

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Recd.

Enclosures

1909.

Regd.

Spare copies

19

G.O., No. 63, 2nd February 1909.

Transfer of certain institutions to the Department of Industries.

Requesting the Director of Public Instruction to revise with reference to certain general principles the list of the institutions proposed to be transferred to the Department of Industries.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O., No. 2894, Revenue, dated 17th October 1908.

Read—the following papers :—

G.O., No. 1421, Revenue, dated 20th May 1908.

ABSTRACT.—Convening an Industrial Conference in September 1908 to consider and discuss the directions in which the industrial development and technical education of the Presidency may best be promoted.

Resolutions of the Industrial Conference, dated 19th September 1908.

Order.—No. 2894, Revenue, dated 17th October 1908.

In the first of the papers read above, His Excellency the Governor in Council, after reviewing the work done during the previous two years by the Director of Industrial and Technical Inquiries, resolved to summon a Conference of gentlemen either concerned or interested in the conduct of the chief industries of the Presidency in order to consider whether, and if so how, the industrial development of the Presidency could be further promoted. This Conference met at Ootacamund on the 14th September last, and its resolutions, which form the second of the papers read above, bear witness to the earnestness with which the members of the Conference applied themselves to their task and to the successful manner in which they performed it. The deliberate opinions of so representative a body cannot but be of very great value, and His Excellency in Council gladly acknowledges the excellent work done at the Conference and desires to express his obligations to those who, at the sacrifice of much time and trouble, took part in it.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council recognizes as a general principle that the exploitation of industries should be regarded not as a normal but as an exceptional function of Government, and on the general question of the limitations that should be set to the functions of the State in attempting to promote industrial development, His Excellency in Council has no hesitation in accepting the conclusions arrived at by the Conference. With the restrictions which the Conference has laid down, the Government are convinced that private enterprise has nothing to fear while it may have much to gain from the association of the State in the work of promoting the industrial development of the country.

3. The Government accordingly approve of the recommendation of the Conference that there should be a special department under a special officer to deal with industrial questions. There will also be entrusted to this officer the control of industrial instruction as defined in the 14th Resolution of the Conference, that is, instruction in the performance of definite operations, not necessarily involving the teaching of general principles but only of their application; but the Government consider that technical education, as defined in the 13th Resolution of the Conference, should

continue to be under the direction of the Director of Public Instruction. The officer at the head of the new department will be styled the Director of Industries. He will correspond direct with Government in the Revenue Department, but not through the Board of Revenue. Orders will be issued in the Educational Department as to which of the industrial institutions now connected with that department shall be in future placed under the Director of Industries, and the Director of Industries will prepare and submit for consideration by Government his recommendations as to—

- (1) the constitution,
- (2) the functions, and
- (3) the curriculum

of the industrial institutions under his control and also a budget estimate for 1909—1910 providing for the grants to be made to them.

4. In carrying out the work of industrial development regarding which the Conference has submitted a very comprehensive series of resolutions, it is obvious that the work of the new department can only advance gradually and that its action must largely be determined by the experience it may gain. It is impossible that action should be taken at once regarding all the subjects dealt with in the recommendations of the Conference. But there are some directions in which immediate action is possible, and these will now be noticed. The formation of a bureau of industrial information and an industrial museum (Conference Resolution No. 6), the preparation of a list of industries which are of sufficient importance to require the establishment of industrial schools in relation to them (Conference Resolution No. 16), and the formation of local industrial committees (Conference Resolution No. 27) are matters in which action may be at once taken by the Director of Industries. The Director will also submit proposals for giving effect to Resolutions Nos. 33, 39 and 50, *i.e.*, No. 33—the establishment of weaving institutions, No. 39—the employment of a dyeing expert, and No. 50—the development of the Sembiam tannery into a leather trade school, as well as for the offer of a reward for a suitable oil-extracting plant (Conference Resolution No. 55) and for the extension of the well-boring operations which have already produced such important results in the Chingleput district (Conference Resolution No. 68).

5. The proposal to constitute such an Advisory Board as is contemplated in the 5th Resolution of the Conference commends itself to Government, though it would appear to His Excellency in Council essential that this Advisory Board should not be a standing body of fixed and unchanging composition but should be constituted afresh for each occasion on which a reference to it is desirable, so that it may always include the best expert opinion on the special subject under consideration. The Director of Industries will meantime be requested to submit proposals for the constitution of a Board to which the consideration of the condition of the chemical industries of the Presidency may be committed in accordance with Resolution No. 47 of the Conference.

6. The work indicated in the foregoing paragraphs is, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, as much as the new department can at present with advantage undertake. It forms a substantial instalment of the scheme of activity contemplated by the Conference, and that body's other recommendations for industrial development will be brought under review by the Director of Industries and considered by Government from time to time. The Government hope that the action now to be taken will prove of substantial advantage to the people of this Presidency and that it will form a lasting memorial of the labours of the Industrial Conference of 1908.

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Secretary to Government.

To the Educational Department.
 „ the Financial Department.
 „ the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
 „ „ „ „ (Revenue Settlement).
 „ all Members of the Conference.
 Editors' Table.

II

Endorsement No. 2279-1, dated 28th October 1908.

Communicated to the Director of Public Instruction with the request that he will submit at an early date a list of the industrial institutions which should in future be placed under the Director of Industries.

(By Order.)

C. A. SOUTER,
Ag. Under Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

III

Letter—from A. CHATTERTON, Esq., Director of Industries, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 9th November 1908.
No.—680/B & G.

With reference to paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 2894, Revenue, dated 17th October 1908, I have the honour to enquire whether there is any prospect of orders being issued in the immediate future regarding the industrial institutions to be transferred to the control of the Department of Industries. I am asking for this information as the budget estimates of the Local Fund schools at Madura and Tinnevely are now due.

IV

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 16th November 1908.
No.—Ref. on Cur. No. 7279.

