

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

1912.

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G.O. No. 845, 20th September 1912.

DESPATCHED

Manual training.

Passing orders on the proposals submitted by the Director of Public Instruction for the promotion of — in elementary and secondary schools, and addressing the Government of India on the subject of the recruitment of two instructors in — for this Presidency.

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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G.O. No. 845, 20th September 1912.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

I

G.O. No. 199, Educational, dated 5th April 1911.

ABSTRACT.—Requesting the Director of Public Instruction to report whether any steps have been taken for giving manual training in elementary schools.

G.O. No. 328, Educational, dated 30th May 1911.

ABSTRACT.—Informing the Missionary Council on Aided Education that action has been taken to encourage manual training in elementary schools and that it has been decided to make special grants for the equipment of manual training classes in secondary schools.

II

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., Acting Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Madras, the 20th October 1911.

No.—Ref. on. Cur. 1013/11.

With reference to G.O. No. 199, Educational, dated 5th April 1911, I have the honour to offer the following remarks.

2. Lists of suitable manual occupations for elementary schools have not been systematically maintained even in the 3rd, 7th and 8th circles where something has been done in this respect.

3. As regards the training of the hand and eye in close relation to the subjects taught, an attempt is made to give such training in all schools by correlated schemes of instruction, clay-modelling, drawing and kindergarten occupations. For such things as these money does not seem to be so much wanted as training and knowledge on the part of the teachers and a change in the views of parents whose conservative prejudices condemn what they consider to be dangerous innovations. These occupations, however, have some value, even as it is, as hand and eye training, and, as the quality of the work done in training schools seconded by the varied and various activities of the inspecting officers improves, may be expected to have more. Manual training in English elementary schools, of course, means much more, involving accurate mechanical drawing and related work in cardboard and wood. It would be expensive to provide for this in our elementary schools, but I am asking Mr. Chatterton, who has told me that he has ideas on the subject, to sketch a suitable scheme of manual training for elementary schools.

4. Gardening seems to be the only form of manual training that could be usefully aided with money grants at present. Some schools already have gardens and the inspecting officers do their best to encourage gardening, but even local boards find it difficult to meet the expense, and we cannot hope that gardens will be started at all generally by managers of aided elementary schools. I would therefore suggest that funds might suitably be placed at the disposal of local bodies for the starting and maintenance of school gardens. These funds could be expended on wells, fences, tools and seeds and perhaps on cooly hire for rough work, particularly at the beginning. Of course, such expenditure would have to be restricted to schools which had some gardening facilities and teachers competent to make use of them.

III

Memorandum No. 2626-1, Educational, dated 20th November 1911.

The Director of Public Instruction is requested to obtain and submit with his remarks the scheme of manual training for elementary schools which Mr. Chatterton has been asked to prepare. He should also report the approximate cost of a set of gardening tools for a school containing about 75 boys and say what amount could, in his opinion, profitably be expended on encouraging the formation of school gardens in 1912-13.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

IV

Letter—from A. CHATTERTON, Esq., Officer in charge of Pumping and Boring Operations, Madras.

To—the Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 11th January 1912.

No.—25-P.

In reply to Ref. on C. No. 1013 of 1911, dated 1st November 1911, I have the honour to state that, though I have given the subject of manual training in elementary schools some consideration, I have not had an opportunity of developing any systematic course of instruction in the subject, as this could only be done by a lengthy course of experiments with a suitable class. I need not now discuss the principles upon which manual training should be based nor the objects which it is sought to attain. I am in entire agreement with your remark that "the expense of introducing any of the schemes of manual training followed in European elementary schools seems prohibitive", but I can only roughly indicate the lines along which, I think, suitable courses of instruction could be gradually worked out for boys in this country. It is absolutely essential that the tools and equipment should cost but a small sum and that the materials used should either be extremely cheap or such as can be obtained locally for the trouble of collecting or preparing them.

2. I can perhaps best illustrate the lines upon which I should work by giving one or two examples of the exercises which might be taught to children:—

(1) It is seldom that one comes across in this country among the educated classes any one who can tie a knot properly. With a few short lengths of rope, cord or string a considerable number of exercises can be devised illustrating the use of various kinds of knots and with short lengths of cane or bamboo various examples of structural work can be devised involving the use of no other material than bamboo and string.

(2) With cheap mill-board, paper and a pot of glue many exercises in paper-folding and cardboard work can be devised which will afford considerable scope for manipulative skill and accurate working.

(3) With properly prepared modelling clay and a few simple tools, modelling work of a geometrical character can be devised, which affords considerable training to both hand and eye, and this can be still further developed on the potter's wheel. Clay modelling of the kindergarten type or such as is found in a more highly developed form in the art schools is not of much value for manual training as it is difficult to check the accuracy of the work.

(4) Carpentry, as a means of manual training, I regard as quite impracticable in Indian schools on account of the expense, but a certain amount of wood work can be done using no other tools than a knife or a chisel. The actual exercises must depend upon the materials available. Years ago in London I have often seen men belonging to the pavement artist class, with a bundle of firewood and a few odd pieces of white fir, display an extraordinary amount of dexterity in fashioning articles out of them with an ordinary pocket knife. Much of the work done by these men would be very suitable for Indian manual training classes. I have no doubt that many such men are still wandering about London and it will perhaps not be difficult to get hold of one of them and obtain from him a collection of samples of what can be done with a pocket knife. In our manual training classes we do not want to turn out carpenters or tradesmen of any kind, but handiness in using such an universal tool is distinctly of advantage.

(5) In a manual training class it is essential that there should be many exercises involving muscular training and co-ordination of movements. For instance, ability to swing a sledge-hammer may be of little practical use, but it is an excellent exercise and can be easily taught. All that is necessary is a patch of fairly hard ground and two or three magnified iron nails about 4 feet in length and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ " to 3" in diameter. These can be set up in the ground and driven home with sledge-hammers. Two or three taps on the inner side of the head will loosen them and the exercise can be repeated an indefinite number of times. Where the ground is really hard three or four boys can be trained to work the sledge-hammers together and the exercises can be varied by making them swing on either the left or the right side.

(6) In places where suitable stone can be obtained a good deal of manual training can be done with a stonemason's hammer and chisel. It is unfortunate, however, that there are but a few places where really suitable raw material for this kind of work exists. Either stone of any kind is not available or hard crystalline rocks which are of no use. The ideal material is a soft fine grain stone of the type known as free stone.

(7) I have not been able to make any practical test of my ideas, but I am inclined to think that it should be possible to devise a good many useful exercises using such metals as lead or aluminium. For instance, a reproduction of metallic forms by the *cireperdue* process can be very simply carried out in either metal and the same metal can be melted down and used many times over, though of course each time it is re-melted there is a certain amount of loss. With both metals a good deal of hammer work can readily be done and cold forging of aluminium might very well replace many of the exercises in smith's work for which a blacksmith's forge is essential. In any case a country forge, which is made out of mud with a sheep skin for bellows and a little paddy husk for fuel, will be within the range of a good many manual training classes.

(8) Many of the old industrial processes formerly carried on in the country, but which are now disappearing, might still find places in manual training classes. Spinning either with spindle or spinning wheel, weaving on simple looms, mat-making and, where suitable materials can readily be obtained, basket-making might well be used for manual training. The pith work of Trichinopoly suggests possibilities in that direction, whilst in some places grasses, reeds or straw can be obtained which might serve as a suitable material for courses in manual training.

