
Basic Certificate in French	Karaikal and Yanam	-	-	-
Certificate in Indian Language and Diploma in Indian Language for Karaikal and Yanam	Karaikal and Yanam	-	-	-
Primary certificate and Higher Certificate --- do ----	Central school at Mission street	-	-	-
Scholarships for the colony for French and English divisions of Pondicherry college and <i>Pensionnat des Junes Filles</i>	"	-	-	-

Article 2

The Chief Administrator is in charge of executing the present decision which will be published in *Journal Officiel* of the colony.

Arrêté of 8th June 1935 created in Pondicherry a course of one year study for the preparation of the post of male and female teachers of French.

VIII. Professional Education

a. School of Law.

The starting of the School of Law and the School of Medicine in Pondicherry is narrated already in the precious chapters.

The recognition process of the school of Law was completed by the *décret* of 14 May 1920 which made it possible for a student to immigrate even while mid-way through the course. A student having completed the first year of study in the School of Law at Pondicherry was allowed to continue his second year in any faculty of Law in France without sitting for any qualifying examination. Those who completed two years of study were allowed to take the degree of *Baccalauréat in Droit* after a special examination consisting of oral tests. The course was re organised in 1918 by the *arrêté* of 6 April 1918.²⁶

Since then the course ceased to be free and Professors came to be paid some honorarium, Muhammadan Law was introduced as an additional subject in the curriculum. Students in the outlying settlements as well as natives of French India residing in Indo-China were allowed to get registered in the School of Law and to sit for the examination. *Baccalauréat* was prescribed as the minimum qualification required to get registered for *Licence en Droit*. For the benefit off those who did not possess the *baccalauéart*, another course known as *Capacité en Droit* was introduced. The passing of this course made one eligible for selection as *Notaire, Lussier* and *Comis Greffier*.

Later, the *arrêté* of 4th October 1923 allowed lawyers, especially those with

five years experience, to teach in the school. All the different enactments relating to the School of Law were consolidated by the *arrêté* of 21st July 1935. The provisions of this *arrêté* with some minor modifications continued to be in force up to 1954.

b. School of Medicine.

A school of medicine was established in the local hospital to improve the teaching of anatomy and surgery. The next year medical education was declared free while *Externes and Internes* were made eligible for salary. Four chairs each shared by a professor, were also established.²⁷

The duration of the course was reduced from five years to four years in 1931. Even books were supplied free of cost to the students.²⁸ Students having completed their studies and willing to continue their service can be temporarily kept till their replacement by an entrance test.

Decision prescribing the resident and non resident students of the medical school of Pondicherry.²⁹

The Decision follows.

Article 1

By dispensation to the articles 21 and 23 of the decree of 4th October 1937 bearing re organisation of Medical School of Pondicherry, the resident and non - resident students having completed their studies and wishing to continue their service can temporarily kept until new recruitment is made.

Article 2

The Chief of Health, Director of Medical school is in charge of execution of the present decree, that will be registered and communicated wherever necessary.

IX. Technical Education

a. *École des Arts et Métiers*

As for technical education, some more changes were brought in this field by the *arrêté* of 31st May 1918 and that of 28 September 1922 which continued to govern the administration of the school till the French left the establishments in 1954.

b. St. Antony's Girls Technical School . (1947)

This technical school was started in the year 1947, which was recognised in the next year by the Board of Technical Education, Madras. The institution provided coaching in embroidery, needle work and sent them at the end of the course to sit for the technical examination conducted by the Board of Technical Education in Madras. The first batch of students appeared for the examination in 1954. The course was of two years duration, one year for the lower grade and another for the higher grade.

X. Direction and Administration.

13th February 1920 modified the examination of the modern languages.

29th July 1920 modified the syllabus for Mathematics.

Arrêtés of 25th September 1920, 13th April 1923 and 4th October 1923 reorganised the staff members of local recruit which was modified by the *arrêté* of 2 September 1924 and 5 and 21 December 1927.

27th September 1920 cancelled the conditions of *décret* for the determination of salary of Primary Inspectors of French settlements in India.

Arrêté of 7th October 1924 speaks of the rules of the account number of books of the Colonial College.

The decree of 8th June 1925 organised the functioning of health inspection in the colleges and the schools in the colony.

