

Educational (1913) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 547 EdC

DATED 10-6-1913.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Legislative Council. Recording office.
notes connected with the Resolution moved
by Mr. Hon. Rao Bahadur B. Hanumanthappa
Laxma at the meeting of the Council held on
the 14th March 1913, regarding the
establishment of an Engineering school
at Dowleswaram or another convenient
Centre.

Resolutions Regarding Revised Financial Statement.

SUBJECT.—No. ¹⁴27 for the meeting of the Legislative
Council to be held on the 13th March 1913

SUBMITTED that two copies of this Resolution may be forwarded to the
Financial and ~~and~~ ^{Edl & Public works} Departments with reference to No. 2 of the
rules regulating Secretariat procedure in dealing with these Resolutions in the
Legislative Council. The Financial Department may be asked to be so good as to
report in regard to the admission of the Resolution at an early date.

2. A copy of the Resolution may also be sent to each of the other Departments
of the Secretariat for information.

C. 736 exp
7.3.13

C. F. A.
6.3.13

Legis no 656-1
6.3.13

To

The Financial Department. ✓

" Edl
" P. W. D.

Copy to other Departments of the Secretariat for information. (Marine)

2/

Legislative Department.

Financial Department.
Educational Department.
Public Works Department.

Resolution regarding the Revised Financial Statement.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma.

14/

22. That this Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to increase the provision under Education 22 F. Government schools special for 1913-1914 by Rs.15,00 0 for the establishment of an Engineering School at Dowleswaram or another convenient centre in the Circars and that the increase be met out of the additional grant made by the Government of India.

(x) in Godavari St

Resⁿ No 14

Oct 11/27.

Educational Department

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First, as regards the merits of the question whether an engineering school should be opened at Dowleswaram or another convenient centre in the Circars, it is submitted that the ^{previous history of the proposal is as follows} proposal originated from Mr. Chatterton. In his ^{note} on technical education presented at the Educational Conference ^{held} at Allahabad in 1911, he stated as follows:-

" x x Briefly, my proposals will be to
"take advantage of the contemplated removal ~~of the~~
" ~~removal~~ of the Engineering College to a new site
"to reconstitute the same, and converting it into
"a high ~~school~~ class technological institute capable
"of dealing not only with the immediate but also
"with the prospective ^{needs} of the Presidency. I would
"remove from it all the subordinate classes and pro-
"vide adequate arrangements for the training of
"mechanical and electrical engineers in addition
"to those now provided for the civil engineering
"who mainly pass into the Public Works Department.
" x x For the training of subordinates -
"overseers and mechanical foremen - I would esta-
"blish two engineering schools, one in the north
"and the other in the South of the Presidency
"presided over by ~~the~~ competent principals in Edu-
"cational service. In these schools there should
"be a civil engineering class and a mechanical
"engineering class. x x Besides elementary
"mathematics and applied mechanics, drawing, workshop
"practice, surveying and elementary practical physics
"should form important features in the curriculum
"and there should also be a certain amount of
"instruction in English and a vernacular language."

page 58 of the Prop of the
Allahabad Conference.

i.e. This note was written
by Mr. Chatterton of
his own bat. The
such proposals were
even officially submitted
to Govt. 2

page 10 of done 282-128
3. 4. 11. H.

vide question no. 69 + its answer
on pages 7 & 8 of G.O. 213 dt
5. 3. 12 J.
pages 4 to 7 of — do —

vide
p. 8 of the G.O. J.

page 5 of the extract from the
Council Prop dt 8th April 1912 L.

When a copy of Mr. Chatterton's note was submitted by him to Government for information the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick noted below:-

"x x I have long held that we should "make the new engineering college a college for "high technical education and open to schools for "engineering of the lower grade, one at Madura and "one at Bezwada. I agree very much with what Mr. "Chatterton says on this point."

Later on the attention of Government was again drawn to Mr. Chatterton's suggestions for the reorganization of the engineering college by an interpellation at the meeting of the Legislative Council of the 14th February 1912. The question was then discussed as to what attitude should be taken by the Government in answer to the interpellation, the Government generally stated that they had been contemplating the development of the College of Engineering. The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar by a supplementary question enquired whether the Government had considered the proposal of Mr. Chatterton to bifurcate the college. The Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick replied that the Govt. had not gone further than considering the question of providing new buildings for the Engineering College, that the proposals for having subordinate schools elsewhere were in the air and that nothing had been formally decided.

