CHAPTER VI

Education in Pondicherry (1871-1940)

I. Introduction

Since the time of Napoleon, Catholic religious instructions continued to be given in most of the French schools. Under Napoleon III, there was a marked increase in the number of schools conducted by the Catholic teaching orders. Since 1850, an increasing number of critics asserted that the classical schools have failed to meet the challenges of the changing scientific, technical and industrial realities of life.

According to Patrick Harigan, French Secondary schools of the 1860s recruited pupils from a wider social base. According to Talbot John, the establishment of a truly effective national system of primary education had to await the early years of the Third Republic.

Although the proclamation of the Third Republic was made at Paris on the 4th of September 1870, the struggle between the Royalists and the Republicans continued for some more years leaving the country in an unsettled state. Thus only nine years after its beginning, the Third Republic was at last in the Republican hands. In the early 1880s, under the leadership of the Moderate Republican Jules Ferry, a series of laws laid the foundations for a Free, Compulsory and Secular Primary School Education. The campaign in its favour intensified the bitter struggle between the anti-clerical Left on the one side and the Catholic and the Republican Right on the other.

Under the Third Republic, two demands were put forth touching on educational reforms. One was for a compulsory extension of the country's school sys-
tem so that every French boy and girl should be made literate. The other demand was to ensure the supremacy of the lay over clerical influence throughout the Primary School system so that every French boy and girl should be 'innoculated' with the spirit of Republicanism and immunised against 'Reaction'.

In the early 1880s, Jules Ferry, as Minister of Public Instruction, obtained parliamentary enactment of a series of educational laws. Compulsory attendance was prescribed for all children. Parents could still send their children to 'free' Church schools, but if they did, they would have to support such schools out of their pockets. On the other hand, a system of 'public' or 'rational' schools was established to be financed and directed by the Republican Government. Admission to them would be free, but in them none but laymen acceptable to the Government might teach where no religious instruction was to be given.¹

II. Education in Pondicherry

The legacies of the Church centered education, managed by the missionaries of various priestly orders and the Congregations of sisters were still very strong because the new spirit of Republicanism, born out of the Revolution of 1789, had lost much of its glow, and was not very much perceptible in the far away colonies. Among the French Colonies, the establishments in India came to enjoy a better status under the Third Republic and a Senator and député came to represent French India in the French Parliament. Moreover the developments in the field of education, the haphazard growth of schools and the languishing state of education called for a general reform.

In these circumstances, Gramboulan, la Inspectuer d'académie was sent on a mission to Pondicherry by the Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies in 1879 to
study the situation first hand. He visited Pondicherry and two other establish-
ments. All aspects of school education came under the sweep of his zealous
probe.

The schools were located at places which were often not easily accessible
to the students. Stationaries and other school materials were also not easily avail-
able to students in most of the places. In the light of the above findings, Gramboulan suggested the opening of more Primary schools under Government
auspices, recruitment of competent teachers and enhancement of their emolu-
ments.

In 1884, the administration came forward to issue an arrêté to improve the
system of Primary Education in the French Indian establishments. A new syllab-
us was drawn up. Duties of teachers and students were defined. (See Appendix 22)

This order was initially enforced only in Pondicherry and Karaikal. Schools
in Mahe were brought within the same system by the arrêté of 5th December
1881. Schools in Yanam were brought within its ambit by the arrêté of 1882.

a. Promotion of French Language and Culture.

Attention may here be drawn to some of the concurrent developments which
brought about an improvement in the social climate which was conducive for the
spread of public enlightenment and concomitant awareness for becoming liter-
ate to face the new challenges in the new climate of Liberalism and Republican-
ism.

Alliance Française was an institution devoted to the spread of the French
language and Culture. The Pondicherry branch of Alliance Française appears to
have been registered in the year 1894. It is of some interest to note that when Capitaine E. Martinet came to Pondicherry in 1888 to carry out the printing of his dictionary, he was requested by the authorities of the Alliance Française to serve as its delegate in here. By the time he left Pondicherry in 1890, there were as many as 370 members with branches in Karaikal and Mahe. In Pondicherry, French teaching courses for adults were arranged. Coaching in French was also made available to girls. The first prize distribution ceremony was held in the presence of the Governor. As students, the institution then counted almost hundred adults, forty-five girls from St. Joseph de Cluny and 150 girls from the school founded by Madame Martinet. 4

b. Public Library Development

The arrêté of 26 May 1879 constituted a committee to put forward proposals to the Government for the improvement of the library.

The establishment of a library in Karaikal was decided upon by a resolution of the Assemblé Générale on 23 December, 1889. The arrêté of 17 February, 1892 authorised the opening of the library.

Education in the French medium was made free at all levels during this period. It was free for girls at all levels for any type of education, French or Indian. Private and Government schools imparting education according to the Indian system charged fees for boys at all levels.

The facility for providing mid day meal for poor school children was first made available to the children in École des filles in rue Dumas, école de la rue Surcouf and école des filles de la rue des missions even prior to the year 1938. From 1938 onwards, the scheme was gradually extended to other schools. The
expenditure was met from the funds of Comité de Bienfaisance.

C. The Press in Pondicherry

The period that followed the proclamation of the Third Republic in France was more than eventful and served as a stimulant for the articulation of public opinion on important issues of the day. The growth of printing industry on the one hand and the constitution of the Conseil Général and Conseils Locaux and the launching of self-government institutions in 1880 came as a boost to the Fourth Estate. The Pondicherry-Villupuram railway line which was opened for passenger traffic on 14th October 1879 brought news of the developments in India to Pondicherry almost every day. Moreover the décret of 21 September 1881 gave Indians the right to renounce their native personal law and to be governed by the French Civil laws. The question of renonciation was the hottest topic discussed during this period. The décret of 26th February 1884 changed the mode of election to the Conseil Locaux, the Conseil Général and the Municipalities. Voters were classified into three categories, viz., Europeans and their descendants, renonçants and non-renonçants. In British India, the Indian National Congress was founded in 1885. It was during this period that many journals dealing with political and social issues were started in Pondicherry. Almost all of them carried pungent criticism of the voting system, the electoral lists, the representatives of the people and even about the bad condition of the roads. Even Governors and Mayors were not spared. The press thus enjoyed some measure of freedom of expression. All of these developments had the impact on the local communities, which in turn created in them a thirst for knowledge and education, not only in urban centers but also in the outlying commune headquarters.
The proclamation of the Third Republic in France may be regarded as the final triumph of the French Revolution of 1789 which kindled the hopes of the settlers in Pondicherry to have their representative in the National Assembly. The order of the Metropolitan government issued on 1st February 1871 made provision for the election of a Deputy to the National Assembly from French India. The news was received with great jubilation by the French as well as the elite sections among the natives because there was already a move to secure the right of representation for the people in the French settlements. Subsequently elections were held in May 1871. A pamphlet authored by one S. Arokiasamy in support of the only Indian candidate, Sandou Odear throws much light on the conditions which prevailed then in Pondicherry.

It is further learnt that a newspaper was also published at that time under the title *l'électeur de l'Inde Française* which appeared twice a week. This paper, which provided a forum to discuss the merits of the candidates however became defunct some time after the election.

Sandou Odear, one of the eight candidates who contested the election, was the only Indian to enter the fray. He was then a professor of Tamil at the University of Paris. Although he was born in Pondicherry he was not so well known here. Sandou Odear born some time in the year 1821, was the eldest son of a retired Tahsildar of Villenour. According to Arvind Koratkar, "well educated, he was gifted with intelligence and was a man of energy, zeal and ambition. While in Pondicherry, he worked in different government offices and had acquired considerable experience and knowledge of various aspects of colonial
administration. Himself having discarded the Hindu Personal Law and embraced the French Civil Code, he was well acquainted with both sets of laws and possessed wide knowledge of colonial legislation. As a result, he became conscious of the needs of his people. However, as it happened to many during the colonial days, he could not do anything in Pondicherry. He was inspired by the development of social renaissance in British India. In 1856, at the age of 35, he left Pondicherry with a desire to protest over the unhappiness of two of his countrymen before the authorities in Paris. He is said to have gone to Paris "to see what others do to be not ill-treated, not to be slaves as we are. There was also an interest to show at Paris, that the Indians were not savage as one had often been spoken of".

Arvind Koratkar points out: "He wrote a number of articles in prominent newspapers and journals of the time, and exposed the French mis-rule, mal-administration and economic exploitation of French India. He insisted that Indians were being treated as savages, that despite their high intelligence, morality and education, they were denied opportunities, that the doors of the government services were closed to the Indians, that some of the social customs imposed by the whites were humiliating for any self-respecting people, That the French had never given its due importance to French India which was economically viable and a self supporting colony-only next to Algeria and that the French colonial exploitation was very brutal."

The article of Arvind Koratkar gives also the resume of his protest published in the l'Opinion Nationale which was reproduced in the September 1863 issue of the Economic Francaise and also yields also an extract from, 'The Colo-
Some extracts of the *Resumé* providing a graphic picture of the social conditions then prevailing in Pondicherry having some relevance to the theme dealt with in this thesis are given below:

"The natives, so proud of their origin and their customs and morals, are excluded from all public functions."

We observe today, in the small companies of the *cipahis*, many officers quite distinguished in all respects, but nevertheless not treated according to their rank, in respect of their pay or post. An Indian captain, who has completed 25-30 years of service is forced to obey a European Second Lieutenant, perhaps yet a child by age. "The tribunals constituted for resolving caste problems were abolished in 1816, but one cannot find even today any Indian in the service of the Magistrature. Even from among the modest Indian, not one is to be found as Justice of peace. It is not however that these subjects lack the education, intelligence or the morality. Exactly the opposite is proved by what one finds in the neighbouring colony belonging to the British. There are in Pondicherry the solicitors at the Tribunals, appointed after the preliminary examination common to the Europeans and the Indians. The Indians cannot receive but half of the fees fixed by the regulations than his European counterparts."

"In the general administration of the country entrusted to the Commissioner of the Marine, often stranger to civil administration, above all to the administration in India, the doors are closed to all Indians, whatever may be his capacity, moral or intellectual. Besides, it must be said that the hat is a distinctive sign of a European. It is to him the only sign of superiority, and one sees that many Indians of a respectable age, saluting with profound respect a European child of 10 years wearing a hat. "This was the state of affairs that prevailed in Pondicherry between the years intervening the Sepoy Mutiny in India and the Third Republic in France.

**Education**

As for the status of education in Pondicherry during this period, Sandou Odear had this to say:

"Our missionaries are the real initiators of the two literatures: the Indian and the European. But the Indians, after having been brought so well by the
missionaries, after having acquired the necessary knowledge, are not even judged worthy enough to be admitted to the employments that is appointed by the French Government."

"At Pondicherry there is a seminary (this refers to the present day Petit Seminaire Higher Secondary School) run by the missionaries and which does not lack in anything. The natives receive there an instruction appreciated by competent men. This big secondary educational establishment satisfies all necessities of the locality.

However, the Government does not know why it entertains yet another establishment of the same nature (this refers to the Collège Colonial which now stands upgraded into Lycée Français) run by the same priests, but which costs the Government more than 50,000 francs per year. This Government institution which is built with the sweat and perspiration of the poor cultivators is not accessible to the Indians."

**Population**

Sandou Odear also throw some light on the demographic features of Pondicherry during this period.

"These demands merit an examination so much the more serious, as they concern a population of 2,20,000 souls, the most important nucleus of the population of our colonies, only next to Algeria, and the only colony which gives more revenue than its expenditure."

Although Sandou Odear was the only Indian among the candidates, it did not work in his favour, because the native voter was not yet politically enlightened enough as to be conscious of participating in the first ever elections held on
the basis of universal franchise. In fact according to a report sent by the Governor, in many districts young men between the ages of 21 and 22, enrolled in the voters list ran away to the adjoining British territory fearing that the Government wished to recruit them into the French army to fight on the battle field. Moreover the very idea of contesting against a baron, a French man and the ruler was something which even many educated Indians could not have swallowed easily.

This provides us an account of the state of affairs which prevailed in Pondicherry at the beginning of the Third Republic as perceived and experienced by an educated native person. He further speaks very highly about the services rendered by the missionaries in promoting education among the natives. On the other hand the administration was interested more in the education of the French Community.

II. Primary Education

During this period girls education received special attention of the French administration though a beginning was already made in this field by the Christian missionaries. Accordingly in October 1871 an agreement was reached between the French Indian administration and the Congregation *St. Coeur de Marie* (Congregation of the Sacred Heart of Mary) on running some schools for girls as girls education was still in a very deplorable state especially among the native Hindus-described as caste Hindus.

