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BUREAU OF EDUCATION
INDIA

27

Pamphlet No. 11

Education at Jamshedpur

BY

G. E. FAWCUS, M.A.,

(Indian Educational Service)

AND

M. D. MADAN, M.L.C.

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SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
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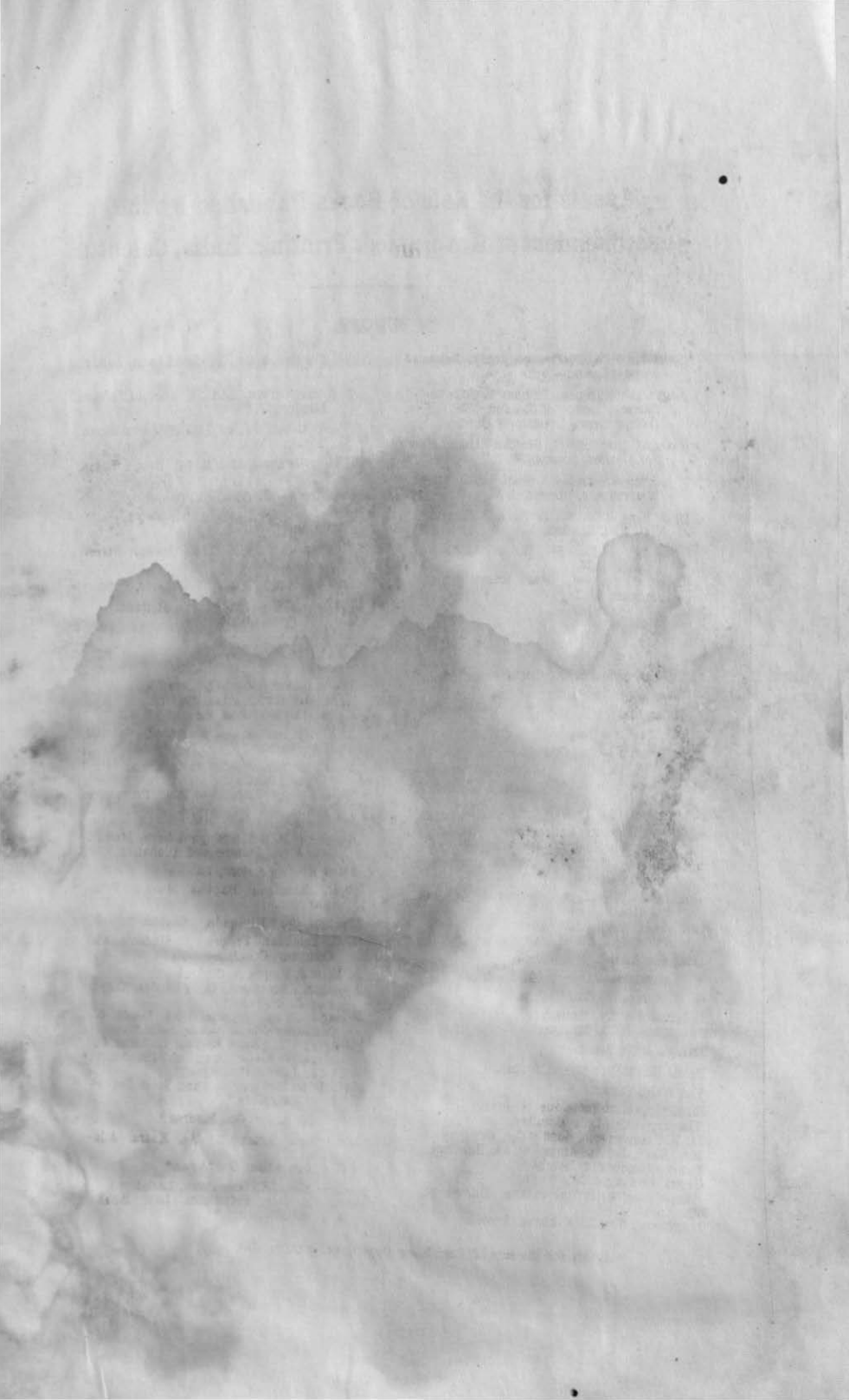
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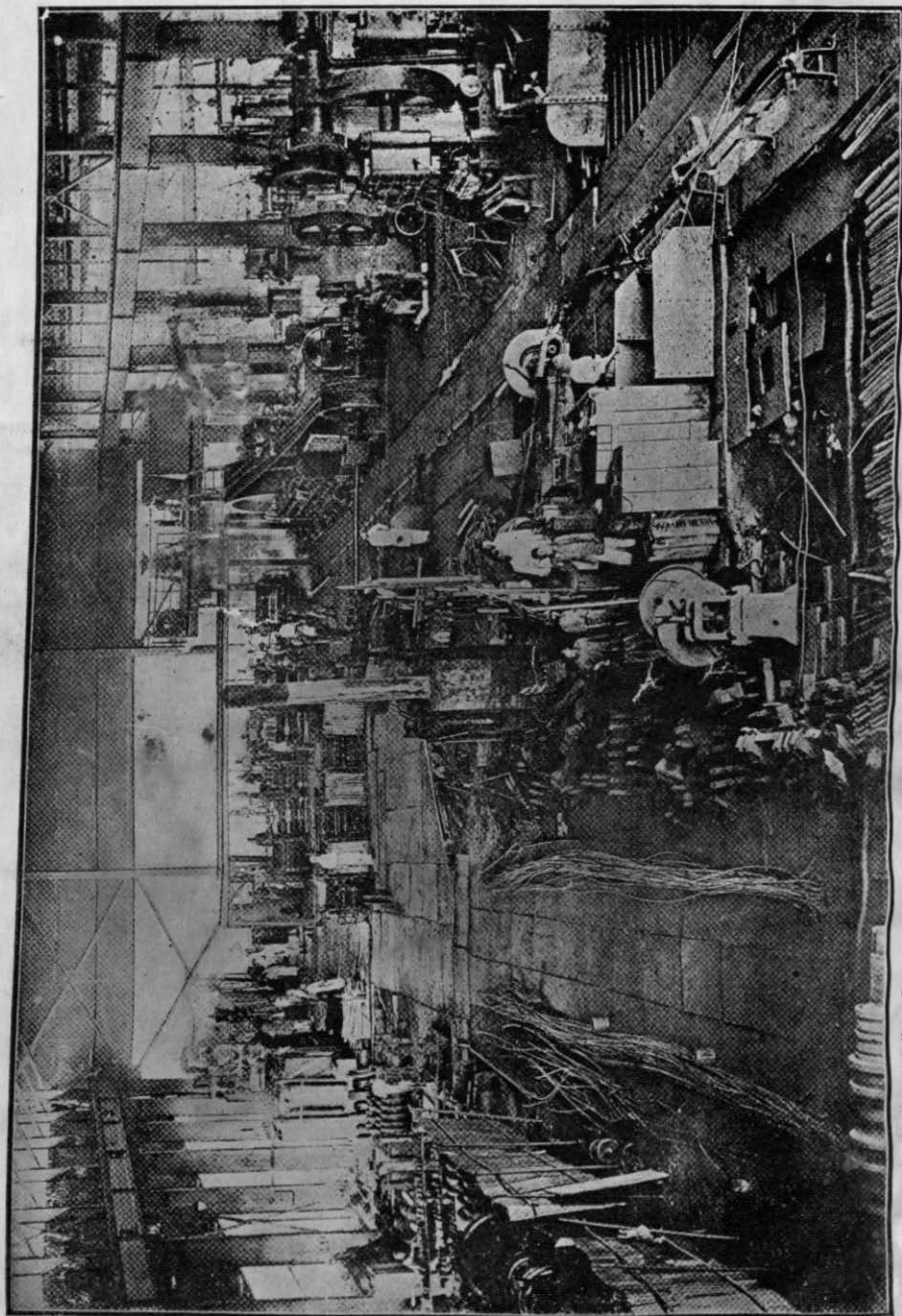


