

50 (1913) Department.

MINI SERIES.

G.O., No. 1204 50

DATED 18-12-13

[Despatch Abstract.]

Regulative Council

Recording notes connected with  
the resolution moved at the  
meeting of Nov 18 13 regarding the  
starting of five more technical schools  
at suitable centres on lines similar to  
those of the Govt Technical Institute at  
Medan.



C.3157 Ed

21.10.13

Hon. Mr. T.V. Seshagiri Ayyar.

Resolution on matters of general public interest.

~~XX~~ ~~XXVIII~~ <sup>5</sup> That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that at least five more technical schools be started at suitable centres on lines similar to those of the Government Technical Institute at Madura.

To the Educational Department.

Copy to other Departments of the Secretariat  
for information.

Leg. U.O. No. 2579-1 dated 21<sup>st</sup> October 1913.



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Please see G.O.No.647, Educational, dated 18th July 1912, and G.O.No.725, Educational, dated 8th August 1913, as to the lines on which the Madura Technical Institute is to be reorganized. It is to provide for technical classes in weaving and dyeing, industrial classes for weavers, carpenters and blacksmiths and mechanical engineering class of the elementary grade for intelligent artisans. In the technical classes fees will be charged but in the industrial classes stipends will be granted to pupils who will be provided with rent free accommodation. The question of providing them with board ~~WA~~ is under consideration. The initial cost of the reorganization of the institute is estimated at Rs 3,09,000 and the recurring charges at Rs 50,000 per annum in the beginning and Rs 74,000 ultimately.

2. The Additional Member apparently means that the five new technical schools which he suggests should be of the same standard as the Madura institute and provide instruction in weaving, dyeing and mechanical engineering. In the first instance, the cost of the proposal is high and in the second place in view of the decisions already arrived at by Government the immediate opening of the schools would seem to be premature.



330 64 22 2012  
Jan 20 p 428 - 212  
with G.O. no. 1479 Rev  
6.5.10

Resolves 33 on page 217 of  
the Papers relating to the Conference.

Pages 3+4 of the notes  
with G.O. no. 1479 Rev  
6.5.10

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WEAVING. Taking weaving first, it  
will be observed that the Industrial Con-  
ference held at Ootacamund in 1908 recom-  
mended that six weaving institutions  
should be established at Vizagapatam,  
Masulipatam, Jammalamadugu, Conjeevaram,  
Coimbatore and Madura. Mr. Chatterton, who  
was requested to submit proposals for  
giving effect to this recommendation, con-  
sidered that six weaving schools were not  
required and that one high class school  
teaching the technics of weaving would more  
than meet the needs of the Presidency. He  
accordingly proposed that a single weaving  
school should be established at Madura,  
where it had already been proposed to open  
a dyeing school and that the remaining  
five institutions should be mere fac-  
tories like the late Salem weaving factory.  
He further stated that if the Madura  
weaving school proved a success, one of  
the factories might later on be raised to  
the same standard so as to provide similar  
facilities for the northern half of the  
Presidency. On the Government approving  
of these suggestions, proposals were at  
first submitted for the establishment of  
separate weaving school at Madura, which  
were however subsequently embodied in  
larger proposals for the reorganization  
the Madura Technical Institute approved  
in G.O.No.647, Educational, dated 13th  
July 1912, and G.O.No.725, Educational

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dated 8th August 1913. As ~~regarding~~ re-  
gards weaving factories, proposals were  
made for opening two factories, one at  
Jammalamadugu and the other at Conjeevaram.  
The proposal relating to the former place  
was dropped owing mainly to the fact that  
it was an out of the way place and  
inaccessible in <sup>the</sup> rainy season, while that  
relating to the latter was abandoned in  
view of the orders of the Secretary of  
State debaring the establishment of  
Government factories. In this matter  
further regular schools will be premature.  
Much is being done in the way of ordinary  
instruction by the peripatetic instruc-  
tion party which is demonstrating the  
advantages of improved machinery in  
weaving.