On 14th February a girls' school founded by one zamindar Manion Chinna Cacaya in Mahe was placed under the management and supervision of the sisters of the Congregation of St Joseph de Annecy. This school was open only to caste children.
In 1871, the French Indian administration was reported to have brought recognition to the schools by the sisters of the congregation of *Conception Immaculée de Marie* in Pondicherry, Ariankuppam, Ozukarai and Nellithope under the protection of the colonial administration which meant that they were made eligible for subsidy and grants for running the schools. A committee of Notables was formed in 1872 to supervise the working of these schools. A branch school attached to *École de St. Eugénie* in 1883 was also opened. The sisters went to Karaikal in 1883 and to Villianur and Bahur in 1886. In Muthialpet they opened a middle school and a nursery school too. In Villianur they started two middle schools, one for boys and another for girls.

A branch of Congregation of the sisters of St. Louis de Gonzague convent, opened at Ozhukarai on 6 February 1893 conducted a free school in the village. At that time there were as many as 227 private schools and only 38 government schools around 1878. Three of them were upper primary schools viz. *Collège Calvé, Pensionnat des Jeunes Filles* in Pondicherry and the boys schools in Chandernagar.

The congregation of St. Joseph of Cluny subsequently in 1878 opened a school at Thirumalrayan Pattinam (otherwise known as *La Grant Aldée* on account of its size) and Kurumbagaram and two more schools at Kottucherry and Thirunallar six years later in 1884. They had two schools in Chandernagoar and one at Mahe. There were altogether seven schools under their management in Karaikal, two in Chandernagoar and one in Mahe.

On 5th July 1877 yet another girls' school was opened in Mahe by the sisters of the Congregation of St. Joseph de Cluny. This school was thrown open
to children of all castes. The free school opened for the education of children of *valangaimougattars* in *ville blanch* almost fifty years ago in 1828 was reorganised in the year 1877. But three years later i.e., in 1880, it was named *l'école primaire de garçons* and thrown open to children of all communities without distinction.\(^9\)

As per this order which speaks of the Ministerial Despatch regarding *Brevets de capacité* for primary education, the diploma known as *Brevets de capacité* came to be recognised as equivalent to similar diplomas awarded in France and all such diploma holders to enjoy the same benefits as their counterparts in France.\(^10\)

*Arrêté* of 15th January 1880 brought about the reorganisation of primary schools for boys in Pondicherry.  
(See Appendix. 3)

Content of the order of 15 January which deals with the reorganisation of Primary Schools for boys in Pondicherry is given here. (See Appendix. 3)

**Article 1**

The free primary school for boys established in European town which was hither to exclusively meant for *valangaimougattars* is abolished and was reorganised and thrown open to children of all castes and origin.

**Article 2**

The details of teaching staff teaching in this institution are fixed as follows

One Secondary school teacher in charge of general supervision.
One Teacher in charge of class II.
One Teacher for class III.
One Tamil teacher in charge of first year infants studying French.
One Music teacher.
One English professor.
One Drawing master.

In the changed circumstances it was felt necessary to bring about some uniformity in the system of Primary Education and also to rationalise the functioning of schools and at the same times differentiate Primary Education from Upper Primary Education (Études Élémentaires et Supérieur) in all the French establishments in India.

The six arrêtés passed on 25 March, 1885, five on 25 March, 1885 and one 13 April 1885 dealt the following in Primary Education in order to streamline the whole system of Primary Education in the French possessions.

1. The first arrêté which dealt with primary education for both boys and girls and spelled out the criteria for their admission, standard of cleanliness, penalties, holidays, vacation, maintenance of registers etc., It was carried out by the decree of carrying the rules of public school for boys and girls in the French settlements of India.¹²

Under the second arrêté issued on the same date, the frame work of primary school education was spelled out. Accordingly, primary school education came to consist of four stages lasting five years as shown below:

- **Cours Préparatoire** (Preparatory Course) " Two year
- **Cours Élémentaire** (Elementary Course) " One year
- **Cours Moyén** (Middle Course) " One year
- **Cours Supérieur** (Higher Course) " One year
The curriculum included intellectual, moral as well as physical education. All subjects were taught in the French medium from *Cours Élémentaire* apart from the local language.\(^\text{13}\)

The third *arrêté* introduced the examination known as:

*Certificat d'Études Primaires Élémentaires* or certificate of Primary Studies.

Decree instituting a certificate of primary studies.\(^\text{14}\)

**Article 1**

It has set up a certificate of primary studies for the students of both the sexes in the colony.

**Article 2**

Committee nominated by the Internal Director in each institution is in charge of judging the aptitude of the candidates for certificate of primary studies. These committees will have three members and they meet during the month of closure of schools. They nominate their president but the Primary Inspector will preside every time the examinations by assisting the president.

**Article 3**

In every fifteen days of three months, the teacher reports to the Internal Director through the chief administrator in the outer areas and at Pondicherry by the primary Inspector through the lists of names of his school for the certificate of studies; This list must be accompanied by the birth certificate of each candidate, which will carry:

1) Names and sub names of the candidates,
2) The date and place of their birth,
3) The residence of their family; their signature.
Those aged below four years are not admitted.

**Article 4**

The examination is of two types: written and oral.

The written test consists of:

a) Dictation;

2) two arithmetic questions;

3) addition of simple type for girls' embroidery test.

The tests and the subjects of composition will be selected and sent to the Internal Director which will be submitted at time of starting the tests.

The names and roll numbers are not to be revealed.

**Article 5**

Time allotted for each test is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of the test</th>
<th>Time given for the test</th>
<th>Maximum marks allotted for the test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spelling</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handwriting</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arithmetic</td>
<td>1 hr</td>
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<tr>
<td>Essay</td>
<td>1 hr</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stitching or Needle Work</td>
<td>1 hr</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Candidates committing five spelling mistakes will be eliminated. Students are admitted to oral tests only if they pass the written tests.

**Article 6**

The oral tests will take place in the presence of male and female teachers. The results are announced in the same way as that of the written tests.

**Article 7**

The marks from written and oral tests are put together to announce the results.
**Article 8**

Besides the subjects like drawing, questions on an Indian language can also be included in the examinations.

**Article 9**

The results of the examination, signed by the member of the committee will be sent with written compositions to the Director.

**Article 10**

The Director is in charge of executing the present decree.

The fourth and fifth arrêtés related to upper primary education.

The fourth arrêté of 13 April 1885 introduced the examination known as *Certificat d'Études Primaires Supérieur* which was to be awarded after four years of study: This examination was held for those completing the four year course of study after *Cours Primaires*. These examinations were equal to similar examinations held in France.

This arrêté as already mentioned introduced:

a two year course of *Cours Complémentaires*

and

Another two year course of *Cours Supérieur* (5+4=9 years)

of two years *Cours Supérieur* has three branches

viz., 1. For teaching: *Cours Normal*,

2. For pursuing Professional Studies: *Cours Professionnel*,

3. For Matriculation: *Cours Marticulation*.

Order setting up a higher certificate of primary education.\(^{15}\)
The content of this arrêté is followed.

Article 1

It has set up a certificate of (higher) primary studies.

Article 2

The certificate is issued after an examination that will take place at Pondicherry, at the end of every year.

The date is fixed by the Internal Director.

It will be intimated one month in advance.

Article 3

The subjects for composition will be selected by the Director and addressed to the President of the committee.

Article 4

The examination committee consists of five members, the Inspector and Director of the school and three nominated by the Governor and selected among the members of the committee of Public Instruction and the professors of secondary education, or higher primary. The President is authorized to add a committee of special examiners.

Article 5

The examination is of two types: written and oral.

Article 6

The written tests have 4 compositions.

Article 7

Four hours each for the compositions.
Article 8

The result will be announced after all the written tests are over.

Article 9

The oral test consists of four questions on the subjects taught.

Article 10

After the examination, the committee makes a list of candidates that will decide the result and also issues the certificates.

Article 11

All candidate must register seven days before the starting of the examination. He must produce:

2. Certificate of basic primary education.
3. A conduct certificate.

Article 12

For good students, reward in cash or books or medals will be given.

Article 13

The internal Director is in charge of the present decree and publish whenever necessary.

The fifth arrêté regulated the salary and service conditions of teachers which were more attractive.  

The sixth of arrêté of 13 April 1885 introduced the examination known as Brevets Supérieur or certificate of upper primary education.  

By the decision of the governor on 10th September 1885, which has on the proposal of the Home Minister, in the free primary secular school of the young
girls at Pondicherry a class for the little boys below seven years was instituted.18

The arrêté of 1885 deals with the situation of education in the French settlements of India.19

The arrêté of 1885 established in Pondicherry Public Primary Schools.20

The decree of 1885 is related to the organisation and plan of studies of the Public Primary Schools and carried the rules of Public Schools of boys and of girls in the French settlements of India.21

Decree of 1885 created a Primary Superior school at Pondicherry.22

The Law of 13 October 1886 dealt with Pre-Primary and Primary Education in Pondicherry.23

The existence of so many arrêtés to deal with the system of education in Pondicherry was found very cumbersome. The French Indian Administration therefore wanted to consolidate all the different arrêtés and bring out a comprehensive measure. This was provided by the décret of 1 February 1893 which was promulgated by the arrêté of 25 March 1893.24

The arrêté dated 24 October 1889 instituted in the colony a Brevets in French language.

Décret of 16 June 1899 carried the rules of public administration related to the conditions for teachers worked in the primary and professional schools attached to government establishments other than that of Public Instruction.

Arrêté of 7 December 1899 established a fund for schools in the French establishment of India.

Décret of 8 February 1902 applied to the colonies the law of 23 December 1901 about checking cheatings in government examination and competitive examinations.

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Arrêté of 1 February 1904 modified articles of the arrêté of 25 March 1893 concerning the organisation of certain primary schools.25

The text of the arrêté is given here.

It fixes:

**Article 17**

The articles 18 and 19 of the décret of 25 March 1893 are modified as follows:

**Article 18**

The following schools are classified as Écoles Centrale (central school)

a. École des Garçons

The schools at Royale street and Mission street at Pondicherry that of Reddiyarpalayam Villianur and Bahour, the main school of Chandernagour, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam

b. École des Filles

The pensionnat de jeunes filles and the school at Canada Mudeliar street at Pondicherry, the sud school at Karaikal, the unique school for girls at Chandernagour, Mahe and Yanam.

**Article 10**

Classified the following as sub schools:

École des Garçons

The schools at Ariankuppam and Mudalirpet attached to the school rue royale, the schools at Mudaliarpet and Kalapet attached to main school at mission street schools at Lawspet and Nellithope attached to the Central Primary
School, school at Reddiyar Palayam, the school at Tirubuvanee attached to the Villianur school.

The schools, Mannam Duraisamy Pillai, Grande Aldee of Cotchery, of couroumbagarom of Tirunouler and of melcaussancoudy attached central school at Karaikal, the schools at Palloor and Pandakkal attached to central school at Mahe.

*École des filles*

The school at *Français* street attached to *pensionnat*, the schools of Brahmin street, Madras street, Mission street, Muthialpet, Bahour and Villianur, as well as all the girls school attached to the territory of Pondicherry attached to the central school of Candappa Mudaliar street.

**Article II**

Abolished the post of the teachers of Indian language at the girls schools of Muthialpet. It also abolished the posts the teachers of embroidery at Ariankuppam schools and Mudaliarpet schools and created posts for Indian languages for co-educational schools at Ariankuppam and Mudaliarpet.

Article-III- An embroidery teacher is attached to the co-educational schools at Lawspet, Kalapet, Tirunallar and Palloor.

Article-IV- The Secretary General and Chief Administrator are in charge of execution of this decree to be published wherever necessary.

Decree for the creation of post of teacher for Indian language to the coeducation schools at Nellithope, Nettapakkam, Kottucherie and Tirunallar and classifying them as central school at Kouroumbagorom school.36

The text of the order is given here.
Article 1

A post of Hindi teacher is created in the co-education schools at Nellithope, Nettapakkam, Kotcherie and Tirunallar;

Article 2

The Kouroumbagarom school is classified as central school.

Article 3

The Secretary general and chief administrator of Public Instruction are in charge of the execution of the present decree and publish wherever necessary.

Arrêté of 26 November 1907 related of creation some schools in cherys.

Arrêté of 19 November 1910 speaks about conditions of examinations and syllabus for Brevets de langue indigène.

No:39 By the decision of the Governor and on the proposal of Chief Administrator of Public Instruction.

A special examination for the elementary certificate and certificate in Indian language was authorised in 1906 at Yanam. The committees in charge are to examine the candidates.

Décret of 22 janvier 1913 created in pensionnat des jeunes filles at Pondicherry a division for the preparation of a two year study of Brevets Supérieur(higher Diploma) for the benefit of Girls.27

The text of the order is given here.

