

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1909.

Enclosures

Spare copies

(10)

G.O., No. 530, 22nd September 1909.

School of Arts.

Drawing the attention of the Superintendent of the — to the fact that the standard of general education among the pupils of the school should be raised and stating that in future annual reports full information regarding educational qualifications of the pupils should be given.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O., No. 368, Educational, dated 21st June 1909.

ABSTRACT.—Accepting, subject to certain modifications, the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction in regard to the teaching staff and the clerical and menial establishments required for the School of Arts, Madras, under the reorganization scheme.

II

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 18th August 1909.

No.—Ref. on Cur. No. 9122.

With reference to paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 368, Educational, dated 21st June 1909, I have the honour to submit the accompanying statement showing the general education qualifications of the pupils now attending the School of Arts. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Triplicane Range, visited the school on the 22nd, 23rd and 26th July and obtained the necessary particulars by personal enquiry, and he agrees with the Superintendent in thinking that the general educational attainments of the pupils are sufficient to enable them to profit by the instruction given in the school.

ENCLOSURE.

	Number on rolls.	Number that have passed the Matriculation Examination.	Number that have passed the Higher Examination for women.	Number holding Lower Secondary Examination certificates.	Number holding Primary Examination certificates.	Number holding school-leaving certificates of the fourth standard.	Number that have studied up to the										Absentees.	Total.
							VI Form.	V Form.	IV Form.	III Form.	II Form.	I Form.	IV Standard.	III Standard.	II Standard.	I Standard.		
<i>School of Arts.</i>																		
Industrial Department.	313	1	..	8	..	9	1	3	11	44	29	68	31	49	23	..	*36	313
Ladies Fine Arts class.	30	1	..	14	1	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	3	2	3	..	..	30
Night Drawing class.	10	..	1	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Total	353	2	1	27	5	9	2	5	13	44	30	68	34	51	26	..	..	353

* These 36 being absent on all the three days of inspection were not examined.

Order—No. 530, Educational, dated 22nd September 1909.

The statement submitted by the Director of Public Instruction shows that there are a number of pupils in the School of Arts whose educational attainments are so low as to make it very doubtful whether most of them can ever learn more than is enough to make them merely efficient rule-of-thumb workmen. The Superintendent should not therefore lose sight of the importance of raising the standard of general education among the pupils of the school.

2. The Government will be glad to have, in future annual reports of the School of Arts, full information regarding the educational qualifications of all the pupils in the school.

(True Extract.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 530, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 22ND SEPTEMBER 1909.

[SUBJECT.—*The general educational qualifications of the pupils of the School of Arts.*]

Previous papers.

G.O., No. 91,	Educational, dated 25th March	1874.
" " 664	" " 13th October	1890.
" " 471	" " 7th June	1895.
" " 500	" " 11th October	1900.
" " 396	" " 22nd August	1903.
" " 627	" " 16th December	"
" " 313	" " 12th May	1905.
" " 524	" " 3rd August	"
" " 504	" " 8th July	1908.
" " 368	" " 21st June	1909.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 18th August 1909, No. 9122.

In paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 504, Educational, dated 8th July 1908, the Government approved the proposal of Mr. Hadaway that no general education test should be prescribed as a qualification for admission of pupils into the School of Arts and the selection of pupils was left to the Superintendent of the school.

2. While considering the question of the teaching staff and the clerical and menial establishments to be provided for the School of Arts under the scheme of reorganization sanctioned in G.O., No. 504, Educational, dated 8th July 1908, the Hon'ble Sir George Forbes noted on the question of the educational qualifications of the pupils as follows:—

" 9. VI. *Educational qualifications of pupils.*—In the Government Order of G.O., No. 504, Educational, dated 8th July 1908. " 8th July 1908, paragraph 3, the Government accepted Mr. Hadaway's proposal that no general education should be prescribed for admission to the school. Mr. Hadaway was quite new to the country when he made the proposal, and I think he must have under-rated the educational qualifications of the class of boys who would attend the school. " On principle too, it seems a very extraordinary proposition that it should be thought fit to educate boys in art, who are unable to read, write or do arithmetic. I spoke to Mr. Hadaway about his proposal; and in what, so far as I could make out, his objection lay was the plan of having inside the School of Art 'general education classes' which were both out of place and interfered with the proper control of the students. This, I find, is all he advocated in the correspondence recorded in the Government Order of 8th July 1908. This proposal was expanded on a marginal note of the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick's on page 8 of the K.W. *ibid* to the effect that Mr. Hadaway was much against any educational test at all into the order abolishing any educational test as a condition of admission, the office having suggested the leaving certificate of the primary school (4th standard). That there may be an *avis rarissima* who is a real artist but can neither read nor write is possible; but we cannot, in my opinion, foster such a breed. An artist or a

"person who is to follow an industry and cannot read or write or calculate the dimensions of his work by simple addition and multiplication ought not to be reared at the expense of the State, nor can he prove useful to the public who pay for his artistic or industrial teaching.