With reference to Endorsement No. 2279-1, Educational, dated 28th October 1908, I have the honour to state that the following institutions are or should be Industrial schools:—

- (1) Madura Technical Institute.
- (2) Tinnevely Technical Institute.
- (3) P. T. C. Nayakar's Technical and Industrial School, Madras.
- (4) Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ala-i-Islam, Madras.
- (5) Arni Industrial School.
- (6) Puttur All Saints' Boys' Industrial School, Trichinopoly.
- (7) Nazareth Art Industrial School for Boys.
- (8) Karur Wesleyan Mission Industrial School.
- (9) Coimbatore St. Joseph's Industrial School.
- (10) Anjumani-Isha-Athul Hasanath Industrial School, Vellore.
- (11) Tanjore Technical Institute.
- (12) Tanjore Royal Technical Institute.
- (13) Erukattancheri Industrial School.
- (14) Tinnevely Jothivilas Commercial and Telegraph School.
- (15) Trichinopoly Central School.
- (16) Tanjore Balaram Technical Institute.
- (17) Salem London Mission Industrial School.
- (18) Madras Telegraph School.
- (19) Kumbakonam Nageswarankoil North Street Telegraph School.
- (20) Trichinopoly Railway Telegraph School.
- (21) Melrosapuram U.F.C.M. Agricultural School.
- (22) Young Men's Christian Association Commercial Class.
- (23) Madura American Mission High School Technical Class.
- (24) Tirupati H.L.G. Mission Technical Class.
- (25) Aiyampet Local Board Institute.
- (26) Guntur A.E.L.M. Industrial School for Muhammadan Women.
- (27) Puttur All Saints' Industrial School for Women.
- (28) Kudankulam S.P.G. Industrial School for Women.
- (29) Scottish Ladies' Association Industrial Classes, Kilpauk.

- (30) St. John's Art Industrial School for Girls, Nazareth.
- (31) Chingleput U.F.C.M. Industrial School for Girls.
- (32) Idayankudi S.P.G. Industrial School for Girls.
- (33) Trichinopoly Kempstown E.L.M. Industrial School.
- (34) Wesleyan Mission Lace-making Girls' School, Karur.
- (35) Tangasseri St. Joseph's Girls' School.
- (36) Bellary St. Joseph's Girls' Industrial School.
- (37) Pachaiyappa's Commercial School, Madras.
- (38) Madras Shorthand Writers' Association.
- (39) Madura Minakshi Typewriting Institute.
- (40) Royapettah Commercial School.
- (41) Trichinopoly Shorthand and Typewriters' Institute.
- (42) Trichinopoly Technical Institute.
- (43) Kumbakonam Pachaiyappa's Street Commercial School.
- (44) Kumbakonam Kamakshi Josier Street Institute.
- (45) Negapatam School of Commerce.
- (46) Dubash Kheder's Commercial School, Madura.
- (47) Kumbakonam Thylamma Business Institute.
- (48) Negapatam Perumalkoil Street Technical Institute.
- (49) Government Press Technical Class, Madras.
- (50) Ramnad S.P.G. Industrial School.
- (51) Nayadupet H.E.L.M. Industrial School.
- (52) Irangalur S.P.G. Girls' Industrial School.
- (53) Cuddalore S.P.G. Industrial School for Girls.
- (54) Kilur Danish Mission Industrial School for Girls.
- (55) Gudur German Mission Girls' Lace-making Class.
- (56) Tindivanam St. Joseph's Industrial School.
- (57) Arcot A.M. Women's Industrial School, Ránipéttai.
- (58) Cuddalore Old Town Edward S.P.G. Industrial School.
- (59) Guntur A.E.L.M. Industrial School for Boys.

2. I have included in the above list schools for lace-making as the fact that the industry is practised by the female sex does not make an institution which confines itself to such an industry any the less an industrial school.

3. I have also included institutions which confine themselves to Telegraphy, Agriculture, Printing, Typewriting and Shorthand as these are institutions where instruction is given in the performance of definite operations not necessarily involving the teaching of general principles but only of their application.

4. I have also included institutions which provide instruction in purely commercial subjects. Commercial training may be an adjunct to industrial training or it may be given along with general education. There will, doubtless, be institutions of both kinds, some controlled by the one department and some by the other; but as students who attend a purely commercial school are most likely to be ultimately connected with industrial work, it would seem perhaps more convenient to place such schools under the Department of Industries. In any case commerce and industries naturally go together.

5. I have excluded all classes which provide for instruction of the nature of manual training and are connected with institutions affording a general education; also of course institutions teaching music or drawing as these may be regarded as subjects of general education.

6. There remains for consideration the Reformatory School and the School of Arts. The former is undoubtedly mainly an industrial school although owing to its special character such general education of an elementary nature as is provided has to be imparted within its precincts. Perhaps the most satisfactory solution in this case would be to transfer its entire control to the Department of Industries and lend an Inspector to report to the Director of that Department on the general education classes.

7. As to the School of Arts it is after all an industrial school in which artistic considerations should dominate the industry and there is perhaps no sufficient reason for separating it from other industrial schools several of which profess to take up somewhat the same line.

8. I have on a previous occasion taken the opposite view with regard to both of these institutions, but that was before the creation of the new department and my main object was to avoid any dual control.

9. Some of the institutions referred to above are Government institutions, some Local Board, some are managed by private agencies and receive grants-in-aid, the rest are unaided. When the Government have determined which should be transferred, I can frame an estimate of the amount by which the Educational budget may be reduced having regard to the transfer.

Order—No. 63, Educational, dated 2nd February 1909.

The Director of Public Instruction proposes to transfer fifty-nine institutions to the Department of Industries. It is probable that most of these may suitably be so transferred, but the Government have not before them sufficient information as to the character of the teaching in the institutions specified to pass final orders on the subject.

2. The Director of Public Instruction will now be requested to revise the list with reference to the following general principles and to resubmit it at an early date:—

(1) The School of Arts and the Reformatory School will not be transferred.

(2) Schools where the instruction is of a purely commercial character should remain under the Educational Department.

(3) In the case of schools where the instruction is partly intellectual or commercial and partly manual or technical the principle should be followed that, if the training is predominantly intellectual or commercial, the school should remain under the Educational Department; whereas, if the training is predominantly manual or technical, the school should be transferred to the Director of Industries. In doubtful cases the Director of Public Instruction should furnish Government with a clear account of the subjects taught so as to enable them to arrive at a decision on the subject of transfer, but it may be observed generally that, wherever a considerable machine plant exists, future control by the Department of Industries would seem to be indicated.

(True Extract.)

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Revenue Department, with copy of the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick's
notes of 20th January 1909 and 1st February 1909.
" Local and Municipal Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 63, EDUCATIONAL, DATED
2ND FEBRUARY 1909.

[SUBJECT.—Transfer of certain industrial institutions to the control of the Director of Industries.]

Previous papers.

G.O., No. 341,	Educational, dated	8th June 1896.
" " 664	" "	29th Sept. 1899.
" " 524	" "	3rd Aug. 1905.
" " 78	" "	10th Feb. 1906.
" " 786	" "	23rd Nov. 1907.
" " 821	" "	10th Dec. "
" " 828	" "	11th " "
" " 504	" "	8th July 1908.
" " 2894, Revenue	" "	17th Oct. "

From Mr. A. Chatterton, Director of Industries, dated 9th November 1908,
No. 680-B. & G.