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TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, JAMSHEDPUR.

EDUCATION AT JAMSHEDPUR.

This pamphlet endeavours to give a description of the educational work which is being carried on by the Tata Iron and Steel Company in their rapidly growing town of Jamshedpur. The town lies in the Singhbhum District of Bihar and Orissa, though it is only separated by a river from the State of Seraikela. It is reached by the Bengal Nagpur Railway, being 155 miles from Calcutta on the main line to Bombay.

2. The remarkable success of the Tata Iron and Steel Company since the month of December, 1911, when pig iron was first produced at the works, is a matter of common knowledge, but it may be of use to give a few figures to show the extent of the problem involved. When the Company opened up its works, there were no schools in the vicinity, the land on which Jamshedpur now stands being at that time covered by dwarf trees with here and there small villages inhabited mainly by aboriginals and Hindus of the lower castes. The area now in possession of the Company covers about 25 square miles and at the recent census the population amounted to 71,000, a figure which excludes a considerable number of coolies who come to Jamshedpur daily for their work, but live in the neighbouring villages. The pay-roll now contains 35,000 names and the monthly salaries paid aggregate about Rs. 8 lakhs. Nor do these figures in any way indicate the final development of the town. The Company has already spent some Rs. 10 crores on capital works, but large extensions are still in progress, two more blast furnaces and a number of additional mills being now in course of construction. When these are completed, the works will have an annual output of about 700,000 tons of pig iron and in addition to rails and steel sections, which now form the main part of the finished product of the works, steel plates will soon be placed on the market. Moreover, apart from the developments contemplated by the Tata Iron and Steel Company itself, a number of subsidiary companies are springing into existence. The Calcutta Monifieth Works have recently started to turn out jute mill machinery, while the companies which are about to commence operations include Messrs. Kilburn & Company, who will manufacture enamel ware, the Enfield Cable Company, the Tin Plate Company, who will manufacture tin sheets for petroleum empties, the Wire

The Tata
Works.

Products Company, who will make articles of steel wire, the Agricultural Implements Company, and the Hume Pipe Company, who will manufacture reinforced concrete pipes. When all these companies have started work and the extension of the Tata Iron and Steel Company's plant is completed, the population at Jamshedpur is likely to reach a quarter of a million.

The Schools.

3. The first school started at Jamshedpur was the Mrs. Perin Memorial School which was opened as a middle school in the year 1915 in memory of the wife of the Consulting Engineer to the Company. Since that date this school has developed into a High School and many other schools have come into existence, while still more are contemplated. The Indian Industries Commission in paragraph 130 of their report foreshadowed the establishment at Jamshedpur of an Imperial Metallurgical Research Institute. This has not yet been commenced, but the provincial Technical School mentioned in paragraph 172 of the same report is to be opened in October next. The school will be under the control of the Department of Industries, but it may be convenient here to give a brief summary of the scheme which has recently received the approval of Government. The school is intended to turn out foremen and will give a course of three years to students who have passed the I. Sc. Examination or an equivalent examination to be held at the school. The number of students to be admitted annually will be 50 and in return for the Government grants mentioned below the Company have agreed to reserve one-third of the places for students who are natives of or domiciled in the province of Bihar and Orissa. The cost is estimated as follows :—

<i>Capital.</i>		Rs.
Building		64,200
Furniture and library		45,000
Laboratory		1,50,000
Miscellaneous		40,800
	TOTAL	<u>3,00,000</u>

Of this sum the Government of Bihar and Orissa have promised to pay one lakh during the year 1921-22. It is intended to use for the school the building which was constructed two years ago for the girls' school. This is still the property of the Company and will be sold to the school, another building, or perhaps two separate

buildings in different parts of the town, being erected for the girls' school. The recurring cost is estimated as follows :—

Principal	Rs.	18,000
Teachers on Rs. 1,200, 1,000 and 300(2)	"	33,600
Clerks on Rs. 150, 100(3)	"	5,400
Janitor	"	1,200
Menials	"	2,640
Travelling	"	8,660
Light, power, water and conservancy	"	2,000
Laboratory	"	15,000
Stationery	"	5,000
Books, etc.	"	4,000
Scholarships tenable abroad	"	13,500
Prizes	"	1,200
Miscellaneous	"	9,800
Rent and depreciation	"	15,120
Pay of student apprentices	"	36,000
		<hr/>
TOTAL	"	1,71,120 a year.