Considering that the existing classes for girls at Pensionnat not sufficient to prepare for higher diploma there is a way to prepare the means to this preparation in this school;
On the proposal of Secretary General and chief Administrator of public instruction;

The private council agreed;

It fixes:

**Article 1**

It is created in *pensionnat de Jeunes Fille*, at Pondicherry a preliminary class for diploma of two years study. The first year will function during the year 1913, starting on 4th February and during the first semester of 1914, students who have passed will be admitted to second year only. At the end of the first year, an entrance examination based on the syllabus of the 1st year which takes note of the ability to enter this class.

**Article 2**

To be admitted in the preliminary Class for higher Diploma

For this, the students must provide

1. A Birth certificate.
2. A Vaccination Certificate.
   issued by the Head mistress of the school last attended.
4. Diploma in Primary Class.

**Article 3**

The Syllabus in the preliminary class for *Brevets Supérieur* are in principle, the same as that of the other two primary schools for girls of the Metropole.
Article 4

The Teaching in the preliminary class for *Brevets Supérieur* will be provided.

1. The different teachers of the *Pensionnat* and particularly for the literary and scientific teachings, by the two teachers qualified with *Brevets Supérieur* who will receive for the additional work imposed by the new classes a sum of rupees 60/- for every month.

2. An English teacher and a Professor or assistant teacher of Colonial College for which the teaching hours will be paid according to the amount fixed by the *décret* of 20th March 1911 in the Pondicherry college (*décret* 15 on the Supplementary hours).

3. The Music teacher of the Pensionnat will receive, for this additional work, a yearly sum of Rs. 60/-. This amount will be increased to Rs.120/- for a year and will function for two years of preliminary classes of *Brevets Supérieur*.

Article 5

The preliminary classes for *Brevets Supérieur* is payable.

The remuneration was fixed at:

Three rupees a month in the first year

Four rupees a month in the second year.

The remuneration is payable in advance. It will be collected in nine equal instalments which must be paid on the first day of the class for the month of August, September, October, November, December, January, February and March.
The whole amount must be paid for every month. The remuneration is paid before the beginning of the above mentioned months, the family is informed in writing by the Head Mistress that the student has left the school forever.

Article 6

In case of delay in the payment of remuneration and after a written statement addressed to the parents, the children will be sent out of schools and they can be readmitted only after the entire amount of remuneration recovered and if it is necessary, the payment will be effected by the payment department.

The exemptions and the grievances of remuneration due to sickness or absence properly justified will be accepted by the Governor on the behalf of the Chief Administrator of Public Instruction.

Article 7

The Head Mistress of the Pensionnat will receive the total amount of the remuneration collected in a register and issue a receipt mentioning the amount paid. She will also maintain a register in which she will mention the total amount paid by each student with the date of payment.

This register, closed by the end of every month by the Head Mistress and checked by the Chief Administrator of Public Instruction will be submitted without changes to the verification of the Finance Department of the Chief Secretariat or its delegate. The remuneration amount collected will be deposited at the treasury on the 10th day of every month, on the production of an Order of Receipt issued by the Chief Secretariat.

On the 31st December of each year, the cash and the account of the Head Mistress will be verified by a committee comprising of the Director of Finance
or his delegate. The total amount of the school fees collected must be deposited 
at the treasury monthly, within the first 10 days of the month, on production of 
an order of receipts issued by the General Secretary.

On the 31st December of every year, the cash and the account register of 
the Head Mistress will be verified by a committee consisting of the Director of 
Finance or his delegate, delegate of Payment department and the delegate of 
treasurer.

It will prepare a statement of these operations in three despatches.

It will allot to the Head Mistress liability allowance, a discount of 11/20 on 
the total of the school fees collected and for the additional work that required for 
these functions, an annual amount of Rs.20/-. Besides working allowance will 
be raised from Rs.100/- to Rs.180/- per year.

**Article 8**

The girls of the members of the teaching community will be exempted 
from the school fees under the condition that the children should be given this 
favour only by their behaviour and their good work.

**Article 9**

The General Secretary and the Chief Administrator of the Public Instruction 
are in charge of the execution of the present décret that will be published in 
the *Journal officiale* of the colony.

Pondicherry, the 22nd January, 1913. This order was modified by the arrêté 
of 29 October 1919.

*Décret* 20 February 1913 speaks about special maternity leave to school
Decision 14 March 1913, is about T.A.(travelling allowances) to be paid to C.A.P. candidates. (certificat d'aptitude pédagogique)

Arrêté of 31 May 1913 modifying the legislation which regulates the remuneration for the Brevets Élémentaire and Brevets Supérieur (basic and higher certificates) in the French establishment in India.28

The text of the arrêté is given here.

Seen the Ministerial Circulars of 11th Jan. and 6th March 1911, related to the limited syllabus of the examination of higher diploma and that of 29th February 1912, related to the French composition test for the above said examinations.

Considering that there is a place for revising the local legislation that concerns the examinations of basic and higher certificate, to put into harmony in the metropolitan legislation and to merge in all the different decrees to these examinations.

Seen the opinion received by the General Secretary and the Chief Administrator of Public Instruction.

The Privé Council agreed to the following.

Title I

Examination sessions - condition to fill in by the candidates' choice and correction of the Composition.

Article 1

The sessions regulations of the examinations for the basic Certificate of Primary Education have taken place.
For the Basic Certificate in the coming month that precedes the end of the academic year. For the higher education in the same date and during the month that follows the reopening. Special sessions for the examinations for the basic certificate can be authorised by the convenor as well as the special sessions for the candidates who are dependants who study for one year at least.

The candidates can be exempted from the condition of stay if he or she is justified by proper reasons. This exemption is agreed by the Governor on the proposal of the Chief Administrator of Public Instruction.

The date of each session in the Pondicherry and Karaikal schools is fixed at least a month in advance by the Governor on the proposal of the Chief Administrator of Public Instruction.

**Article 2**

The candidates for the Basic Certificate must be 16 years of age at least by 1st October of the academic year. The candidates of the Higher Diploma will qualify:

1. having a Basic Certificate

2. aged 18 years by 1 October of examination year.

The age relaxation given for this or the Basic Certificate. A relaxation of age for six months is given by the Chief Administrator of Public Instruction. The relaxation of the age of six months to one year is given by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Administrator of the Public Instruction.

The exemption is the right for all the students of Basic Certificate provided with the study certificate for Primary for whatever be his age.
**Article 3**

The written and the oral examinations of the Basic Certificates are based on the syllabus of the higher classes of the Primary Schools. Those of the higher classes are based on the subject of the first and the second year of the school.

It has been decided for the literature, History, Geography and Physical and Natural Sciences, a limited syllabus of the subjects of which the candidates will have to do a special study, in view of the tests in written as well as oral examinations for Diplomas. This syllabus prepared by the Chief Administrator of the Public Instruction, helped by the Primary Inspector, a Professor and a Head Mistress for the above said class is fixed in the colony for a period of four years, by the decision of the Governor taken on the proposal of the Chief Administrator. For the syllabus of the other subjects, it is decided to follow the general ideas taken from the limited syllabus.

**Article 4**

The composition subjects (written) are selected by the Chief Administrator and are kept in a confidential cover. The cover is opened by the President of the Committee in the presence of the candidates.

**Article 5**

The names and the sur-names appear on top of the compositions accompanied by a number of the prescribed order on the composition as well as the detached part by the examiner are kept confidential at the moment of collecting the papers. This cover is opened only after the correction of papers and the registration of marks.
Article 6

Each written test is valued at least by two members. The entire committee with a minimum of two-thirds of the members fix the final marks and announce the results of the following tests. It prepares in alphabetical order the passed candidates list as well as the list of the final results.

Article 7

To proceed to the oral examination, the committee is divided into sub-committees with two or more members. The final selection is announced by the Planary Committee or meeting at least by two-thirds of it's members.

Article 8

The following week of the closing session, the minutes of the functioning of the committee is signed by the President and the Secretary and is sent to the Governor.

Title II
Registration of the candidates and invigilation of the examinations

Article 9

The candidates of two Diplomas should register at the Administrative Office of the Public Instruction fifteen days before the date fixed for the examination. They submit:

1. A certificate issued by the Chief of the Public or Private School that he is a student, or if he is a private candidate, a certificate from the last school he attended to the effect that he has left the school one year ago or a declaration signed by their legal representative and duly attested that they are taking private
study in their family. The outside candidates of the colony should studying for at least one year are not compelled to produce this Certificate.

2. A self declaration written and signed by him.

3. A copy of his Birth Certificate a receipt for the examination fees i.e.

Rupees Two and half for the Basic and Rupees Ten for the Higher Certificate Scholarship:

Students of normal classes appearing for the examination at the end of the course are exempted from paying fees.

The student of Higher Diploma should submit his Basic Diploma. He is authorised to submit a school book signed by the Chief of the school where he studied last and seen by the Chief Administrator. The Examination Committee examines the book and takes this in to account to announce the list of candidates admitted.

Article 10

The candidates fulfilling the age requirements fixed by the second paragraph of the article mentioned above can also appear for the tests of the Higher Diploma in the same session as that of the Basic Certificate. In this case, they submit before the Examiner the certificates stating that they are qualified for the Basic Certificate.

Article 11

At the opening session, the Secretary calls the registered candidates. Each candidate comes to sign on the attendance register in order to identify himself.
Article 12

The candidates assemble together in a serial order under the supervision of the committee members nominated by the President.

The written exam is not public. The oral exam is a public test for the aspirants. The President of the committee has full control of the system. Only ladies are admitted for the oral test. A lady nominated by the Chief Administrator will form the part of the invigilation committee. She will be in charge of the aspirants and will examine lady candidates if any.

Article 13

During the examination, copying or trying to copy leads to expulsion of the student. This expulsion will be announced by the President or a member of the Committee and the Committee will announce the final expulsion. The reasons for the expulsion will be the object of the report by the President of the Committee to the Governor. The Governor, after having called the candidate and having listened to him will announce the rustication of the latter or to sit for the same examination or for all the exams of the Primary Classes in one or more sessions, that the rustication can extend to a period of more than two years.

If the misconduct is found out only after the submission of the certificate, the Governor can announce the withdrawal of the certificate during a period that does not exceed six months.
Title III

Examination committees

Article 14

The examination committees for *Brevets Élémentaire* and *Brevets Supérieur* consist of at least seven members. They are nominated each year by the Governor on the proposal of the Chief Administrator.

They are presided by the Chief Administrator and in his absence, by one of the committee members that he nominates. Each of them names a secretary.

1. The Main Building

The examination committee for the *Brevets Élémentaire* consists of the Chief Administrator, the President, the Primary School Inspector, a Metropolitan Professor in charge of the classes in the normal course, two instructors or teachers of the Public Primary School, a Magistrate, an officer of the Medical Service (Doctor or Pharmacist), a functionary of the General Secretariat.

2. The Dependances

There will be seven members of which four must belong to the teaching body (public or private). The examination committees for the *Brevets Supérieur* will meet only at the Chief Building. It consists of the Chief Administrator, President, the Primary School Instructor, three Professors or Assistant Professors in charge of the supervision, for the teaching in the normal course of study, one in the Literature and the other two in Sciences.

The other members of the exam committees of the *Brevets Élémentaire* and *Brevets Supérieur* are selected among the advisaries or among the functionaries or retired functionaries of the Public School, Secondary or Primary, or
among the persons having a Doctor's degree or Pharmacist with first class, degrees in Literature, Science or in Law, or among the Engineers and Architects or among the old students of Polytechnic or Central School or Higher Schools of the Metropol (colonial school - School of arts and works - Brevets School - School for Electricity of the Violet Street, École de Physique et chimie industrielles de Paris.

Article 15

When the number of the registered candidates exceeds the formation of several Juries, each of these Juries consist of at least six members, it must have half of the functionaries or old functionaries of the Public Primary teaching, selected in the categories and following the determined conditions to the third and the fourth article for the Basic Certificate; it consists of a member or old member of the private school.

Title IV

Basic certificate examinations

Article 16

The examination consists of three types of tests.

Article 17

First type of tests - The tests of the first type for the candidates are of three in number:

1 (i) A dictation of one page, selected from the famous authors, reading first at high pitch and then reading again. The punctuation is not dictated.

(ii) Questions in the dictated text; meanings of the words or a sentence; analysing a word or a sentence.
The student is given half-an-hour for the revision of the dictation and to reply the written questions asked. The marks for this part ranges from 0 to 10.

2. A French composition (story telling, proverb explanation), duration for two hours.

3. A mathematical question (fractions, measurements and volumes) Duration two hours

**Article 18**

Tests for second type of tests.

These tests consist of:

1. A written page consists of big lines in each of three principal types (cursive, round and stroke).
   The duration is for three-fourth of an hour.

2. A drawing or decorative arrangement taken in the syllabus of the higher classes of the schools.

**Article 19**

Tests for the third type. These tests consists of five types:

1. Explained reading of the selected topics in prose and in poem; questions are based on meanings, ideas, and the grammar.