The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar again casually reverted to this question in connection with the resolution for the appointment of a commission to enquire and report on the reorganization of the College of engineering which he moved at

the

the meeting of the Legislative Council of the 3rd April 1912. A report was called for from the Director on the points raised at the debate on the resolution, which the Government undertook to consider. In connection with the file dealing with this report the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has noted as follows:-

" x x I should like to see an "engineering school established at Dowleswaram "or some where else in the Telugu country, as well as at Madura in the Tamil Country." This file has been marked for further circulation.

3. The engineering school referred to in the resolution now under issue is apparently of the kind contemplated by Mr. Chatterton. It may be pointed out that the Madura Technical Institute, as reorganized according to the latest order, will provide for a mechanical engineering class of the elementary grade. The St. Aloysius' Industrial school at Vizagapatam which the Govt. have undertaken to subsidize specially will provide for teaching mechanical engineering in addition to other subjects relating to industry. But these schools cannot be substituted for engineering schools. The whole question will ~~come~~ come up under closer examination shortly with reference to His remarks noted above.

4. As regards the provision of funds it is submitted that as noted in connection with similar resolutions the Government cannot at present anticipate what the Government of India's intentions are in regard to the manner in which the new Imperial grant is to be utilized. It is

probable

memo 1076-1 & 1 in the linked file.
1-5-12

vide clause (4) of para 1 of His note of 7-3-13 on p. 44 of notes in the linked file.

para. 2 of G.O. 647 Est.
18-7-12

G.O. 72 & 204 of 9-8-12 D
" 55 " of 22-1-13. E
" 2734 Rev of 18-8-10. C

probable that it may contain some provision ~~for~~^{for} industrial and technical schools' and diversion ~~of the grant~~^{to} ~~for the Engineering school which,~~^{for} or a provision, if made, may be justified. But until the Government of India's orders are ~~received~~ received it will be premature to consider any question of ~~expending~~ ear-marking the ~~amount~~ grant for the engineering school.

Govt. shd, be submitted,
say that until the instructions
promised by the Govt. of India
have been received it is
impossible to say whether or
not any portion of the Imperial
grant need be utilized on this
object.

old. in any case delay actual introduction for a considerable period of time & any funds required in 1913-14 need probably be provided later on without difficulty by re-appropriation.

H. H. Row.

1. Apr. 1913

11.3.13

Please see the extract from the Council proceedings of the 11th March 1913, especially the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson's speech on pages 6 & 7 thereof. ^(separate) No action

has been promised on this resolution. The papers regarding the reorganization of the Engineering College in which the Board has been engaged are now under circulation. The question will be decided in that file.

2. A draft order is submitted for approval

PP The paper will after recording be referred to in that connection

Ca
8/7/13

Ca
9.6.13

Extract from the Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

RESOLUTION No. 14—ENGINEERING SCHOOL AT DOWLAISHWARAM.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Friday the 14th day of March 1913.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C.,
G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI Aiyar, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HORNE, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYNCH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BRODIE.
The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SMITH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. CLERK.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. CORBET (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI Aiyar.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASINHWARA SARMA Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASINHA Aiyar.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA Aiyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of
Doddappanayakkanur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASINHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNHIRAMAN NAYANAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB, Shifa-ul-Mulk.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. JACKSON.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. SAVEGER.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCOIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI ISMAIL SAIT.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MUIRHEAD, C.I.E.

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Engineering school at Dowlaiswaram.

(Rao Bahadur Narasinhswara Sarma.)

ENGINEERING SCHOOL AT DOWLAISHWARAM.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASINHWARA SARMA then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice :-

No. 14. That this Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to increase the provision under Education 22-F. Government Schools—Special for 1913-1914 by Rs. 15,000 for the establishment of an engineering school at Dowlaiswaram or another convenient centre in the Circars and that the increase be met out of the additional grant made by the Government of India.