The above figures will need some revision, for the pay of the apprentices is to be Rs. 360 a year each and the estimate was framed at a time when the course was designed to be one of two years only. Moreover, the item for rent is based on the assumption that the building will belong to the Company and not to the school, but this will presumably not be the case if the buildings are erected with the help of a capital grant from Government. The promised contribution of the Government of Bihar and Orissa to the recurring cost is an annual grant of Rs. 25,000, to be given for ten years in the first instance.

4. The general administration of the remaining schools is in the hands of an influential Committee consisting of employees of the company and two Indian ladies, who all take a keen interest in education. The Secretary of this Committee and his clerk cost Rs. 125 a month, while an expenditure of Rs. 200 a month is incurred on the inspection of the primary schools in the outlying villages and on maintaining a school for the employees of the Company at Panposh in the Gangpur State. It would seem open to consideration whether one Inspector might not be appointed for all the schools, including both those in Jamshedpur and those in the villages, and whether he could not also act as Secretary to the Schools Committee.

The Schools
Committee.

5. The Mrs. Perin Memorial School was until recently a Middle English School, but this year it is working up to class XI. It has been

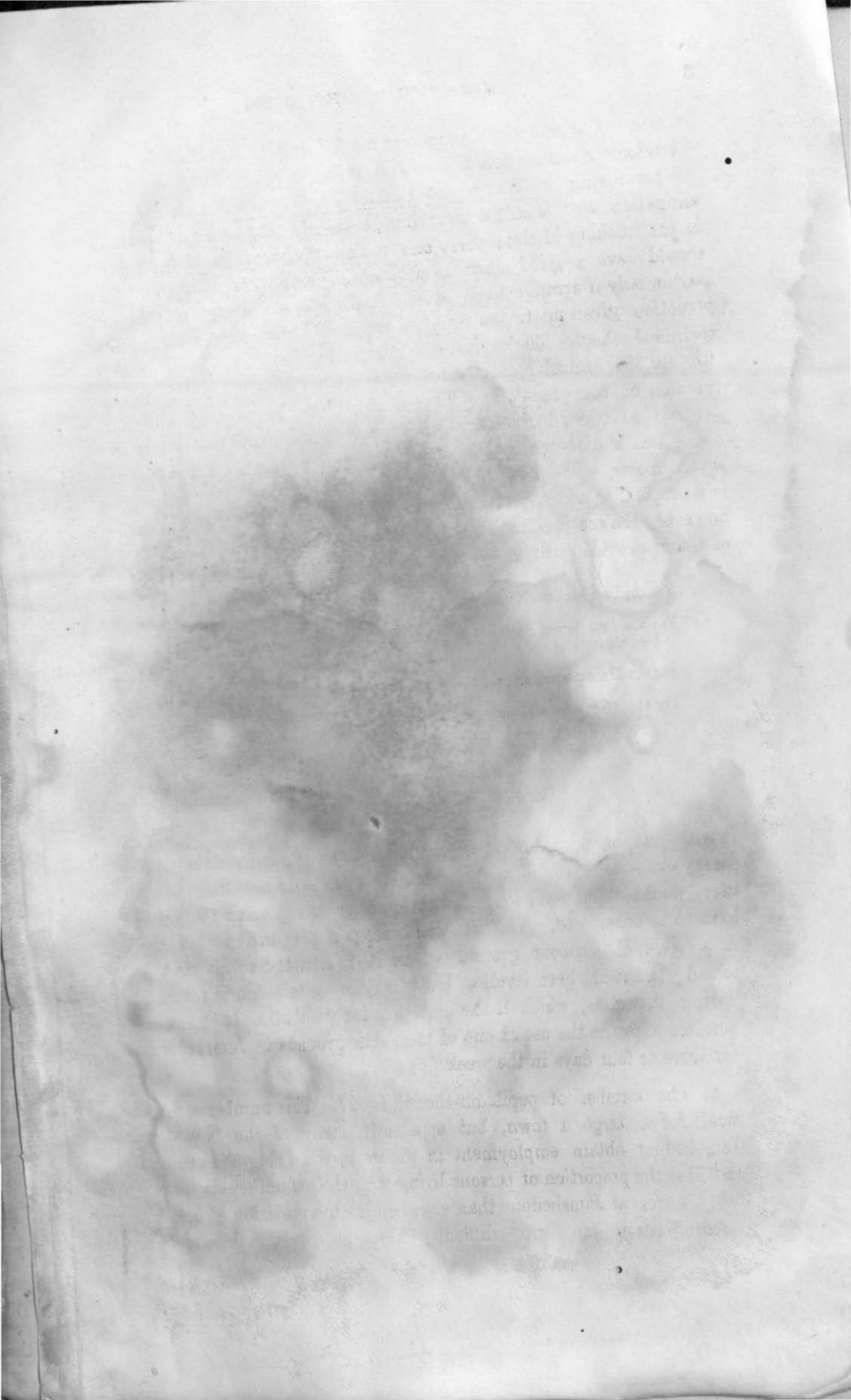
Mrs. Perin
Memorial
School.