3. I must admit that these suggestions do not carry us very far, but I think they indicate the lines along which the work should be developed. The only way to proceed is to start a manual training class in charge of a teacher who could work them out experimentally.

Ref. on Cur. No. 1013/11, dated 1st February 1912.

Submitted to Government with reference to Memorandum No. 2626-1, Educational, dated 20th November 1911.

Mr. Chatterton's report is interesting and valuable. The feasibility and desirability of adopting the suggestions, which he puts forward in paragraph 2 of the report, may be considered when a suitable opportunity offers.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

V

Memorandum No. 350-1, Educational, dated 14th February 1912.

The Director of Public Instruction is requested to furnish, at an early date, the information called for in Memorandum No. 2626-1, dated 20th November 1911, in regard to the approximate cost of a set of gardening tools for a school containing about 75 boys and the amount which could profitably be expended on encouraging the formation of school-gardens in 1912-13.

(By Order.)

M. S. MASCARENHAS,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

VI

*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 2nd March 1912.

*No.—*Ref. on Cur. 1013/11.

With reference to Memorandum No. 350-1, dated 14th February 1912, I have the honour to state that Rs. 10 would suffice for a set of gardening tools for an elementary school containing about 75 boys assuming that the boys will work in batches with the infants as onlookers. Thus, if each taluk board is provided with a set of tools, the cost would be only Rs. $10 \times 83 =$ Rs. 830.

2. It is difficult to give an accurate estimate of the amount which could profitably be expended on encouraging the formation of school gardens in 1912-13. In cases where facilities already exist for a garden in the way of a compound and water-supply, the expenditure will be very small. In other cases considerable expenditure may have to be incurred for the acquisition of sites, the sinking of wells and fencing. The cost of these items will vary according to local circumstances, e.g., a well might cost anything from Rs. 5 to Rs. 500. If a sum of Rs. 10,000 is provided for the formation of school gardens and the provision of tools to be expended during the year 1912-13, endeavours will be made to use it profitably. The Inspecting officers will be asked to make recommendations as to schools which could profitably be provided with the necessary facilities and the amount will accordingly be distributed to the various boards.

VII

Memorandum No. 2626-3, Educational, dated 18th March 1912.

In connection with the scheme for the establishment of model secondary schools in this Presidency, the Government of India suggested in 1910 the desirability of attaching to the Training Colleges one or two experts in manual training from England or Canada who would train students at these institutions by a supplementary course in manual work. This suggestion was accepted by this Government, and in paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 328, Educational, dated 30th May 1911, the Missionary Council on Aided Education was also informed that it was under contemplation to secure the services of such an expert for the Teachers' College, Saidapet. The Director of Public Instruction is now referred to paragraph 1 of the Hon'ble Mr. Stope's letter No. 7831, dated 3rd April 1911, and he is requested to state whether action should not now be taken in the matter.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

VIII

*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 18th May 1912.

*No.—*R.C. 2430.

With reference to the Memorandum of Government, No. 2626-3, dated 18th March 1912, regarding the employment of an expert in manual training in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, I have the honour to state that the acting Principal suggests that early steps be taken to secure the services of an expert who has had experience of manual work in schools in Europe and that the working out in detail of a scheme of manual training in the college be left to him. This course is suggested for the reason that, if a scheme is introduced now and apparatus and appliances are purchased and if a building is erected, it may happen that all these measures do not meet with the

approval of the expert and there will consequently be waste of funds. The expert may, he thinks, draw up, on arrival, plans for a workshop, prepare indents for the necessary apparatus, etc., and while so engaged there ought to be no difficulty in arranging for the introduction at once of manual training by erecting a temporary shed and by purchasing locally the tools which may be most urgently required.

I concur in this view and beg therefore to recommend the early recruitment in England of an expert in manual training.

IX

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 (through the Accountant-General, Madras.)

Dated—Madras, the 17th June 1912.

No.—Ref. on Cur. 2430.

In partial modification of my letter R.O.C. No. 2430, dated 18th May 1912, I have the honour to propose that two manual instructors be obtained from England for employment in this Presidency, one to be attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, as suggested in the above letter and the other to be attached in a way to the Inspector of European and Training Schools.

The former will be required to give a course of instruction in manual training at the Teachers' College to each batch of teachers under training and also to give more extended courses to special batches of men who are willing to specialize as manual instructors. He may also be required to pay occasional visits to some of the training schools or non-European secondary schools when the subject is proposed to be taken and to organize courses in them.

The duty of the latter will be to organize and instruct classes in European schools for a part of the year in Madras and for the rest of the time at mufassal centres or probably at the mufassal schools, the schools in both cases being aided schools under private management.

2. I would propose that the status of both the men be similar and that the appointments be made at first for five years on a pay of Rs. 400—20—500 each or on Rs. 400 each with free quarters or with suitable house-rent in lieu thereof.

Both the experts should be treated as officers of the first class in regard to travelling allowances.

It will be necessary to be particularly careful in the selection of the men in regard to social status. They should, I think, understand that they cannot *count* upon being received in general society or admitted to clubs; at the same time they must be persons who may be relied upon to act as gentlemen in their dealings with Indians.

I have ascertained that the Travancore Government obtained a satisfactory expert through the Superintendent of Manual Instruction, London County Council, and I beg to suggest that the two instructors for Madras be similarly procured.

3. The pay of the instructor under the Inspector of European and Training Schools might be debited to the Imperial grant on behalf of European schools, viz., Rs. 52,000, while that of the other instructor could, if necessary, but not very suitably, come from the Imperial grant for technical and industrial education. It may be that in both cases the Government of India might be willing to share the expense.

4. The proposed instructors would certainly require some assistance. I think that a few students might be trained and used as demonstrators by them, they being paid some scholarships during their apprenticeship. Cooly carpenters could also be obtained for preparing wood work, etc. Each instructor might have to begin with two workshop assistants on Rs. 20 or 25 each to look after the tools, etc.

5. I request that very early action may be taken on these proposals so that the instructors may be selected in time to enable them to arrive at Madras in October next or even earlier, if possible.

X

Endorsement No. G.A. 58-Mis. 7052, dated 4th July 1912.

Forwarded.

2. If the officers proposed by the Director are to be treated as gazetted officers, the sanction of the Secretary of State is necessary under article 75 (1) of the Civil Service Regulations. Otherwise, the proposal may be sanctioned by the Government of India under article 75 (2) of the Civil Service Regulations.

3. The remaining proposals are within the sanctioning powers of the Madras Government.

4. There is no objection to the cost involved being met, with the approval of the Financial Department, from the lump provision of four lakhs made in the budget—*vide* G.O. No. 204, Educational (dated 2nd March 1912) under the head "22. EDUCATION."

J. F. GRAHAM,
Offg. Accountant-General.

To the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

XI

Official Memorandum No. 1866-1, Educational, dated 23rd July 1912.

With reference to paragraph 4 of his letter R.C. No. 2430, dated 17th June 1912, submitting proposals for the employment of two manual instructors, the Director of Public Instruction is requested to state what provision he considers necessary for cooly carpenters and stipends for demonstrators.

2. He is also requested, with reference to paragraph 2 of his letter, Ref. on Cur. No. 1013, dated 2nd March 1912, to indicate the budget head, if any, under which the provision of Rs. 10,000 required for the purpose of assisting the formation of school gardens during the current year can be found.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

XII

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 15th August 1912.