"10. Nothing can exact less than the proposed primary school certificate: and, in my opinion, no boy should be admitted who does not hold such a certificate. The public must get the best value for their money. But the order has gone out and I do not propose to delay this further in order to have the point reconsidered. But at the same time I should like the Director of Public Instruction to obtain for us merely information as to the general educational attainments of the pupils who are attending the School of Arts. A Sub-Inspector could visit the school and find out from the boys how many of them do hold a primary school certificate, and in the case of those who do not put a few simple questions to ascertain whether they can read and write and do arithmetic. If it is found, as I think it will be, that the great majority, if not all, have these attainments, then it will be for consideration whether the primary certificate should not be required. I am dead against imparting at the public expense artistic and industrial training to 'illiterates.'"

3. In paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 368, Educational, dated 21st June 1909, the Director of Public Instruction was accordingly requested to furnish information as to the general educational attainments of the pupils attending the School of Arts. It was suggested to the Director of Public Instruction that the information might best be procured by deputing a Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools to visit the institution and find out how many of the pupils held a primary school certificate and ascertain by a few simple questions the general attainments in reading, writing and arithmetic of the pupils holding no general education certificate whatever.

4. The Director of Public Instruction now furnishes the information called for. He states that the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Triplicane Range, visited the School of Arts on the 22nd, 23rd and 26th July and obtained the information by personal enquiry. The information, which is embodied in a statement, may be summarized as follows:—

There were 353 pupils on the rolls of the school; 36 of these were absent on all the days on which the Sub-Assistant visited the school. Of the remaining 317 pupils—

* Forty-four held general education certificates of various grades.

Twenty had read up to the upper secondary classes.

One hundred and forty-two had read up to the lower secondary classes.

Thirty-four had read up to the fourth standard.

Fifty-one had read up to the third standard.

Twenty-six had read up to the second standard.

* 2 had passed Matriculation.

1 had passed Higher Examination for women.

27 had passed Lower Secondary Examination.

5 held Primary Examination certificates.

9 held School leaving certificates of the IV Standard.

The attainments of the last three classes of pupils, numbering 111, are below those of the pupils holding an elementary school leaving certificate.

5. The Director of Public Instruction states that the Sub-Assistant agrees with Mr. Hadaway in thinking that the general educational attainments of the pupils are sufficient to enable them to profit by the instruction given in the school.

T.K.—25-8-09.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—26-8-09.

Did not Honourable Member remark the other day on this subject in the annual report of the school?

C. A. SOUTER—27-8-09.

Yes; please see the notes with G.O., No. 478, Educational, dated 16th August 1909, proof of which was received only to day from Madras.

T.K.—1-9-09.

The Honourable Member there observed as follows:—

"I am rather astonished at the great number of unpassed candidates. I know Mr. Hadaway made little of an Educational Standard, but I did not know he had so many boys, who, I fancy, cannot read or write. We shall, however, get Dr. Bourne's report on that matter before long and can then deal with the matter."

2. The gist of the Director of Public Instruction's report is that the general educational attainments of the pupils are sufficient to enable them to profit by the instruction given in the school.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—1-9-09.

Personally I should doubt very much whether such poorly educated persons could ever profit to any great extent in the teaching given at the school. They may turn out good enough workmen, but they must most of them be very poor artists. However it might be as well to wait another year and see what the school can do after its reorganization. Mr. Hadaway might be told in the meantime that the Government do not consider it advisable to accept candidates with very low qualifications and ask him to try to get better men. It would seem inadvisable to make any general rule as to qualifications at present just when the school is getting into shape.

C. A. SOUTER—1-9-09.

Nearly a third of the boys are not educated up to primary standard. The question now is whether any educational standard should be prescribed for admission.

The only opinions referred to in this note are those of Sir George Forbes, and the Director of Public Instruction, which are exactly opposite.

Has the point never been debated before? Please see in the older papers.

W. FRANCIS—2-9-09.

The question of prescribing some general educational standard as a qualification for admission into the School of Arts had been under consideration from time to time, ever since the establishment of the school in 1850*.