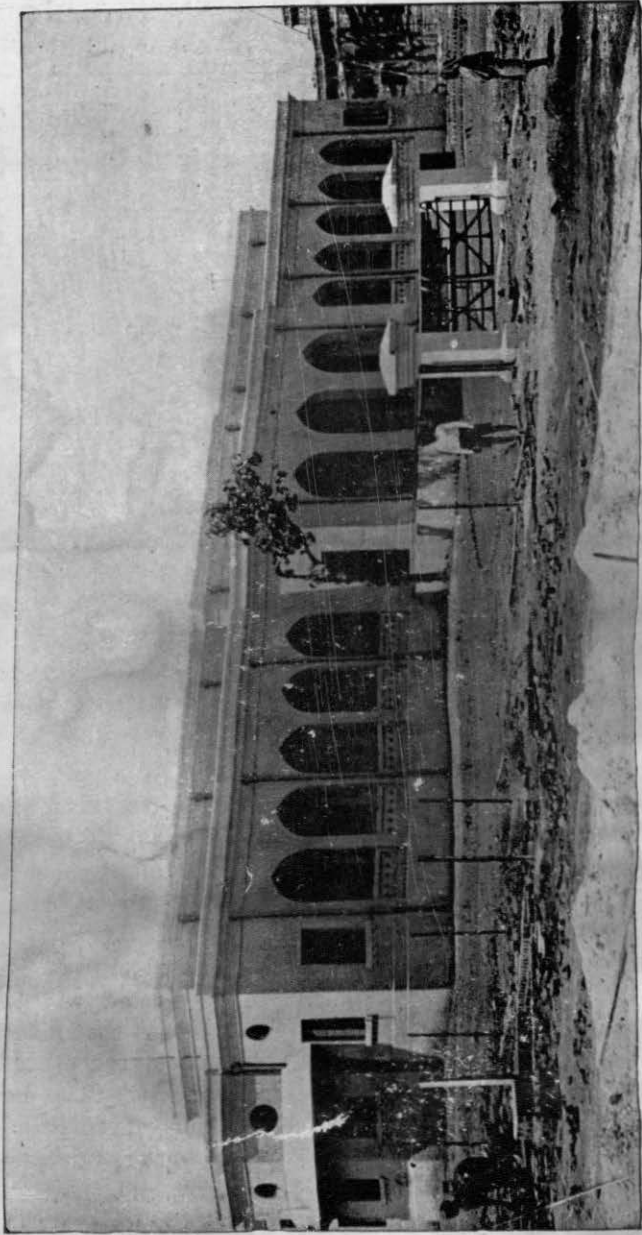
recognised as competent to present candidates for the School Leaving Certificate Examination and will do so in the year 1923; the question of permitting it to present candidates for the Matriculation Examination also is still under consideration. The school specializes in the teaching of elementary science and mathematics and its pupils should have a good chance of obtaining employment in the works, particularly if arrangements can be made later to carry on the instruction given up to the standard required for admission to the new technical school. The capital sum spent on the school up to date is Rs. 40,535, exclusive of an item of Rs. 1,500 devoted recently to the erection of four temporary class-rooms. The permanent building consists of two blocks. The older was intended for use as a court house and is not really suitable for school purposes. It contains seven rooms. The new block contains four good rooms and there is a proposal to add a second story to it. Even with this addition, however, the accommodation will be somewhat cramped. The number of rooms provided will be 15, whereas that required is as follows:—