No.—Ref. on Cur. 2430.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 1866-1, Educational, dated 23rd July 1912, enquiring what provision will be necessary for cooly carpenters and stipends for demonstrators in connection with the proposal for the employment of two manual instructors, I have the honour to state as follows:—

(i) As regards demonstrators, there will be no immediate expenditure on them as they will have to be taken out of the rank of students in the manual training class. There will be in the Teachers' College "stipendiaries", and if any of them prove fit to be made demonstrators while still under training, they might be allowed an addition to their stipends, which might well amount to one-half. Stipends will have to be given according to educational qualifications, particularly technical educational qualifications, and it is hardly possible at this stage to draw up a scale—for remunerating the demonstrators in this way I think that Rs. 5 each a month will be an outside estimate. I would put three as about the number that might be expected to be forthcoming. The Inspector of European and Training Schools would probably need a less number of demonstrators than the Teachers' College and could hardly have them of this class at all. It will probably prove advantageous to retain as demonstrators a few men after their training course is over. The remuneration of these would depend on what the other men were able to get as manual instructors in schools. In the model school scheme the scale of pay fixed for manual training instructors is Rs. 20—1—30, and I consider that, since we shall want to keep the best men, Rs. 25 at least will probably have to be paid to secure them as their appointments would be of a temporary nature. Of these also I would estimate three as the number.

The cost on this account will therefore be Rs. 1,080 *per annum* ($3 \times 5 \times 12 = 180$) + ($3 \times 25 \times 12 = 900$).

(ii) As regards cooly carpenters I think that any very large expenditure will not be necessary and that one carpenter for each instructor on Rs. 20 should be enough. The cost on this account will be $2 \times \text{Rs. } 20 \times 12$ or Rs. 480.

Thus the total cost on account of demonstrators and cooly carpenters will be Rs. 1,560. I beg, however, to point out that this estimate is purely tentative, and that until the instructors have come and planned out their work it is impossible to say definitely what amount and character of assistance they will want. I do not therefore ask for any definite establishment for them, but consider that for a year or two after their arrival the expenditure on such establishment may be expected not to exceed Rs. 1,600 a year.

2. With reference to paragraph 2 of the memorandum I beg to state that the provision of Rs. 10,000 required for the purpose of assisting the formation of school gardens during the current year can be met from the lump provision for the establishment of model secondary schools in the current year's budget.

Order—No. 845, Educational, dated 20th September 1912.

The papers read above relate to the promotion of manual training in elementary and secondary schools.

2. In the case of elementary schools the Government, while endorsing the Director of Public Instruction's remarks as to the expedience of examining Mr. Chatterton's valuable suggestions when a suitable opportunity occurs, accept his conclusion that the only action immediately practicable is to encourage the creation and use of school gardens. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 will be sanctioned on this account for distribution among local bodies from the lump provision of 1.50 lakhs under "22. EDUCATION" originally intended for the establishment of model high schools, and the Director will be requested at an early date to submit detailed proposals for the allotment of this subsidy. The Government trust that every effort will be made through the agency of inspecting officers to promote this form of manual training.

3. In the case of secondary schools the first step is the engagement of expert instructors. The Director's proposals to this end are well considered and meet with the approval of Government. The Government of India will accordingly be addressed to recruit two experts from England on a salary of Rs. 400—20—500 with travelling allowance at first-class rates and with the benefits of European service leave rules for an initial period of five years. One of these officers will be attached to the Teachers' College where his principal function will be to instruct teachers for secondary schools and colleges and train persons willing to specialize as manual instructors. The other will work under the Inspector of European and Training Schools for the main purpose of organizing and instructing classes in European schools at Madras and in mufassal centres. Each officer will be allowed an establishment consisting of two workshop assistants on Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 respectively *per mensem* and one carpenter on a monthly pay of Rs. 20. The instructor attached to the Inspector of European and Training Schools will also be assisted by three demonstrators on Rs. 25 *per mensem* each, and similar help will be given to the instructor at the Teachers' College through the agency of three selected students who will each receive an additional monthly stipend of Rs. 5.

4. The sanctions given in this order will take effect from the date of actual engagement of the officers and staff appointed.

5. Separate orders will issue in the Financial Department regarding the allotment of the funds required.

(True Extract.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General.
" Financial Department.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 845A.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. L. DAVIDSON, I.C.S.,

Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Educational Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Dated Ootacamund, the 20th September 1912.

SIR,

With advertence to Mr. Earle's letter No. 597, Education, dated 8th June 1910, I am directed to address the Government of India on the subject of the recruitment of two instructors in manual training for the Educational Department of the Madras Presidency.

2. In paragraph 4 (b) of Mr. Earle's letter it was suggested that the most suitable method of providing for manual training in secondary schools would be to import one or two specialists from England or possibly Canada to be employed at the local training colleges for the purpose of training selected students. In paragraph 8 of Mr. Wynch's letter No. 502, Educational, dated 25th August 1910, the Governor in Council expressed himself as in complete accord with this policy and he now finds himself in a position to submit detailed proposals for the purpose of giving effect to it. It is desired to recruit two experts for a period of five years in the first instance, and the salary proposed is Rs. 400—20—500. One of these officers will be attached to the Teachers' College at Saidapet, where his principal functions will be to give a course of instruction to each batch of students under training and more extended courses to students or teachers who wish to specialize as manual instructors. He will also be required to pay occasional visits for the purpose of organizing similar courses in training institutions and non-European secondary schools. The other expert will work under the Inspector of European and Training Schools and his chief duty will be to organize and instruct classes in European aided schools in the City of Madras and at mufassal centres.

3. As it is proposed to engage these officers in England, I am, under article 773 (a) of the Civil Account Code, Volume II, to solicit the approval of the Government of India for the adoption of this course and to request that arrangements may be made with the Secretary of State for the engagement of suitable persons. I am to add that the Government understand that the Travancore Darbar recently secured the services of a capable expert through the Superintendent of Manual Instruction under the London County Council.

4. The Governor in Council realizes that the selection of officers of the type required will not be an easy matter. Their social status will probably not be such as to admit of their being received in general European society or admitted to clubs, but they should necessarily be persons who can be trusted to act as gentlemen in their dealings with Indians. In view of their habits of life and in order to ensure that their official position is not under-rated, it is considered expedient that they should be treated as officers of the first class for purposes of travelling allowance. As the pay proposed does not exceed Rs. 500 *per mensem*, this concession cannot be granted under article 1002 of the Civil Service Regulations except with the special sanction of the Government of India, which I am accordingly to request. It is proposed to treat these officers as non-gazetted officers but to admit them to the privileges of European service leave rules. To the latter course also, I am to solicit the sanction of the Government of India under clause (f) of article 297 of the Civil Service Regulations.

5. Finally, I am to state that including subsidiary establishments the total cost of this scheme is roughly estimated at Rs. 16,000 *per annum*, inclusive of a lump provision of Rs. 2,000 to meet the travelling allowances of the officers, and to request that a moiety of this sum may, if possible, be sanctioned from the reserve of 4.25 lakhs referred to in paragraph 2 of your letter No. 378, dated 13th February 1912.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. DAVIDSON,

Ag. Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. Nos. 845, 845A, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 20TH SEPTEMBER 1912.

[SUBJECT.—*Manual training in elementary schools.*]

Previous papers :

G.O. No. 501,	Educational,	dated 25th August 1910.
" " 199	" "	5th April 1911.
" " 328	" "	30th May "
" " 204	" "	2nd March 1912.
" " 274,	Financial	3rd May "
" " 660,	Educational	20th July "
" " 468,	Financial	26th " "

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 1013, dated 20th October 1911.