2. Arithmetic questions.

3. Questions on History, Geography and Social Science, on the French Geography with map on the black board and Indian Geography.


5. Questions on Natural and Physical Sciences on the agricultural subjects.

All these questions will be given only one mark. The duration is ten minutes.

**Article 20**

Marks for the tests of the three series are noted from 0 to 20 except Gym-
nastics and Music which will be from 0 to 10.

Title V

Examination for the higher diploma.

Article 21

All examinations for the Brevets Supérieur written or oral must be written in the same session. The candidates who fail in the second type are retained in the following session for benefit of passing. Those who obtain less marks in Music and Drawing are compelled to do again these compositions.

Article 22

The examination has two types of tests. They are:

1. A written composition on literary or moral subject. The duration is three hours. If the subject is taken from the French literature, it will be taken in the syllabus of the authors where the list is drawn up by the Ministerial décret.

2. Written Composition:
   (i) Male candidate - an arithmetic or geometric sum to solve and a theory question.
   Female candidate - a problem and an arithmetic sum (theory).
   (ii) A question on Natural and Physical Sciences and their applications in health, industry, and agriculture. The duration is four hours.

3. A test on written answers on a foreign language selected by the student, on the questions of the same language. The duration is two hours.

The tests of the second type consist in the fixed conditions by the article 7 below:

1. General Questions on:
   (i) Psychology, morals and their usages in education.
(ii) History of France and its relation with general history.
(iii) Geography of France.
(iv) Mathematics with exercises, algebra and geometry.
(v) Physics, Chemistry, History for female candidates.

2. An explained text, a 1/4 hour preparation, from a selected on the list of
given authors.

3. A text to be read a loud in a foreign language and an oral text.

4. Drawing tests.


Article 23

The mark for the test is elementary.

Article 24

The interieur décrets on the subject can be repealed.

Article 25

The General Secretary and the Chief Administrator are in charge of the
application of the present décret, that will be published in the Journal Officiel of
the colony.

This decree was meant for the limited syllabus borrowed from the syllabus
of primary schools on which the Examinations of Elementary Brevets and Bre-
vets of Upper Primary Education (general section) were to be held in 1914
according to the arrangement of the decree of 9th February 1925. 29

IV. Secondary Education

As for as secondary educational institutions were concerned, there were
two institutions in Pondicherry during this time, viz, Collège Royal /Collège Co-
lonial et Collège Calvé.

a. Collège Royal /Collège Colonial:
Although Collège Royal originally started in 1826 became Collège Colonial coinciding with the birth of the Second Republic in 1848. It did not however signal the triumph of republican ideals and admissions to this college still continued to be restricted to Europeans and Créoles. The natives were admitted to this college only from the year 1879. It appears that the priests of the foreign missions did not find favour with the republicans in France. The same year the College came under the management of the Pères du Saint Esprit (Priests of the Holy Spirit) with whom it remained till 1887. This congregation could possibly not make much success as a teaching order, and the institution once again reverted to the priests of Foreign Mission with whom it remained till 1889, when it was brought under complete secular management.

Thus, Collège Colonial was for the first time thrown open to the natives only in the year 1879 coinciding with the Third Republic getting into the saddles of power in France. The fruits of the French Revolution ultimately reached the natives only after almost 90 years.

Arrêté of 2 May 1877 gives in sight on the organisations of Collège Calvé Soupraya Chettiar.

b. Collège Calvé:

Collège Calvé was started in 1875 by Calvé Soupraya Chettiar for the education of the caste Hindus as a private educational Institution.

Arrêté of 2 May 1877 gives an insight on the organisation of Collège Calvé Soupraya Chettiar

Décret of 1 September 1880 is related to the reorganisation of Collège Calvé.30 (See Appendix.4)

The text of this arrêté is followed:

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Article 1

The Public School founded at Pondicherry by the décret of 2 May 1877 known as Collège Calvé Soupraya Chettiar, is intended for teaching French children, Malabars of all religions or Muslims.

No other foreigner can be admitted without special permission of the Governor.

The education imparted at Collège Calvé is free.

Article 2

Management of studies, the local administration and the supervision of the college under the control of the Central Commission for Public Instruction are entrusted to the European education.

Article 3

A supervising Committee with five notables in that, a family member of Calvé Soupraya Chettiar, nominated by the Governor on the proposal of the Internal Director, will be in charge of the proper working of the class and to indicate changes that appear to him necessary, as also the negligences that was reorganised in the fulfillment of their duties by the professors.

The committee members except the one chosen from the Calvé Soupraya Chettiers family are to be replaced by half in every three years.

The order of the series for the changes in every three years will be decided.

The outgoing members can be renominated indefinitely.

The committee elects its president.

Article 4
The Central Commission for Public Instruction exercises all the attributions regarding Collège Calvé that are conferred by the legislation in force on the supervision and inspection of the schools.

Article 5

The attributions of the Director and the Committee their relationships between them as well as with Central Commission for Public Instruction and the Administration are defined in the internal rules annexed with the present décret.

Article 6

The education imparted in the Collège Calvé Soupraya Chettiar consists of:

1. A primary class in Tamil necessary for all the students unless they prove that a sufficient knowledge of this language to pass through the co-educational classes.

2. A co-educational class in these divisions for which the syllabus consists of:

   Tamil, French and English.

   Equal timing is made in the time table, to the latter two languages.

   This syllabus for the marticulation examination serves as guide for the English education.

   The basic elements of history syllabus of France, England and India, should insist on the modern times.

   Geography and in particular that of Europe and Asia.

   Arithmetic, geometry and algebra.
Mechanics and cosmographic.

Linear design.

Physics and Chemistry.

However, teaching for the last of two subjects, the student will follow the public classes followed at Collège Colonial.

A primary class for the examination of basic certificate or for the examination said Matriculation is divided into two sections absolutely separate, following the speciality of the result followed.

A study plan developed will be prepared by the Internal Director and submitted for approval.

**Article 7**

Internal Director can organise optional courses for Telugu and Hindustani.

**Article 8**

The French language will be used as medium of instruction with the exception of courses like English, Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani.

**Article 9**

The disciplinary system of the College as well as the various duties of the teachers are decided by the internal rules, annexed to the present décret.

**Article 10**

The salary of Director and the teachers is fixed by the budget of the Public Instruction and the décret by the Gouvernor for private Council.

The method of appointing director and teachers, the condition of the increment, and the disciplinary system to which they are subjected are regulated by
the general legislation on education.

They are also directed to implement of the syllabus and to the regular primary schools of the colony.

**Article 11**

The Director has to justify for the *Baccalauréat Diplôme* or basic certificate for higher education.

For the teaching of English, the diplomas and *baccalauréat* awarded by the Indian Universities, English will be admitted in the same level of equivalent *Baccalauréat* attained in France.

**Article 12**

Applicable to *Collège Calvé Soupraya Chettiar* all the provisions in force in the colony regarding the Public Instruction to which the Director is not to go against to the present *décret*.

**Article 13**

Repealed *décret* of 2 May 1877 as well as the regulations attached to it.

**Article 14**

The Internal Director in charge of executing the present *décret* will be registered were ever required.

*Reglement l'intérieur du Collège Calvé Soupraya Chettiar* (Internal regulations of Calve College -Soupraya Chettiar).³¹ (See Appendix.5)

The content of the order is given here.
Title I

Education-Division of courses.

Article 1

After two years of course in Tamil, during which the teacher exercises the children to understand and speak French, the student will pass to the coeducation class which consist of:

- The Elementary division.
- The Middle division
  and
- The Higher division.

After the co-education class, the studies branch off into two distinct sections, the one leading to the examination of the Basic Primary Certificate, the other to the examination called MATRICULATION.

In both sections, the duration of the course will be of two years.

No student will be promoted or permitted to pass from one division to the other if he does not satisfy in the examinations at the end of the academic year and he is subjected before the members of the Commission for Public Instruction. The supervision committee can delegate one or several of his members to assist in these examinations.

These delegates will have advisory powers.

Title II

The Director

Article 3

The Director has the power of internal administration and the direct supervision of the College. He goes to the school, fixes the regulations of the hours of class and takes all the necessary measures to assure the punctuality of the teach-
ers, the regularity of the students, the loyalty of the people in service; in short for the smooth functioning of the college.

By his frequent visits to the classes, he notes down the progress of the students and the method of the teachers, for which he arranges a meeting on all Mondays from 7 hours to seven hours.

**Article 4**

The Director proposes to the Internal Director the nomination and revocation of the hired servants.

**Article 5**
The Director maintains four special registers:

The first one carries the names, surnames and the relation of the students with the dates of their admission and the bearings.

The second one serves as attendance register and recording the absentees.

The third one contains weekly notes, the mentioning of merit list and the placing of the different compositions of the year.

The last one contains all the relative information of the teaching personnel employed in the college i.e. name and surname of the teacher; date and place of birth; social status; nationality; rank; salary; actual job; date of joining; family status; absence; reason for absence; years of Government or Private experience; date of appointment and bearing of the college.

**Article 6**
The Director replaces or can replace temporarily the detained teachers incumbents, sick or on permission. In case of long leave, he informs the same to the Internal Director.
Article 7

The Director can permit not more than three days of leave. This permission cannot be renewed for an interval of three months at least.

Article 8

Every three months, the Director briefs the Internal Director, in order to inform to the supervising committee of the college and further to the Commission of Public Instruction a report on the intellectual and moral situation of the college, the regularity of the teachers, the punishments given to the students and on the necessary improvements to be introduced.

A second report will be sent to the Internal Director at the end of every academic year. It will contain the assessments of the Director for that year and the merit of teachers, the service conditions of the part time teachers and results obtained during the year.

Title III

Teachers

Article 9

The teachers must be present regularly in their classes during the fixed hours by the order. If they are sick or legally detained (suspended) they should inform it immediately to the Director who can replace them quickly.

Article 10

In case of unauthorised or unjustified absence in case of emergency, they are subjected to one day pay cut for each class for which it is necessary to replace them, without prejudice to the disciplinary punishments more severely fore seen by the school regulations in vogue in the colony.
Article 11

On all Saturdays before the morning class, the teachers must submit to the Director the weekly compositions carefully corrected and classified, as well as the attendance register and the weekly notes regarding the regularity, progress and the ranks of the students.

Article 12

The Director assures that the compositions are properly corrected and announces in each class the ranks obtained by the students.

Title IV

Students

Article 13

The general rules on education in the colony are applicable to Collège calvé which includes the admission of the students, the responsibility of the family records and stationary items, system of rewarding and punishments.

However the students admitted without fees, free books and stationaries will be stopped by the Director after the opinion of the supervising committee.

The age for school admission is seven years.

Title V

Classes

Article 14

The classes will go on from 8 o'clock to 11 o'clock in the morning from the reopening day till 1st April.

From 7.30 to 10.30 a.m. from 1st April till the end of the academic year.
In the evening from 2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m from the reopening till 1st April.

From 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m from 1st April till the end of the year.

**Article 15**

On all week days, on Tuesday mornings, the students will be given a written composition on a subject in the syllabus by turn basis.

The compositions marks will be considered equally for the prize and will have the same merit for all faculties.

**Title VI**

*Holidays and vacations*

**Article 16**

The long vacation will start during the first fortnight of August and will last for one month. Besides, the students will be on vacation from first to fifteenth January.

**Article 17**

Besides the vacations mentioned above, Sundays and festival days and a weekly holiday will be given in the afternoons of Wednesdays.

**Title VII**

*The supervising committee*

**Article 18**

The supervising committee as it is constituted by the article of 3rd of the decree of this day can inspect, the *collège Calvé Soupraya Chettiar* whenever it feels necessary,

The Director must be informed beforehand about these inspections.
Article 19

The committee will meet once in every three months for the reading of the Director's report communicated by the Administration.

The latter can call for the meeting any time if he feels it necessary. Arrêté of 22nd January 1885 fixed up the programmes of the Secondary Schools in Pondicherry.\textsuperscript{32}

Arrêté 18th March 1885 brought out the internal regulations of Collège Colonial.\textsuperscript{33}

Arrêté of 25th March 1885 determined the conditions of promotion and salary of the teachers of French colony.

It regulated the salary and service conditions of teachers making them more attractive.

Also it introduced the Certificat d'Études Primaires Supérieur which is to be awarded after a four year course.

Arrêté of 13th April 1885 gives report of private council description of a primary superior school at Pondicherry.

It introduced the examination known as Brevets Supérieur.