In doing so, he said :—"May it please your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to propose deals with the Department of Education which has a very vital bearing on the development of the economic and material resources of this Presidency. It is connected with the development of the knowledge of engineering and allied subjects on a much larger and more extended scale than has obtained hitherto among the peoples of Southern India. I am perfectly aware that within the last two years considerable efforts have been made towards the improvement of the position and status of the Civil Engineering College at Madras, by way of providing facilities for the training of the upper and lower subordinates needed for the Public Works Department and for the Local and Municipal Department in this Presidency. I am at the same time persuaded that in spite of this development of engineering activity at Madras there is considerable scope and considerable need for the healthy development in all parts of the Presidency of engineering knowledge and that it is vitally necessary in the interests of the Circars that an engineering institution should be located there. It is admitted on all hands that engineering education has to be spread among all classes of people. I am entirely in favour of and would support any scheme that may be brought forward for developing that education in the southernmost parts of the Presidency and the western part of the Presidency also, which at present may suffer for want of facilities, being far away from the centre of the Presidency, namely, Madras. I am for the extension of technical education among all classes in all parts of the Presidency, but the reason why I have placed in the forefront of the programme a school at Dowlaiswaram is not far to seek. I am better acquainted with the needs and requirements of that part of the Presidency than of the others. I also believe that if there is any part of the Presidency which deserves specially favoured treatment at the hands of this Council and the Government, it is the Northern Circars. While I am, therefore, in favour of the general advance of technical education and shall plead for it, I am at the bar of this House asking for special treatment for the Circars for various reasons. I hope to receive a patient and indulgent hearing at the hands of the Government and this Council. The past history of engineering in this country shows clearly that the Circars and the Telugu-speaking people have not been able in the past to take advantage of the facilities that were afforded by the Government for the training of candidates in engineering. Twenty years ago the reason was not far to seek. The Northern Circars were completely out off from the Presidency town having had no railway communication and the only means of access to Madras was by steamer. Things have improved of late but yet the small percentage of boys in Madras from the Circars shows clearly to my mind that there are special disadvantages in the way of the people of those districts which prevent them from taking advantage of the facilities that are afforded at Madras. What are those difficulties? I think a little study of the map of the Madras Presidency would convince any one that the Circars are an isolated group of districts situated at some considerable distance from the mainland in the heart of which Madras is situated. The distance of the various centres of the districts of Northern Circars would convince Honourable Members that it is impossible to expect any very large increase from amongst the population of those districts in the school-boys in the Presidency town. The extreme north of the Ganjam district is about 700 miles from Madras, Kallikota railway station is 694 miles from Madras, Berhampur is 658 miles from Madras, Waltair 485 miles from Madras, Rajahmundry 361 miles from Madras; whereas you find that the southern

Engineering school at Dowlaiswaram.

(Rao Bahadur Narasinhswara Sarma.)

districts are not so unfavourably situated. The southernmost point, Tuticorin, is 446 miles from Madras, Madura being 347 miles from Madras, Trichinopoly 251 miles from Madras, Tanjore 200 miles from Madras, Bangalore 220 miles from Madras. Calicut is not very much farther than Waltair, so that, for all practical purposes, the two northernmost districts—Ganjam and Vizagapatam—are so unfavourably situated that it needs exceptional vigour, exceptional enthusiasm and exceptional attainments and means to take advantage of the facilities offered in Madras. With regard to the other districts, they are not so unfavourably situated. But all the same we shall have to see whether the educational facilities afforded by the Government in the past have been availed of or whether there is something wrong with the people. Certainly it is not wise to say that we cannot afford to give education to all classes of the people. If a particular community is backward, we must see whether the backwardness cannot be remedied by reasonable facilities being afforded. Honourable Members will see that I am not pleading for the extension of industrial and technical education amongst a backward people in the sense that the people there do not value education. People there have advanced in secondary education to a considerable extent and are sufficiently rich to take advantage of the educational facilities that might be afforded to them. Mines, minerals and other manufacturing industries require technical and engineering skill. Public works on a large scale have existed there. I hope I have convinced Honourable Members that if there is any place where there is need for imparting technical education in the Presidency it is there. You have in the Northern Circars 57 out of 63 rice mills in the Presidency. You have manganese, mica and graphite mines to a larger extent developed in the north than in the south. The Public Works Department has to spend on major works of irrigation about three-quarters of the total expenditure incurred on irrigation works in the Presidency in the districts of Guntur, Kistna and Godavari. It is because your largest public irrigation works are situated there, that a large number of overseers that are manufactured in the college at Madras find places there. You have first-grade colleges and you have a number of secondary schools there. Mathematics is taken by a considerable body of students and we cannot say therefore that mathematics is something foreign to them and that they cannot take advantage of special facilities offered to them. We cannot say that secondary schools are non-existent and education is very backward and therefore it is absolutely useless to start schools in that locality. We cannot say that men that are trained there will be found unnecessary for the public works, municipalities, local boards, mills and other factories which exist there. We cannot also say that it is only in the past that people have been so unfortunate that for various reasons they have not been able to take advantage of such facilities as might have been offered to them. The proportion from those districts hardly exceeds 8 per cent. in the Engineering College. Your Excellency will see that in the reports on technical education in this Presidency published from time to time it has been found that one main reason why technical education has not advanced in this country is want of trained teachers. Technical education has failed and industrial schools have also failed simply because the teachers that are put in charge of those schools have nothing new to teach. They know only to impart the very same knowledge that has existed among the workmen amongst whom they live. And therefore these schools languished and died. It is said that if technical education is to advance, there should be a large number of trained teachers. Mr. Grigg was of opinion that if a number of examinations should be started, there would be a stimulus and demand created for trained teachers and trained teachers would come somehow. That system has been found working for a long time; and it is admitted on all hands that there must be trained teachers to teach these subjects. When the conference at Ootacamund considered what should be done to develop industrial education in this Presidency, they said that in all high schools manual training should form part of the course. But the fact of the matter was that the students could not be taught manual training, because there have been no teachers to give the training. I am not aware of any great steps having been taken since then. I know that in the budget for 1913 provision has been made to meet that want. For the people living in the Circars the provision of one teacher or a few teachers in the centre of the Presidency, namely, Madras, so many miles away