In G.O. No. 199, Educational, dated 5th April 1911, Government expressed their desire that suitable instruction in manual training in some form should be given in elementary schools and declared that they would be glad to supply simple appliances for such instruction wherever necessary and advisable. The Director of Public Instruction was accordingly requested to state:—

(1) whether any lists of suitable manual occupations for elementary schools have been drawn up and, if so, to submit copies of them;

(2) whether effect has been given to the instructions in the "scheme of studies for elementary schools for boys" that in all stages attention should be paid to the training of the hand and eye by manual occupation in close relation to the subjects taught;

(3) whether gardens, similar to that established in Vizagapatam district, could not be established with advantage in other districts.

2. The Director of Public Instruction now submits his reply:—

As regards point (1), the Director of Public Instruction states that such lists have not been systematically maintained.

As regards the second point, viz., the training of the hand and eye in close relation to the subjects taught, the Director of Public Instruction states that an attempt is made to give such training in all schools by correlated schemes of instruction, clay-modelling, drawing and kindergarten occupations. And he hopes that the value of these occupations would improve as the quality of the work done in training schools and by the inspecting officers improves.

As regards the third point, viz., the extension to other districts of the system of gardens established in the Vizagapatam district, the Director of Public Instruction reports that some schools already have gardens and that inspecting officers do their best to encourage gardening, but that, as even local boards find it difficult to meet the expense, it could not be hoped that gardens would be started at all generally by managers of aided elementary schools.

3. With reference to the question of making a grant towards appliances for manual instruction, the Director of Public Instruction thinks that, for such things as clay-modelling, drawing and kindergarten occupations, money is not so much wanted as training and knowledge on the part of the teachers and a change in the conservative views of parents who regard such occupations as dangerous innovations. The Director of Public Instruction, however, considers that gardening is the only

form of manual training that could be usefully aided with money grants and suggests that funds might be placed at the disposal of local bodies for the starting and maintenance of school gardens and that such expenditure should be restricted only to schools which had some gardening facilities and teachers competent to make use of them.

4. The Director of Public Instruction adds that he is asking Mr. Chatterton to sketch a suitable scheme of manual training for elementary schools.

S.R.R.—10-11-11.

He will doubtless send in a copy of it to Government when it is received by him.

In regard to gardening, the Director of Public Instruction's reply is not complete. He suggests that funds may be placed at the disposal of local bodies for the starting and maintenance of school gardens: but he gives no idea as to what amount of aid may be given for each school. The amount will, of course, vary with each school: but he can give a rough idea of what will be required for the purpose.

With reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar's remarks on the perusal file, the papers may be submitted to him through Honourable Member.

R. SUNDARAM AIYAR—10-11-11.

(1) Honourable Member—

(2) Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar—

Please see the current.

We may await Mr. Chatterton's scheme of manual training and the Director of Public Instruction's comments on it, and ask Dr. Bourne for an estimate of the amount which he thinks can profitably be expended on encouraging school gardens in 1912-1913 in order that funds may be placed at his disposal for the purpose.

L. DAVIDSON—11-11-11.

I agree. We may get Mr. Chatterton's report and ask what is roughly the cost of supply of a set of tools for gardening for a school, say, of 75 boys.

M. H[AMMICK]—13-11-11.

A I agree. I noticed an interesting experiment by the Rev. Mr. Moorhouse at Ootacamund. It is not manual training but teaching to observe. He was forming a museum of curios, each boy being required to bring to the school whatever struck him as curious whenever he happened to pick it up. The thing was not to be costly. I saw an interesting collection in the school. Cannot all schools do something like that?

V. K[RISHNASWAMI AIYAR]—16-11-11.

A draft is placed below for approval.

S.R.R.—18-11-11.

R. SUNDARAM AIYAR—19-11-11.

Issue draft as revised, keeping a typed office copy.

2. Send these notes u.o. to the Director of Public Instruction for perusal and remarks with reference to A above.

L. DAVIDSON—20-11-11.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The sort of thing to which the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar draws attention is going on in very many schools. I know that many inspecting officers strongly encourage it, and when on tour I always urge them to do so. It is the sort of thing that the teacher must take up *con amore* if it is to be of any use. I have seen much attention paid to it in training schools I have visited and there is no doubt that it is spreading. The very little money that it requires is generally forthcoming, a box or cupboard to keep things in is what is chiefly needed. Articles acquired by purchase

have not the same educational value as those brought in by the children themselves. The schools staffed by some of the more recently trained teachers or looked after by some of our better inspecting officers have made wonderful strides in this direction in recent years.

Gardening also has been very successful in many places; cattle, goats and want of water are the chief real difficulties, but lack of energy on the part of the teachers is what chiefly impedes progress. When a garden has been started, I frequently get applications for coolly labour to dig and water! Parents constantly complain that this is not the sort of thing they send their children to school for. It needs an inspecting officer as teacher with an immense amount of "go" to spread this sort of work. The mere provision of garden tools won't do much, they can easily be secured or borrowed in any village; it is the will that is lacking.

Mr. Chatterton's report has not yet come to hand. I will remind him.

A. G. BOURNE—28-12-11.

The file may lie over till the Director of Public Instruction's reply to Memorandum No. 2626-1, dated 20th November 1911, is received.

T.K.—3-1-12.

R. SUNDARAM AIYAR—3-1-12.

M. S. MASCARENHAS—3-1-12.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 1st February 1912, R.C. No. 1013/11.

The Director of Public Instruction has not furnished the information called for in Memorandum No. 2626-1, dated 20th November 1911, namely:—

(1) the approximate cost of a set of gardening tools for a school containing about 75 boys and

(2) the amount which would profitably be expended on encouraging the formation of school gardens during 1912-13. He may be asked to furnish the information. The draft below is for approval. On receipt of this information the whole question of manual training may be considered.

T.K.—13-2-12.

R. SUNDARAM AIYAR—14-2-12.

M. S. MASCARENHAS—14-2-12.

[Memorandum No. 350-1, Educational, dated 14th February 1912.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 2nd March 1912, R.C. No. 1013/11.

Please see Memorandum No. 2626-1, dated 20th November 1911.

2. The Director of Public Instruction reports that the approximate cost of a set of gardening tools for a school containing about 75 boys is Rs. 10 and that the cost of providing each taluk board with a set of tools would be only Rs. 830. The Director of Public Instruction has taken the number of taluk boards in the Presidency to be 83 which is not correct. The number of taluk boards now is 95—*vide* list at E. The cost of supplying the taluk boards with gardening tools will therefore be Rs. 950.

3. The Director further states that Rs. 10,000 could profitably be expended on encouraging the formation of school gardens and on the provision of gardening tools in 1912-13 and requests that the amount may be provided in the budget for 1912-13. It is now too late to make any provision in the budget, but on that account it is not necessary to abandon the formation of school gardens. As the gardens are to be attached to board schools, the cost of their formation may be met from the provision of Rs. 5,20,000 for contribution to local boards or from the allotment for elementary education in the coronation grant of eight lakhs.

G.O. No. 204, Educational, dated 2nd March 1912.

4. Mr. Chatterton's interesting report on manual training will be found on pages 2 and 3 of current file. Most of his suggestions are feasible and they may be commended to the notice of inspecting officers for introduction in selected but suitable schools.

T.K.—11-3-12.

R. SUNDARAM AIYAR—12-3-12.

Print notes and currents before circulation.