Arrêté of 25th August 1885 approved the deliberations of the Conseil Général of French India carrying the acceptance of the donations made by M.M. Calvé frères to the Collège which bears their name.\textsuperscript{34}

Arrêté of 27th August 1885 promulgated the décret of 20th July 1885 which approved the deliberations of the Conseil Général of French India bearing the acceptance of the donation made by M.M. Calvé frères to the Collège which
bears their name. 35

Décret of 27th February 1888 is related to the admission to the colleges in Paris which was modified in course of time.

Towards the close of the XIX Century, there was a feeling in the Ministry in France that Pondicherry, while spending considerable amount on secondary education had neglected primary education.36 Consequently it was decided to dispense with Secondary Education in the colony. In pursuance of this decision, Secondary Education was done away with.37 However, the English section of Collège Calvé continued to function. 38 The subsidy that was being granted to the priests of Mission Étrangères to run the Collège Colonial was also discontinued.39 But very soon, there was a strong outcry against the abolition of Secondary Education. Sensing the adverse trend of public opinion, the Conseil Général unanimously recommended its restoration at once. 40

The Arrêté of 25th August 1899 pertains to the absorption of the Collège Colonial.

Décret of 3rd September 1900 reinstituted the secondary education in Pondicherry.

Décret of 28 May 1903 is on the organisation of collège calvé.

The first years of the 20th Century was very much important in the history of French Education which is characterised by historians of French Education.

In the year 1902, four tracks were created in Secondary Education which were supposed to enjoy the same level of importance, although sections without Latin remained as inferior primarily as a result of their recruitment methods. Arrêté of 18th June 1903 brought out the creation of Public and Secular Secondary
course in Karaikal and abolition of *Cours Complémentaires* attached to the Central Primary School in this dependence.

Arrêté of 3rd August 1903 modified first of the article 14 and 15 of the *Décret* of 26th April 1901 carrying the internal rules of Public Schools of French India.

Decree modifying first of the article 14 and 15 of the decree of 26th April 1901 carry the internal rules of public Schools of the colony.

Arrêté of 30th August 1903 is applicable to Dupleix College regarding extraordinary holidays and vacation.

Article 24 of the decree of 30th April 1901 carried the rules of Dupleix College.

Arrêté of 9th November 1903 introduced in Pondicherry the system of awarding *Certificat d'Études Secondaires du 1er cycle* to candidates completing the *Troisième* as was in vogue in France from the academic year 1903 - 1904.

Arrêté of 27 October 1905 authorised an institution of secondary studies in Pondicherry for the preparation of a certain number of subjects towards ecclesiastical career.

Arrêté of 11th March 1905 Ordered the closure of *Petit Séminaire*.

Arrêté promulgating in the colony the decree of 8th November 1905 bearing modification to the decree of 25th December 1902 related to the Secondary school examination in the French schools in India.

The text of the order is given here.

**Article 1**

Promulgated in the French institutions in India, for being introduced ac-
cording to its form and tenure, the decree of 8th November 1905 modifying the articles 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of the decree of 13th February 1902 already modified by the decree of the 25th December 1902 regulating the composition of the invigilators, examiners and the award of the basic certificates for the Secondary School examination in the French Institutions in India.

Article 2

The chief Administer for public school is in charge of the execution of the present decree, which will be published where ever necessary/published in official newspaper and inserted in Bulletin of the administrative acts of the colony.

Order creating a course for upper primary teaching for two years and a course in Tamil for two years at calve college.42

The Governor in charge of French Institutions in India, Chavalier of the Legion of onour,

Seen the ordinance of 23rd July 1840;

Seen the decree of 11th March 1898 on the attributions of chief administra-
tor of Public.

Instruction:

Seen the agreement, reached on 24th January 1885 between the adminis-
tration of the colony and calve brothers who have donated all property to the institution said Calve college in the colony to continue the upper primary course in the institution.

Seen the discussion on date of 24th February and 7th March 1855, by which the Council General of French Institutions in India, in the name of the colony, accepted this donation;
Seen the decree of 20th July 1885 approving the discussions above mentioned;

On the proposal of Secretary general and chief administration of Public Instruction;

The private council agreed,

Orders:

**Article 1**

The number of secondary classes of English section of Calve college is reduced from six to four.

**Article 2**

It is created at Calve college:

1. A course on upper primary education for two years with the objective of allowing young students having primary certificates to continue their French studies.

2. A higher course in Tamil for two years preparing them for basic certificate in Indian language. The above two courses are free.

**Article 3**

The courses and supervision of the classes are done under the director of Calve college by a professor or assistant professor who will be given the title joint director.

**Article 4**

The students of two year higher primary course having obtained the pass mark and who wish to continue their studies till the basic certificate, will be
eligible for a scholarship.

**Article 5**

Scholarship can be given in Tamil course on the same conditions.

**Article 6**

The secretary general and the chief administrator of Public Instruction are in charge of the execution of present order and will be published wherever necessary.

Order doubled the higher class of 1st year (class of certificate) of Dupleix college of Chandranagore.

**V. Baccalauréat**

So far as French education in the establishments was concerned, text books and curricula as prescribed by Rennes University in France for *Baccalauréat* examination were followed at the higher secondary stage. Pondicherry was recognised as a centre for holding the *Baccalauréat* examinations. While the papers were valued in France, the oral examinations were held in Pondicherry itself. The diploma was issued by the University of Rennes.

The syllabi for 'Brevets' and 'Certificat' examinations were determined by *arrêtés*. Textbooks for students were however obtained from France. The valuation of papers were done by several committees set up for this purpose.

For almost 80 years since its inception, *lycée* remained an exclusively male institution. The state made no adequate provision for the secondary education of women until 1880. Moreover the colleges for the women were not the intellectual equivalent of the *lycées*.

*Décret* of 26 October 1871 is concerned the exchange of *Brevets* in literature and Science against a Diploma of Bachelor in literature or Science.
Law of 12 July 1875 is on the freedom of Higher Education.\textsuperscript{44}

_Décret_ of 19 March, 1881 speaks on scholarships created at _Lycée_.

_Décret_ of 18 November 1890 also speaks about _Baccalauréat_.

_Dépêche Ministérielle_ (Ministerial Despatch) of 24 January 1893 is also related to _Baccalauréat_.

_Dépêche Ministérielle_ of 25 February 1893 is about the papers that should be enclosed for age dispensation for the _Baccalauréat_.

_Décret_ of 8 February 1902 makes applicable to the colony the Law of 23 December 1901 of mal practices in the public and competitive examinations.

_Décret_ of February 1902 regulated the composition of the examination jury and the delivery of _Brevets de Capacité_ for the _Baccalauréat_ in the French establishments in India.

_Décret_ of 15 December 1902 fixed the conditions about the age for the candidates of various _Baccalauréat_ of Secondary Education.

Arrêté promulgating the _Décret_ dated 13 February 1902 regulating the composition of the juries for the examination and issue of _Brevets de Capacité_ (basic certificates) of aptitude for the _baccalauréat_ in the French settlements in India.\textsuperscript{45} (See Appendix.8)

**Article 1**

The _décret_ dated 13 February 1902 regulating the composition of juries for the examination and issue of _Brevets_ (certificates) of aptitude for the _baccalauréat_ in the French settlements in India is promulgated in the colony for being executed according to its form and contents.
Article 2
This arrêté will be communicated and registered wherever the need be.
Pondicherry, the 24 May 1902
Louis Pelletan
The text of the arrêté given here.

TITLE 1

Sessions of examinations and registration of the candidates.

Article 1
The statutory sessions of the examination for the Brevets of aptitude for primary education (Brevets Élémentaire and Brevets Supérieur) take place in the last month of the academic year and during the first month after the re-opening. These sessions are take place in Pondicherry. The candidates for Brevets Élémentaire or to Brevets Supérieur who have obtained the first (session) at least 1/3 of the maximum of marks of the entire written test and those who are not able to appear under the extraordinary condition left to the discretion of the Director of Public Instruction, are admitted to the second session.

Exceptionally, a special session of examination for the Brevets Élémentaire could be authorised at Chandernagore for the candidates who would have done their studies during the academic year which had preceded the examination. The candidates who would prove the legitimate reasons could be dispensed with the condition of stay mentioned above. The exemption will be granted by the governor on the proposal of the head of the education department.

However, such of the candidates who will fulfill the conditions contemplated in the preceding paragraphs will be admitted to appear in Pondicherry for the session which will immediately follow that, in which they had been adjourned.
The date of each session in the settlements of Pondicherry and of Chandernagore is fixed by the Governor, one month advance, on the proposal of the Head of the education department.

Article 2

To get himself enlisted for the *Brevets Élémentaire* every candidate should be at least 15 years of age on 1 January of the year.

To get enlisted himself for the *Brevets Supérieur*, every candidate should have at least 17 years of age on the 1st January enlisted of the year in which he appears and possess either the *Brevets Élémentaire* or the *Brevets Supérieur* of primary education, or the first part of *baccalauréat* or the certificate of secondary education or the diploma of the final studies of secondary education of girls—all diplomas which the candidates submits at the time of enrolment.

No exemption of age could be granted either for the *Brevets Élémentaire* or for the *Brevets Supérieur*. However the candidate for *Brevets Supérieur*. Provided with one of the titles enumerated in the preceding paragraphs could be permitted to write, from the age of 16, those of oral tests of psychology, history and geography, sciences, mathematics, sciences-physics and natural which relate to the 1st year programme of normal schools.

If the examination is to be undergone in two or three years, the enrolment taken prior to the tests of the 1st year is valid for the other sessions, likewise it is for the payment of fees effected prior to the tests of 1st year.

Article 3

The candidates for the one or the other of two *Brevets* of aptitude should get themselves enrolled in the office of the head of the education department, at
least 15 days before the date fixed for the examination.
Every one of them submits:

(i) For the *Brevets Élémentaire*, particularly-a certificate issued by the head of the government or private institution attended by him, testifying that he is in a position to take the tests of *Brevets Élémentaire* or if it relates to the private candidates, a certificate issued by the head master of the latter in public or private institution which he had attended last showing that he has left this institution one year ago. The students who have never attended any school or discontinued for many years, will produce a declaration signed by their legal representative and duly legalised attesting that they have studied privately at home.

The private candidates, non-native of the colony or who have resided therein for less than one year are not compelled to these certificates and declaration.

(i) A stamped application of enrolment written and signed by him.

(ii) An extract of his certificate of birth.

(iii) A receipt showing the payment of examination fees of rupees five for the *Brevets Élémentaire*, Rs 15 for the *Brevets Supérieur*.

The scholarships holders appearing for the examination on the completion of these courses are exempted from the payment of these fees.

Along with the diplomas-showing his title which he should compulsory produce, the candidate for *Brevets Supérieur* is permitted to produce, at the time of his enrolment a school report book signed by the head of the institution where he has studied failing which a similar one by his professor and counter signed by the head of the education department. This report book contains the marks obtained by the candidate during the 1st year, the *Brevets Supérieur*, 1st two years
or the 3 years of studies which constitute the normal duration for the preparation to Brevets Supérieur.

The commission for examination takes knowledge of this report books and takes account of it during the examination. Every candidate for Brevets Supérieur who wishes to appear in anticipation - either once or twice, the corresponding tests for the programmes of 1st and 2nd year of normal school should make clearly the entry of the same in the application of enrollment specified above which he should produce to the office of the direction of Education Department.

**TITLE II**

The form of examinations-Juries

**Article 4**

Except in the case where they would be selected and sent in appropriate time by the minister, the subjects of the written of examination, both for the Brevets Supérieur and Brevets Élémentaire are chosen by the head of the education department. They are put in a sealed cover. The cover is opened only in the presence of the candidates by the president of the commission.

**Article 5**

At the opening of the session, the secretary takes attendance of the enrolled candidates, then puts his signature in the register of attendance in order to identify his designation.

**Article 6**

The candidates assemble together or by section (series) under the supervision of the members of Jury appointed by the president.

The written examination is not open. The oral examination is open to the tests of the aspirants.
Only women are admitted for the oral tests for lady aspirants. The president of the commission will supervise the hall.

A lady delegated by the head of the education department will co-operate in performing the supervision more particularly in the case of lady aspirants.

Article 7

Any late coming of the candidate, after the commencement of the dictation of the subjects, any fraud or attempt to fraud and particularly any communication among the candidates during the tests will result in the dismissal of the late comers or mal practioners.

The provisional dismissal will be made on behalf of the president by the member of the commission who has been given supervisory powers. In the case of fraud, the commission will announce the proper punishments.

The fraudulent acts which had motivated the dismissal of a candidate will be the object of the report sent by the president of the commission to the Governor. After having called the candidate and having heard him, the Governor could pronounce the prohibition of the candidate to sit for the same examination or to all examinations of primary education during one or more sessions without this prohibition being extended for a period of more than two years. If the fraud is detected only after the issue of title, the governor could, for a period not exceeding six months from the date of this detection, pronounce the withdrawal of the same.