2. So long ago as 1854, it was suggested (by the Managing Committee) that "some degree of preliminary education" should be required of candidates for admission to the school. This view was endorsed by the Committee which sat in 1873 on the question of improving the School of Arts; but it was never acted upon and the rules for the working of the school which were approved by the Government in 1886, expressly provided that there should be no entrance examination.

3. In 1886 Mr. Havell, then Superintendent of the school, established an English class, which most of the apprentices attended on Saturdays, as he found that the low general educational attainments of most of the apprentices was a great hindrance to success in the examinations which they were required to pass. He further suggested the extension of the system to the students in general, having regard to the value of even a slight knowledge of English in the work of the apprentices.

4. This English class was reorganized in July 1889 to afford instruction to the general students attending the drawing classes. The apprentices were taught English reading, writing and arithmetic. For the general students the course was

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arranged in accordance with the provisions of Chapters III and IX of the Grant-in-Aid Code, the general instruction being confined to Tamil and Telugu reading, writing, arithmetic.

5. From the notes to G.O., No. 471, Educational, dated 7th June 1895, it is observed that the General Educational Department then afforded instruction from the first to the seventh general education

Vide page 28 of the notes in the original of the Government Order. standard. No entrance examination was also prescribed in those years probably because it was thought that the establishment of an entrance examination would operate to keep out the children of poor artisans. "It seems, however, to have

Vide page 28 of the notes in the original of the Government Order. Yes. But the school is not supposed to give technical teaching. been accepted by those most conversant with the subject that a sub-structure of general education was essential to the proper appreciation of technical teaching."

M. H[AMMICK].

6. In submitting proposals for the reorganization of the School of Arts in 1895, Dr. Duncan (then Director of Public Instruction) stated:—

"As far as the general education department is concerned I would confine it within the narrowest possible limits. Page 6 of G.O., No. 471, Educational, dated 7th June 1895. "In the admission of pupils preference should be given, other things equal, to

"those who have passed at least the Primary Examination. I question the expedi-
"ence of admitting pupils who have not got beyond the lower primary standards in
"literary subjects. Such pupils can profit but little from the instruction imparted in
"the School of Arts and would perhaps gain as much skill by working in the ordinary
"bazaar workshop under the guidance of their parents or relatives at their own caste
"trade. But probably, for sometime to come, pupils who have not got beyond the
"third standard will have to be admitted and provision will have to be made to
"prepare them for passing the Primary Examination and for preparing those who
"have passed the Primary Examination to pass the fifth standard. This would
"enable those of them who may wish to become teachers to qualify for primary
"teachers' certificate of the first or second class. Beyond this I would not go in the
"matter of general education."

7. The Committee which was appointed by G.O., No. 471, Educational, dated 7th June 1895, to consider and report on these proposals observed as follows:—

Paragraph 31 on page 10 of G.O., No. 500, Educational, dated 11th October 1900. "The Committee consider that the usefulness of the School of Arts and

"the low educational attainments, and in many cases the entire absence of general
"education, of the pupils, which prevents
"them from understanding and profiting
"by the instruction given. They under-
"stand that it is proposed to restrict admission to the school in future to pupils who
"have passed the compulsory subjects of the third standard. No pupil should, the
"Committee think, be admitted to the school until he has passed the primary exami-
"nation, and all literary education should be obtained outside the school, to allow
"of which the hours of the classes at the school must be arranged."

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"Committee think, be admitted to the school until he has passed the primary exami-
"nation, and all literary education should be obtained outside the school, to allow
"of which the hours of the classes at the school must be arranged."

The Committee accordingly recommended that no pupil should be admitted to the School of Arts until he had passed the Primary examination and that all literary education should be obtained outside the school. No orders were however passed on the Committee's report which was merely 'recorded'.

Paragraph 34 (7) on page 11 of G.O., No. 500, Educational, dated 11th October 1900.

8. In paragraph 4 of his report on the working of the School of Arts for the year 1902-1903, Mr. Chatterton who was then in charge of the school, pointed out that the general education classes were attended by only 76 of the 135 apprentices, which showed that the classes were not much appreciated, and he recommended the abolition of those classes when the school was finally reorganized and the insistence on the possession of 'certain

Paragraph 4 on page 11 of do.

were not much appreciated, and he recommended the abolition of those classes when the school was finally reorganized and the insistence on the possession of 'certain

'minimum educational qualifications' before admission to the school. The Director (the late Mr. G. H. Stuart) was not however entirely in favour of the Superintendent's proposal. Before passing final orders in the matter, the Government called upon Mr. Chatterton to submit a special report on this subject.

Paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 396, Educational, dated 22nd August 1903.

9. Mr. Chatterton reiterated his opinion that the general education classes should be abolished and that a certain standard of general education, say the Primary examination, should be prescribed as the qualification for admission. The Director of Public Instruction was however opposed to any change in the existing arrangements. He considered that some elementary acquaintance with English would improve the prospects of the apprentices in after life, and that they had a much better chance of acquiring it by systematic instruction in the School of Arts than by individual effort outside it. He also expressed the opinion that the proposal to exclude all apprentices who had not passed the Primary examination would seriously diminish the number available.

Vide paragraph 4 of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction's letter on page 2 of G.O., No. 627, Educational, dated 16th December 1903.

10. In the meantime, the Government of India, in dealing with the question of Technical and Industrial Education in this country, observed that all technical education should rest upon the basis of some preliminary education of a simple, but practical nature and that the Industrial schools to be started in future should be half-time industrial and half-time primary schools.

Vide paragraphs 5 and 10 of Home Department letter No. 593, Education, dated 30th September 1903, on pages 4 and 6 of G.O., No. 313, Educational, dated 12th May 1905.

Technical education is rather a different matter from the artistic and so-called "industrial" training given at the School of Arts.

W. FRANCIS—15-9-09.

11. It was accordingly decided in G.O., No. 627, Educational, dated 16th December 1903, that the General Education classes in the School of Arts should be continued, the Hon'ble Member (Sir George Forbes) observing:—

"I think, as the Government of India contemplate, some general education should proceed *pari passu* with the industrial instruction (not education) imparted. At any rate I should agree with the Director and make no change at present. I should simply without expressing any views record the explanation, adding that the Government agree with the Director in continuing the present arrangements as to general education."

12. In paragraph 14 of his letter submitting proposals for the reorganization of the School of Arts, Mr. Chatterton again recommended the abolition of the general education classes on the ground that the principle was laid down at the Simla Conference and approved of subsequently by the Government of India, namely, that technical and general education should not be given in the same institution. He however thought that, though not absolutely necessary, it was certainly desirable that the apprentices should have received a fairly sound elementary education and he therefore proposed to make a rule, which was to be enforced as early as convenient, that the apprentices of the school, before they received any stipend, should have passed at least the Lower Primary Examination.

Vide paragraph (5) of His Excellency's note on page 10 of notes to G.O., No. 524, Educational, dated 3rd August 1905.

13. His Excellency, Lord Ampthill, then observed "with regard to Mr. Chatterton's proposals on the subject of educational qualifications, we might say that it would be sufficient to require a certificate to the effect that a pupil has read in a school up to the standard of Primary School examination, as the examination itself has been abolished."

14. In paragraph 6 of G.O., No. 524, Educational, dated 3rd August 1905, it was stated that the Government were prepared to accept the proposal of Mr. Chatterton to abolish the general education classes and to prescribe an educational qualification for admission to the school, which the Government thought, should be the possession of a Primary examination certificate.

15. Mr. Hadaway, who submitted the scheme for the reorganization of the School of Arts in 1908 also expressed the opinion that the general education classes were quite out of place in that school and that if it was thought necessary that the students should learn English, and they should be given an opportunity to study it elsewhere. Mr. Hadaway had an interview with the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick and the opinions which he then urged are summarized in the portion marked A of Honourable Member's note on page 12 of the notes to G.O., No. 504, Educational, dated 8th July 1908. These views were accepted by His Excellency the Governor—*vide* paragraph 8 of his note, dated 10th June 1908, on page 15 of the notes to G.O., No. 504, Educational, dated 8th July 1908. Paragraph 3 of that Government Order accordingly approved Mr. Hadaway's proposal that no general education test should be prescribed for admission of pupils to the school and that the selection should be left to the Superintendent.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—12-9-09.

The above note sets out the case correctly. Briefly the subject divides itself into two parts:—

(1) Ought a minimum educational qualification to be prescribed for admission to the school? and

(2) If so, should general education be given as a part of the school curriculum? or should the pupils have been taught elsewhere before admission?