2. When Dr. Bourne writes, as he does on the 1st February, that Mr. Chatterton's suggestions may be considered at a suitable opportunity, I presume he refers to the contemplated engagement of an expert in manual training—see paragraphs 2 and 3 of G.O. No. 328, Educational, dated 30th May 1911. One of the functions of such an expert would be to advise as to the form of manual instruction suitable for adoption under Indian conditions. What action, if any, has been taken to give effect to the views then expressed by Government?

3. At present it would, I think, be premature and unwise to commend Mr. Chatterton's suggestions.

4. As to school-gardens and provision on that account the Director of Public Instruction may be able to find funds from the Imperial 8 lakhs grant. Is that the only budget head under which money would be available?

L. DAVIDSON—14-3-12.

The Director of Public Instruction's intention, as stated in paragraph 4 of his letter No. 1013, dated 20th October 1911, is to begin with starting school gardens in schools under the management of local bodies. The amount required may also be met from the allotment for "contribution to local boards (subsidies)" and "contribution to municipal funds," under 22-I. EDUCATION—MISCELLANEOUS—vide page 148 of the Budget put up.

R. SUNDARAM AIYAR—14-3-12.

I have had no answer to my query at A above.

L. DAVIDSON—15-3-12.

The suggestion to secure the services of experts in manual training originated from the Government of India and this was accepted by this Government—paragraph 4 (b) on page 3 of G.O. No. 501, Educational, dated 25th August 1910. Paragraph 8 on page 3 of the letter to India No. 502, dated 25th August 1910. Vide also paragraph 5 of Dr. Bourne's u.o. notes on pages 2 and 3 of the notes connected with the above Government Order. No further action has been taken in the matter.

R. SUNDARAM AIYAR—15-3-12.

It is time to ask the Director of Public Instruction whether action should not now be taken and to request his specific advice. Do so by memorandum citing G.O. No. 328, Educational, dated 30th May 1911, and the expression of views incorporated in the cited passage of G.O. No. 502, Educational, dated 25th August 1910.

2. Now print notes and current and resubmit; when I will add a few lines and circulate to the Honourable Member.

L. DAVIDSON—16-3-12.

A draft memorandum is submitted for approval. After it is approved, the notes and current will be printed.

R. SUNDARAM AIYAR—17-3-12.

L. DAVIDSON—18-3-12.

[Memorandum No. 2626-3, Educational, dated 18th March 1912.]

The papers have been printed and the file is re-submitted.

T.K.—6-5-12.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—6-5-12.

To the Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson, I.C.S.—

With reference to paragraph 2 of his note, dated 16th March 1912, I think Mr. Davidson should be given an opportunity of noting.

T. E. MOIR—7-5-12.

I had no intention of writing any note except for the purpose of inviting His Excellency's attention to the stage which this matter has reached.

2. The Director of Public Instruction might now see the papers u.o. and be requested to make provision for assisting the formation of school gardens by an allotment not exceeding Rs. 10,000 from one or other of the budget heads available.

3. The matter of manual training must await Dr. Bourne's reply to the memorandum of the 18th March 1912. I do not see how development is feasible until an expert has been imported for the Teachers' College and can work out Mr. Chatterton's suggestions. I believe the Travancore Darbar got out such an expert a year or two ago; if so, his experience might be of value.

L. DAVIDSON—12-5-12.

Director of Public Instruction u.o.

T. E. MOIR—14-5-12.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

We have consulted Travancore and Government will be addressed without delay.

A. G. BOURNE—7-6-12.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

From the Director of Public Instruction, R.C. No. 2430, dated 18th May 1912.

Manual training.—The Director of Public Instruction's reply to Memorandum No. 2626-3, Educational, dated 18th March 1912, has been received. He suggests that steps may be taken to get a manual training expert from Europe for employment in the Teachers' College at Saidapet and that the working out of a scheme of manual training in the college be left to him. The Director of Public Instruction has not stated in his letter on what terms the expert required for the Teachers' College should be engaged or what pay should be offered to him. This letter is dated 18th May 1912; but in his u.o. note, dated 7th June 1912, he says that he has consulted the Travancore Government about the manual training expert they have recently imported and that

Yes.

L. DAVIDSON—27-6-12.

Probably a further communication on the subject may be expected. Before the Secretary of State could be requested to select and send out a suitable manual instructor, it is, however, necessary to determine the question of pay and to get an appointment at the Teachers' College duly created. Under article 76 of the Civil Service Regulations no appointment can be created by this Government with a pay exceeding

Quite so.

L. DAVIDSON—27-6-12.

Rs. 250 per mensem. If the pay of the proposed appointment be more than this limit, as it is likely to be, the sanction of the Government of India will be necessary to its creation.

2. In paragraph 4 (b) of their letter No. 597, Education, dated 8th June 1910, on page 3 of G.O. No. 501, Educational, dated 25th August 1910, the Government of India stated that manual instructors should be trained at the training colleges by a supplementary course in manual work and that for giving such training one or two manual training instructors should be brought out from England or possibly Canada. They further stated that, if this Government were disposed to adopt their suggestion, they would gladly render assistance in securing the services of suitable men. This suggestion was accepted by this Government—*vide* paragraph 8 of letter No. 502, Educational, dated 25th August 1910. Submitted that advantage may now be taken

Of course.

L. DAVIDSON—27-6-12.

C of this offer, and in applying for sanction reference may be made to it and the assistance solicited.

3. *School gardens*.—In the Secretary's note, dated 12th May 1912, on page 5 *supra*, the Director of Public Instruction was requested to make provision for assisting the formation of school gardens by an allotment not exceeding Rs. 10,000 from one or other of the budget heads. The Director of Public Instruction has not replied to this point. It is for consideration whether the Director may be asked to submit proposals in this regard. The charge may, if necessary, be met from the Imperial grant of eight lakhs.

T.K.—26-6-12.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—27-6-12.

Dr. Bourne's note of 7th June evidently contemplates a further report, the receipt of which may be awaited. Meanwhile send him these notes for perusal u.o.

L. DAVIDSON—27-6-12.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Proposals were submitted through the Accountant-General.

A. G. BOURNE—9-7-12.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 2430, dated 17th June 1912.

The Director of Public Instruction's further communication on the subject of manual instruction has been received. He now suggests that two such instructors may be engaged at first for five years on a pay of Rs. 400—20—500 each or on Rupees 400 with free quarters or with suitable house rent in lieu thereof. One of these instructors will be attached to the Teachers' College as previously proposed; the other will be a sort of peripatetic instructor and will be attached to the Inspector of European and Training Schools and will be required to organize and instruct classes in European schools both in the *mufassal* and Madras.

2. There seems to be no objection to the acceptance of the proposal so far as the instructor to be attached to the Teachers' College is concerned. In respect, however, of the other instructor the Director of Public Instruction has not clearly explained whether a separate officer is needed for European schools alone. There were only 86 such schools in 1910-11. If further work can be allotted to him, there will be considerable scope for his employment in respect of non-European schools.

3. The Accountant-General states that, if these instructors are to be treated as gazetted officers, the sanction of the Secretary of State is necessary; but that if they are not to be so treated, the proposal can be sanctioned by the Government of India. This was, however, before the issue of the recent Government of India resolution

giving extended financial powers to Local Governments. This Government have now power to sanction appointments in the Provincial service up to Rs. 800. From the description of the classes of men required given by the Director of Public Instruction it does not appear that these instructors should be treated as gazetted officers or as members of the Imperial service. The creation of these appointments

L. DAVIDSON—20-7-12.

An application may be made to the Secretary of State to select and send out the two instructors. The Director suggests that in both cases the Government of India might be willing to share the expense. This is very unlikely in view of the Imperial grants since found.