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from the populous centres of the north would not considerably facilitate the achievement of the objects we all have in view. Therefore, if you want manual training to be imparted to children at schools, if we want technical education to be developed on healthy lines, if you want to find men for the engineering public works, municipal and other purposes in the Circars and the other parts of the Presidency, if you want men for all these purposes, you must get them somehow, and I have already shown that the Engineering College at Madras has not been of late so fitted as to manufacture all the material necessary for the advancement and the healthy development of the Presidency in the matter of technical education and industrial education. I have shown to the House that we stand in a peculiarly unfortunate position, being at considerable distance away from the centre of the Presidency. Honourable Members will remember that in the Circars it is felt that, as the Presidency is situated, the best site for a central institution which could be selected by the Government happens to be away from them. I cannot complain of the choosing of localities in the past. Certainly, I cannot say that the Government can find a central institution suited to every locality. The best place fitted for the imparting of education must be chosen. Therefore I do not quarrel with the selection of the site nor with the selection of Madras as the site for imparting instruction in the higher branches of civil and mechanical engineering. But I do plead that an engineering school for the development of industrial and technical education and of the knowledge of civil and mechanical engineering in the lower branches is absolutely needed in the various parts of the Presidency, not only in the Northern Circars, but in the south, west and the central districts, and as many schools as possible should be started. Whatever may be the policy of the Government with regard to the starting of a larger number of schools, I hope I have made out a case that one should be started at Dowlaihwaram or at another convenient centre. I have chosen Dowlaihwaram advisedly because it is the head-quarters of the Godavari delta; there is a large workshop; there is also a large railway workshop close by and it forms the head-quarters of the Railway department to a large extent. You have facilities there for imparting knowledge of irrigation and in railway work such as that of fitters and joiners. One difficulty that was felt in the past was that the students trained in the Engineering College were not sufficiently practical. That was the defect noticed by the various Commissions in the past. The Government have no doubt tried to rectify that by making practical education a part of the course there and Madras offers facilities to a certain extent. I do humbly submit that neither Madras nor its surroundings afford such facilities for the imparting of education in irrigation as the Northern Circars do. It is there that the men trained in Madras have to work and it is these districts that they have to deal with chiefly. Therefore I think it necessary that facilities should be afforded to the people of these districts for developing these districts. I am sure that gentlemen from all parts of the Presidency would go there for the reason that it is the head-quarters of the deltas of the Kistna and the Godavari and first-hand knowledge of irrigation and irrigation works can be had in those districts.