3. DYEING. As regards dyeing the  
Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund  
in 1908 recommended that a dyeing expert  
should be engaged to report on the state  
of the dyeing industry throughout the  
Presidency and that after his report was  
received he should be employed in carrying  
out such of his suggestions as appeared  
feasible and that in particular he should  
be instructed to consider the question of  
establishing one or more trade dyeing  
schools on the lines of the Leeds and  
Bradford Colleges. The dyeing expert  
engaged by Government, after conducting the  
preliminary enquiries, has been permitted to

G.O. no. 2682 Rev 0  
30-9-09

G.O. no. 3355 Rev on page 2 of  
17-10-10

G.O. no. 3966 Rev N  
14-12-10

G.O. no. 1982d y  
4-3-13.

Resolv 39 on page 218 of  
the Papers relating to the Conference



open a small class in Madura, the other centre of the industry next to Madras in which it is run on <sup>the</sup> ~~active~~ lines and stand in need of expert advice. Eventually a dyeing class is to be attached to the Technical Institute at the place. - G.O. No. 725, Educational, dated 8th August 1909. The possibility of <sup>the</sup> success of a school in dyeing has yet to be established. The matter is at present in an experimental stage and it is yet too soon to open additional dyeing classes or schools in other parts of the Presidency.

4. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING. The question of providing increased facilities for the training of mechanics, mechanical foremen and fitters has been engaging the attention of Government for a long time. Please see G.O. No. 3072 Revenue, dated 12 November 1909. The policy has all along been to develop aided institutions to meet the needs in this respect. In the order above referred to the Government accepted the proposal to utilize the Chengalvarai Naicker's Institute at Vepery for the training of mechanical foremen and other (deferring the question of providing facilities for the training of such men in the College of Engineering to the time when the College is removed to its new building at Guindy) and enquired whether similar facilities could not be made in the Agricultural College at Coimbatore.



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S.O. 763.  
23.12.10 VI

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S.O. 113.82  
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G.O.No.3459 Revenue, dated 1st November 1910, the Government decided that it was undesirable to do so, but accepted the suggestion of the Director of Industries to develop the St. Joseph's Industrial School at Coimbatore with Government aid and to assist the Basel Mission to establish an industrial school at Calicut. The Government also decided to enlarge and develop the St. Aloysius' Industrial School at Vizagapatam for the same purpose (G.O.No.2734 Revenue, dated 18th August 1910) and arranged to acquire land for the enlargement of the school and sanctioned a grant for the provision of additional machinery - G.O.No.728, Educational, dated 9th August 1912. But it is now reported that the arrangement made with the latter for the development of the school has fallen through; and the Superintendent of Industrial Education has been asked to report fully the circumstances under which it has happened - G.O.No.795, Educational, dated 26th August 1913. The proposals in regard to the St. Joseph's Industrial School at Coimbatore and the new Basel Mission School at Calicut were lying over pending the settlement of a definite policy in regard to industrial education. The Government have however recently sanctioned a large grant to the Coimbatore school for its equipment - G.O.No.873, Educational, dated



dated 20th September 1913. The Government also contemplate the opening of an industrial school at Tanjore through ~~the~~ the Salesian Mission there and have directed the acquisition of the necessary lands for the purpose - G.O.No.740, Educational, dated 12th August 1913. With the aid of Imperial grants the Government have been subsidizing several of the minor aided institutions to improve their equipment so as to adequately meet the demand for training in the various other industries such as carpentry etc.

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G.O. no. 631 Ed  
5.7.13

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31.10.13 31.10.13

Box No. 40  
1.11.13.



H.E. The Governor.

The Resolution attempts to force the pace in a matter in which a definite policy has still to be laid down. It may be opposed & continued by Sir A. Bourne. AP/11

Yr. But I shd. like to know Sir

A. Bourne's views.

P.

1.11.13.

Edl: w/o. 3157-1  
3.11.13

Sir A. Bourne, no.

AP/11

AP/11



Discussed with His Excellency (who)  
understand approves of the course  
proposed. Please let me have printed copies  
of the note. ASD 5.11.13



NOTES CONNECTED WITH RESOLUTION ON MATTERS OF  
GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

[SUBJECT.—Resolution which the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar proposes to move at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 11th November 1913 regarding the technical schools.]

XXVII. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that at least five more technical schools be started at suitable centres on lines similar to those of the Government Technical Institute at Madura.

