

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Recd.

Regd.

} 1912.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 396, 8th May 1912.

Reformatory School, Chingleput.

Recording papers connected with the question of introducing printing as a subject of study
in the —.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from C. B. COTTERELL, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated—Camp Chingleput, the 28th February 1912.

No.—779 P.

I am desired to transfer to you, for disposal by the Government, the enclosed letter from M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetty Garu, Madras, dated 27th February 1912.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter—from M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. NARAYANASWAMI CHETTY GARU, "Gopathy Villa," San Thomé, Madras.

To—C. B. COTTERELL, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Dated—the 27th February 1912.

As a member of the Visiting Committee of the Reformatory School at Chingleput for the past eleven years, I have taken a deep interest in the welfare of that institution and studied its wants. I have watched the career of the past pupils of the school, and I consider it of utmost importance that when a pupil is discharged from the school he should find ready employment; if not, the danger generally is that he drifts into the old ways and the training he has had is lost to him.

Amongst the various industries existing in the country printing offers the best field for the employment of Reformatory boys if they are so trained, because as education advances presses increase all over the country and the want for compositors and others trained in printing also increases. Almost every press in Madras has a notice outside with the words "Compositors wanted." No other industry in Madras or elsewhere has such a large demand for workmen.

The question of introducing printing into the Reformatory was first considered in 1893 (*vide* portion marked in paragraph 8 of the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 27th April 1893, No. 4621). In 1897 the question was again taken up; the then Collector of Chingleput expressed his willingness to transfer tentatively the whole of the District Press to the school (*vide* portion marked in paragraph 22 of the Report of the School for 1896). The transfer was delayed owing to want of accommodation.

I would suggest in this connection that His Excellency will be pleased to call for all the papers on this question and to consider them at leisure and I shall very gladly attend to give any information that His Excellency may need.

The idea of introducing printing into the school originated with Mr. J. P. Lewis who was the then Deputy Superintendent of the school for eighteen years from its inception and in fact all improvements in the school were those introduced by him. Had he not retired printing no doubt could have been in full swing in the school by this time as he himself had good practical experience in printing.

On the 25th January 1905, I made the following remarks in the School Visitors' book :—

"Visited the Reformatory School this afternoon. Found everything in order. The subject of the introduction of printing press in this institution all along engaged my attention. My casual reference to annual reports shows that at least two Directors of Public Instruction had devoted their attention to the matter and were alive to its importance, and I understand that want of sufficient accommodation in the Reformatory and inability of the Superintendent of the Government Press, Madras, to give a loan of the necessary printing machines were obstacles in the way of the introduction of the scheme. Now that the main impediment, viz., want of accommodation, has been removed by the recent expansion of the school, which can now accommodate a large

"number of juveniles, I am at a loss to know why the desire of the former Directors of Public Instruction should not now be given effect to. My object in recommending this work of utility is two-fold. It will not only serve the purpose of obtaining means of livelihood for the youthful offenders after their release (this is one of the main objects of the Reformatory) but also be one of the chief sources of income to the Reformatory. For these reasons I am of opinion that the scheme might with advantage be adopted. I would in this connection suggest that the printing work for the district may be advantageously transferred to this institution. In support of my suggestion I would quote the remarks of the Superintendent in his annual report for the year 1896 which runs as follows :—

"As regards the question of introducing printing which, as you remark, will be the means of securing employment for larger number of pupils, the Collector of Chingleput has written to say that he is willing to transfer tentatively the whole of the District Press to this school. A special report on this question will be submitted in due course. I have no doubt that the introduction of printing into this school will be attended with beneficial results."

In conclusion I would suggest that His Excellency will be pleased to mark his visit to the school in passing orders introducing printing into the school as an additional industry which will find ready employment for the pupils.

I extremely regret my inability to be present at the school during His Excellency's visit, as I am now somewhat indisposed in health.

II

Endorsement No. 764-1, Educational, dated 12th March 1912.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

(By Order.)

M. S. MASCARENHAS,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

III

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Madras, the 9th April 1912.

No.—Ref. on Cur. 2178/12.

