

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1913.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 626, 4th July 1913.

Manual training.

Replying to the letter from the Government of India regarding the recruitment of two instructors in — for the Madras Presidency.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP, C.I.E., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

Dated—Simla, the 18th April 1913.

No.—724.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 845-A, dated the 20th September 1912, regarding the proposal to recruit two instructors in manual training for the Madras Presidency.

2. The scheme is one with which the Government of India are in sympathy. They are prepared to commend the scheme to the Secretary of State.

3. The question of leave rules however presents a difficulty. The principles adopted by the Government of India in admitting officers to the European Service Leave Rules are the following :—

- (i) European qualifications must be essential for the post.
- (ii) The duties must be important and responsible.
- (iii) The pay of the appointment should not be less than Rs. 800 a month.

In the present case the pay will be considerably less than Rs. 800 a month. The Government of India, therefore, regret their inability to admit these officers to the European Service Leave Rules. They will, under article 202 (a) (1) (i) for leave under the Indian Service Leave Rules, be eligible for the more favourable conditions therein set forth. But the Government of India are prepared to recommend the concession suggested as regards travelling allowance.

4. It is proposed that the cost of the scheme may be partially met from the reserve of 4.25 lakhs which was kept in hand at the time of the general distribution of the grant of 50 lakhs for popular education. The distribution of the balance alluded to has already been made and the Madras Government have received an assignment of Rs. 25,000 per annum. It is not however considered that any portion of this sum could properly be allotted to a scheme which has as its object the improvement of secondary schools. The Government of India would accordingly prefer to trust to provincial resources and to the further Imperial grants that have recently been made.

5. Finally, I am to say that the Government of India would be glad to receive more precise information regarding the nature of manual training contemplated. The Board of Education have recently requested that full particulars be provided in all cases where their aid is enlisted to select teachers for India. It would be useful to know in the present case whether an expert in the Swedish or in the Russian system is required. And it would be well if the curriculum could be described with some detail.

6. I am to ask that with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council the Government of India may be favoured with the views of the Government of Madras upon these points before the Secretary of State is addressed upon subject.

Order—No. 626, Educational, dated 4th July 1913.

The Government of India will be addressed.

(True Extract.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 627.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. W. FRANCIS, 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 4th July 1913.

SIR,

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 724, dated 18th April 1913, regarding the recruitment of two instructors in manual training for the Madras Presidency.

2. In paragraph 3 thereof the Government of India regret their inability to admit these officers to the European Service Leave Rules as they will draw less than Rs. 800 a month. This, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, will greatly restrict applications for the posts as permanencies and perhaps render it necessary to recruit officers only for the period of five years for which it is proposed (paragraph 2 of Mr. Davidson's letter of 20th September 1912) to try the scheme in the first instance, since such officers would not be so much affected by the deprivation of this privilege.

3. In paragraph 4 of your letter it is suggested that as the instructors will work in secondary schools the cost of the scheme cannot properly be debited to the reserve of 4.25 lakhs referred to in your letter No. 378, dated 13th February 1912. I am to say that the charges will accordingly be met from the recurring grant of 6.80 lakhs for education recently made by the Government of India to this Presidency.

4. In paragraph 5 of your letter it is asked that more precise information may be furnished regarding the nature of the manual training contemplated; whether a Swedish or Russian expert is desired; and what would be the curriculum. In reply, I am to say that both the instructors should preferably be experts in the Swedish system, which is believed to be the basis of most of the manual training taught in England, and that they should be competent from the point of view of English or Scotch secondary or higher elementary schools. The curriculum, it is thought, can best be drawn up with the help of the instructors after their arrival in Madras.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. Nos. 626-27, EDUCATIONAL.
DATED 4TH JULY 1913.

[SUBJECT.—*Recruitment of two instructors in manual training
for the Madras Presidency.*]

From the Government of India, dated 18th April 1913, No. 724.

Please see the notes, orders, and letter with G.O. No. 845, Educational, dated 20th September 1912, and the present communication from the Government of India. The Director of Public Instruction may be consulted with reference to the points mentioned in paragraphs 3 to 5.

B. GOPALACHARI—10-5-13.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—11-5-13.

Please.