Please see G.O. No. 647, Educational, dated 18th July 1912, and G.O. No. 725, Educational, dated 8th August 1913, as to the lines on which the Madura Technical Institute is to be organized. It is to provide for technical classes in weaving and dyeing, industrial classes for weavers, carpenters and blacksmiths and mechanical engineering class of the elementary grade for intelligent artisans. In the technical classes fees will be charged, but in the industrial classes stipends will be granted to pupils who will be provided with rent-free accommodation. The question of providing them with board is under consideration. The initial cost of the reorganization of the institute is estimated at Rs. 3,09,000 and the recurring charges at Rs. 50,000 per annum in the beginning and Rs. 74,000 ultimately.

2. The Additional Member apparently means that the five new technical schools

Not necessarily.

P[ENTLAND].

which he suggests should be of the same standard as the Madura institute and provide instruction in weaving, dyeing and mechanical engineering. In the first instance, the cost of the proposal is high and in the second place in view of the decisions already arrived at by Government the immediate opening of the schools would seem to be premature.

Weaving.—Taking weaving first, it will be observed that the Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund in 1908 recommended that six weaving institutions should be established at Vizagapatam, Masulipatam, Jammalamadugu, Conjeeveram, Coimbatore and Madura. Mr. Chatterton, who was requested to submit proposals for giving effect to this recommendation, considered that six weaving schools were not required and that one high class school teaching the technics of weaving would more than

Resolution 33 on page 217 of the papers relating to the Conference.

Pages 3 and 4 of the notes with G.O. No. 1479, Revenue, dated 6th May 1910.

meet the needs of the Presidency. He accordingly proposed that a single weaving school should be established at Madura where it had already been proposed to open a dyeing school, and that the remaining five institutions should be mere factories like the late Salem weaving factory. He further stated that if the Madura weaving school proved a success, one of the factories might later on be raised to the same standard so as to provide similar facilities for the northern half of the Presidency. On the Government approving of these suggestions, proposals were at first submitted for the establishment of a separate weaving school at Madura, which were however subsequently embodied in the larger proposals for the reorganization of the Madura Technical Institute approved in G.O. No. 647, Educational, dated 18th July 1912, and G.O. No. 725, Educational, dated 8th August 1913. As regards weaving



factories, proposals were made for opening two factories, one at Jammalamadugu and the other at Conjeevaram. The proposal relating to the former place was dropped owing mainly to the fact that it was an out of the way place and inaccessible in the rainy season, while that relating to the latter was abandoned in view of the orders of the Secretary of State debar-  
 G.O. No. 2682, Revenue, dated 30th September 1909.  
 G.O. No. 3355, Revenue, dated 17th October 1910, on page 2 of G.O. No. 3966, Revenue, dated 14th December 1910.  
 G.O. No. 198, Educational, dated 4th March 1913.  
 ing the establishment of Government factories. In this matter further regular schools will be premature. Much is being done in the way of ordinary instruction by the peripatetic instruction party which is demonstrating the advantages of improved machinery in weaving.

3. *Dyeing*.—As regards dyeing, the Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund in 1908 recommended that a dyeing expert should be engaged to report on the state of the dyeing industry throughout the Presidency and that after his report was received he should be employed in carrying out such of his suggestions as appeared feasible and that in particular he should be instructed to consider the question of establishing one or more trade dyeing schools on the lines of the Leeds and Bradford Colleges. The dyeing expert engaged by Government, after conducting the preliminary enquiries, has been permitted to open a small class in Madura, the other centre of the industry next to Madras, in which it is run on Indian lines and stands in need of expert advice. Eventually a dyeing class is to be attached to the Technical Institute at the place—G.O. No. 725, Educational, dated 8th August 1913. The possibility of the success of a school in dyeing has yet to be established. The matter is at present in an experimental stage and it is yet too soon to open additional dyeing classes or schools in other parts of the Presidency.