The Director of Industries (Mr. A. Chatterton) enquires whether there is any prospect of orders being issued in the immediate future regarding the industrial institutions to be transferred to the control of the Department of Industries. He says that he asks for this information as the budget estimates of the Local Fund schools at Madura and Tinnevely are now due.

2. In paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 2894, Revenue, dated 17th October 1908, it was stated that orders would be issued in the Educational Department as to which of the industrial institutions connected with that department should, in future, be placed under the Director of Industries.

3. In Memorandum No. 2279-1, dated 28th October 1908, the Director of Public Instruction was requested to submit at an early date a list of the industrial institutions which should be placed under the Director of Industries. He was reminded about this on the 7th November 1908. It is for consideration whether this file may be forwarded u.o. to the Director of Public Instruction with the request that he will submit a reply to Memorandum No. 2279-1, dated 28th October 1908, with the least possible delay.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—11-11-08.

This may be done.

C. A. SOUTER—12-11-08.

H. D. TAYLOR—12-11-08.

To the Director of Public Instruction u.o.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I have drafted a reply which will be submitted without delay.

I have of course not dealt with the question of the so-called Technical Examinations. In so far—and this is so to a large extent—as they are industrial in nature

their control or the onus of recommending their abolition will, I presume, be transferred to the new department. This will affect the budget to a small extent perhaps, but the question cannot be dealt with hurriedly.

A. G. BOURNE—15-11-08.

H. D. TAYLOR—16-11-08.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 16th November 1908, No. 7279.

The Director of Public Instruction furnishes a list of 59 industrial institutions which he proposes to transfer to the Director of Industries. He states that he has not included in the list such classes as "provide for instruction of the nature of "manual training and are connected with institution affording a general education;" and also "institutions teaching music or drawing," which he considers may be regarded as subjects of general education. He has included the following classes of institutions for the reasons stated against each:—

	Nature of institutions.	Reasons.
Paragraph 2 of Director of Public Instruction's letter.	A. Schools for lace-making.	"The fact that the industry is practised by the female sex does not make an institution which confines itself to such an industry any the less an industrial school."
Paragraph 3 <i>ibid.</i> Typewriting and shorthand are purely mechanical accomplishments just as telegraphy (practical manipulation) is.	B. Institutions which confine themselves to telegraphy, agriculture, printing, typewriting and shorthand.	"These are institutions where instruction is given in the performance of definite operations not necessarily involving the teaching of general principles but only of their application."
Paragraph 4 of Director of Public Instruction's letter. See note at end. G. S. F[ORRES].	C. Institutions which provide instruction in purely commercial subjects.	"Students who attend a purely commercial school are most likely to be ultimately connected with industrial work and it would seem perhaps more convenient to place such schools under the Department of Industries. In any case, commerce and industry naturally go together."

2. The following is a list of the institutions proposed by the Director of Public Instruction for transfer to the Director of Industries, classified under the several heads above mentioned and also under the head "Industrial schools":—

A. Schools for lace-making.

1. Guntur A.E.L.M. Industrial school for Muhammadan women.
2. Puttur All Saints' Industrial school for women.
3. Kudankulam S.P.G. Industrial school for women.
4. Scottish Ladies' Association Industrial classes, Kilpauk.
5. St. John's Art Industrial school for girls, Nazareth.
6. Chingleput U.F.C.M. Industrial school for girls.
7. Idayankudi S.P.G. Industrial school for girls.
8. Trichinopoly Kempstown E.L.M. Industrial school.
9. Wesleyan Mission Lace-making Girls' school, Karur.
10. Tangasseri St. Joseph's Girls' school.
11. Bellary St. Joseph's Girls' Industrial school.
12. Irangalur S.P.G. Girls' Industrial school.
13. Cuddalore S.P.G. Industrial school for girls.
14. Kilur Danish Mission Industrial school for girls.
15. Gudur German Mission Girls' Lace-making class.
16. Arcot A.M. Women's Industrial school, Ranipettai.

B. Institutions which confine themselves to telegraphy, agriculture, printing, typewriting and shorthand.

1. Tinnevely Jothivilas Commercial and Telegraph school.
2. Tanjore Balaram Technical Institute.
3. Madras Telegraph school.
4. Kumbakonam Nageswarankoil North Street Telegraph school.

5. Trichinopoly Railway Telegraph school.
6. Melrosapuram U.F.C.M. Agricultural school.
7. Madras Shorthand Writers' Association.
8. Madura Minakshi Typewriting Institute.
9. Trichinopoly Shorthand and Typewriters' Institute.
10. Kumbakonam Kamakshi Josier Street Institute.
11. Negapatam School of Commerce.
12. Negapatam Perumalkoil Street Technical Institute.
13. Government Press Technical Class, Madras.
14. Ramnad S.P.G. Industrial school.

C. Institutions which provide instruction in purely commercial subjects.

1. Trichinopoly Central school.
2. Young Men's Christian Association Commercial class.
3. Pachaiyappa's Commercial school, Madras.
4. Royapettah Commercial school.
5. Trichinopoly Technical Institute.
6. Kumbakonam Pachaiyappa's Street Commercial school.
7. Dubash Khader's Commercial school, Madura.
8. Kumbakonam Thylamma Business Institute.

D. Industrial schools.

1. Madura Technical Institute.
2. Tinnevely Technical Institute.
3. P.T.C. Nayakar's Technical and Industrial school, Madras.
4. Anjuma-i-Mufid-i-Ala-i-Islam, Madras.
5. Arni Industrial school.
6. Puttur All Saints' Boys' Industrial school, Trichinopoly.
7. Nazareth Art Industrial school for boys.
8. Karur Wesleyan Mission Industrial school.
9. Coimbatore St. Joseph's Industrial school.
10. Anjuman-i-Isha-Athul Hasanath Industrial school, Vellore.
11. Tanjore Technical Institute.
12. Tanjore Royal Technical Institute.
13. Erukattancheri Industrial school.
14. Salem London Mission Industrial school.
15. Madura American Mission High school Technical class.
16. Tirupati H.L.C. Mission Technical class.
17. Aiyampet Local Board Institute.
18. Nayudipet H.E.L.M. Industrial school.
19. Tindivanam St. Joseph's Industrial school.
20. Cuddalore Old Town Edward S.P.G. Industrial school.
21. Guntur A.E.L.M. Industrial school for boys.

3. It is for consideration whether the fifty-nine institutions recommended by the Director of Public Instruction may be transferred to the Director of Industries.