In returning the papers referred to me for remarks with endorsement No. 764-1, Educational, dated 12th March 1912, regarding the inclusion of printing in the list of industrial subjects taught in the Reformatory School, Chingleput, I have the honour to state that the proposal was considered once before in 1906 and that it was abandoned by Mr. Logan, who was then acting as Director, for the reasons that expert opinion was against it and that the accommodation was insufficient. The Superintendent, Government Press, who was then consulted in the matter, was of opinion that the industry would not serve any useful purpose and that, if the time of the pupils were devoted to the improvement of their general education, they would learn compositors' work more quickly than otherwise after they had left the school (*vide* enclosed copy of his letter No. 3865, dated 15th August 1906, to the Superintendent). He further stated that the scheme would not be a success unless the Reformatory were to take over the work of the District Press, but the Collector of Chingleput, who was consulted on that point, considered that the arrangement was not feasible for reasons contained in the enclosed copy of his letter Dis. No. 29-Press of 1906, dated 7th June 1906. Besides, the proposal would entail the employment of a large number of trained outside workmen which is undesirable in an institution whose main aim is to befit the juveniles for practical walks of life. For these reasons, the Superintendent does not recommend the proposal, and I agree with him in thinking that the printing industry will not be a success chiefly on account of the educational deficiencies of the pupils and of the facts that it is not so suitable or is likely to be so very lucrative as any of the industries now taught in the school and that, if introduced at all, it would be at the expense of one of the existing industries. Rao Bahadur G. Narayanaswami

Chettiyar seems to be under the impression that the Reformatory pupils do not find ready employment when they leave the school and to be unaware of the fact that little difficulty is experienced in giving boys of the school a start in life.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Extract from letter—from the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.
To—the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput.
Dated—the 15th August 1906.
No.—Dis. 3865.

In reply to your No. 48-Genl., dated 18th July 1906, I have the honour to state I am afraid that the proposed school for composing will not serve any useful purpose, as I do not think the boys so trained will be superior to the ordinary run of boys who pick up the business at small private presses; the school will be handicapped by a lack of variety of work and insufficient materials. Although composing is a separate branch, compositors' work cannot be done on a commercial basis unless a corresponding number of presses and machines and some binding materials are supplied to print and bind the copies.

2. The usual practice in Madras is for a boy to go for some months as a "Volunteer." He then goes to another press as a compositor, and knowing little of the work, he gets about Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 *per mensem*. After some years and many changes he usually rises to about Rs. 12 or Rs. 14. In this press volunteers are trained separately till they pass an elementary test, when they are allowed to earn pay as "half-timers" in one of the composing sections. They attend technical classes in the mornings and are not brought on to the establishment as permanent compositors till they pass the elementary grade examination in compositors' work of the Government Technical Examination. These men soon earn Rs. 20 or more, and may rise to be foreman on Rs. 50 and upwards in this and other presses. The boys trained on the lines indicated by you may hope to get Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 for a start. The school may save them the preliminary period as volunteers, but I do not think it will make them efficient workmen. My chief trouble is the inferior education of the compositors, and I think that if the time were devoted to improving the general education of the boys, they would learn compositors' work more quickly when they left the school and rise to some of the superior posts, such as foremen and proof-readers.

(2)

Letter—from G. W. DANCE, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Chingleput.
To—the Acting Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput
Dated—Camp Saidapet, the 7th June 1906.
No.—Dis. 29 Press of 1906.

With reference to your letter R.C. No. 48-Genl., dated 1st May 1906, I have the honour to inform you that the introduction of printing as an additional industry in the Reformatory school is certainly desirable, but I doubt whether there will be a continuous and sufficient supply of pupils to learn printing and to work the press. Should there be a failure in the supply, the press cannot be worked without loss. If the District Press and the Reformatory school had been in the same place, it might be possible to transfer the District Press and its establishment tentatively without prejudice to the work of this office. As matters stand, it is not possible to transfer the District Press to the Reformatory school. The District Press is mainly intended for printing the District Gazette and circulars and forms required for the Collectorate establishments, many of which have to be got ready at short notice. This is obviously not possible with the Collector's office at Saidapet and the District Press at Chingleput. If a press is added to the Reformatory school, it will have to depend on such work as it may get at Chingleput, and I am not sure that it will be sufficient to provide the necessary training in printing work.