4. *Mechanical Engineering*.—The question of providing increased facilities for the training of mechanics, mechanical foremen and fitters has been engaging the attention of Government for a long time—please see G.O. No. 3072, Revenue, dated 12th November 1909. The policy has all along been to develop aided institutions to meet the needs in this respect. In the order above referred to the Government accepted the proposal to utilize the Chengalvaraya Naicker's Institute at Vepery for the training of mechanical foremen and others (deferring the question of providing facilities for the training of such men in the College of Engineering to the time when the College is removed to its new buildings at Guindy) and enquired whether similar facilities could not be made in the Agricultural College at Coimbatore. In G.O. No. 5459, Revenue, dated 1st November 1910, the Government decided that it was undesirable to do so, but accepted the suggestion of the Director of Industries to develop the St. Joseph's industrial school at Coimbatore with Government aid and to assist the Basel Mission to establish an industrial school at Calicut. G.O. No. 763, Educational, dated 23rd December 1910.  
 The Government also decided to enlarge and develop the St. Aloysius' industrial school at Vizagapatam for the same purpose (G.O. No. 2734, Revenue, dated 18th August 1910) and arranged to acquire land for the enlargement of the school and sanctioned a grant for the provision of additional machinery—G.O. No. 728, Educational, dated 9th August 1912. But it is now reported that the arrangement made with the latter for the development of the school has fallen through; and the Superintendent of Industrial Education has been asked to report fully the circumstances under which it has happened—G.O. No. 795, Educational, dated 26th August 1913. The proposals in regard to the St. Joseph's industrial school at Coimbatore and the new Basel Mission school at Calicut were lying over pending the settlement of a definite policy in regard to industrial education. The Government have however recently sanctioned a large grant to the Coimbatore school for its equipment—G.O. No. 873, Educational, dated 20th September 1913. The Government also contemplate the opening of an industrial school at Tanjore through the Salesian Mission there and have directed the acquisition of

the necessary lands for the purpose—G.O. No. 740, Educational, dated 12th August 1913. With the aid of imperial grants the Government have been subsidizing several of the minor aided institutions to improve their equipment so as to adequately meet the demand for training in the various other industries such as carpentry, etc.

*His Excellency the Governor—*

The resolution attempts to force the pace in a matter in which a definite policy has still to be laid down. It may be opposed and entrusted to Sir Alfred Bourne.

W. FRANCIS—1-11-13.

Yes, but I should like to know Sir Alfred Bourne's views.

P[ENTLAND]—1-11-13.

*Sir Alfred Bourne u.o.*

W. FRANCIS—3-11-13.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Discussed with His Excellency who, I understand, approves of the course proposed

A. G. BOURNE—5-11-13.



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RESOLUTION XX—TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

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.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 12th day of November 1913.

P R E S E N T :

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 AYYAR, C.S.I., C.I.E.  
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., 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. R. C. C. CARR.  
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. H. E. CLERK.  
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.  
The Hon'ble Mr. S. D. PEARSON.  
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 Mr. W. FRANCIS.  
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.  
The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR.  
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASINHESWARA SARMA Garu.  
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.  
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. NARASIMHA AYYAR.  
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.  
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR Avargal.  
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.  
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.  
The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNHIRAMAN NAYANAR.  
The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB Bahadur.  
The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. SAVAGE.\*  
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER.  
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.  
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI ISMAIL SAIT SAHIB Bahadur.  
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

\* \* \* \* \*

\* Came at about 1-45 P.M.



(Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar.)

## TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, my next resolution runs thus:—

**XX. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that at least five more technical schools be started at suitable centres on lines similar to those of the Government Technical Institute at Madura.**

"I have advisedly used the language employed here in order that there may be no sharp-drawn distinction between industrial schools and technical schools. It is a matter of great difficulty to draw the line between the words 'technical schools' and 'industrial schools'; and for that purpose I have advisedly used the words 'on lines similar to those of the Government Technical Institute at Madura,' because the Technical Institute at Madura partakes partly of the character of a technical institute and partly of the character of an industrial institute. The institutions which I ask Government to establish are to be on the lines of that institute. Your Excellency, in my previous resolution, which I am glad the Government have seen their way to practically accept, I was dealing with the position of the masters, the foremen and the overseers. In this particular resolution, I am asking the Government to take in hand the workmen, because after all upon them the advancement of the country will depend. The workmen in the west—and I think we will have to adopt the same classification here—are divided into three classes, workmen who are concerned with the manufacture of steel and iron, textile fabrics, and chemical trades. These one might compendiously call factory workmen. What is required for these workmen is general industrial training although in the west in the evening classes, technical instruction is also given. So far as these men are concerned, it may be said that there cannot be a very large number of them in this country, and as the trade, in this country, of the class mentioned by me is in its infancy, it may not be necessary to provide any large number of institutions in which these workmen will have to be trained. There is some truth in that view, I admit. But none the less there is some demand for their training, and in the report, to which I made reference in speaking on the last resolution, the report of Col. Atkinson and Mr. Dawson, they point out that the Government should try to turn out good mechanics in their schools. I also find that Mr. Tressler in his report says that there should be a school in Madras for this purpose; and in G.O. No. 795, dated 29th August this year, I find that the Government are inclined to agree with him. If, therefore, a school is opened in Madras where good mechanics can be turned out on the lines suggested by Messrs. Atkinson and Dawson on the recommendation of Mr. Tressler, the training of this class of workmen will be sufficient for the present and there will be no necessity to go any further.