Arrêté of 2 March 1925 is about the application of *décret* of 29 October 1912, placing the various communes in charge of the expenditure in respect of *service de l'instruction publique*.

Arrêté of 4th June 1925 modified the school fees in *Collège Colonial*.

Arrêtés of 3rd August 1925 and 26th October 1925 is related to the Primary Schools given to Communes.

Arrêté of 7th October 1925 naming a committee with the effect of preparing a project of reforms for teaching in the colony.³⁰

Arrêté follows.

Article 1. A committee is named with the effect for preparing a project of reforms for teaching in the colony, i.e.,

Primary Education, Secondary Education, Higher Education, English teaching and Native language teaching. It will give opinion about the points raised in the meeting of 13th December 1924 of the General Council.

Article 2

The present decision will be communicated and registered wherever necessary.

Arrêté of 12th October 1925 controlled the receipt of school fees in different classes in the English Section.

Arrêté of 26th January 1926 is related with the supply of materials for the disposition of education to the communes where the Primary Schools were func-

tioning.

Décret of 22 February 1926 pertains to the increase of staff and salary for the teachers serving in the colonies.

Decision of 3 March 1927 is about instructing to the President of Medical Officers of Karaikal and Chandernagore for health inspection in schools.

Décret of 27 August 1927 fixed up the salary for the staff of Secondary Education.

Décret of 27th December 1928 fixed up the salary of teachers of French and indigenous languages.

Arrêté of 28 December 1928 fixed up the school vacation of *Collège de Pondichéry* and the Primary Schools of the colony.

Arrêté of 7 November 1929 speaks of the change in the category of the teaching staff.

29th December 1929 is about family dependants allowances.

Décret of 28 May 1930 fixed up the salary of the professors and teachers of Metropole.

Décret of 21 June 1930 is on subscription of the salary for Metropolitan officers, exempted by the decree of 18th November 1931.

Décret of 19 September 1930 is related to the nomination of the teachers in French India and of the candidates holding the degree of *baccalauréat* of secondary teaching.

Arrêté of 24 October 1930 fixed up the general conditions for recruitment

to all posts of local service for promotion and discipline.

Décret of 12 January 1932 made applicable to the colony article 156 of the financial laws towards increasing the allocation for silver medal.

Arrêté of 19 July 1932 fixed the concessions given to officers of various services in the colony and also the quantum of allowance for the functionaries of agents.

Decree of 25th August 1933 is about the rules on furnishing furniture to the office in the compensation for office expenditure and to keep the government buildings class.

Arrêté of 12 December 1933 created the post of a teacher of 1st class of Metropolitan Cadre who will have the functions of primary inspector and who will inspect the English Section of Calve and Dupleix Colleges.

Arrêté of 9th February 1934 deals about the syllabus and conditions of examination of recruiting English teacher and also fixed up the syllabus and conditions of the examination for the post of English teachers in the colleges in Pondicherry and Chandernagore.

Arrêté of 7 April 1934 fixed up the allocation of compensation for the budget for physical education in certain schools.

Arrêté of 14 June 1934 fixed the conditions for housing and furnished the houses of officers.

Arrêté of 22 June 1934 is about the creation of a class for preparation of *brevet supérieur* with 3 years studies in the *collège colonial*.

Décret of 18 November 1934 is on the payment in local money for the offic-

ers serving in the French establishments in India.

Arrêté of 22 November 1934 deals with the cancellation and reduction of concessions allotted to staff members in the colony.

Arrêté of 19 January 1935 re organised the cadre of Assistant Professors.

Arrêté of 28 January 1935 is related to the entrance examination for the recruitment of Assistant Professors.

Arrêté of 8 April 1935 is about the pay and allowance for silver medal on the condition of the *Décret* of 22nd September 1922.

Arrêté of 15 December 1935 fixed up the traveling allowance of the Director of Education and the Inspector of Primary Schools.

Arrêté of 30 December 1935 is applicable to the *collège calvé* about the method of issuing Certificate of Secondary Studies of the 1st degree adopted in the Metropolitan city by the decree of Minister of Public Instruction on 3rd August 1903 for compiling different decrees carrying the re organisation of education institution of the colony.