For the four higher classes	4
For the four lower classes which are duplicated into Hindi and Bengali sections.	8
For the Headmaster, office, library and teachers	4
For the laboratory and optional subjects	3
	—
TOTAL	19
	—

It will just be possible to secure this number of rooms if the temporary class-rooms are allowed to remain, but these do not look as if they would stand very long and the question of replacing them will have to be considered. The school also needs a play-ground. There is a piece of adjacent ground which it is intended to give to the school when it has been levelled, but it may prove too damp for use during the rains, which is the best time for football. It might be possible to secure the use of one of the public grounds in Jamshedpur for three or four days in the week.

6. The number of pupils on the roll is 127. This number seems small for so large a town, but apparently many of the boys in Jamshedpur obtain employment in the works when they are young and also the proportion of persons living with their families is probably lower at Jamshedpur than elsewhere, as the provision of house accommodation can with difficulty keep pace with the rapid





GIRLS' PRIMARY SCHOOL, JAMSHEDPUR (BIHAR AND ORISSA).

expansion in the number of the Company's employees. The teaching staff consists of 14 teachers paid as follows:—

Name of post.	Pay.			House allowance.			Night-class allowance.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Headmaster	230	0	0	22	0	0	...	...	...	252	0	0
2nd Master	130	0	0	10	8	0	...	...	...	140	8	0
3rd "	106	0	0	...	...	...	13	8	0	119	8	0
4th "	106	0	0	...	...	...	12	0	0	118	0	0
5th "	80	0	0	...	...	...	6	6	6	86	6	6
6th "	73	12	0	...	...	...	7	11	9	81	5	9
7th "	73	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	12	0
8th "	75	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	0	0
9th "	47	0	0	...	...	...	3	13	2	50	13	2
10th "	53	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	0	0
11th "	53	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	0	0
12th "	50	0	0	...	...	...	7	11	9	57	11	9
13th "	73	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	12	0
14th "	47	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	0	0
Clerk	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0
House Rent	126	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	0	0
Other expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	2	10
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	0	0

Towards this expenditure Government give a grant of Rs. 225 a month. The night-class allowances are given for teaching English and Arithmetic nightly to about 120 boys from the works. The fees charged are Rs. 2 in class XI, Re. 1-12 in class X, Re. 1-8 in class IX, Re. 1-4 in classes VIII and VII, and Re. 1 in classes VI and V. A reduction of four annas is allowed in each class to sons or wards of the Company's employees.

7. The girls' school is an upper primary school with 88 pupils on the roll. It contains Hindi and Bengali sections, the number of teachers being therefore six. Its building was constructed on unusually elaborate lines and cost Rs. 62,109; as already mentioned, it is now proposed to transfer this building to the Technical School. It has not been decided whether to build one girls' school in its place or two, but in any case the style of building to be erected will be less pretentious, for the Company is alive to the fact that many more schools will soon be required at Jamshedpur and school buildings costing Rs. 62,000 cannot be multiplied indefinitely. The provision of two separate buildings might perhaps be a more convenient arrangement, for Jamshedpur is a large place and the distance between 'G' town and 'L' town, for instance, is nearly two miles. The upper primary girls' school is in 'G' town and, as mentioned below, there is already a small girls' school in 'L' town. It might be better to develop each of these on similar lines, but the expenditure would be considerable, for in each case probably duplication according to

The Girls' school.

vernaculars would be required. The monthly expenditure incurred on the school is as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Headmistress	192	8	0
2nd Mistress	100	0	0
3rd „	98	0	0
4th „	81	8	0
5th „	75	4	0
6th „	88	12	0
Pandit	45	0	0
Rent	302	8	0
Other expenses	116	8	0
TOTAL	<u>1,100</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Government give Rs. 225 a month towards this school also. The fee charged is twelve annas in the upper primary, eight annas in the lower primary and four annas in the infant classes.

Mrs. Perin
Memorial
Technical
School.