L. DAVIDSON—20-7-12.

4. The Director further suggests that the instructors should be treated as officers of the first class for the purpose of travelling allowances. As the pay of the officers is not to exceed Rs. 500 *per mensem*, they cannot be classed as officers of the first class under article 1002 of the Civil Service Regulations. The Accountant-General has not definitely noted on this point, and it is not clear whether this Government can specially order that the officers should be treated as first-class officers under article 1005 of the

L. DAVIDSON—20-7-12.

Civil Service Regulations, or whether the sanction of the Government of India should be obtained therefor. On this point also the remarks of the Financial Department may be invited. It seems to be desirable that these officers being Europeans should be given the privileges of first-class officers.

5. The Director of Public Instruction states that the instructors will require some assistance, and he proposes that each instructor should be given two workshop assistants on Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 each and some cooly carpenters. It is also suggested that some students should be trained and used as demonstrators, they being paid some scholarship during their apprenticeship. These proposals may be generally approved. The cost of these proposals may be roughly taken at about Rs. 200 *per mensem* as follows:—

	RS.
Two workshop assistants on Rs. 25 each	50
Do. on Rs. 20	40
* Two carpenters on Rs. 20 each	40
* Four demonstrators on Rs. 20 each	80
Total	210

* Assumed tentatively.

† This estimate is probably in excess of requirements.

L. DAVIDSON—20-7-12.

6. On the question of the source from which the cost of the proposals is to be met the Director of Public Instruction states that the pay of the instructors for European schools may be debited to the Imperial grant of Rs. 52,000 and that the other may, if necessary, but not suitably, be met

from the Imperial grant of Rs. 12,000 for technical and industrial education. The first suggestion may be accepted. As regards the second manual training instructor, it seems doubtful whether the instruction given by him can be properly regarded as either technical or industrial. The Director of Public Instruction has submitted separate proposals for utilizing the whole of this amount of Rs. 12,000 in the current year for payments of grants to industrial schools. Should the Director of Public Instruction's proposals be approved in that case, the pay of the second instructor will have to be met from Provincial funds in the current year. The question for the future years should also be decided.

L. DAVIDSON—20-7-12.

T.K.—20-7-12.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—20-7-12.

The subject of manual training is of growing importance, and a considerable development may be expected in the future. Madras is behind Travancore already, and if one expert can be profitably employed in Travancore I have no doubt there is ample scope for two in Madras. Dr. Mitchell, who got out the Travancore expert, knew very well what he was about and would certainly not have advocated useless expenditure. European and Indian schools will probably require different treatment, and it is perhaps wisest to treat one of these two men as primarily attached to European schools, though it is probable that he will have sufficient time to help with Indian schools as well.

2. Will Financial kindly advise as to—

- (a) the sanctioning authority,
- (b) the question of travelling allowance, and
- (c) the provision of funds.

3. As to the subsidiary staff it will be necessary to ask the Director of Public Instruction for exact information as to the provision required for cooly carpenters and stipends for demonstrators.

4. The question of school gardens * still demands consideration, and the Director of Public Instruction will have to be reminded about it.

* See B on page 5 *supra*.

L. DAVIDSON—20-7-12.

A draft memorandum to the Director of Public Instruction on the subjects referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Secretary's note above is submitted for approval.

T.K.—20-7-12.

After its issue, the file may be forwarded to the Financial Department with reference to the Secretary's note (paragraph 2) above.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—20-7-12.

L. DAVIDSON—22-7-12.

[Memorandum No. 1866-1, Educational, dated 23rd July 1912.]

To the Financial Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The proposals made by the Director of Public Instruction are—

	Probable cost per mensem.
	RS.
(a) To sanction the employment for a period of five years of two manual * instructors (one to be attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the other to the Inspector of European and Training Schools) on pay of either (1) Rs. 400—20—500 or (2) Rs. 400 with free quarters or suitable house-rent	933½
(b) To treat the above two officers as first-class officers for purposes of travelling allowance	400
	(very roughly).
(c) To train a few students to be used as demonstrators by the two instructors, the students being paid some scholarship during their apprenticeship	80
(d) To employ cooly carpenters and two workshop assistants under each of the two instructors	130
Total of (a), (b), (c) and (d)	1,543½ per mensem or Rs. 18,520 per annum.

(e) To allot a sum of Rs. 10,000 in 1912-13 for grants to local boards for the formation of school gardens and provision of tools in elementary schools.

* The Government of India themselves have suggested the appointment of these instructors.

2. *Item (a).*—The Educational Department have not decided what pay should be fixed for the two instructors, but they state that they need *not* be gazetted officers. Submitted that the Local Government can sanction the creation of the appointments on either rate of pay proposed by the Director of Public Instruction.

A. G. CARDEW—10-8-12.

Europeans to the two posts—article 773 (a), Civil Account Code, Volume II.

3. *Item (b).*—Since the maximum pay of the appointments is not to exceed Rs. 500 *per mensem* the two instructors can be classed only as *second-class* officers

Notes to article 1002, Civil Service Regulations, on page 160 of the Madras Supplement to the Civil Service Regulations. for purposes of travelling allowance. If they are to be treated as *first-class* officers, the sanction of the Government of India is required.

A. G. CARDEW—10-8-12.

4. *Items (c) and (d)* do not call for remarks.

5. *Source from which the cost of the manual instructors and their establishments is to be met in future years.*—The Director of Public Instruction suggests—

(i) That the cost of the instructor (and his staff) to be attached to the Inspector of European and Training Schools may be met from the grant of Rs. 52,000 for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians included in the Imperial grant of eight lakhs for education.

A. G. CARDEW—10-8-12.

The Educational Department accept this proposal and this department may agree.

(ii) That the cost of the other instructor (and his establishment) may be met from the grant of Rs. 12,000 for "technical and industrial education" included in the eight lakhs education grant.

It may be taken against the eight lakhs generally.

C. REILLY—8-8-12.

Yes. The Rs. 12,000 has been already fully allotted in another file.

A. G. CARDEW—10-8-12.

The Educational Department is doubtful whether manual instruction can be properly regarded as either technical or industrial. There does not appear to be any objection to approving the Director of Public Instruction's proposal, viz., to treat this charge as coming out of the eight lakhs grant.

6. In paragraph 3 of his letter, dated 17th June 1912, the Director of Public Instruction remarks that the Government of India might be willing to share with the Local Government the expenses on account of the two manual instructors. The Director evidently means that the Government of India should be asked to sanction a grant for this purpose in addition to the recurring grant of eight lakhs assigned to this Presidency for popular education. The Educational Department point out that it is unlikely that any further grant may be expected from the Government of India in view of the large grants for education already made by them.

It may, however, be noted in this connection that the Education Department of the Government of India have reserved an unallotted amount of 4.25 lakhs to be distributed amongst provinces on additional schemes of education. For orders whether the Educational Department may be requested to include the present item in their application to the Government of India for a share of the reserve of 4.25 lakhs.

Paragraph 7 on page 3 of G.O. No. 204, Educational, dated 2nd March 1912.
Cf. paragraph 3 on page 7 of Notes to G.O. No. 660, Educational, dated 20th July 1912.
This might be done.

C. REILLY—8-8-12.

I agree. We cannot do much harm by asking.