The decree of 10th June 1942 fixed up temporarily at Rs. 300 as the maximum fees for one year for placement of the controllers of the examinations.³¹

Decision of 30 June 1945 speaks of the examination of Certificate of Aptitude Teaching Examination of *Baccalauréat*.³²

Arrêté of 10th February 1949 is related to the direction of French Colleges of Pondicherry and Calve College.³³

Order follows.

Article 1

The entrance test will take place on 31st August 1945, at 8 o'clock at French college, Pondicherry.

Article 2

The entrance test consists of the following tests :

Serial A:

Scholarship for science studies in France

- 1) Composition
- 2) Test on subject according to the students choice.
Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, natural Science

Serial B:

Scholarship to study literature in France

- 1) Composition
- 2) A test carrying on one of the following subjects according to the selection of the students.
- 3) History and geography tests.

Serial C :

Scholarship to prepare in France on entrance test at school of Saint Cyr

Serial D:

Scholarships to study at Madras University.

Article 3

The Chief Administrator will be in charge of the present decree and will be published wherever necessary.

XI. Sholarships

Arrêté of February 1914 stipulated the stipends and subsidies for studies in France.

Arrêté of 30 May 1918 is related to the incessions of scholarships which was modified by the decree of 1st February 1927.

Arrêté of 14 November 1924 is about the government aid to the school children related to the providing of school furniture.

Arrêté of 20 November 1925 modified the 5 of the *arrêté* of 30 May 1918 which reorganised *le Collège de Pondichéry*.³⁴

Decree fixing temporarily at Rs. 300 for one year as the maximum fees for placement of the controllers of the contribution.³⁵

Decree follows.

Article 1

The maximum fees will be received by the controller of the contributions (direct and in direct) fixed by the article of 38th degree is fixed at Rs 300 per year by controller.

Article 2

The decree will be published where ever necessary.

XII. Teaching of English

The French administration had taken keen interest in the promotion of English language in the colony to suit to the demands of the subjects for availing employment opportunities in the neighbouring British territories. Accordingly an English school has been instituted in Mahe under the name of Section of College by the *arrêté* of 30 May 1918 which was modified by the decree of Calve 30th July 1921. Actually this section has remained for 10 years.

Arrêté of 16 May 1924. Increased the school fees in the English section of *Collège Calvé at Pondichéry* which was modified by *arrêté* of 12th October 1925.

Article 1

The 1st of the article of 16 May 1924 is modified as follows:

1) The school remuneration (fees) for the different classes of English section of Calve college are fixed up according to the fees given below:

At Calvé college, the academic year is divided relatively for the collection of fees into two unequal terms: The first term consists for the months of April, May, August, September, October and November. For the students of the 6th form, candidates unhappy with the above Matriculation examination are exempted from month April and May. The second term consists for the months December, January, February, and March. The school fees to Calve College are paid by terms.

Article 2

The chief Administrator of Public Instruction is in charge of the execution of the present decree which will be published in *Journal officiel* of the colony.

This gives an idea about the school fees in the Calvé College.

Arrêté of 24 February 1926 abolished the post of English teacher in *Collège Duplex*.

Arrêté of 29 October 1927 redoubled the 6th form of the English section of Calve College.

This gives a clear picture of the expansion of English Education to cope up with the needs of the time especially with the neighbouring British India.

Reglément of 4 May 1929 fixed the conditions for promotions of students for selection and admission of the students in the English section.

Arrêté of 9 February 1934 fixed:

1. Syllabus and examination for the post of English teacher in the colleges

in Pondicherry and Chandernagore.

2. On the syllabus and conditions of examinations for recruitment of English teachers.

Arrêté of J. O. 1935 is related to the institution of a test for admission to the post of assistant teachers on training in Calve College.

XIII. Teaching of Indigenous languages

Arrêté of 14 April 1942 created at Colonial College of Pondicherry a supplementary course in Indian language (Tamil).³⁶

Arrêté follows.

Article 1

Created a supplementary course in Indian language (Tamil) preparing for a diploma in Tamil. The duration is 3 years. The teachings are given according to the timetables and syllabus.

Article 2

The studies are free and the supplementary courses is opened only to boys.

Article 3

The supplementary course will functions at colonial college and is placed under the control of Director of colonial college.

Article 4

The teaching is given :

- a) by the Indian masters (teachers),
- b) by assistant professors of colonial college,
- c) by the qualified teachers for the special teachings (drawing, gymnastic, music),
- d) teachers not belonging to the personal teacher of the colony.