"Then I come to the second class of workmen, workmen who are engaged in wood and stone carving, metal-chasing, enamelling, and in the decorative arts. For these purposes there exists already an institution in Madras, namely, the School of Arts, where instruction of this kind is given; and I am glad to find that the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne in his report says that this will be converted into a school for industrial arts and that a large number of scholarships will be offered for men who seek to enter this institution. So far as this second class of workmen is concerned, if liberal scholarships are offered and if the amplification suggested by the Director of Public Instruction is carried out, there will be no necessity for establishing another school of that kind. Such an industry as this should not be allowed to die out. It is very important in this country where decorative art is utilized in temples. I am glad to find that the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne is inclined to think that if the School of Arts is converted into an industrial school, it will give all this training.

"Then I come to the third class with which my resolution is really concerned. The third class of workmen are those who are using hand tools and are working in carpentry, smithing, brick-laying, tailoring, and so on. It is this class of men that require solid improvement, if the resources of the country are to be developed and if they are to be useful to the country. From an economic and practical point of view, it is their education that is very necessary. In the article by Mr. John Wallace, a high authority, upon the modes of working adopted by Indian workmen, which is printed in the report of the Ootacamund Conference proceedings at page 136, it is

(Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar.)

pointed out that there exist defects to which Indian workmen are subject. He says they want accuracy, they want expedition, they do not know the choice of material and there is slovenliness; and he points out a number of defects in them and he says that it is absolutely necessary that a thorough training should be given to them to make them more accurate and to take away their slovenly habits and make them understand the importance and the use of tools and so on. I do not want to take up the Council's time by reading a large extract, but it is a very instructive paper in which he points out what the defects of the Indian workmen are and how they ought to be remedied by the Government. Now for these purposes there are no schools established by the Government which would remove the defects that I have just mentioned. There is at present one school at Madura to which I have referred. There are schools maintained by Christian missionaries and I may again quote the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne's testimony in regard to their position. He points out that they are unorganised bodies, unendowed, and they do not give a knowledge of the existing industries. They are chiefly confined to needle work and lace-making and they are not such as would conduce really to the giving of sound education to workmen. Therefore, I ask the Government to establish at least five more schools in suitable centres for the purpose of giving the necessary instructions to these workmen.

"My Lord, I find that this is not a matter which is new to the Government at any rate. I find that the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, who I am sorry to find is not here, has taken a large amount of interest in regard to this kind of industrial development and the establishment of industrial schools. He advocated at the Ootacamund Conference that there should be six weaving schools and twelve artisan schools. He pointed out that the country could not prosper unless these schools were established as early as possible and I do not want to go the length to which the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has gone. I will be content with five more institutions in which weaving also will be one of the subjects taught and which will combine instruction both to weavers and artisan classes. That is really the school which you find in Madura and I am glad that the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne saw his way to recommend to the Government that it should be removed from the hands of the district board and taken over by the Government and put entirely in order.