"One word more and I have done. It has been noticed that there are two defects in imparting education in civil engineering and technical training, one is, as I have pointed out already, that more attention is being paid to theoretical than to practical knowledge and the other is the complete isolation of the principal institution of engineering in the Presidency. That is to say the main difficulty is due to want of elementary and secondary schools of a character which will lead up to the College course. At present the college gives only theoretical instruction in engineering. There are no schools affiliated to the Engineering College. I think that want may be supplied by starting one institution at Trichinopoly, one in Calicut in Malabar, one in the northern districts and one possibly in the central districts. These schools would lead up to a course of education on the scale given in the College of Engineering. That will be a more perfect system than that obtaining at the present moment. We have money to a certain extent, at any rate much more than in the past. We cannot therefore plead want of funds as we did in the past. I feel, therefore, that in the interests of the development of technical education, the Government will see their way to accept this resolution of mine. I need not tell the Council what is being done

(Rao Bahadur Narasimheswara Sarma; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

in European countries in the way of developing technical and industrial education. This is not the place for the discussion of that subject. We all know that almost every district in Germany and the United States has an engineering school, if not an engineering college. We are not so circumstanced as to be able to ask for such a thing at the present moment. Time will come for that. Surely we cannot satisfy the whole wants of the Presidency by one single institution in Madras which is so far away from the vital centres of population in various parts of the Presidency. Tinnevely is 400 miles away from Madras and Ganjam is 600 miles away. So long as the Government wishes to see the Presidency entire, so long as they wish to convince the people that the Presidency is not too large for administrative purposes, so long as they want to convince the people that although the distances are so wide and the districts are so far apart, still the central Government can have its attention distributed evenly over the requirements of all parts of the Presidency and can make the people feel contented by meeting the requirements of those various parts; and so long as the Government and the Council want the Presidency to be integral, I submit that the extension of education must go on, especially in engineering, on all lines by the establishment of an engineering school not merely in the Northern Circars but also in the southern districts, in the western districts and in the central districts. A better case has been made out for one in the Northern districts of Godavari or Vizagapatam or Kistna than for one in any other place and I hope the Government and the Council will see their way to accept my resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"Before the Government expresses its views on this subject, I should like to supplement the reasons given by my Honourable friend for having a school at Dowlaihwaram. Honourable Members of Government who were present when a resolution on this subject was brought forward by me with reference to the Engineering College, will remember that in that resolution I asked that the college department should be separated from the school department and that the school department should be located, one in the north and one in the south. That was also the view taken by Mr. Alfred Chatterton who had written a minute upon this matter. His view was that so long as we have a college presided over by a European Principal who has his attention directed to the immediate requirements of the engineer classes and the upper subordinate classes, he could not be expected to supervise the school as efficiently as one could wish. Therefore a suggestion was made by Mr. Chatterton that the College should be bifurcated, that the college department alone should be located in Madras and two engineering schools should be established, one in the north and the other in the south. I pressed that matter upon the attention of the Government, and I think it is one of those points that the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson promised to look into in answering my resolution. Apart from the question of the political necessity of satisfying the Andhra people, with which I do not think that this Council is in sympathy and many of us are certainly not in sympathy with it, there is absolute necessity that this point about schools should be gone into, so that there might be a school for the lower subordinates in the north and another down in the south. The reason for establishing a school at Dowlaihwaram is that a large number of people go there for the workshop, and if you have a school there, you may probably arrange for night classes for the uneducated people who go to the workshop during the day so that they may be able to learn in those night schools something of the real scientific way of doing things. If that is done, it will be of great use to the working people of this country. Similarly if you have a school at Trichinopoly or at Negapatam where there are workshops with a large number of workmen who resort to the workshops during the day, they will be able to learn something useful in the night school which may be established in that connection. That is the main reason which induces me to support the resolution which has been brought forward by my Honourable friend, viz., that if you find material in those parts and you find it necessary to bifurcate the College in Madras and if you want a proper place to locate the schools, you cannot think of a better place than Dowlaihwaram where there is already a large Public Works Department workshop and where there are a large number of people working in those workshops. For that reason I am anxious

(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar ; Mr. Davidson.)