Article 8

The names, surnames or family details of the candidates are written at the right hand top of the 1st page of each subject. This top corner of the page marked with a serial number is detached by the president of the Jury and kept under
closed cover, at the time of collection of copies. This cover is opened only after
the completion of the correction of copies and entering of marks.

**Article 9**

Each written test is corrected at least by two members. The whole commis-
sion or at least 2/3 of its members gathering there finalises the final mark and
pronounces, whenever the need is, the admissibility to the subsequent tests. It
makes, in alphabetic order, the list of qualified candidates as well as that of
candidates admitted once for all.

**Article 10**

In order to proceed to the oral examination, the commission can be sub-
divided into sub commissions of two or more members. The final admission is
pronounced by the primary commission or at least two-thirds of its members.

**Article 11**

During the fortnight which follows the end of the session the report of the
operations of the commission signed by the president and the secretary is sent to
the governor.

**Article 12**

The Juries of examination for *Brevets Élémentaire* and *Brevets Supérieur*
comprise at least nine members; they are presided by the head of the education
department or his delegate. Everyone of them nominates his secretary.

They include:

(i) the primary inspector

(ii) one head master or one head mistress of normal course.

(iii) A headmaster or one head mistress of primary superior school or *Cours
     Complémentaire*. 

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(iv) Four professors or Asst. professors, one in charge of education in one normal course or one primary superior school or failing which in one of many classes of secondary education; two of these professors or Asst. professors should belong to the arts group and to science group; 

(v) A teacher (lady) or a teacher of Public Primary Education, with Brevets Supérieur

(vi) two members appointed by the governor.

(vii) An officer of health service of colonial towns, doctor or pharmacist.

(viii) A member of private primary institution with Brevets Supérieur.

The other members of these juries are chosen either among general councilors or among officials or ex-officials of Public Superior or Secondary, Primary or Technical education, or among persons presided with diploma of doctor in medicine or pharmacist of first class or of arts degree, sciences or law, or among engineers and supervisors of bridges and broad ways or among the ex-students of Polytechnic School or central school or one of the big special school of home courts (colonial school, of arts and crafts breguet school, electricity school of the violet street, physics and chemistry industrial school of Paris.

In no case, the members of these committees members should exceed that of the members appointed in preceding paragraphs.

The jury can further add special examiners for the tests of agriculture, main language, drawing, song, needle work and gymnastics. They take part in the duties of jury only with voice of deliberations for the tests for which they have been appointed.

Article 13

When the member of enrolled candidates requires the setting up of many Juries, every one of this Jury is composed of at least eight members. They should
include half of the officials from the public primary education of which a teacher or a lady teacher chosen in the categories specified in the preceding article.

Each Jury should contain a member of the private primary education with Brevets Supérieur

**TITLE- III**

**The examination of Brevets Élémentaire**

**Article 14**

The examination for the Brevets Élémentaire comprises two series of tests on all the programmes of general section of the primary superior schools.

**Article 15**

The tests of the first set are:

(i) A French composition on a subject of moral or literature duration - 2 1/2 hours.
(ii) A test on the history or geography duration - 1 1/2 hours.
(iii) A test of mathematical reasoned solution of two arithmetic sums, algebra or geometry. Mathematics - 1 1/2 hours
(iv) A test of Sciences - physics or on natural sciences; duration 1 1/2 hours.
(v) A spelling test (dictation from a French text of about 20 lines), followed by three questions relating to exclusively main language duration - 1 hours of which 1/2 hour for questions.

The handwriting will be decided as per the dictation. The marks of every written test is reduced by one mark if the handwriting or the spelling is wrong, two marks if handwriting and spelling are wrong or if anyone of these is bad, two or four marks if both are bad.

**Article 16**

The tests of the 2nd series are
(i) The reading and the explanation of a French text
(ii) A question on arithmetic, Algebra and geometry
(iii) A question on moral and civics studies
(iv) A question on history and geography including those of India.
(v) A question on science - Physics and natural. Each of these tests lasts for each candidate about one-fourth of an hour.
(vi) A test on vision drawing or decorative or simple arrangement or, for the aspirants, handwork execution of a map, side of an object with usual forms very simple, duration - 2 hours.
(vii) The execution of a school song finding place in a list of five pieces presented by the candidate followed with simple questions on the music of this song; duration maximum 10 minutes.
(viii) For the aspirants, the execution of elementary exercises of gymnastic duration - 10 marks at the maximum.
(ix) For the aspirants, the execution of needle works duration - 1 hour.

**Article 17**

Each of this test is ranked from 0-20. The co-efficient are fixed as follows.

**1st Series**

- French Composition ........................................ 3
- History and Geography ...................................... 2
- Mathematics .................................................. 2
- Sciences - Physics and natural ............................ 2
- Spelling ......................................................... 2
- Handwriting .................................................... 1

**2nd Series**

- Moral and civic instruction ......................... 2
- French language .......................................... 2
- History and Geography ................................. 2

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Mathematics ........................................................................... 2
Physics and natural science ............................................. 2
Drawing .................................................................................. 1
Music ..................................................................................... 1
Gymnastic .............................................................................. 1
Needle work ............................................................................. 1

**Article 18**

No candidate can be declared eligible for admission for the tests of 2nd series if he has not secured the average for all the tests together of the 1st series.

**Article 19**

In the different tests of the 2 (1,2) series, the mark 0 is elementary if it is maintained after deliberation of the Jury. The deliberations are taken on the majority of votes. In case of difference, the voice of president is final. No candidate is declared eligible if he has not obtained the average for the tests of the 2nd series.

**TITLE IV**

The examination Brevets Supérieur

**Article 20**

The examination of Brevets Supérieur includes the following tests relating to the programmes of natural schools of primary education.

**I. Written Tests**

1. A composition on a subject of Moral or training: duration 3 hours.
2. A composition on a subject of literature: duration 3 hours.
3. Composition comprising an arithmetical problem (sum) or algebra - duration one hour and a sum of geometry duration one and a half hour.
4. Composition on:
(a) for the aspirants and to their choice.
Either on agriculture and the science applied to agriculture or on the applications of sciences to the industry or on the nautical education (literal departments)
(b) For the aspirants and to their choice.
Either on the education of nursery school, the paediatric and health, on the sciences applied to the paediatric and health, or on domestic economy, domestic and health education and on the sciences which are applied to it.
Duration of the composition: Two and half hours.
The candidates should specify their choice at the time of enrolment. The use of dictionary in foreign language is alone permitted.

II Oral and Practical Tests

Article 21

1. Questions on psychology applied in education.
2. Question on sociology applied to the moral and education.
3. Reading in loud voice, grammatical and literary explanation of a French text borrowed to the programme year of the normal schools.
4. Translation of an easy text of foreign language.
5. Questions in history of antiquity, history of Europe up to the end of the middle Ages and physical geography.
6. Questions on history of Europe, from the Renaissance to 1815 and on the human geography.
7. Questions on history of Europe, from 1815 till date and in the geography of the region.
8. Questions on Mathematics-Sciences (1st year programme of the normal schools).
9. Questions on Mathematics-Sciences (3rd year programme of the nor-
10. Performance and explanation of a simple experiment of Physics or chemistry, a recognition or a dissection of natural history (1st year programme of the normal schools).

11. Same exercise on the 2nd year programme of normal schools.

12. Same exercise on the 3rd year programme of normal schools.

13. Drawings test comprising:
   (a) Design drawing or decorative composition.
   (b) Thought sketch.

14. Musical dictation followed by independent theoretical questions of the dictated test.

15. Manual, agriculture or domestic works texts.


   Each of these tests last about to fifteen minutes, except that of the drawing, the duration of which is four hours.

**Article 22**

The candidates of *Brevets Supérieur* can take the tests in anticipation either in two attempts or only one attempt the texts mentioned below which correspond to first and second year programmes of normal schools.

**1st Year:**

Questions on psychology applied to education.

Questions on history of antiquity, history of Europe in the middle ages and Physical geography.

Questions on mathematical science.

The natural and physical science test in the first year programme.
2nd Year:

The test of mathematics.

The questions on sociology applied to the moral and the education.

The questions on history of Europe, of the renaissance up to 1815, and on human geography.

The test of physical and natural sciences on the programme of the second year.

The marks of the passed parts in anticipation are presented for the session in which the examination comes to an end for the subsequent sessions.

Article 23

Marks for each of the test is allotted from 0 to 20. except the test of explained reading for which 0 to 40 marks is assigned and except the written test of main language for which 0 to 10 marks is allotted.

For getting a pass, it is necessary to obtain the average of marks.

(1) For all the written tests.

(2) For all the oral and practical tests.

The 0 mark is a disqualifying one, if it is put before deliberation of the jury.

The candidates who obtain less than 1/3 of the maximum marks, can also be disqualified, after special deliberation of the jury. In these two cases, the disqualified candidates should take in the subsequent session all the tests except those which, taken in anticipation, have obtained a mark equal or excess to the average.
Article 24

No candidate who completes his examination, will be allowed to take the oral and practical tests if he has not already obtained the average in all the written tests, only scientific experiments tests can be taken into account for its duration, of fifteen minutes before the other tests.

Article 25

In the May-June session, when a candidate fails after having obtained the average in all the written tests, without, however, any marks awarded to these tests being disqualified, he is exempted from taking them again, in a subsequent session in which he should, whatever the marks, take once again all the oral and practical tests except those of these tests which passed in anticipation in an another session, have obtained equal or excess marks to the average.

Article 26

Any candidate who during the May-June session has not obtained the average in all the written tests (including mathematics test, even if it has been passed in anticipation) is bound to take again all the written tests, if he appears subsequently, except that of mathematics if it has passed in a session, prior to that of May-June and if she has obtained a mark equal or excess to the average.

Article 27

Any candidate, whether he has obtained or not 1/3 of the maximum of marks in the written tests, would finish his examination, if he fails in May-June session preserved for the subsequent sessions, the benefit of the tests taken by anticipation and having obtained a mark at least equal to the average. He has to pass examination only for the tests which can be taken in anticipation or those
which, taken in anticipation, have obtained only a mark, less than the average.

**Article 28**

The candidates who have failed in *Brevets Supérieur* should in order to sit for the subsequent sessions should pay again the admission fees, even though they have passed the 2nd and 3rd year sessions in a period of three years between their first admission and the new one.

**TITLE V**

**Miscellaneous Provision**

**Article 29**

When the tests of *Brevets Élémentaire* and *Brevets Supérieur* are over, the jury makes out the list of passed candidates, which finds place in the report of the dealings of the Jury.

The diplomas of the *Brevets Élémentaire* and *Brevets Supérieur* are issued by the Head of the Education Department and approved by the government.

**Article 30**

This *arrêté* repeals and replaces all the previous *arrêtés* on the subject.

It will be effective, on the whole, from the first session of 1926, in respect of the tests taken in anticipation, the new regulations will be applicable from 1921 to the candidates having failed in *Brevets Supérieur*.

**Article 31**

The head of the Education Department is put in charge of the execution of this *Arrêté* which will be published in the official gazette of the colony. Providing the 8th September 1925.

L. GERDIN'S
By the governor
The Head of the Education Department
M. VALMARY.

Décret of 25 February 1902,
Décret of 13 February 1903, and
Arrêté 9 November 1903

applied to Collège Calvé the method of issuing the Certificat d'Études
Primaire et Secondaire which was adopted in the Metropole by the Décret of the
Minister of Public Instruction dated 3rd August 1903. (See Appendix. 9)

Décret of 8 November 1905 is related to the modification of décret of 25
December 1902.

Arrêté du 8 November 1905 extended to the colony the whole dispositions
relative to the Baccalauréat in Metropole.

Arrêté of 7 December 1905 was issued in the colony in India décret of 8
November 1905 carrying the modifications of the décret of 25 December 1902
concerning the Baccalauréat examinations in the French establishments in In-
dia. 46

Decree issued in the colony, the décret of 8th Nov. 1905 carrying modifi-
cation of the décret of 25th November 1902 relating to the examination of
baccalauréat in the French settlements of India.

Arrêté of 1 March 1906 presented the rules followed in the examinations
for obtaining the Brevet de Capacité equivalent to baccalauréat.

Article 2 of this arrêté was modified by the arrêté of 8 August 1920.

Arrêté of 14 December 1906, suspended provisionally the application of
articles 18 and 21 of the decree of 1st March 1906 prescribing the rules to be followed in the examinations for acquiring the qualified Brevet for Baccalauréat in the colony.

Décret of 26 February 1907 fixed up the right of examinations.

Décret of 20 July 1909 modified the articles 17, 19 and 20 of the décret of May 2 1902.

Arrêté Ministérielle of 26 May 1909 modified the time table of the subjects for the 3rd, 2nd and 1st classes and philosophy.

Décret of 26 July 1909 is related about the candidates of baccalauréat de l'enseignement secondaire.