8. The Mrs. Perin Memorial Technical School is a school in which drawing, mathematics, mensuration and mechanics are taught to apprentices in the Steel Works. The number of students now is 120. The school meets in the evening and is allowed the use of two rooms in the girls' school, and two in the boys' school. The expenditure on the Technical School is as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Superintendent	250	0	0
Headmaster	80	0	0
Instructor	35	0	0
Do.	35	0	0
Other expenses	25	0	0
TOTAL	<u>425</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

The school receives a Government grant of Rs. 150 a month while the fees charged are Rs. 2 in the first year, Rs. 3-8 in the second year and Rs. 5 in the third year. The schools mentioned in the following paragraphs are all unaided.

Commercial
school.

9. The Commercial School is designed for the instruction of clerks in shorthand and typing and has 50 students on the roll. It meets in one of the rooms in the girls' school. The expenditure incurred is as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Teacher	40	0	0
Do.	30	0	0
Other expenses	15	0	0
TOTAL	<u>85</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

The fee charged is Rs. 3 a head.

10. The English school is designed for the instruction of those children whose parents wish them to be taught through the medium of English. There are now 11 pupils on the roll and the expenditure incurred is Rs. 100 a month for the teacher, an Anglo-Indian lady, and Rs. 20 on other items. The fee charged is Rs. 3 for the first child in a family and Rs. 2 for each additional child. The pupils are in various stages of their primary education, and the school cannot therefore be regarded as a satisfactory one. Jamshedpur, however, is an exceedingly hot place and the parents concerned would probably be well advised to send their children away to school as soon as any rate as they are beyond the infant stage. The new European School which is being started at Ranchi by the S. P. G. Mission should be of great help to the Anglo-Indian community at Jamshedpur and when it is opened the English School at Jamshedpur might be definitely limited to the infant classes unless more teachers can be provided. Meanwhile the community concerned might consider whether better arrangements cannot be made for the education of its children. The English School also meets in the girls' school.

English school.

11. There are two primary schools, one in 'G' town and one in 'L' town, managed directly by the Company. These were built with half walls according to a plan supplied by the Education Department some years ago. The buildings were intended to be cheap, but it was found that six rooms were required, one for an office, one for a teachers' living room and two each for the Hindi and Bengali sections. This greatly added to the plinth area and the type of the building was also improved by providing it with a Raniganj tiled roof carried on a steel frame. As a result, the capital expenditure on one building amounted to Rs. 10,660 and on the other to Rs. 9,228. These buildings belong to the schools and no rent is charged for them. The recurring expenditure incurred is approximately as follows :—

Primary schools.

'G' town school.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Headmaster	52	0	0
English teacher	27	8	0
2nd "	43	8	0
3rd "	40	8	0
4th "	40	8	0
5th "	40	8	0
Other expenses	20	8	0
TOTAL	265	0	0

		Rs.	A.	P.
<i>'L' town school.</i>				
Headmaster	. . . . .	47	12	0
English teacher	. . . . .	27	8	0
2nd	„	40	8	0
3rd	„	29	0	0
4th	„	40	8	0
5th	„	43	0	0
Other expenses	. . . . .	20	12	0
TOTAL		249	0	0

The English teacher is common to both schools and receives Rs. 55 in all. He teaches in each school for three days in the week, the English teaching in these primary schools being a special feature. It will be observed that the rates of pay are unusually high for teachers in primary schools, but the wages offered in the works even to illiterate men are so high that the services of competent teachers cannot be retained on any lower rates of pay. The fees charged are twelve annas in the lower primary and eight annas in the infant classes, a reduction of four annas being made for sons or wards of the Company's employees. The number of pupils in the 'G' town school is 109 and in the 'L' town school 122.

12. As already mentioned, there is a small girls' school held in the same building as the 'L' town school. It has 28 girls on the roll and the monthly expenditure is Rs. 25 for the teacher and Rs. 5 for other expenses. The girls are apparently all taught in Bengali, but there must be Hindi-speaking girls also in 'L' town and one teacher is not enough for a lower primary school.