"My Lord, I would only suggest that in these schools which I ask the Government to establish some improvements should be made. I do not want schools of the same kind as the one we have in Madura. In Madura instruction is given in carpentry, smithing, weaving, dyeing and elementary mechanical engineering. I would omit in the new school dyeing altogether, because in the last report submitted to the Government and in the order of the Government, it has been found that it has been very badly taught; and it cannot be expected that in any artisan class like that dyeing can be satisfactorily taught. I would add two more classes, one class in metal-chasing and metal-work and the other in brick-layer's work. As regards metal-work, I find Mr. Chatterton, speaking of it at page 41 of the report of the Ootacamund Conference, says that it is an industry which ought to be very much encouraged by the Government and there is a great opening for men trained in such industries and that if you take the Indian workmen in hand you will be able to turn out of him very good work. Here again I do not want to quote very largely from that report but the matter is fully discussed by Mr. Chatterton. As regards brick-work it is very extensively undertaken by Indians and it is done in a crude form. It is absolutely necessary that some amount of good training should be given to them and therefore I would advocate that by omitting dyeing and including two other classes, a metal-work class and a brick-laying class, the Madura institution can be really improved and will become really a pattern for all other institutions.

"Now my Lord, I have tried to find out how matters stand in other provinces and I find that in the other provinces there are a far larger number of schools than in Madras. There are not as many schools here as you find in Bombay and Calcutta; and therefore it is necessary that you should make some endeavour to make Madras to be abreast of the times and to give to the workman some education which would fit him for the work he has to do.

"Then it may be asked whether I have considered the objections that may be raised to the establishment of these schools. I will deal with some of the objections put forward, mostly put forward at the Ootacamund Conference by persons who are



(Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar.)

certainly well disposed towards this country, but who stated that there are certain difficulties which ought to be met before these institutions could be started. One objection was that the artisan classes are not attracted to this institution because they want to earn even during their young days. Therefore there is no use of establishing a school which would not really attract these people. The answer to that was given by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew who, as I said, has taken real interest in the matter. He said that the way to get over the difficulty was to offer scholarships to the children of the artisans, which would enable them to get as much as they would earn by attending to work. It is necessary to make them more capable and at the same time it is the bounden duty of the Government to see that they are really well equipped in regard to their work. Therefore he suggested that you should offer to them scholarships which would give them as much as, if not more than, what they could earn when they are under training. If that suggestion is adopted this objection can have no force.

"Another objection is that parents do not appreciate the benefits of such schools and there is no use of forcing a school upon the people who do not appreciate these matters. The answer to that was given by Dr. Travers in the same conference. He denies that the Indian parent is unwilling to send his children. He says that the real difficulty consists in the inability of the parents for finding or purchasing good working tools because they are too poor to do it. Therefore he advocated, that just as the Singer's Sewing Machine Company send out agents to go out round the country with a large stock of tools to village parts, as far as possible the Government should also endeavour to supply cheap tools which would enable these men to purchase these tools with which to carry on their work. That is the suggestion made by Dr. Travers and I hope that suggestion will be accepted.

"Another objection was that there were no qualified teachers in this country. That can be no obstacle to starting these schools. You can get enough teachers from England. There are many subjects in which there are no qualified teachers in India and you get them from England. This is a matter in which we can certainly get teachers from England or you can send men from here to England to learn to teach these subjects.

"Then it was stated that these men after learning in these schools would desert these schools, and would not desire to keep up this knowledge at all and were unwilling in after-life to cultivate what had been learnt in the school. For that purpose one answer has been given by Mr. Sircar in his book on Economics; that is, to give as little literary education as possible in these schools. That is to say, give them the most rudimentary education in English. I would supplement what he says by saying, try to give them education purely in the vernacular. That would not put their heads in the air as pointed out by some; and it would make them stick to the profession and the instruction imparted to them would not be lost to the Government or to the men. These are some of the objections that are raised.

"There is one other objection to which I would refer and that is that our countrymen do not like to take to manual labour and that stands a great deal in the way of real useful education being obtained by them. I will come to this point last and there is one other subject to be dealt with and that is as to the cost. I find that this matter again was considered by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew and he supplied the Government with a memorandum in which he pointed out that twelve artisan schools would cost an initial expenditure of Rs. 1.20 lakhs and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1.20 lakhs. He said that six weaving institutions would cost Rs. 30,000 as initial expenditure and Rs. 60,000 as recurring expenditure. In the five schools, in which the weaving industry will be included, you will find the initial expenditure according to the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's calculation will be about Rs. 75,000 and a recurring expenditure of one lakh. My Lord, I find that, last year, there was a provision for industrial education in the budget to the extent of Rs. 1,62,860. Out of this, only Rs. 1,10,265 have been spent. Therefore there is still a balance of Rs. 50,000 left and if you supplement it by another sum of Rs. 50,000 all these schools can be started. I do not know if the Government can, under these circumstances, really say that it would involve them in such a heavy expenditure as would be prohibitive to start these schools.

(Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar; Rao Bahadur Ramachandra Rao; Sir Alfred Bourne.)

"There is only one other subject to be dealt with and that is, the unwillingness of my countrymen to take to manual labour. I am prepared and willing to admit that there is a good deal of truth in that; and I am willing to admit that except the lower strata of society which depend entirely upon manual labour for their sustenance there is a great disinclination on the part of the higher classes to take to manual work. They do not really understand the dignity of labour. Probably they are ashamed of doing some work and unfortunately they have been encouraged by certain persons who consider it religion to feed certain classes of people. I think these men hardly realize that by keeping them back from labour they are really committing a sin and not storing some virtue which would enable them to go to heaven. As a matter of fact, any man who stands in the way of honest labour being done is really a man who is not patriotic. My Lord, I think it would be admitted by all that there has been a good deal of improvement in regard to this. The old ideas are giving way and there is a feeling that we must take to labour, honest labour, if we are to be respected by society and I ask the Government to take advantage of this state of feeling to start these schools.

"It may be said that the starting of the new schools will not bring you any good unless there are industries in the country. We know that this argument will be employed. I hope that, sooner or later, the Government will not only start these schools but also spend capital for the purpose of pioneering industries. That is a matter which is in correspondence between the Government of Madras and the Secretary of State, which, therefore, I cannot at present discuss in this Council. But, my Lord, if the example of Japan and Germany is followed, namely, of starting schools and of starting these industries, I think the Government will find that they are providing an opening to these men which would give them honest employment and they will also find that the country is developed. They will also find that their own exchequer is developed in an easy and healthy way; and last but not least, although I do not want to talk high politics in this Council hall, you will find that what is stated as unrest will be removed and it is possible that the work of administration will be made simpler and easier. For all these reasons I ask the Government to take up the establishment of these schools and see that the workmen are really benefited by them."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar. Some of his statements might lead one to believe that the Government are not anxious in this matter. I should like to assume that they are greatly anxious to develop their policy with reference to industrial and technical education. In answer to one of my questions yesterday your Excellency's Government informed us that an opportunity would, if possible, be taken at some future sitting to make a statement as to the steps that are now being taken in various directions in connection with industrial and technical education. We may therefore take it that the Government are anxious to develop industrial and technical education and I think there should be no difficulty in giving effect to resolution No. 33 of the Ootacamund Conference. As suggested there, there should be six schools started at Vizagapatam, Conjeeveram, Bellary, Masulipatam, Trichinopoly and Madura. I take it that it is as a part of that scheme that two schools have been already started, one in Madura and the other, I think, is proposed to be started in Madras. I think, therefore, as far as the preliminary proposals are concerned there should be no difficulty in starting schools such as those suggested by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar in this resolution. I have nothing more to add except that we are anxious that a beginning should be made as early as possible. If your Excellency's Government can further our wishes by taking this matter on hand as early as possible, we shall all be greatly indebted to the Government."

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE:—"The Honourable mover and the seconder recognize, I think, Sir, that the Government are really anxious to see progress made in the matter of technical education; the Government not only are anxious but they have been anxious in the past. Ever since I have been in this country, there has been a constant endeavour to do something in this line. There are numerous technical schools scattered throughout the Presidency. They are of different grades and different states of efficiency it is true, but there are a number of them and I



(Sir Alfred Bourne; Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar.)

confidently assert that the opportunities afforded there have been taken very little advantage of and that, if boys come forward to these schools to undergo the training offered to them, the state of things will be forwarded very much more than it is now. Just at present there is a sort of fresh move forward and we have had more money to spend on various educational objects, some of which is being devoted to this matter. The school at Madura is being entirely re-organized. That scheme of re-organization will absorb a considerable amount of money; it is estimated that the recurring charges will rise from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 74,000 per annum. The building will cost more than three lakhs of rupees.