Arrêté Ministérielle of 30 May 1909 fixed up the syllabus for Mathematics in the classes of secondes A and B and of the premières A and B.

Ministerial decree of 30 July 1909 filling the syllabus for mathematics in the classes of second A and B and the first A and B.

Arrêté Ministerelle of 5 August 1909 fixed up the syllabus for teaching Physics in Philosophy class.

Décret of 25 August 1909 speaks about the Baccalauréat of Secondary Education.

Arrêté of 4 May 1912 made the syllabus of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Natural Sciences less burdensome in Boys schools and Colleges.

A system of education was introduced to facilitate the recruitment of teachers for the Secondary and Primary schools on 30 December, 1911 in Pondicherry.
The following arrêté dated 24 May 1913 was issued determining the conditions and the syllabus for the teachers' diploma examination for teaching in Pondicherry College. A special examination was introduced to facilitate the candidates to obtain *Certificat d'Aptitude Pédagogique* to facilitate their recruitment as teachers.

Decree determining the conditions and the syllabus of teaching Diploma Examination in the Pondicherry College.47

Seen the article 6th of the décret of 20 March 1911 bearing reorganisation of Pondicherry College;

Considering the fact that there is a need to determine by décret the conditions and the syllabus of the teaching Diploma Examination in the Pondicherry College.

On the proposal of the General Secretary and the Chief Administrator of Public Instruction fixes:

**Article 1**

The teaching diploma in Pondicherry College provided by the article 6 of the above mentioned décret of 20 March 1911 has reached to the listed conditions below.

**Article 2**

The examination shall take place at Pondicherry each year in the month of November. The date, time and the venue of the written tests, the last date for enrollment and the composition of the commission in charge of conducting the examination, will be fixed by the order of the Governor at least one month in advance.
Article 3

The examination committee for the Certificat d'Aptitude Pédagogique in Pondicherry Colleges consists of five members selected from the Professors and Asst. Professors of the above said college. It shall be presided over by the Director of Pondicherry College, Chief Administrator of the Public Instruction or by default the Assistant Director of Colonial College, both of them, being legal members of the commission.

Article 4

The candidates who have at least two years of experience as junior teachers at the time of examination, can only enroll for the examination.

Article 5

The examination of Certificat d'Aptitude Pédagogique to the Pondicherry College consists of

(i) Written test
(ii) Oral test
(iii) Practical examination

Article 6

The written examination consists of a French composition selected by the Director of the Pondicherry College, and Chief Administrator of Public Instruction. It is based on one question on education or on education methods related to the secondary teaching and to the secondary primary teaching.

The different subjects will be given in which the candidates have the right to select. Four hours are earmarked for this test.

Article 7

The written composition is supervised at the main office by the examina-
tion committee and in the dependancies, by a three member committee comprising of Chief Administrator, President, Judge or Magistrate according to the case and the Director of the principal school for boys of the locality.

Article 8

The written compositions of dependancies are addressed forthwith, in a sealed envelope and signed by the members of the commission, Director of Pondicherry College and the Chief Administrator of Public Instruction to be valued at the main office by the specified committee of Article 3.

Article 9

The oral and the practical examination will take place at Collège Colonial, Pondicherry in the presence of the above mentioned committee.

Article 10

The oral tests differ according to the order and the category of teaching for which each candidate has opted at the time of the entrance examination to the post of Assistant teacher. If the candidate for teaching diploma has been nominated earlier to the décret for the appointment for the entrance test for the post of the Assistant teacher, the option will take place at the time he registers for the examination of teaching diploma at the Pondicherry College.

The date of these tests is indicated by the commission's President, immediately after the valuation of written tests.

The syllabus of the oral tests fixed is as follows:

(B) Education without Latin:

(i) An explanation of a passage (text) taken from a French author with
question on history of French literature.

(ii) An explanation of a passage taken from an English author with questions on history of English literature.

II-Order of Science:

(i) An examination (question or problem) based on mathematical science;

(ii) An examination on physical or natural sciences (the questions with regard to the physical sciences, can take the form of a problem).

Article 11

The questions asked on each subject cannot exceed half-an-hour duration. Besides, one of the questions asked will be based on the syllabus of the first cycle (5th, 4th or 3rd) and the other on that of the 2nd cycle (2nd or 1st).

With regard to the order of sciences, if the first question is a problem, the second must be a question on subject and vice versa. Questions will be selected by the committee which meets for this purpose immediately before the examination.

In case there are many candidates for each order, the questions asked would be drawn by lots as well as the names of the candidates.

Article 12

The practical test is conducted in two classes on different subjects in two different cycles and according to the order of the exercises inscribed in the time table of teachers in charge of these classes. However, all assistant teachers not having one year experience in a cycle at the moment of written examination would have the option, by registering to choose the cycle in which he would
have to undergo his examination. In that case, the committee would intimate him one hour before the examination, the classes and the subject in which he will be tested.

The candidate will substitute the teacher in charge of the class. The preparation of this class must take place without others help except the tools that the committee will entrust to the candidate. The practical test begins on the day that follows the oral examinations, unless it is a holiday. The candidates to whom the option is accorded for the practical test are tested first.

The two classes that the practical test comprises can be successive or separated by the same hours interval.

**Article 13**
The written, oral and the practical tests are marked from 0 to 20.

The following are the criteria for disqualification:

(i) Marks below 10 on one of the subjects in written tests.

(ii) Marks below five in any of the oral or practical examinations.

**Article 14**
The admitted candidates to the practical tests have the benefit of admission for one year only.

**Article 15**
For the Order of Literature, it will be published all the two years, the list of books (French, Latin) on which there would be oral tests. These books will be selected, half among the syllabus of the classes of the 1st cycle of (5th, 4th and 3rd A) or half among the syllabus of the second cycle (1st B or D or Brevets Supérieur.)
For the oral test of the order of sciences, it will not be published in the special syllabus.

The questions or problems will be on the syllabus of the classes of the 5th, 4th and 3rd A or B of the first cycle or on those of the classes of 2nd, or 1st B.D. or Brevets Supérieur. of the second cycle.

Article 16

The assistant teachers in service presently with teaching diplomas, will be exempted of written and oral tests and will have the benefits of the admission to the practical examinations, for two years.

Article 17

The Secretary General and Chief Administrator of Public Instruction are in charge of the execution of the present order and it will be published where ever necessary.

VI. Private Schools/ Grant-in-aid

a. Société Progressiste: 1880

Société Progressiste de l'Inde Française was founded on 25 December 1880 by a group of people for the propagation of French language and culture among Hindus. This institution was recognised by the arrêté of March 1883. As part of its educational activities, the Société started l'École Primaire Supérieur which came to be known as l'École Indou. Later the name of the school was changed as École de la Société Progressiste. At the turn of the nineteenth century the Société vigorously campaigned for the removal of the missionaries from collège colonial, although this school had to be closed down after some years i.e., in 1904.

b. Revéil Social
Another organisation known as Revél Social was started on 20 July 1907, by some of the enlightened citizens of the town for the benefit of the members of the backward classes. This society drew the attention of the then administration to the appalling conditions of the socially backward classes living in the villages without drinking water and educational facilities. At the instance of the very strong representations made by this Society, many wells were dug in the areas occupied by the depressed classes to ensure the supply of drinking water. Elementary Schools were opened at Gudappakkam, Poraiyur, Poomiampet and Orlayanpet villages.

**c. Kalvikhazhagam, Pondicherry 1912.**

As the name suggests, this was another association of natives founded in 1912, by some very ardent lovers of Tamil language. Besides maintaining a library, a reading room and a night school, the khazhagam also held examinations and awarded prizes to those coming out successful in these examinations. Courses in Tamil literature and free Tamil classes were also conducted by the khazhagam. In an attempt to improve the financial position of the khazhagam, famous French dramas were translated into Tamil language and performances were held in Pondicherry and some other places in Tamil Nadu. With the income derived, the kahzagam was able to raise its own building in V.O.C street Pondicherry.

**VII Teacher Training.**

Arrêté of 3 November 1879, introduced Diploma Course known as *Brevets de Capacité pour l'Instruction Primaire*.

Ministerial Despatch of 1 October 1880 is about the subject of *Brevets de*
Jeunes Filles at Pondicherry for the promotion of Brevet Élémentaire and thereafter Brevet Supérieur.

Article 2

A teachers' training course for Tamil is created at the girls' school in rue Candappamodely in preparation to Brevet de Langue Indigène.

Article 3

The duration of the teaching course is two years.

Admission to this teaching course is based on the results of a special entrance test.

Article 4

The Secretary General and Chief Administrator will be in charge of the execution of the decree and publish it where ever necessary.

The decree of 24th May 1913 determined the conditions and syllabus for the examination d'Aptitude Pédagogique (Certificate of Pedagogical Aptitude) for teaching in the colleges in Pondicherry.\(^49\)(See Appendix. 21)

By the decree of 1913 a preparatory division for higher diploma was created at Pensionnat des Jeunes Filles, Pondicherry after two years of study.\(^50\)(See Appendix. 20)

The text of the arrêté is given here.

Considering that the existing classes for girls at Pensionnat des Jeunes Filles, not sufficient to prepare for higher diploma, there is a way to prepare the means to this preparation in this school.

On the proposal of Secretary General and Chief Administrator of Public
Instruction;

The private council agreed;
fixes:

Article 1

It is created a preparatory division for higher diploma at Pensionnat des Jeunes Filles for two years studies.

Article. 2
To get admitted to this division, the students must furnish;
  1. Birth certificate,
  2. A vaccination certificate,
  3. A conduct certificate,
  4. The basic diploma.

Article. 3
The syllabus is same as that of the first two years of the normal schools for girls of the city.

Article. 4
The teaching in the preparatory division to higher diploma will be assured;
  1. By the various teaching of Pensionnat des Jeunes Filles and particularly for the literary and scientific teachings, and by the two teachers provided with higher diplomas who will receive an additional amount of Rs. 60 each for year.
  2. By an English teacher, a professor and assistant teacher of colonial college where additional hours are paid according to the fixed fees regulated by the decree of 20th March 1911.
  3. By the music teacher of Pensionnat des Jeunes Filles.
     She will receive an amount of Rs. 120 for year.
Article. 5
The Preparatory division for higher diploma is payable. The school fees is fixed as:
Rs. 3 for a month in the first year and
Rs. 4 for a month in the second year.

Article. 6
In case of late school fees and after a written opinion addressed to the parents, the students will be suspended from school and can be readmitted after he pays the entire fees.

Article. 7
The fees will be under the control of Pensionnat des Jeunes Filles. She will maintain a register of issue of receipts for each payment of fees.

Article. 8
The daughters of the teaching community can be exempted from fees if they are found fit for it.

Article. 9
The Secretary General and Chief Administrator will be in charge of the execution of the decree and publish it where ever necessary.

VIII. Professional Education:
a. School of Law
It was the arrêté of 24 February 1876, which actually brought into existence the École de Droit (School of Law). This arrêté invested the course with some distinction by increasing its duration to three years as in France with an examination at the end of each year. The Roman Law and the Administrative Law were also added to the curriculum. Steps were also taken simultaneously to

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seek the recognition of universities in France for the course.

The décret of 1 July 1880 modified by the décret of 17 May 1881 entitled students who completed the course in Pondicherry to qualify in Licence en Droit from any one of the faculties of Law in France subject to certain conditions.

Economics was included as one of the subjects of study. The Hindu Law continued to be taught as a special subject.

b. School of Medicine

The arrêté of 12 September 1898 provided for the training of sage-femmes (mid wives) besides Officers de Santé and Vaccinateurs. 51

In 1890, the duration of the course was increased from three years to five and the qualification for admission was prescribed as Brevets de Capacité or Diplôme de Grammaire. The same year some parts of Externes and Internes were created in the faculty of Law.

In an attempt to attract more students, the minimum qualification was reduced to Brevets Élémentaire or Certificat de l'Enseignement Secondaire in 1903. Since then, several changes to improve the standard of medical education and also to attract the educated youth were introduced but the small member of students taken for the course, the inadequacy of the teaching equipments and the rather dimentary nature of the hospital seems to have hampered its progress. 52

IX. Technical Education

The mint started earlier functioned for sometime under the care of an old student of École des Arts et Métiers in France. In 1897 the Société is said to have provided a further grant of Rs.150 for its maintenance and subsequently a grant of Rs. 200 for the purchase of a drilling machine.
The arrêté of 17 May 1899 constituted a Committee to tender advice on all matters relating to the installations in the school, introduction of new technical courses and measures to streamline technical education keeping in view the requirements of local industries.