Order—No. 396, Educational, dated 8th May 1912.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

T. E. MOIR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 396, EDUCATIONAL, DATED
 8TH MAY 1912.

[SUBJECT.—*Introduction of printing in the Reformatory School, Chingleput.*]

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

From M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu, dated 27th February 1912.

As questions relating to the Reformatory School are dealt with in Educational, submitted that the current may be transferred to that department.

T.S.—4-3-12.

T.V.T.—6-3-12.

C. W. E. COTTON—7-3-12.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The papers may be referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.
 A draft endorsement is submitted.

P.R.—11-3-12.

R. SUNDARAM AIYAR—11-3-12.

M. S. MASCARENHAS—11-3-12.

[Endorsement No. 764-1, Educational, dated 12th March 1912.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, R.O.C. No. 2178, dated 9th April 1912.

Please see the notes recorded in G.O. No. 340-A, Educational, dated 24th December 1906, in which the question of introducing printing and press work as a subject of study in the Reformatory School, Chingleput, was considered and dropped.

2. The Director of Public Instruction, to whom Rao Bahadur Narayanaswami Chetti's present proposal to introduce printing in the school was referred, for remarks, thinks that the printing industry will not be a success chiefly on account of the educational deficiencies of the pupils and of the facts that it is not so suitable or is likely to be so very lucrative as any of the industries now taught in the school and that, if introduced at all, it would be at the expense of one of the existing industries.

3. It is for consideration whether a reply may be given to Mr. Narayanaswami

Yes. Please do this.

M. H[AMMICK]—1-5-12.

Chetti on the lines of the Director of Public Instruction's remarks with an expression of the appreciation of Government of the interest taken by Mr. Narayanaswami Chetti in the working of the school.

P.R.—29-4-12.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—29-4-12.

In view of the Director of Public Instruction's remark that little difficulty is experienced in giving boys of the school a start in life and of the opinions recorded against it, it seems inadvisable to move in the matter.

T. E. MOIR—30-4-12.

✓ deep 9/5/12
sp. copin 18/5/12

PRESS SLIP.

ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Current No....., dated.....190 ..

G.O., No...396, dated...8.7.57...1912

Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence including order or orders
(b¹)
Notes...4

1288 Docket... Reformatory School, Chingleput.
Recording papers connected with the
question of introducing printing as a
subject of study in the...

Number (a) of copies required when struck off (not including
copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained
in the Press).

Complete
Correspondence
and orders.

Notes.

FOR RECORD.*

Madras Records	...	...	...	20	12
Ooty Records	...	...	...	3	3
For filing with original	...	...	...	1	1
Total	...	...	...	27	16

FOR ISSUE.†

	Letter only.	Complete G.O.	(b) Special issue copies of G.O.		Notes.
			No.	Papers.	
Signature copies.....					
India Office.....					
Govt. of India.....Dept.					
Revenue Department.....					
Public Works Department.....					
Educational Department.....					
.....Dept.					
.....Dept.					
.....Dept.					
.....Dept.					
Total					
Spare copies.					
The C. M. C.....					
The Collector of.....					
The P. D. B.....					
The Accountant-General.....					
The Director of Public Instruction.....		5			
The Surgeon-General.....					
The Sanitary Commissioner.....					
Do. Engineer.....					
Do. Board.....					
The President, Corporation of Madras					
The.....					
The.....					
The.....					
The.....					
The.....					
Total		5			

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE
SECRETARIAT.

(a) If a paper is marked to be printed
urgently, the Superintendent of the section
concerned should sign the Press slip. The
Superintendent should exercise a careful discre-
tion in the matter.

(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 Superin-
tendent 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 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 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 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.

C

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.....	
First proof furnished on.....	
Call for revised proof received on.....	
Revised proof furnished on.....	
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	
Final copies supplied on.....	
Account of copies.	Complete copies.
Notes.	Issue copies.
Supplied to Secretariat for Record.....	
" " " Issue.....	
For Volumes.....	
For E. T.....	
Total ...	

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in Print.

READ AGAIN G.O., No. 191

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURE to C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.

NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED.

Order complete.

Letter only.

Order complete with Letter.