13. In addition to the above schools and that at Panposh there are nine free primary schools with which the Company has a less direct connection. With the exception of the 'G' town Telugu School, which is held in the building of the girls' school, these are situated in the villages round Jamshedpur. They have in all 768 pupils and 27 teachers, while the monthly expenditure amounts to Rs. 901. Some of these schools were started by the Servants of India Society, which, however, gave up work in Jamshedpur at the time of the strike. On the departure of the Servants of India Society from Jamshedpur, the schools, which had been maintained throughout at the cost of the Company, were placed under the Welfare Department, it being considered that the Schools Committee could not look after schools other than those in Jamshedpur itself, and though this arrangement was modified last year for a short time, it has recently been revived. One of the schools has a building constructed out of

Free primary
schools.

the funds of the Schools Committee at a cost of Rs. 1,210. The others have temporary buildings paid for by the Welfare Department. Many of these were damaged last year by storms and the same thing has happened again this year. The question of erecting something more permanent is engaging attention.

14. A proposal is under consideration for establishing a school for the depressed classes. This, however, has not yet matured. Depressed classes.

15. The question of financing the schools is an important one and an application has been made for additional help from Government. The recurring expenditure incurred has been mentioned above, but for convenience may be tabulated as follows :— Finance.

Name of School.	Recurring monthly expenditure.	Government grant.
	Rs.	Rs.
The Mrs. Perin Memorial School	1,600	225
The girls' School	1,100	225
The Mrs. Perin Memorial Technical School	425	150
The Commercial School	85	...
The English School	120	...
Two primary schools and 'L' town girls' School	544	...
Outlying primary Schools	901	...
Inspection, overhead charges and Panposh School	325	...
TOTAL	5,100	600

These figures take no account of the expenditure proposed for the new Technical School. For the year 1920-21 the Company sanctioned a grant of Rs. 52,100 for recurring expenditure and spent Rs. 5,307-13-9 on capital charges. For 1921-22 the Company's grant for recurring expenditure is Rs. 61,000 and a provision of Rs. 18,500 has been made for capital expenditure while in addition the Schools Committee has at its disposal the sums realised in fees, which last year amounted to Rs. 4,005-7-9. The schools have never received any capital grant from Government, though one is likely to be sanctioned for the four new classrooms for the High School, while the recurring Government grant amounts, as will be seen, only to a small fraction of the total cost. On the other hand it must be remembered that the Tata Iron and Steel Co. pays no road cess and that in consequence it would appear

to have little claim on the Singhbhum District Board, while Government do not directly contribute to the support of primary schools in other parts of the province and in any case can scarcely be expected to give specially large grants to the schools at Jamshedpur on the ground that owing to the high rate of wages paid by the Company to its employees generally the teachers at Jamshedpur require specially high salaries. The position may, however, fairly be compared with that of a municipality. The question of establishing a local body at Jamshedpur has been under consideration for some time, but meanwhile the functions of a municipality are being discharged by the Company which manages the schools, hospitals, roads, conservancy, and such matters. Primary schools in municipal areas receive help from Government through the municipality concerned, to which a lump grant is given for the purpose, the amount being usually limited to 3 per cent. of the ordinary income of the municipality. It would therefore seem reasonable that pending the establishment of a local body at Jamshedpur Government should give the Tata Iron and Steel Co. a lump sum for the maintenance of its primary schools. Indirectly, the Company contributes largely to the revenue of Government. The income tax paid by its employees alone exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 per annum, and a substantial amount will now also be recovered from the local contractors and merchants and the employees of the subsidiary companies. The Company spends more than Rs. 1,50,000 a year on medical charges and maintains a free dispensary and hospital for all who care to take advantage of them. Numerous patients other than employees of the Company and its subsidiaries avail themselves of the free medicine and treatment provided there. In addition to this the company spends large sums of money every year on sanitary and other welfare schemes. It may be mentioned that the Company is charging a monthly sum of four annas a head, towards the cost of the hospital, for each employee of each of the subsidiary companies springing up in Jamshedpur. A similar arrangement as regards the cost of education could presumably be enforced in the case at any rate of all subsidiary companies established at Jamshedpur after this date, for all the land belongs to the Tata Iron and Steel Company and a condition of this kind could be inserted in the leases which it grants. This would save the Company from having to shoulder so large a share of the cost of education as it has to do at present.