4. Dr. Bourne also submits for consideration the question of the transfer of the two following institutions to the Director of Industries:—

- (i) the Reformatory school, Chingleput,
- (ii) the School of Arts.

5. *The Reformatory school, Chingleput.*—Dr. Bourne considers that this institution is "undoubtedly mainly an industrial school although owing to its special character, such general education of an elementary nature as is provided, has to be imparted within its precincts." As a most satisfactory solution in this case, Dr. Bourne suggests that the entire control of the institution may be transferred to the Department of Industries and that the loan of an Inspector may be given to report to the Director of that department on the general education classes.

6. In his letter No. 8132, dated 8th November 1907, recommending the removal of the Reformatory school from the sphere of inspection of Mr. Chatterton, as Inspector of Technical and Industrial Schools, Dr. Bourne stated:—

"In regard to the Reformatory school, there is no question of developing an industry in it and it is not a suitable place to experiment upon. The trades at present taught in the school are weaving, woodwork, masonry work, blacksmiths'

"and metal work, tailoring and band-playing, and it would, I think, be better that the Director should get, when necessary, what may be called a 'trade' opinion upon the way in which the boys have succeeded in acquiring a knowledge of the trade selected."

7. Dr. Bourne now says that his main object in then recommending the removal of the school from the control of Mr. Chatterton was to avoid dual control, and that since the creation of the new department he has changed his views.

8. On the question of removing the Reformatory school from the control of Mr. Chatterton, the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes then noted:—

"The industries taught are of an elementary character and the Director of Public Instruction has no difficulty in getting practical men to come and inspect the various classes, which are of very varied character. Mr. Chatterton must have plenty of work of a higher character. His interference only leads to friction and neither the Director of Public Instruction nor I, see any need for keeping the Reformatory on the list of institutions under Mr. Chatterton's control. All industrial institutions are not on that list."

"If for any special reason, we need Mr. Chatterton's advice on the lines of a new development, we can always get it just as we get the advice of a sanitary officer or an officer of the Public Works Department."

9. It does not appear that the Reformatory school can be regarded as a purely industrial school. The main object of the Reformatory school appears to be the reclamation of juvenile offenders; and the teaching of industries to the inmates is only undertaken to enable them to earn an honest livelihood on entering the world. The Educational Department which has experience of the training of youth is, it is submitted, perhaps likely to be more successful in the management of the Reformatory school than the Department of Industries which has only the exploitation of industries in view. In paragraph 4 of their resolution Nos. 374-79, dated 2nd September 1899, printed with G.O., No. 664, Educational, dated 29th September 1899, the Government of India observed:—

"The general considerations which point to the superiority of management by the Education Department receive strong support from the experience that has been gained in the Chingleput Reformatory school in the Madras Presidency. This establishment, which is managed by the Education Department, has been in existence for nearly twelve years. The system adopted for the moral and industrial training of the boys and their schooling is much better than that followed in any other province, and the main object of fitting them for a useful life is kept steadily in view. Strict discipline is maintained without difficulty, but it differs in character from the discipline enforced in a jail and tends to teach the boys self-reliance and self-respect. When the boys leave school a watch is kept over them, and great pains are taken to procure them employment. The results have shown the wisdom of this system. The Chingleput authorities have information about almost all the boys who have been at the school and the information is much more satisfactory than that furnished by the Reformatories of other provinces."

10. The Government accordingly decided to place all Reformatory schools in India under the Educational Department, instead of under the Jail Department. Although the arguments adduced by the Government of India in the above extract for placing Reformatory schools under the Educational Department, instead of under the Jail Department, may not be wholly applicable to the question now at issue, it does not appear that the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to transfer the Reformatory school to the Director of Industries will be acceptable.

11. *The School of Arts.*—Dr. Bourne says that the School of Arts is after all an industrial school in which artistic considerations should dominate the industry and that there is perhaps no sufficient reason for separating it from other industrial schools, several of which profess to take up somewhat the same line.

12. In recommending the removal of the School of Arts from the control of Mr. Chatterton as Inspector of Technical and Industrial Schools, Dr. Bourne stated:

"The work to be carried on in the School of Arts is outside Mr. Chatterton's present sphere of action. The Superintendent may furnish the Director with a report just as the Principal of a Government first-grade college does and the latter will visit the school whenever it seems to him desirable to do so."

13. In 1905 the Government called for proposals for the reorganization of the School of Arts. In doing so, the Government observed:—

"They wish the scope of the school to be confined to the teaching of (i) Design and (2) Decoration, or, in other words, pure design and design applied to such industries as those of the artist in metals, the lacquer-worker and the wood carver, without any concomitant of commercial developments on an ambitious scale and within limits narrower than those of the ordinary technical school. They desire to be guided by the principles laid down in the Secretary of State's despatch on the subject of Schools of Art, No. 9-Pub., * (Educational), dated 6th February 1896, and the resolutions of the Simla † Conference. The function of the school should be the encouragement of Indian art and art industries from æsthetic and not from utilitarian motives."

14. When submitting proposals for the reorganization of the school with reference to the above Government Order, the Director observed:

"I have some difficulty in recommending or criticizing Mr. Chatterton's proposals on the whole question. They have been drawn up on the lines laid down by Government, but it seems to me an essential condition for the success of the new scheme that it should be launched and carried out by a Superintendent who is convinced of its usefulness and practicability and who will be prepared to look at Indian art and art industries from an æsthetic and not from an utilitarian point of view. This is a position that Mr. Chatterton is unlikely to take, while the conditions under which the school is now worked under his control are further unfavourable to giving the scheme a fair trial, inasmuch as he occupies a considerable portion of the premises for other purposes than those directly connected with the aims of the school and is empowered to utilize the services of the Superintendent for those purposes. If therefore the function of the school is to be that laid down in the Government Order, I would suggest that the first step in the reorganization should be the appointment of a Superintendent capable of advising on the details and of developing the school upon the lines approved."

15. The Government thereupon decided:

"That the first essential is to obtain a qualified Superintendent possessing a knowledge of Indian art and Indian design, and pending the appointment of such a Superintendent they consider it desirable to defer the actual reorganization until they have had the opportunity of consulting the Superintendent and of benefiting by any advice that he may be able to offer as to the practical details of the reorganization. Steps will now be taken to obtain the services of a suitable Superintendent."

16. The services of a suitable Superintendent have now been secured and the school has only recently been reorganized in accordance with the proposals made by the new Superintendent and the Director of Public Instruction. If the school were now to be placed under the new department, the probable result will be that the school will ere long lose its character as a technical institution.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—2-12-08.

There seems no objection to the transfer to Mr. Chatterton's control of all the schools in lists A, B and C above. As for list D it is almost certain that all these

* G.O., No. 755 L., dated 25th May 1908.