Article 5

The maximum work load of the teachers is 55 hours of which 22 hours are for teachers teaching French and 23 hours for teachings Indian language.

Article 6

The teaching staff of supplementary course has access to the library of colonial college and to the staff room in the same conditions that of the staff of the colonial college.

Article 7

To get admission for supplementary course the students must furnish :

- 1) Their birth or resident certificate,
- 2) Vaccination certificate,
- 3) Conduct certificate and
- 4) The diploma in *Certificat d' Études Primaire* in Indian Language resident.

Article 8

No new admission is permitted for 1st year.

Article 9

Admission is through entrance test.

Article 10

Admission for 2nd and 3rd year is done during the current year;

Average marks of 6 out of 20 in compositions, in dictation and in Tamil compositions is necessary.

Article 11

The entrance and other examinations are conducted by a committee of teachers and two assistant professors.

Article 12

In the 1st and 2nd years, only authorised doctors are permitted to triple the students. Students who are absent due to sickness should give a certificate attested by a doctor.

Article 13

The discipline of the students of colonial college , as such defined by the articles 42 and 43 of the decree of 26th November 1937 regulated Colonial College of Pondicherry and by the articles 28 to 36 including internal rules of college, is applicable to the students of supplementary course.

Article 14

The clauses fixed by the title I, III, V and VI and the article 47 and 48 of internal rule of colonial college annexe to the decree of 26th November 1937 are applicable to the supplementary course.

Article 15

The complete functioning of the supplementary course will take place on the re opening of the college.

Article 16

The Chief Administrator will be in charge of the decree and it will be published wherever necessary.

Annexe

Syllabus for supplementary course in Indian Language (Tamil).

The Educational system introduced in India by the French after their arrival had now come under a solid footing. It had nurtured and grown up in the peaceful atmosphere taking into account the needs and aspirations of the local people. The

French republican ideas had been transplanted into the Indian soil by now. Along with the teaching of French language in the colony, the teaching of English and Tamil had also been taken into account. Their efforts were successful in the colony. All these indicate the benevolent measures of the French administration towards their subjects in the French Indian establishments.

Notes and References

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3. *J.O.*, 1915, 8 October 1915, pp. 611-616.
4. *J.O.*, 1925, p. 280.
5. *P.V. Conseil Général*, 1936, p. 31.
6. *B.O.*, 1943, pp. 352-355.
7. *J.O.*, 1946, the decree of 17th April 1943, pp.1167- 1168.
8. *J.O.*, 1946, 11th June 1946, pp. 516-517.
9. *J.O.*, 1949, *arrêté* p.79.
10. *J.O.*, 1918, *arrêté* of 30 May 1918, p.301.
11. *B.O.*, 1922, *arrêté* of 20 January 1922, pp. 558-559.
12. *J.O.*, 1935, pp. 571 - 573.
13. *J.O.*, 1942, pp. 327-356.
14. *J.O.*, 1942, pp. 713-730.
15. *J.O.*, 1942, pp. 507 -508
16. *J.O.*, 1946, p 50.
17. *J.O.*, 1946, pp. 546 -547.
18. *J.O.*, 1949, p.143.
19. *J.O.*, 1945, *décret* of 21 December 1944, pp. 387-388 .
20. *J.O.*, 1946, pp. 474-477.
21. *J.O.*, 1948, pp.198-199.
22. *J.O.*, 1925, 7th October 1925, p. 676.
23. *J.O.*, 1946, pp. 22-23.
24. *J.O.*, 1925, 8th January, pp. 37-38.
25. *J.O.*, 1925, 31st March 1925 pp. 261 - 262.
26. *B.O.*, 1918, *arrêté* of 6th April 1918.
27. *J.O.*, 1927, pp. 149-161.
28. *J.O.*, 1931, pp.751-752.

29. *J.O.*, 1942, P.507-508.
30. *B.O.*, 1925, p.676.
31. *J.O.*, 1942, 10th June, p.509.
32. *J.O.*, 1945, 30th June, 1945, pp. 433-445.
33. *J.O.*, 1949, 10th February, 1949 p. 456.
34. *J.O.*, 1925, pp.261-263.
35. *J.O.*, 1942, p.509.
36. *J.O.*, 1942, p. 327.