A. G. CARDEW—10-8-12.

7. *Source from which the cost of the two instructors and staff is to be met in the current year.*—Government have already approved of proposals for utilizing the lump

provision of four lakhs made in the current year's budget under "22. EDUCATION".

C. REILLY—8-8-12.

Cf. paragraph 4 on page 8 of Notes to G.O. No. 660, Educational, dated 20th July 1912.

Yes, but it is not likely that there will be any expenditure in 1912-13.

A. G. CARDEW—10-8-12.

Submitted that the expenditure likely to be involved in the current year (which the Educational Department may be requested to intimate to this department) may, for the present, be met from the resump-tions with Financial, the Government of India being addressed in the beginning of October for an additional allotment, if the charge cannot eventually be met from savings under other heads.

8. *Allotment of Rs. 10,000 during 1912-13 for the formation of school gardens and provision of tools.*—It is presumed that the charge is non-recurring and will not be repeated in future years. The Educational Department have asked the Director of Public Instruction to point out the source from which the charge of Rs. 10,000 can be met.

9. The case may, it is submitted, be returned to Educational with the foregoing remarks.

C.P.K.—7-8-12.

V.G.K.—8-8-12.

A.H.—8-8-12.

C. REILLY—8-8-12.

It will be apparent from the above note that the Government of India must be addressed, and that it will therefore be well to put the whole scheme before them in view of the promise they made in 1910 and ask for their assistance, financial and otherwise.

A. G. CARDEW—10-8-12.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

From the Director of Public Instruction, R.C. No. 2430, dated 15th August 1912.

The Director of Public Instruction's reply to Memorandum No. 1866-1, Educational, dated 23rd July 1912, has been received. As regards the first question, what provision will be necessary for cooly carpenters and stipends for demonstrators required to assist the instructors of manual training, the Director states that the expenditure on these establishments will not exceed Rs. 1,600 for a year or two. His detailed estimate, which is only tentative, is as follows:—

	RS.
Two carpenters on Rs. 20 each (one for each instructor) ...	40
Three demonstrators for the Teachers' College instructor with an extra stipend of Rs. 5 each, to be selected from among the stipendiary students of the college ...	15
Three demonstrators for the instructors on Rs. 25 each ...	75
Total ...	130 per mensem or 1,560 per annum.

2 The total cost of the Director's proposal thus amounts to Rs. 13,840 as shown below:—

	RS.
Two instructors on Rs. 400—20—500 per mensem each ...	933½
Four workshop assistants—two on Rs. 20 each and two on Rs. 25 each ...	90
Two carpenters and six demonstrators (details given in paragraph 1 above) ...	130
Total ...	1,153½ per mensem or 13,840 per annum.

This excludes expenditure on travelling allowance. Under the Director's proposals only the instructor for the European schools and possibly part of his establishment will have to travel largely; the other instructor will be attached to the Teachers' College and will have only occasional travelling in visiting training schools and non-European secondary schools.

3. This Government are competent to sanction the creation of the proposed appointments of instructors in manual training; but the sanction of the Government of India is required for appointing Europeans to the posts. In these circumstances, the proper course to be adopted seems to be to formally sanction the creation of the appointments and then to request the Government of India to obtain suitable instructors from England or Canada—*cf.* paragraph 4 (b) of India's letter on page 3 of G.O. No. 501, Educational, dated 25th August 1910. Before this is done the following points have to be determined:—

This seems preferable.

L. DAVIDSON—24-8-12.

Yes.

M. H[AMMICK]—28-8-12.

I would say "yes".

L. DAVIDSON—24-8-12.

Yes.

M. H[AMMICK]—28-8-12.

(i) What pay should be attached to the instructor, Rs. 400—20—500, or Rs. 400 with free quarters.

(ii) Whether they should be treated as first-class officers for purposes of travelling allowance, in which case the sanction of the Government of India will be necessary.

4. As regards the provision of Rs. 10,000 required for the purpose of assisting local bodies for the starting and maintenance of school gardens, the Director of Public Instruction reports that this can be met from the lump provision for the establishment of model schools in the current year's budget. Out of the lump provision of Rupees 1,50,000 a sum of Rs. 75,000 has been resumed in G.O. No. 468, Financial, dated 26th July 1912. It has been decided to appropriate Rs. 43,000 out of the balance for payment of special grants to colleges. If the Financial Department agrees to re-appropriate Rs. 10,000 of the balance for assisting the formation of school gardens, the Director of Public Instruction may be asked to submit proposals for the distribution of the amount.

5. The file may be submitted to His Excellency the Governor for orders.

T.K.—22-8-12.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—24-8-12.

L. DAVIDSON—24-8-12.

I quite agree that India should be addressed to get the men required after we have sanctioned the scheme. At the A.V.N. College at Vizagapatam they have a manual training department. I was much struck by its efficiency and the good it must be doing among the boys. We certainly want to have proper manual training taught in all our schools.

M. H[AMMICK]—28-8-12.

A draft is submitted for approval. If approved, it may be sent to the Financial Department for acceptance, with special reference to the proposal to appropriate a sum of Rs. 10,000 from the lump provision for model high schools for assisting local bodies to start school gardens.

T.K.—5-9-12.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—6-9-12.

I have dictated fresh drafts which may go, as proposed, to Financial for acceptance.

L. DAVIDSON—9-9-12.

To the Financial Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Attention is solicited to the Financial notes on pages 8—10 *ante*. The suggestions made therein have been embodied in the draft order and letter now put up by Educational.

2. Paragraph 5 of the draft order—Grants aggregating Rs. 10,000 to local bodies for starting school gardens.—On receipt in Financial of the Educational Department proceedings in this case an order may issue re-appropriating a sum of Rs. 10,000 required for grants to local bodies for starting school gardens, from the balance of the lump provision of 1.50 lakhs in the Civil Budget Estimate, 1912-13, for model high schools. It is presumed that this grant is *non-recurring*, and it is submitted that it will be preferable to mention this in the draft.

3. Cost of manual instructors and establishments.—As regards the cost during 1912-13 on account of the manual instructors and their establishments, submitted that the course indicated at K on page 10 ante may be adopted.

4. It is submitted that, with reference to the Secretary of State's instructions communicated with the Government of India, Finance Department, Endorsement No. G.O. No. 274, Financial, dated 3rd May 1912. 2332 C.S.R., dated 16th April 1912, the Government of India should be informed—

(i) that the two manual training instructors will be *non-gazetted* officers (paragraph 3 of Educational note, pages 6 and 7 ante, and paragraph 2 of Financial note, page 9 ante); and

I do not endorse this suggestion at all, and I think the European leave rules should certainly apply. We are going to move India again about the Port officers.

A. G. CARDEW—17-9-12.

*Port officers. { One on Rs. 700.
Two on Rs. 650.
Twelve on Rs. 360— $\frac{3}{2}$ —600.
Manual training } Rs. 400—20—500.
instructors.

† Page 2 of G.O. No. 207, Marine, dated 27th June 1912.

[In the case of Port officers (whose scale* of pay corresponds generally to that of the two manual training instructors now proposed) the Government of India have stated† that Indian service leave rules should be applicable to them.]

(ii) that Indian service leave rules will be applicable to them.

5. Paragraph 5 of draft letter.—For orders whether it will not be preferable to put down the cost of travelling allowance at about Rs. 2,000 per annum. If so, the total cost may be estimated at Rs. 16,000 per annum, the Government of India being asked to sanction a recurring grant of Rs. 8,000 per annum from the reserve of

A. G. CARDEW—17-9-12.

Paragraph 2, page 2 of G.O. No. 204, Educational, dated 2nd March 1912.