Another arrêté of the same date also provided for the award of certificat d'aptitude professionelle to those passing out of the institution. But a regular school known as Écoles des Arts et Metiers de Pondichéry was actually founded only by the arrêté of 15 January 1907 which simultaneously abolished the industrial wing attached to collège calvé. This school was placed under the administrative control of service des Travaux Publiques. The institution provided training in such fields as blacksmithy, carpentry, wood carving, goldsmithy, fitting, turning, etc. In 1872 an attempt was made to establish a technical school under the administrative control of Service des Ponts et Chaussées. This proposal however did not materialize. In 1879 another effort was made to open a small technical school as an annexe to the public works workshop. This too, did not take shape for want of accommodation. In 1897 a technical wing was opened in collège calvé.

An industrial section was created in Pondicherry under the name of by the arrêté of 9 October 1899 which was subsequently transferred to the Service de Travaux Publique under the name of École des Arts et Métiers.

Stenography courses was created at Collège Colonial and Pensionnat des Jeunes Filles in Pondicherry by the arrêté of 12 January 1906. (See Appendix.17)

The text of the arrêté is given here.
Considering that the General Council in its meeting on 12 January 1906 has voted after approval by this administration, a loan of Rs 1800, in the hope of having a stenography course under the care of service of Public Instruction.

On the proposal of General Secretary and Chief Administrator, the private council agreed for the starting of the course of Stenography.

**Article 1**

Created Stenography courses at Colonial College for young students and adult males and at Pensionnat des Jeunes Filles for young girls and adult females. As part time courses after the class hours.

**Article 2**

Admission is only for persons having received at least a good primary instruction and having a certificate of enrollment issued by the office of the Chief Administration of Public Instruction. The girl students can be accompanied by parent or guardian.

**Article 3**

A notice is published in Journal Officiel indicating days, hours and venue of the courses.

**Article 4**

Students can be exempted with the permission of Chief Administrator of Public Instruction.

**Article 5**

The general Secretary and the Chief Administrator are in charge of these courses.

Any how, the industrial section created by the arrêté 9th October 1899 was
transferred in January 1907 to the Service de Travaux publique under the name of École des arts et Métiers.  

X. Direction and Administration

This period witnessed the creation of a special department to deal with educational matters in the French establishment in India, namely Directorate of Public Instruction.

Décret of 24 June 1879 instituted the post of the Internal Director in the French establishment in India.  

arrêté of 5th January 1890 applied in government and private schools of the colony, the rules and the regulations concerning the general measures to be taken to avoid the spread of contagious diseases).

Décret of 11 March 1898 determined the condition of the service of Public Instruction which was modified by the arrêté of 10 April 1908 et 10 April 1913.

arrêté 3rd August 1903 modified 1st of the article 14 and 15 of the decree of 26th April 1901 carrying the internal rules of public school of the colony. arrêté of 25 March 1908 issued in the colony by the Décret of 10th April 1908 entrusting to the director of the college of Pondicherry the management of Science of Public Education (See Appendix.16)

Decree of 25th July 1908 about the functioning of the education of the establishment of the government in the colony.

28th July 1908 fixed up the academic year of Public Instruction in the colony. It also fixed the academic year of Public Instruction in the colony. It also speaks of the functioning of education in the colony.
Décret of 27 January 1912 is related to the reorganisation du Conseil Colonial de l'instruction publique (Colonial Council for Public Instruction) in India. (See Appendix.19)

Décret of 27th February 1913 modified that of 26th October 1990 about the promotion list in the Schools.

The decree for limited syllabus borrowed from the syllabus of primary schools in which the examinations of Elementary Brevet and Brevet of Upper Primary Education in 1914 was held according to the arrangement of the decree of 9th February 1925.

Direction and Administration dealt:

a. Inspection of Schools

The French administration made adequate provisions for the inspection of school in the colony.

By the decision dated 26 July 1880 of M. Bussiere, Procureur of the Republic of France members where nominated for the of the commission in charge of the examination and the aspirants et aspirantes of the Brevets de capacité of Primary Instruction.59

Arrêté of 20 January 1885 fixing the primary inspectors.

Arrêté relating to that of 26 November, 1908 creating a prefect's post for the office of primary inspector.60

The text of the arrêté is given here.

On the proposal of Secretary General and Chief Administration of Public
Instruction;

The Private Council agrees,

**Fixes:**

**Article 1**

It is related, with effect to include 1st January, 1911, the decree of 26th November 1908, creating prefect's post for the office of primary inspector.

**Article 2**

The General Secretary and the Chief Administrator of Public Instruction are in charge of the execution of the present *Arrêté* which will be communicated, published and registered where ever necessary.

*Arrêté* of 17 January 1911 entrusted to the Director of the college of Pondicherry and Chief of the Public Education, inspection of schools of any kind in the French settlements of India. 61(See Appendix.18)

Decree entrusting to the Director of Pondicherry College and Chief Administrator of Public Instruction school inspection of all kind in the French institutions in India.

Considering that there is a place to assure effective and efficient in the regular conditions in the school examinations given in the public schools in the colony.

Considering the other part that the distances, the language differences, the difference in cultures and beliefs would only allow one and same person to assure the working of the studies by frequent and unexpected inspections as much as the main building than the secondary schools.
In maintaining the unity of views and pedagogy direction that there is a place to control the schools by the different persons well qualified and capable of communicating not only French but also in the local languages and can have easy access to the students and teachers of both sexes.

It fixes:

**Article 1**

The inspection of schools of all kind in the French schools in India is entrusted to the Director of Pondicherry College, Chief Administrator of the Public Schools who exercises it by himself or by his delegates.

**Article 2**

This inspection considers all the points foreseen by the regulations on the subject.

**Article 3**

The service chief delegates were assigned to the chief Building in the Secondary Schools, School director or an assistant teacher to control the boys' school and a headmistress or a lady teacher to control the girls' schools. These delegates must be in general, Indians and capable of communicating in the language of the region. It is not necessary that they must be in service in the school in which they are serving.

**Article 4**

The members of the delegation have a tenure of one year and their period can be renewed every year.

**Article 5**

The schools of all types and both the sexes must be visited at least once in
a month in the town and once in three months the aided schools. On the order of
the service chief and the date fixed by him, the delegates take into account the
schools that are designated to them.

After the inspection, the delegates send a report to the Service Chief with
enough details on the schools visited by them. The service chief, on his part
sends a report to the chief of the colony every three months on the functioning of
the duties of in the schools visited by himself or visited by the delegates.

**Article 6**

The delegates are paid a fixed amount of Rs.8/- per month to the main
building and Rs.5/- per month to the secondary schools as their transport allowances when they visit the aided schools, they have the right to boarding and lodging fixed by the décret of 3 July, 1897.

**Article 7**

The General Secretary and the Chief Administrator of Public Instruction
are in charge of the execution of the present décret which will be communicated,
published and registered where ever necessary.

*Arrêté* of 27 Jan. 1913 modified by the *arrêté* of 26 Dec. 1919 deals about the promotion list.

*Arrêté* of 8 May 1913 is related to the setting up of "Book Bank" in College Colonial.

*Arrêté* of 31 May 1913 modified the legislation which regulated the remu-
neration for the *Brevet Élémentaire and Brevet Supérieur* in the French estab-
lishment in India.
b. *Conseil Colonial de l'Instruction Publique*

*Conseil Colonial de l'instruction Publique* was re-organised during this time by the *arrêté* of 1912. 62 (This was on advisory body with jurisdiction over every branch of education except Law and Medicine).

Order promulgating for the French schools in India the decree of 27th January 1912 bearing the organisation of colonial council of Public Instruction in India. (This was an advisory body with jurisdiction over every branch of education except law and medicine).

*Arrêté* promulgating in the French schools in India the *Décret* of 27th January 1912 bearing the re-organisation of Colonial Council of Public Instruction in India.

On the proposal of the General Secretary, the order fixes:

**Article 1**

Promulgated for the French schools in India to be executed according to its form and term, the decree of 27th January 1912 bearing reorganisation of colonial council of public instructions in India.

**Article 2**

The Secretary General is in charge of the execution of the present decree, that will be communicated and registered wherever it will be.

Pondicherry, the 19 February 1912.

**XI. SCHOLARSHIPS**

The French administration gave scholarships to meritorious students in the colony as an incentive to them, also to promote the cause of education among them.
Arrêté of 2nd January, 1880 is related to scholarships.

Arrêté of 22 of this article speaks about the rules and regulations of the distribution of the scholarships according to the budget system to the Collège Colonial and Pensionnat de Jeunes Filles de Pondichéry.

Arrêté of 4th February nominated the members for the commission of the examination for the candidates of the extraordinary sessions of bourses Vacantes.

Decision of the Governor of 1st March 1880 about the scholarships (grant) (bourses) to collège colonial and of the boarding school for young girls in Pondicherry. (Pensionnat des Jeunes Filles)

Décret of 19 March 1884 about concession of scholarship in the college of the city modified by the degree of 27 February 1882.

This decree gives a detailed idea about the concession of scholarship in the lycée and the colleges of the Metropole to be included on the availability, modified by the décret of 27 January 1888.

Arrêté 8 of July 1884 is about regulating the concession of scholarships in the colony.

It regulates the concession of scholarships in the lycée and the colleges of the Metropolitan France.

By the decision of the governor 11 March 1885 on the proposition of the internal director Commission in charge of the examination of candidates about the grants is made at collège colonial and Pensionnat des Jeunes Filles. Pondicherry for the year 1885.

The Decision of 11th September, 1885 is also about the concession of the
fractions of schools scholarships in the *collège colonial* and *Pensionnat des Jeunes Filles*.  

By the decision dated 25 September 1885, the government arrived at the proposition of the *directeur de l'interieur* (internal director) the number of the external scholarships for the school year to the *École Primaire Supérieurs* (Superior Upper Primary School) is restricted to 70. The number of the family half scholarship is (Colonial College) is fixed to four.  

By the decision of the governor dated 25th January 1903, NO.38, on the proposal of Secretary General and Chief Administrator, a family scholarship of Rs.72 is given for a year to two students for course in French;(same as in the physiology)  

*Arrêté* of 14 February 1914 is related to the scholarship and the financial help to the students for their studies to be carried out in France.  

**XII. Laicisation**

Towards the close of the XIX Century as a part of the laicisation policy in France, some of the schools in French India run by the clergy were laicised. Christian priests and nuns were thrown out of schools conducted by the French Indian Government and religious teaching in schools was completely prohibited. The laicisation process started during the Third Republican France was completed by the beginning of the XX Century. By 1905, religion was formally separated from school curriculum. Church was formally separated from the state. (See Appendix. 10) *Arrêté* of 1st February, 1903 is related to the laicisation of government girls school in Mahe.  

*Arrêté* of 18th June, 1903, no.367 is related to the abolition (closing of) of
government secondary school in Karaikal. (See Appendix. 11)

Arrêté of 14th March, ordered the closure of Petit Séminaire.

Arrêté of 27th October 1905 authorised an institution to prepare a certain number of subjects for the ecclesiastical career.

By 1905, laicisation was completed in the French Indian Settlements.

The educational developments in Pondicherry during this time was remarkable. Many of the educational institutions had witnessed much progress. Some of the notable facts pertaining to this period were institution of a separate department namely office of the Director Public Instruction, Institution of scholarships to the deserving students, grant-in-aid system, secularisation and laicisation policy of the Government, School inspection system and the like. The enlightened contributions of the Third Republic towards French education, viz, Free, Compulsory and Secular Education was introduced in the educational institutions in the colony also. The press in Pondicherry had enjoyed considerable freedom during this time which in a way signifies the benevolent attitude of the government towards the ruled.
Notes and References.

2. M.Valmery, *Rapport sur l'enseignement dans l'établissement Français*, p.29. and
3. *Annuaire*, 1935, p.455
7. As quoted by S. Arokiasamy in his pamphlet taken from a letter written by Sandou Odear to his friends in Pondicherry, p. 7.

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42. *J.O.*, *arrêté* of 1906, pp. 139-140.
44. K.J.S. Chatrath., *op.cit.*, p.32.
51. B.O., 1890, pp.228-232.
52. S.P. Datta., *Pondichéry Health in Retrospect*, part.1, p.11.
53. B.O., 1897, arrêté of 29 July 1897, pp.301-309.
54. B.O., 1907, arrêté of 15 January 1907, p.188.
55. B.O., 1906, pp.53-54.
56 Dr. K.J.S. Chatrath, *op-cit.*, Heading IV of the code of technical education and the schedule contained in Décret of 11th September 1950 p. 32.
57. B.O., 1885 p.258-259.
60. J.O., 1908, 26 November, p. 43.
61 J.O., 1911 p.p. 40 - 43
63. B.O., 1880, arrêté of 4th February, p. 94.
64. B.O., 1 March 1880, année-decision, p. 214
65. B.O., 1885, année-decision of 11 March 1885, p. 203.
68. B.O., 1st February 1893, pp.356-358.