+ G.O., No. 828, Educational, dated 11th December 1907.

schools are purely industrial schools and not technical schools—*Cf.*, *e.g.*, Madura * Technical Institute and St. Joseph's† Industrial School, Coimbatore. These schools may be transferred to the new Director.

2. *The Reformatory.*—It seems to me against good policy to take this school from the control of the Director of Public Instruction. It is different from all other schools in that the boys in it are all criminals and that they are there for the sole purpose of reclaiming them from their criminal propensities. To effect this purpose much more than a mere training in some industry is required. The boys must be taught to read and write, they must be taught to know what is right from what is wrong and influence must be brought to bear on them to wean them from the habits they learned from criminal parents. This is not work for the Industrial Department to perform any more than for the Jail Department. It is the highest form of education and moral training. That the boys are taught to plough and garden and other similar things is subsidiary and for these matters the Director of Public Instruction can always get special men to inspect. It is submitted therefore that the Reformatory school should remain under the direction of the Director of Public Instruction.

3. *The School of Arts.*—Here again it seems advisable to retain the school in the Director of Public Instruction's hands. The school is intended to inculcate general principles of art and thus raise the standard of indigenous arts. It teaches an art only in order that its artistic quality may be approved. The commercial value of the training is manifested after the pupil leaves the school and begins to work on his own account.

C. A. SOUTER—3-12-08.

Are there any cases in which grants have been refused to these institutions, *e.g.*, St. Joseph's Industrial school, Coimbatore, on the ground that the work is not of an educational nature.

2. Local and Municipal should note urgently or briefly as to such of the institutions as are Local or Municipal institutions.

H. D. TAYLOR—4-12-08.

The only case in Educational in which the Government refused to sanction grants on the ground that the institution was not of an educational nature, is that of the St. Joseph's Industrial school, Coimbatore—*vide* G.O., No. 828, Educational, dated 11th December 1907.

2. The file may be passed on to Local and Municipal for noting with reference to paragraph 2 of the Secretary's note above.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—4-12-08.

C. A. SOUTER—4-12-08.

To the Local and Municipal Department.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

The Local Fund Industrial institutions which the Director of Public Instruction proposes to transfer to the control of the Director of Industries are :—

- (1) Madura Technical institute.
- (2) The Tinnevely Technical institute.
- (3) Aiyampet Local Board institute.

2. The Technical school, Madura, as it is otherwise called, is maintained by the District Board of Madura and imparts instruction in carpentry, blacksmithery, metal and rattan work and drawing—memorandum No. 2066, dated 13th September 1906, on page 5 of G.O., No. 1499 L., dated 4th December 1906. On the 12th

On pages 3 and 4 of G.O., No. 755 L., dated 25th May 1908.

November 1906 the District Board passed a resolution, that in view of the increasing cost of maintaining the institution, the Government be requested to take it over from 1st April 1907. In G.O., No. 755 L., dated 25th May 1908, however, the Government informed the Board that they were "not prepared at present to take over the Board Technical school as a Government institution". At the same time, the Government advised the Board to consider whether the institution which appeared to be conducted almost entirely on industrial and commercial lines, should not be remodelled on proper lines as a Technical institute, and observed that in case the Board was not prepared to manage it as technical as distinguished from an Industrial school, the Board would probably be well advised to close it. Pending further action in this regard the Government advised the Board to continue the institute during the year 1908-1909. No reply

G.O., No. 755 L., dated 25th May 1908.

Columns 5 and 18 of the statement.

has yet been received from the Board to the Government Order above referred to. There were 114 pupils in the institute on the 31st March 1908 and its net cost in 1907-1908 was Rs. 13,702.

3. The Technical school at Tinnevely is maintained by the District Board and the trades noted in the margin are taught in it. In paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 771 L., dated 30th May 1908, the Government ordered that the school should continue to remain under the supervision of the Inspector of Technical Schools. The District Board, however, on the sugges-

Paragraph 9 of the rules on page 4 of G.O., No. 771 L., dated 30th May 1908.

tion of Mr. Chatterton (who is both Inspector of Technical Schools and Director of Industrial and Technical Inquiries) has proposed recently to place the school under the direct management of the Director of Industrial and Technical Inquiries for the reason that the control of the District Board was unsatisfactory owing to the Board's

* This file was sent intact to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor with the note on the Tinnevely District Board address and has not yet been returned.

† *I.e.*, the report in the current file of Educational Department.

the control of the Director of Industries.

Columns 5 and 18 of the statement.

4. The Aiyampet Local Board institute is a weaving school maintained by the District Board since March 1907. The school is intended for imparting instruction in the use of the fly-shuttle loom. In paragraph 15 of his administration report for 1907-1908, the President of the District Board observed that since the fly-shuttle looms were well known and have been introduced in many private

Page 7 of G.O., No. 1393 L., dated 10th October 1908.

Page 3 of G.O., No. 151 L., dated 9th February 1905.

Page 7 of G.O., No. 1393 L., dated 10th October 1908.

factories it was a question whether the Board need continue the school. Thereupon in clause (5) of G.O., No. 1393 L., dated 10th October 1908, the Government requested the District Board to consider the subject of its retention as it did not appear to have worked satisfactorily. There were only five pupils under instruction

Columns 5 and 18 of the statement.

N. CHENGAL RAO—5-12-08.

in the school on the 31st March 1908 and its net cost in 1907-1908 was Rs. 941.

It is submitted that none of the institutions, which the Director of Public Instruction proposes to transfer to the control of the Director of Industries, are maintained by Municipal Councils.

C. RAMANUJA CHARI—5-12-08.

P. T. THARYAN—5-12-08.

There is no objection to the three schools in question being handed over to the new department. It was suggested last year that Revenue should take over the Madura institute as a Government institution and the Director of Public Instruction has agreed that the Tinnevely institute may also be handed over. The rules of the latter were revised last May so as to eliminate the *commercial* side.

No. 2 in the list.
G.O., No. 771 L., dated 30th May 1908.

Aiyampet should, I think, be abolished.

2. The question arises in Local and Municipal as to the extent to which charges in respect of these schools may be recognised as a *bond fide* charge on Local funds. If they mean Local fund and not Government institutions, Mr. Chatterton will try and exploit the Boards for funds, and I submit that some pecuniary limit should be placed on the amount which Local Boards are allowed to contribute towards the maintenance of these institutions, until they are able to discharge their obligations in the matter of elementary education.

This is a very difficult matter and cannot be settled here.

M.H.

It would be better to take over the institution as Government institution, subject to a fixed contribution by the local bodies.