4.25 lakhs. As the reserve will be distributed very shortly by the Government of India, it is submitted that the Educational Department may be requested to be so good as to issue the present letter to the Government of India as early as possible.

6. The two manual instructors are proposed to be employed for five years in the first instance, but the maximum pay of Rs. 500 in the scale Rs. 400—20—500 will ordinarily fall due only in the sixth year of the appointment of the instructors. This point is, however, not material.

7. The drafts may, it is submitted, be accepted subject to orders on the suggestions in paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 ante.

C.P.K.—16-9-12.

V.G.K.—16-9-12.

C. REILLY—16-9-12.

A. G. CARDEW—17-9-12.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Please see alterations in red ink in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the draft order and in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the draft letter made with reference to paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of the Financial note above. If approved, the draft may now issue.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—19-9-12.

L. DAVIDSON—20-9-12.

[G.O. Nos. 845, 845A, Educational, dated 20th September 1912.]

G.O., No. 199 Edl., dated 5-4-1911.
G.O., No. 328 Edl., dated 30-5-1911.

Page 1 CF.

3 CF

4 CF

Page 1 CF

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Page 1 CF

C.No. 2626,
C.No. 350,
C.No. 680,
C.No. 1495,
C.No. 1866,
C.No. 2251,

from the D.P.I.,
do.
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do.
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No. 1013, d/. 20-10-11.
.. d/. 1-2-12.
.. d/. 14-2-12.
No. 2430, d/. 18-5-12.
.. d/. 17-6-12.
.. d/. 16-8-12.

ORDER :-
P.S.

The papers read above relate to the promotion of manual training in elementary and secondary schools.

2. In the case of elementary schools the Government, while endorsing the Director of Public Instruction's remarks as to the expedience of ^{examining} ~~economizing~~ Mr. Chatterton's valuable suggestions when a suitable opportunity occurs, accept ^{his} ~~the~~ conclusion that the only action immediately practicable is to encourage the creation and use of school gardens. A grant of Rs. 10,000 will be sanctioned on this account for distribution among local bodies from the lump provision of 1.50 lakhs under '22-Education' originally intended for the establishment of model high schools and the Director will be requested at an early date to submit detailed proposals for the allotment of this subsidy. The Government trust that every effort will be made through the agency of inspecting officers to promote this form of manual training.

3. In the case of secondary schools the first step is the engagement of expert instructors.

Page 5-7 CF

and with the benefits of
European service leave
rules

16.11.41

Para: 4 pgs 7 CF

Page 10-11 CF

instructors. The Director's proposals to this end are well considered and meet with the approval of Government. The Government of India will accordingly be addressed to recruit two experts -- from England on a salary of Rs.400-20-500 with travelling allowance at first class rates for an initial period of five -- years. One of these officers will be attached to the Teachers' College where his principal function will be to -- instruct teachers for secondary schools and colleges and train persons willing to specialize as manual instructors. The other will work under the Inspector of European and Training Schools for the main purpose of organizing and instructing classes in European schools at -- Madras and in mufassal centres. Each officer will be allowed an establishment consisting of two workshop assistants on Rs.25 and Rs.20 respectively per mensem and one carpenter on a monthly pay of Rs.20. The ^{16.11.41}instructor attached to the Inspector of European and Training Schools will also be assisted by -- three demonstrators on Rs.25 per mensem each and similar help will be given to the ^{16.11.41}instructor at the Teachers' College through the agency of three selected -- students who will each receive an additional monthly stipend of Rs.5.

4. The sanctions given in this order will take effect from the date of actual engagement of the officers and staff

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staff appointed.

5. Separate orders will issue in the Financial Department regarding the allotment of the funds required.

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DESPATCHED
21 SEP 1912

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To the D.P.I. ✓

„ the A.G. ✓

„ the Finl. Department. ✓

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Letter.

20/9/12

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Letter. No 845-A D 20-9-12

To
The Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Department of Education.

Sir,

With advertence to Mr. Earle's letter No. 597 Education, dated 8th June 1910 I am directed to address the Government of India on the subject of the recruitment of two instructors in manual training for the Educational Department of the Madras -- Presidency.

2. In paragraph 4(b) of Mr. Earle's letter it was suggested that the most suitable method of providing for manual -- training in secondary schools would be to import one or two specialists from England or possibly Canada to be employed at the local training colleges for the purpose of training selected students. In paragraph 8 of Mr. Wynch's letter No. 502 Edl., dated 25th August 1910 the Governor in Council expressed himself as in complete accord with this policy and he now finds himself in a position to submit detailed proposals for the purpose of giving effect to it. It is desired to recruit two experts for a period of five years in the first instance and the salary proposed is Rs. 400-20-500. One of these officers

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Page 2-4 of 4.
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Para 3(i) page
15 of notes.

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Page 5-6 CF

Para: 2
Page 13 2nd

Para: 2
Page 6 CF

will be attached to the Teachers' College at Saidapet where his principal functions will be to give a course of instruction to each batch of students under training and more extended courses to students or teachers who wish to specialize as manual instructors. He will also be required to pay occasional visits for the purpose of organizing similar courses in training institutions and non-European secondary schools. The other expert will work under the Inspector of European and -- Training Schools and his chief duty will be to organize and instruct classes in European aided schools in the City of Madras and at muffassal centres.

3. As it is proposed to engage these officers in England I am, under article 773(a) of the Civil Account Code, Vol.II, to solicit the approval of the Government of India for the adoption of this course and to request that arrangements may be made with the Secretary of State for the engagement of suitable persons. I am to add that the Government understand that the Travancore Durbar recently -- secured the services of a capable expert through the Superintendent of Manual Instruction under the London County Council.

4. The Governor in Council realizes that the selection of officers of the type required will not be an easy matter. Their social status will probably not be such as to admit of their being received in general

European

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European society or admitted to clubs, but they should necessarily be persons who can be trusted to act as gentlemen in their dealings with Indians. In view of their habits ^{of} life and in order to ensure that their official position is not under-rated ^{it is} ~~to~~ consider ^{it} ~~it~~ expedient that they should be treated as officers of the first class for purposes of -- travelling allowance. As the pay proposed does not exceed Rs.500 per mensem this concession cannot be granted under Article 1002 of the Civil Service Regulations except with the special sanction of the Government of India, which I am accordingly to request.

5. Finally, I am to state that including subsidiary establishments the total cost of this scheme is roughly -- estimated at Rs. ^{16,000} ~~12,840~~ ^{inclusive} ~~per annum~~ ^{of a lump provision of Rs. 2,000 to meet the} ~~exclusive~~ of travelling allowances and to request that a moiety of this sum may, if possible, be sanctioned from the reserve of 4.25 lakhs referred to in paragraph 2 of your letter No. 578 dated 13th February 1912.

I have etc.

J. P. 19/10/12

Para: 2
page 6 CT.

Para: 3 (ii) Page 18
8 notes.

Para: 3 Page
13 8 notes.

It is proposed to treat these officers as non-gazetted officers, but to admit them to the privilege of European service leave rules. To the latter course also, I am to solicit the sanction of the Govt. of India under clause (f) of art. 297 of the C. S. R.

Para: 2
Page 17 8 notes.

Page 2 8 40 204 80 P.
2.3.12

J. P.
20/9/12

8454 (b)
Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence including order or orders
(b¹)
Notes

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