2. (1) As pointed out in the above note it was ordered as recently as July 1908 that no educational test need be prescribed for admission into the school. The reasons for this order are stated succinctly in Hon'ble Mr. Hammick's note at page 12 of the notes with G.O., No. 504, Educational, dated 8th July 1908. As this decision is so recent perhaps it is unnecessary to discuss it at length. But this may be said. It seems impossible that a boy who has been taught nothing, whose mental faculties have not been trained at all, who in fact has not been taught to think properly, can learn any kind of art as well as one with those advantages. The maistry mentioned by the Honourable Member must surely be a rare exception which proves the rule.

3. (2) If it should be decided to reimpose a general test on candidates the question arises whether the school should itself undertake teaching of a general kind. Submitted that it should not. The pupils in the school should devote their whole time to study of art. It would be much better for them to spend an extra year in a regular school and come into the School of Arts prepared to undergo the training there without interruption.

C. A. SOUTER—14-9-09.

There is a very respectable body of opinion in favour of some restrictions as to general educational qualifications, and one would suppose that *ceteris paribus* the boy who knows the three R's must be a better artist or artizan than the boy who doesn't.

Yes. This is settled.

M. H[AMMICK].

Also it is very generally agreed that there should be no general education classes within the school itself.

2. The problem therefore is how Government can manage to improve the general educational standard without checking the new growth which the school is just beginning to make.

No standard under the fourth, which means merely ability to read, write and figure, seems worth aiming at, and the 313 boys in the industrial section (excluding 36 for whom particulars are not available) 205, only, have qualified up to that standard.

To insist upon that standard would therefore at once reduce the school by one-third of its numbers and is out of the question.

Government might say that both in making new admissions and in granting the new scholarships preference should be

Ten on Rs. 3.

Ten on „ 4.

Ten on „ 5.

(Paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 504, Educational, dated 8th July 1908.)

education and should report in his annual administration reports, with details how far he has been successful in doing so. Further than this it does not seem advisable to go at present.

W. FRANCIS—17-9-09.

I am very unwilling to hamper Mr. Hadaway in any way. He has views and is much interested in his school—and we have had so much of official control in this school, which took the heart out of Mr. Havell and drove him away, that I should like to see Mr. Hadaway left alone as much as possible.

Sufficient to say—that the report shows that there are a number of pupils in the school whose educational attainments are so low as to make it very doubtful whether most of them can ever learn more than is enough to make them merely efficient rule-of-thumb work men and that the Superintendent should not lose sight of the importance of raising the standard of general education among the pupils of the school. The Government will be glad if with the annual report the Superintendent reports the educational qualifications of all the pupils in the school.

M. H[AMMICK]—18-9-09.

Draft please.

W. FRANCIS—20-9-09.

Draft submitted for approval.

T.K.—20-9-09.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—20-9-09.

C. A. SOUTER—21-9-09.

Approved.

W. FRANCIS—22-9-09.

[G.O., No. 530, Educational, dated 22nd September 1909.]

Educational Department. 8

Read again G.O.No.368, Edl., d/21-6-1909.

Read also G.No.1577, from the D.P.I., No.9122, dated 18th August 1909.

40

ORDER:
P.S.

530 d 21.9.09

Not for E.T.

Ch

21.9.09

The statement submitted by the Director of Public Instruction shows that there are a number of pupils in the School of Arts whose educational attainments are so low as to make it very doubtful whether most of them can ever learn more than is enough to make them merely efficient rule-of-thumb workmen. The Superintendent should not therefore lose sight of the importance of raising the standard of general education among the pupils of the school.

2. The Government will be glad to have, in future annual reports of the School of Arts, full information regarding the educational qualifications of all the pupils in the school.

T.K.
20-9-09.Ch
21.9.9.20
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Wm

S.C. Dept
12/10/09.

To the D.P.I.

Despd
23/9/09

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PREFERENCE.

EDUCATIONAL
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.



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Notes.....

Docks..... School of Arts

*Drawing the attention of the Supdt of the
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stating that in future annual reports full infor-
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(b¹) For rules regarding printing of notes, see the rules in G.O., No. 1220, Public, dated 30th November 1900.

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(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 initialled and dated.

TO PRESS, MADRAS.
OOTY.

A

Please send proof in triplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.

B

Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released after usual interval.
at once.

C

As the matter is clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated.

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.....	27-9-09	[Signature]	
First proof furnished on.....	27-9-09	[Signature]	
Call for revised proof received on.....			
Revised proof furnished on.....			
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	27-9-09	[Signature]	
Final copies supplied on.....	1-10-09	[Signature]	

Account of copies.	Complete copies.	Notes.	Issue copies.
Supplied to Secretariat for Record.....	29	19	
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For Volumes.....	16		
For E.T.....			
Total ...	40	19	