that my Honourable friend's resolution should be sympathetically viewed by the Government. I think it ought to be the endeavour, as my Honourable friend pointed out, of the Government to give the people as much technical education as possible. I find that in the latest resolution issued by the Government of India a great deal of stress is laid by the Government upon the importance of technical education. If technical education is to be really given, you cannot do it by having only one school in Madras. That has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasinhawara Sarma. As rightly pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, you must have a number of schools; and by preference they should be opened one in the north and one in the south. Therefore, I heartily support the resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. Kunhiraman Nayanar tells me aside that there should be one school in Malabar. I have no hesitation in saying that they should have a school there; but there is no reason why there should not be a school in the north. After establishing a school at Dowlaishwaram I want another at Trichinopoly and the Hon'ble Mr. Nayanar's school should come after that."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Your Excellency, before I give the answer which I have been instructed by the Government to give, there are one or two points to which I should like to draw attention. I may say that the Government have not been altogether sleeping over the matter of establishing institutions elsewhere for instruction at least in elementary mechanical engineering. They have been paying particular attention to the establishment of a Technical Institute at Madura, one section of which will be specially taken up with mechanical engineering; and that will provide, we hope, for the initial needs of the southern districts. In the north the Circars are not so destitute in that respect as the Honourable mover would have us understand. The policy of the Government in the past two or three years has taken the form of giving assistance to a private institution which I understand has been doing very good work there. I refer to Saint Aloysius' Industrial School at Vizagapatam. Very favourable terms of assistance have been given to that institution, though, I daresay, they have not yet materialized, because all preliminary difficulties in regard to the working out of the precise agreement and the conditions upon which special aid is given have not yet been got over. There has been some provision both in the north and in the south as Honourable Members will see.

"The Honourable mover referred again to the matter of manual training. That is another subject which has been specially before the notice of the Government. It is not long since that the Director of Public Instruction submitted special proposals on the subject; and though his actual letter is not before the public, the Government Order thereon was laid on the table—G.O. No. 845, Educational, dated 20th September 1912. If my recollection does not fail me, we have actually applied for the nomination of two manual training experts. That may seem a small number for the needs of the whole Presidency; but the idea is that these two experts will train up others. They will be highly-paid men, who will bring into being a large number of subordinate instructors, who will in turn spread manual training throughout the Presidency in special connection with training schools. That brings me directly—there is no need to go by a circuitous route—to my goal, which is to say that the question of establishing a Government school at Dowlaishwaram has actually come under the consideration of Government. Partly on account of a suggestion made independently of this resolution and indirectly, if not directly, connected with the debate of last year to which the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar alluded when consideration of the matter was promised, the establishment of a school at Dowlaishwaram has been very recently under the consideration of Government. Sir Murray Hammick said a year ago that the scheme was in the air and it may now be said that it has been in the air for a whole year; but in this matter we must move slowly and it would be a rash policy to start as many technical schools as possible throughout the Presidency, when we are so ignorant exactly what makes a successful technical school. My conclusion then is that the attitude of the Government towards this resolution is represented in the following terms: they have at the present moment under their consideration a similar suggestion, but whatever may be the outcome of that consideration, they do not consider it necessary now to make any budget provision for a scheme which is as yet only in the air. If the proposal be

(Mr. Davidson ; Rao Bahadur Narasinhawara Sarma.)

generally approved, the elaboration of the details in any case will delay the actual introduction of it for some little time and as any funds required in 1913-14 could without difficulty be provided by re-appropriation there is no need to alter the budget provision. In the light of this statement of the case I hope that I shall again receive an affirmative answer to my enquiry whether the resolution may not be withdrawn."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASINHWARA SARMA:—"I am extremely grateful for the consideration that has been promised. I am glad to hear that the Government would consider the matter at a very early date and that the subject has been engaging their attention for some time past. Though I am convinced that in these matters progress must be slow, yet I may be permitted to hope that it may not be too slow. We are a very patient lot, but I am afraid there is no use making us, even the most patient of human race, impatient. I hope that the Government will be able to mature their proposals at a very early date and that, if not this year, at least next year provision will be made for this purpose. With these words I may be permitted to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH RESOLUTION REGARDING REVISED
FINANCIAL STATEMENT.[SUBJECT.—*Establishment of an Engineering school.*]

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA GARU:—

14. That this Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to increase the provision under 22. EDUCATION—F. Government Schools—special for 1913-1194 by Rs. 15,000 for the establishment of an Engineering school at Dowlaishweram or another convenient centre in the Circars and that the increase be met out of the additional grant made by the Government of India.