H. D. TAYLOR—5-12-08.

I suppose the question to be considered now on these papers is merely whether the control now exercised by the Director of Public Instruction over the three institutions mentioned at the head of this note should, in future, be exercised by the Director of Industries. I agree that this should be done. How we shall deal with each of these schools we cannot decide until we have the Board's views and Mr. Chatterton's views. Each case will have to be considered on its merits. All I can say now is that I think these institutions should be looked after and provided for by the Director of Industries in future.

M. H[AMMICK]—7-12-08.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The proposals of the Director of Public Instruction may be approved, except as to Reformatory and School of Arts—both of which, it is submitted, should remain under the Educational Department. Neither of these institutions can be said to be strictly an industrial institution.

H. D. TAYLOR—9-12-08.

I had a conversation a short time ago on the general lines of the policy to be followed in the transfer of industrial institutions to the new official. His proposals are generally on those lines. He had sent his proposals before our conversation.

2. I differ however as to what he calls *commercial schools*, i.e., schools teaching book-keeping and mensuration, etc. These subjects are purely matter of intellectual teaching. They concern the head not the hand and should be retained under the Director of Public Instruction. They are school subjects in many ordinary schools. An Industrial Director's sphere is different.

I agree.

A. L[AWLEY].

3. *School of Arts*.—I. The artistic and the industrial are strictly antithetical. The teaching of pure art would properly come under a Director of Education; we intend our School of Arts to teach from the æsthetic and not from the utilitarian side (G.O., No. 524, Educational, dated 3rd August 1905). If given over to the Director of Industries, there would be the danger of his seeking to develop it too much on commercial lines. For the present until the matter is further considered and until we have some idea of the real work which will devolve on the Director of Industries, the *status quo* may be left as it is.

II. As to the *Reformatory*, I am certainly not in favour of handing it over to the Director of Industries, though he will be available as a consulting adviser.

I am indeed inclined to think that there may be some advantage in putting it under the Inspector-General of Jails directly. Meantime, however, here too the *status quo* may for the present be maintained. The question of the Reformatory should be noted on, when convenient, separately by Educational Department and submitted to me in Judicial Department, with a note on the history and policy of the Reformatory's subordination to Educational Department.

G. S. F[ORBES]—18-11-08.

His Excellency the Governor.

H. D. TAYLOR—21-11-08.

I certainly think that neither the School of Arts nor the reformatory should be brought under the control of the Director of Industries.

A They should continue to be under the Director of Public Instruction. The question of his future control of the Reformatory may be separately dealt with.

With these two exceptions we may accept the proposals, modified in the manner indicated by the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes.

A. L[AWLEY]—27-12-08.

Draft and note remarks about Reformatory school. I think it was decided in the early nineties to keep it under the Director of Public Instruction and not under the Jail Department.

A. BUTTERWORTH—4-1-09.

The draft order placed below is submitted for approval. If approved, it may be sent u.o. to the Revenue Department for acceptance.

2. After issue of the order a separate note will be submitted on the subject of the future control of the Reformatory school, with reference to His Excellency the Governor's remarks at A above.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—9-1-09.

Eight schools have been omitted from the list—*vide* at page 2 *supra*. These eight are classified in the administration report (Vol. 2, pages 12—28) as commercial and so have been taken as falling within the Hon'able Member's exception.

C. A. SOUTER—11-1-09.

Approved. Issue.

A. BUTTERWORTH—12-1-09.

Will Revenue please accept?

C. A. SOUTER—12-1-09.

To the Revenue Department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

I am not quite certain that the draft correctly carries out the orders of the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes and His Excellency. The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes considered, and His Excellency agreed, that *commercial schools*, i.e., schools teaching Book-keeping, Mensuration, etc., should be retained under the Director of Public Instruction. The draft has accordingly excluded the eight schools given in class C on page 3 above as institutions which provide instruction in purely commercial subjects. It includes, however, the 14 institutions given in class B on pages 2 and 3 above as institutions which confine themselves to Telegraphy, Agriculture, Printing, Type-writing and Short-hand. The result is that the Negapatam School of Commerce is not regarded as a commercial school and is handed over in the draft to the Director of Industries. I think the intention of the Honourable Member and His Excellency was that the institutions given both in classes B and C should be retained under the Director of Public Instruction. In the list of Schools of Commerce given in appendix D to the Report of Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1907-1908, vol. II, six of the institutions included in class B and six of those included in class C are described as Schools of Commerce which would appear to show that there is very little difference in their character. Educational may, I submit, be asked to examine this point further.

2. A further point arises as to whether the draft need now issue. Mr. Chatterton is about to go on leave and it seems I submit, desirable that the transfer of the schools to the Department of Industries should not take effect till his return. Mr. Chatterton's work, as it stands at present, will probably be as much as his successor who will be new to most of it, will be able to manage.

F. NOYCE—15-1-09.

The draft order seems to me to go rather further than you intended. As it stands, a list of 51 schools will be summarily handed over to the control of the Director of Industries.

In some at any rate of these schools, educational work, i.e., the teaching of drawing, elementary carpentry and metal work is at present conducted and pupils are prepared for the Government Technical examination in these subjects. The Director of Industries has no establishment at present for carrying out the inspection of this work. Nor has he the requisite office establishment for dealing with the allocation and payment of Government grants.

Paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 2894, dated 17th October 1908, only contemplated an order in the Educational Department as to which of the industrial institutions now connected with that department should in future be placed under the Director of Industries and the latter officer has then to submit his recommendations as to (1) the constitution, (2) the functions and (3) the curriculum to be adopted.

I submit that it should be made plain in the order that the schools enumerated therein are the ones which the Educational Department will be prepared to hand over as soon as the Director of Industries is prepared to undertake the duty of control.

Orders will then have to issue in the department, I presume, calling on the Director to submit his proposals.

Orders are also requested on the point **B** in the Under Secretary's note.

L. M. WYNCH—18-1-09.

Yes. In Revenue we cannot accept this order as it now stands. We are not ready to take over these schools. Mr. Chatterton, I believe, now examines some of them as he best can—but until he has assistants for examination we cannot arrange for their control. What it seems to me we should do now is to issue the order in some thing like this form.

"In the opinion of Government the following schools should be transferred as soon as possible from the control of the Director of Public Instruction to the Department of Industries, etc.

The transfer of these schools will involve their examination and control by the Department of Industries and the payment to them of grants now paid to them from the Educational budget—from the budget of the Department of Industries.

The Director of Industries is now directed to report how he would propose to control these schools and the amount which will totally be required as grants for their support.

A Note—
The office-note (page 8) states that none of these schools is maintained by a Municipal Council.