L. DAVIDSON—12-5-13.

To the Director of Public Instruction

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

One reason for asking for these instructors is that we have no one at present to advise on matters of manual training. I have never before heard of the Russian system and have been quite unable to get any information about it. I believe the Swedish system or Sloyd is the basis of most manual training done in English schools. As regards curriculum beyond that we have in mind wood work as a beginning, perhaps preceded by some card board work we have made no attempt to draw up one. We want the instructors to advise us. It is to be hoped that whether they work on a Swedish or on a Russian basis they will evolve a course of training suited to Madras conditions. What we want is men who are competent manual training instructors from the point of view of English or Scotch secondary or higher elementary schools. It would probably be of advantage that they should both profess the same manual training faith whether Russian or Swedish. Since we do know something about the latter perhaps it had better be specified.

J. H. STONE—4-6-13.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Government of India's letter may now be considered in detail.

2. *Paragraph 3.*—The Government of India regret their inability to admit the two manual training instructors to the European service leave rules on the ground that their pay will be considerably less than Rs. 800 a month. The suggestion to apply European service

Page 12 of notes with G.O. No. 845, dated 20th September 1912.

rules was adopted at the instance of Financial. In the case of Port Officers whose pay is also less than Rs. 800, the Government of India raised similar objections, but this Government appealed to the Secretary of State against the decision of that Government as the case was special.

It does not appear that the orders of the Secretary of State have been received in that case. It is for consideration whether the decision of the Government of India in the present case may be accepted especially in view of the fact that the manual training instructors are to be engaged only for five years at present.

An argument against appealing to the Secretary of State is that it will hang up the whole matter for six months at least.

W. FRANCIS—13-6-13.

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

3. Paragraph 4.—This Government

Paragraph 5 of letter No. 845-A, dated 20th September 1912.

They point out that out of that reserve this Government have received their share, viz., Rs. 25,000, that no portion of this sum could properly be allotted to a scheme which has for its object the improvement of secondary schools, and suggest that the

*Vide G.O. No. 264, Educational, dated 27th March 1913.

Vide page 9 of notes with G.O. No. 845, Educational, dated 20th September 1912.

It may be mentioned that the Rs. 25,000

Vide G.O. No. 1075, Educational, dated 6th December 1912.

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

not also be met from the original 8 lakhs grant. As suggested by the Government of India the cost will have therefore to be met from the Imperial grant recently given the cost of entertainment of the instructor intended for the Teachers' College being met from the allotment of the grant for secondary education, and that of the other intended for European schools being debited to European Education.

4. Paragraph 5.—As advised by Mr. Stone the Government of India may be

We might also quote Mr. Stone's remark that we want "men who are competent manual training instructors from the point of view of English or Scotch higher elementary and secondary schools;" it would give the Secretary of State some sort of lead.

W. FRANCIS.

Vide Dr. Bourne's letter at foot of page 5 of G.O. No. 845, Educational, dated 20th September 1912.

5. Financial may be consulted with reference to paragraphs 2 and 3 *supra*.

B. GOPALACHARI—12-6-13.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—12-6-13.

Yes: attached is a statement of the chief differences between the two sets of leave rules. The chief hardship in the Indian rules is that an officer has to serve ten years before he gets any furlough at all; then gets only one year; and then has to serve another eight years before he gets another year. Though these things won't

affect the instructors if they only come for five years, they will seriously deter recruiting for any longer period. But it is perhaps useless to argue the point further with India, and better to try for five-year men only.

W. FRANCIS—14-6-13.

To the Financial Department.

ENCLOSURE.

Important differences between

European Service Leave Rules.

Indian Service Leave Rules.

Maximum amount of long leave is six years— Maximum amount is five years [three years under article 336, medical leave + two years under article 338, furlough].

Furlough earned is one-fourth of active service—article 302. No such rule.

Furlough on medical certificate.

- (1) To an officer with less than three years' continuous service—
 - (a) if furlough due exceeds a year—to the extent due, not exceeding two years;
 - (b) if furlough due does not exceed a year—for not more than one year.
- (2) For three years' continuous service—
 - (a) furlough for not more than two years.
 - (b) can be extended to three years.

No restriction as to service for leave on medical certificate. Three years in all not more than two years at a time—No officer can have leave on medical certificate out of India more than twice.

Furlough without medical certificate.

After eight years' active service— Not more than two years' furlough. [308 (b) and 313].
Interval of eighteen months is sufficient between two furloughs. [308 (b) (iii)].
After ten years' service—one year and after further eight years' service another year. [Article 338].
Eight years' interval is necessary. [Article 338].

Special leave on private affairs.

Special leave may be granted at any time. [Article 316].
Can be granted only after 6 years' service, without furlough. [Article 337].

Leave allowances.

Ordinary furlough.

Half average salary.

[314 (c)].

* Subject to.

Half average salary.

[340 (b)].

	† Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.
When paid in England.	£ 200 a year or $\frac{2}{3}$ of salary last drawn whichever is less.	£ 800 a year	£ 200 a year	£ 600 a year.
[Article 320] ..		[Article 314 (c) (i)].		[Article 341 (c) (ii)].
When paid in India.	Rs. 166½ a month or $\frac{2}{3}$ of salary last drawn (whichever is less).	Rs. 666½ a month	Rs. 666½ a month	Rs. 666½ in the case of Provincial Civil Service with listed posts and Rs. 500 for others.
[Article 320] ..		[Article 314 (c) (ii)].		
[Allowances should not exceed his actual salary].				

* Other than Indian Civil Service.

† Only in case of leave on ill-health though not on medical certificate.

Other than ordinary furlough.

[Article 315].

When paid in England—£480 a year.
When paid in India—Rs. 400 or one-quarter
of average salary whichever is less.

When on account of ill-health, quarter
average salary will be subject
to a minimum.

1b.

When paid in }... £100 a year or $37\frac{1}{2}$
England. } per cent. of salary
whichever is less.

When paid in }... Rs. 83½ a month or
India. } $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. which-
ever is less.

[Articles 315 }
(ii) and 320.] }

U. RAMANUJACHARI—14-6-13.

To the Financial Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

In this Government's letter to the Government of India, No 845-A., Educational, dated the 20th September 1912 regarding the recruitment of two manual training instructors (Rs. 400—20—500) the following requests were made:—

- (1) These instructors should be treated as officers of the first-class for purposes of travelling allowance.
- (2) They should be admitted to the privileges of European service leave rules.
- (3) Of the total cost, viz., Rs. 16,000 per annum, one-half might be met from imperial revenues.

2. Item (1).—The Government of India are prepared to recommend this concession.

3. Item (2).—The Government of India regret their inability to admit the two officers to European service leave rules, as the pay is considerably less than Rs. 800 a month. The Educational Department consider it useless to argue the point further with the Government of India and propose to take men on a five years' contract whom the denial of the concession of European service leave rules will not affect. Submitted that the proposal of the Educational Department may be accepted.

4. Item (3).—The Government of India consider that the charge should be met from Provincial funds and from further Imperial (recurring) grants which have been recently given. It is accordingly proposed by the Educational Department that the cost of the instructor intended for the Saidapet Teachers' College should be met

from the recurring Imperial grant given from 1913-14 of 1.35 lakhs for secondary education and that the cost of the instructor for European schools should be met from the recurring Imperial grant of 57 lakh for European education given from 1913-14.

The proposal may be accepted.

V. GOPALAKRISHNA AIYAR—26-6-13.

C. REILLY—26-6-13.

A. G. CARDEW—27-6-13.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Draft.

W. FRANCIS—30-6-13.

A draft letter to India is submitted for approval.

B. GOPALACHARI—1-7-13.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—1-7-13.

Please clean copy.

W. FRANCIS—2-7-13.

Typed copy of the draft is submitted.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—2-7-13.

Issue.

W. FRANCIS—3-7-13.

[G.O. Nos. 626-27, Educational, dated 4th July 1913.]

7

READ AGAIN G.O. No., dated 191

” ” ” ” ” ” 191

C. No. 1372, From the Govt of India, No. 724, dated 18-4-1913

[illegible][illegible]

ORDER.

Press

No. 626 Sol, dated 4-7-1913

The Govt. of India will
be addressed.

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Letter

Letter No. 627 Sol dated 4-7-13

To

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

Sir,

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 724 dated 18th April 1913 regarding the recruitment of two instructors in manual -- training for the Madras Presidency.

2. In paragraph 3 the Government of India regret their inability to admit these officers to the European Service Leave Rules as they will draw less than Rs. 800 a month. This, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, will ^{fully} greatly -- ^{as permanent} restrict applications for the posts and ^{recruit} perhaps render it necessary to ^{employ} officers on short term agreements who would not be so much affected by the deprivation of this privilege.

3. In paragraph 4 of your letter it is suggested that as the instructors will work in secondary schools the cost of the scheme cannot properly be debited to the reserve of 4.25 lakhs referred to in your Letter No. 378 dated 13th February 1912. I am to say that ^{the charge} it will accordingly be met from the recurring grant of 6.80 lakhs for Education recently made by the Government

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Davidson's letter of 20th Sept.
1912) to try the scheme in
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-2-
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I have etc.

11/17

Please see last page
of the notes for the
of the for the first

4/1/13
Recd
Dated 11/17/13

12/10/13
J. J. J. J. J.
12/10/13

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

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