First, as regards the merits of the question whether an engineering school should be opened at Dowlaishweram or another convenient centre in the Circars, it is submitted that the previous history of the proposal is as follows. The proposal originated from Mr. Chatterton. In his note on technical education presented at the Educational Conference held at Allahabad in 1911 he stated as follows:—

“ . . . Briefly, my proposals will be to take advantage of the contemplated
Page 58 of the Proceedings of the Allahabad Conference, 1911. “removal of the Engineering College to
“a new site to reconstitute the same,
“converting it into a high class technological institute capable of dealing not only with the immediate but also with the
“prospective needs of the Presidency. I would remove from it all the subordinate
“classes and provide adequate arrangements for the training of mechanical and
“electrical engineers in addition to those now provided for the civil engineers who
“mainly pass into the Public Works Department. . . . For the training of
“subordinates—overseers and mechanical foremen—I would establish two engineering
“schools, one in the north and the other in the south of the Presidency, presided
“over by competent principals in Educational Service. In these schools there
“should be a civil engineering class and a mechanical engineering class. * *
“Besides elementary mathematics and applied mechanics, drawing, workshop
“practice, surveying and elementary practical physics should form important
“features in the curriculum and there should also be a certain amount of instruction
“in English and a vernacular language.” When a copy of Mr. Chatterton's note
Page 10 of D.O. No. 282-1, Educational, dated 3rd April 1911. was submitted by him to Government
for information the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick noted as below:—

“ . . . I have long held that we should make the new engineering college
“a college for high technical education and open two schools for engineering of
“the lower grade, one at Madura and one at Bezwada. I agree very much with what
“Mr. Chatterton says on this point.”

Later on the attention of Government was again drawn to Mr. Chatterton's
Question No. 69 and its answer at pages 7 and 8 of G.O. No. 213, Educational, dated 5th March 1912. suggestions for the reorganization of the
engineering college by an interpellation
at the meeting of the Legislative Council
of the 14th February 1912. The question
was then discussed as to what attitude
should be taken by Government in regard
to Mr. Chatterton's note. In answer to
the interpellation the Government
generally stated that they had been
contemplating the development of the College of Engineering. The Hon'ble Mr.

Pages 4 to 7 of G.O. No. 213, Educational,
dated 5th March 1912.

Ibid.

Seshagiri Aiyar by a supplementary question enquired whether the Government considered the proposal of Mr. Chatterton to bifurcate the college. The Hon'ble Page 8 of G.O. No. 213, Educational dated 5th March 1912. Sir Murray Hammick replied that the Government had not gone further than considering the question of providing new buildings for the Engineering College, that the proposals for having subordinate schools elsewhere were in the air and that nothing had been formally decided.

2. The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar again casually reverted to this question in connection with the resolution for the appointment of a commission to enquire and report on the reorganization of the College of Engineering which he moved at the meeting of the Legislative Council of the 3rd April 1912. A report was called for from the Director on the points raised at the debate on the resolution which the Government undertook to consider. In connection with the file dealing with this report the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has noted as follows:—

" . . . I should like to see an engineering school established at Dowles-
waram or somewhere else in the Telugu country, as well as at Madura in the
Tamil country."

This file has been marked for further circulation.

3. The Engineering school referred to in the resolution now under issue is apparently of the kind contemplated by Mr. Chatterton. It may be pointed out that the Madura Technical Institute, as reorganized according to the latest order, will provide for a mechanical engineering class of the elementary grade. The St. Aloysius' Industrial school at Vizagapatam which the Government have undertaken to subsidize specially will provide for teaching mechanical engineering in addition to other subjects relating to industry. But these schools cannot be substituted for Engineering schools. The whole question will come up under closer examination shortly with reference to the Honourable Member's remarks noted above.

4. As regards the provision of funds it is submitted that as noted in connection with similar resolutions the Government cannot at present anticipate what the Government of India's intentions are in regard to the manner in which the new Imperial grant is to be utilized. It is probable that it may contain some provision for industrial and technical schools and the diversion for the Engineering school of such a provision, if made, may be justified. But until the Government of India's orders are received, it will be premature to consider any question of ear-marking the grant for the Engineering school.

C. RAMANUJA CHARI—9-3-13.

Government should, it is submitted, say that until the instructions promised by the Government of India have been received, it is impossible to say whether or not any portion of the Imperial grant could be utilized on this object.

They have at the present moment under their consideration a similar suggestion, but whatever may be the outcome of that consideration they do not think it necessary now to make any budget provision for a scheme which is as yet only in the air. If the proposal were generally approved, the elaboration of details would in any case delay actual introduction for a considerable period of time and any funds required in 1913-14 could probably be provided later on without difficulty by re-appropriation.

L. DAVIDSON—9-3-13.

[L. & M.]
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14.

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