As regards the schools now managed by Local or Municipal bodies the Director should report as regards each of them whether they should continue under their present management or be handed over and

managed as Provincial schools or be closed."

The report on all these matters should be submitted as soon as possible.

As regards commercial schools which teach book-keeping, type-writing, mensuration, I agree that such schools should continue under the Director of Public Instruction but most of these schools also teach printing or telegraphy, and I should say that schools which continue the teaching of commerce methods, book-

keeping, mensuration with printing, and telegraphy should be handed over to the Department of Industries. I would let the Department of Industries take over any school where any considerable machine plant is maintained, and where the teaching of mechanics forms a considerable part of the curriculum

I agree as to the Reformatory and School of Arts. But I certainly shall require to be convinced before sanctioning the Reformatory being handed over to the Inspector-General of Jails. No orders should issue on that point without my seeing the papers.

Note.

A. BUTTERWORTH.

The file need not come to me.

G. S. F[ORBES].

The draft in Educational Department must be modified in the sense I have indicated above before it can be accepted by Revenue.

M. H[AMMICK]—20-1-09.

To the Educational Department.

L. M. WYNCH—21-1-09.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted to the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes. It may be that in Educational we have misinterpreted Honourable Member's intention and that he did not propose to exclude only the eight schools which are described as *purely commercial*. We have not in this department any very precise notion of the scope of studies in individual schools and, if Honourable Member agrees with the general remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick, it will be best to enunciate the principles and tell the Director of Public Instruction to revise with reference to them the list of schools which he proposes to hand over. As the Revenue Department is not ready to take over the schools at once, there is no hurry about specifying now, in detail, the schools which are to be put under the Director of Industries.

A. BUTTERWORTH—22-1-09.

I laid down only general principles: but I did not examine and had no means of examining how far the individual schools fell within the principle. A commercial school teaching book-keeping, arithmetic, mensuration, etc., is not altered in character because it teaches in addition short-hand nor indeed if it adds some printing

and telegraphing if the predominant feature is the intellectual commercial side of education about which, *e.g.*, Mr. Chatterton *and probably most Directors will know nothing, nor will he or they

G.S.F. know the methods on which intellectual instruction should be imparted—these belong to the trained schoolmaster. Ordinarily in such an institution, the intellectual side is far the more important, as the pupils are young and at the age at which the mind is most receptive of training. The intellect as such can be properly taught and trained only by experts.

The draft should be revised so as to lay down general principles as the Revenue Department is not yet ready to take over the institutions, notwithstanding the Director's professions before the Conference. A year's more delay will not, I imagine, hurt them though it may not improve them.

M. H[AMMICK].

G. S. F[ORBES]—22-1-09.

I attach a short draft Government Order for approval. It lays down only a few principles which, as I understand, Honourable Members will agree to accept and calls for a revised list of schools.

The remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick of 20th instant will be sent to the Revenue Department whence the orders marked **A** on page 11 *supra* will properly issue, but they probably cannot issue until Educational has received and passed orders on the revised list of schools to be transferred.

A. BUTTERWORTH—24-1-09.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The revised draft order regarding Industrial schools is submitted.

2. As the present draft merely indicates the general principles which ought to guide the consideration of the question of which schools are to be transferred to the Director of Industries, no further orders in this department would seem to be necessary at this stage. When the final order actually transferring the schools is issued, Mr. Chatterton may, if it is submitted, be asked to report on the points mentioned at **A** on Honourable Member's note on page 11 *supra*.

E.S.J.—26-1-09.

The draft order may, I submit, be accepted in Revenue. As Mr. Butterworth points out, we cannot call for proposals from the Director of Industries until we know exactly what schools are to be transferred.

F. NOYCE—27-1-09.

Accepted.

It is important, I think, that Madura and Tinnevely should be dealt with before Mr. Chatterton goes. The District Boards in both places asked long ago to be relieved of the schools and there is no doubt that they will be handed over.

We kept the provision for them that Mr. Chatterton proposed in his budget, I think.

On receipt of the Government order from Educational, Mr. Chatterton should, I think, be asked to submit a report on these two schools at any rate with the outline of a scheme for dealing with the other schools which we may expect to be handed over by and by, *i.e.*, to give some indication of the staff which it would be necessary to employ for the purpose of inspection and control, and the extra staff that would be required in his office.

L. M. WYNCH—28-1-09.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

G. S. F[ORBES]—30-1-09.

I accept the draft. I am in no hurry about these schools, because it seems to me obvious that the present staff attached to the Department of Industries is quite insufficient to inspect and control these schools properly. When we have made up our minds what schools we should hand over, we must then consider what staff we require for supervising them and on this point the head of the department must advise.

We may ask Mr. Chatterton now what he would advise about the Madura and Tinnevely Technical schools. He should state how far they are now efficient schools—whether they can be made efficient without much further cost, whether the buildings are suitable and in good repair, whether he would recommend their being left as Local Fund schools under his control or whether he would recommend their being taken over as Provincial schools, the Local Boards making a grant to them. In that case would he recommend their both being retained or should one be abolished; if so, which one. Would he recommend their being linked in any way with the Engineering College? I understand in Bengal the Sibpur College is linked up with Industrial schools under the Local Boards which train for the lower grades Overseers and Assistant Overseers. This allows the Engineering College to devote its energies entirely to the higher teaching. We might perhaps introduce a similar system here.

M. H[AMMICK]—1-2-09.

Issue orders and then send copy of Hon'ble Mr. Hammick's notes of 20th ultimo and 1st instant at once to Revenue Department as they want to consult Mr. Chatterton immediately before he goes on leave.

K.R.—2-2-09.

Done.

A. BUTTERWORTH—2-2-09.

[G.O., No. 63, Educational, dated 2nd February 1909.]

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., No. _____, dated _____ 190 .

Again G.O., No. _____, dated _____ 190 .

Current No. _____ From the _____, No. _____, dated _____ 190 .

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

ORDER. No. 63, dated 2-2-1909.

Misc.

The D. P. I. proposes to transfer fifty-nine institutions to the Dept. of Industries. It is probable that most of these may suitably be so transferred but the Govt. have not before them sufficient information as to the character of the teaching in the institutions aforesaid specified to pass final orders on the subject.

2 The D. R. I. will now be requested to revise the list with reference to the following ^{general principles} remarks, & to submit it ^{at an early date} ~~as soon as possible~~.

page 19, 20, 21 & 22
grades

No 19 & 28 grades

pp 20-21 &
notes

13 10 P 2.
(1) The School of Arts & the Reformatory School will not be transferred.

(2) Schools where the instruction is of a purely commercial character should remain under the Educational Dept.

(3) In the case of schools where the instruction is partly ^{or commercial} intellectual & partly ^{or technical} manual, the principle should be followed that, if the training is ^{or commercial} predominantly intellectual, the school should remain under the Educational Dept, whereas, if the training is predominantly ^{or technical} manual, the school should be transferred to the Director of Industries. In doubtful cases the D.P.I. should furnish Govt. with a clear account of the subjects taught so as to enable them to arrive at a decision on the subject of transfer but it

may be observed general
that, wherever a considerable
machine plant exists,
future control by the
Dept. of Industries
would seem to be
indicated.

(From Jidun)
All
24/1

To the D.O.I. ✓
" " Rev. Dept. ✓
with Copy of the Harbours Harbours
notes of 20th January 1909 & 2nd Feb. 1909
" " L. & M. Dept. ✓

Def'd with note
2/2/09

P. 289
2000

C.No.2279, from the Revenue Department, No.2894, dated 17th October 1908.
C.No.2401, from Mr. A. Chatterton, Director of Industries, No.530 d/9-11-08.
C.No.2475, from the Director of Public Instruction, No.7279 dated 16-11-08.

Impressed

ORDER:-

DS

Don't print

The following Industrial Schools
will be transferred from the control
of the Director of Public Instruction
to the Director of Industries:-

1. Madura Technical Institute.
2. Tinnevelly Technical Institute.
3. P.T.C.Nayakar's Technical and Industrial School, Madras.
4. Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ala-i-Islam, Madras.
5. Arni Industrial School.
6. Puttur All Saints' Boys' Industrial School, Trichinopoly.
7. Nazareth Art Industrial School for boys.
8. Karur Wesleyan Mission Industrial School.
9. Coimbatore St. Joseph's Industrial School.
10. Anjuman-i-Isha-Athul Hasanath Industrial School, Vellore.
11. Tanjore Technical Institute.
12. Tanjore Royal Technical Institute.
13. Erukattancheri Industrial School.
14. Tinnevelly Jothivilas Commercial and Telegraph School.
15. Tanjore Balaram Technical Institute.
16. Salem London Mission Industrial School.
17. Madras Telegraph School.
18. Kumbakonam Nageswarankoil North Street Telegraph School.

One page 122 of

- 19. Trichinopoly Railway Telegraph School.
- 20. Melrosapuram U.F.C.M. Agricultural School.
- 21. Madura American Mission High School Technical Class.
- 22. Tirupati H.L.G. Mission Technical Class.
- 23. Aiyampet Local Board Institute.
- 24. Guntur A.E.L.M. Industrial School for Muhammadan Women.
- 25. Puttur All Saints' Industrial School for Women.
- 26. Kudankulam S.P.G. Industrial School for Women.
- 27. Scottish Ladies' Association Industrial Classes, Kilpauk.
- 28. St. John's Art Industrial School for Girls, Nazareth.
- 29. Chingleput U.F.C.M. Industrial School for Girls.
- 30. Idayankudi S.P.G. Industrial School for Girls.
- 31. Trichinopoly Kempstown E.L.M. Industrial School.
- 32. Wesleyan Mission Lace-making Girls' School, Karur.
- 33. Tangasseri St. Joseph's Girls' School.
- 34. Bellary St. Joseph's Girls' Industrial School.
- 35. Madras Short-hand Writers' Association.
- 36. Madura Minatchy Type-writing Institute.
- 37. Trichinopoly Short-hand and Typewriters' Institute.
- 38. Kumbakonam Kamatchi Josier Street Institute.
- 39. Negapatam School of Commerce.
- 40. Negapatam Perumalkoil Street Technical Institute.
- 41. Government Press Technical Class, Madras.
- 42. Ramnad S.P.G. Industrial School.
- 43. Nayudupet H.E.L.M. Industrial School.
- 44. Irangalur S.P.G. Girls' Industrial School.
- 45. Cuddalore S.P.G. Industrial School for Girls.
- 46. Kilur Danish Mission Industrial School for Girls.
- 47. Gudur German Mission Girls' Lace-making class.
- 48. Tindivanam St. Joseph's Industrial School.
- 49. Arcot A.M. Women's Industrial School, Ranipettai.
- 50. Cuddalore Old Town Edward S.P.G. Industrial School.
- 51. Guntur A.E.L.M. Industrial School for Boys.

think
~~do not consider~~

2. The Government ~~are unable~~
~~it advisable~~
~~to accept the proposal of the Director~~
~~of Public Instruction to transfer the~~
School of Arts and the Reformatory
School, Chingleput to the control
of the Director of Industries. Nor
do they consider that Commercial Schools
in which book-keeping, mensuration
and other similar subjects of ~~an~~ *practical*
intellectual character are taught should
be transferred to that officer. These
schools should remain as heretofore
under the control of the Director of
Public Instruction.

200
11-1-09

Obt
11-1-9.

Act
12/1

teaching sciences or
tool making 'arts' in
an intellectual
operation - !

Certainly the
mind cannot be
separated from
the body!
87-

The D.P.I.
" Revenue Department.
" L. & M. Department.

ORDINARY.

PRESS SLIP.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

EDUCATIONAL
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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G.O., No...63..., dated 2-2-1909.

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(b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.

(b¹) For rules regarding printing of notes, see the rules in G.O., No. 1220, Public, dated 30th November 1900.

(c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.

(d) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for one week, and larger papers for two weeks only. The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.

(e) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

(a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Deputy Registrar with a remark to that effect.

(b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Deputy Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.

(c) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

(d) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.

(e) The names of the Secretary and Members should be printed in full when they occur on the right hand side, but only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

* Copies distributed on.....*(Press Clerk.)

† Copies distributed on.....*(Despatcher.)

* To be initialed and dated.

TO PRESS, MADRAS.
OOTY.

A	B	C
Please send proof in triplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.	Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated.	As the matter is clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, (b) proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated.
	Type may be released after usual interval at once.	Type may be released after usual interval.
.....Clerk.	Clerk.	Clerk.
.....Supdt.	Supdt.	Supdt.

(b) Three copies of proof of all notes should be sent for approval, except when instructions are given to the contrary.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on.....	4/2/09
First proof furnished on.....	9/2/09
Call for revised proof received on.....	
Revised proof furnished on.....	
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	15/2/09
Final copies supplied on.....	19/2/09

Account of copies.	Complete copies.	Notes.	Issue copies.
Supplied to Secretariat for Record.....	34	15	
" " " Issue.....	15		
For Volumes.....	16		
For E. T.....			
Total	65	15	