"As to weaving—I take the subjects as they stand in my list—after much discussion, it has been decided not to open any more weaving schools. There are various weaving schools which are not taken proper advantage of and the experiment which the Government are now trying is to have peripatetic schools, that is, to carry the instruction home to the weavers in their quarters. It is too early yet to say whether we shall be successful in this effort or not. Special efforts have been made with regard to dyeing; but it has been removed from the ordinary course at the Madura Technical school. Endeavours have been made to start a special school. I must say the prospect there is not very hopeful, because the people will not come forward. Efforts have been made by Mr. Marsden to hold classes for these dyers and he could only get four pupils to come who were in any way qualified to receive the instruction he thought it desirable to give them.

"As to the other subjects the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar was dealing with, namely, the question of carpenters, smiths and workmen of that class, in Madura within the last year or two we have been making further efforts. The Government have considered, I understand, the question of founding other schools of their own and they have rather come to the conclusion that for the present at any rate we had better give money to private agencies. Instead of scattering money on a very large number of these technical schools, we picked out a certain number and are giving them considerable sums of money with which to develop. I may instance the Chengalvaraya Nayak's Technical Institution at Madras, which I believe is fairly successful. We picked out one at Coimbatore to which large grants have quite recently been given, one at Calicut and one at Vizagapatam (where negotiations are not yet by any means complete, though I hope we may make some arrangement with them); and in Tanjore the Government have gone as far as sanctioning the acquisition of a considerable piece of land, the intention being, in this case of Tanjore and in the other cases I have just mentioned, to try and direct the policy of the private manager. I think I may say we definitely wish to see that done. I do not want to give the private manager a free hand as we have done in the past. We think that possibly we may persuade him and induce him to take up the particular line that we think most desirable. That is our present policy: 'We will give you this money, we will give you, perhaps, the building, or we will lend you a building, or we will give or lend you land, if you will carry out our wishes.' For various reasons, I think it is quite possible that that system will succeed much better than a school under actual Government management. We wish to get some of these private managers to have the matter very much at heart; we have to raise enthusiasts as well as paid subordinates and I have great hopes that this Government may do something in the course of the next two or three years to show great progress in this matter. Your Excellency's Government have also under consideration the construction of another school at Madras which has been mentioned by the Honourable mover. That matter will be taken up as soon as Mr. Tressler returns from leave.

"I say then, Sir, that the Government are just as anxious as anybody, and perhaps more so, to push forward this matter; but they are not prepared to be bound by a resolution saying that they should open five more schools as Government schools. I therefore beg to oppose the resolution as it stands."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR:—"I find from what the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne has stated that the Government are moving in the direction of improving these technical schools. But he has stated that the policy of the Government as far as possible is to aid private managers."

(Sir Alfred Bourne; Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar.)

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE:—"I meant 'the policy of the department': I did not commit the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR:—"I happen to belong to the management of one of these schools and I think we are doing very well with regard to literary education, but I doubt very much whether the time has come in this Presidency for such work as this being entrusted to private managers just at present. You have first of all to create in us a large taste for work of this kind. That has yet to be done. It may sound rather peculiar to English ears; but until the Government come to our aid in giving to us an insight and opening into the real necessity for industrial education, I do not think that we can be said to be in a position to take up the management of these industrial schools. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne has in view a few Christian schools in which Christian missionaries or some of them are maintaining an industrial department; but as pointed out by him in his report for 1911-12, notwithstanding that they come from England and notwithstanding they are largely inclined to philanthropic work, the institutions managed by them have been failures. If Christian missionaries who have some knowledge of industrial work in the west have not been able with grants to satisfactorily conduct industrial schools, I am willing to admit for the time being that you cannot expect that Indians will be able to come forward with endowments and with the necessary equipment for starting industrial schools. It is for that purpose I ask the Government to take up this matter and I instance Japan and Germany where the Government establish these various schools and as far as possible they are carried on under Government auspices. I am sorry that the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne has not been able to promise that, if not five schools, at least three or four schools will be started. If he had done that, I would have seen my way to withdraw the resolution, but in the absence of such an assurance as that, I am sorry I am obliged to press this resolution to a division in the Council and I hope the Council will testify to the necessity of such schools being started, if not the whole number, at least a smaller number, so that people might receive industrial education in this Presidency. I want to press this resolution to a division, having regard to the reply of the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar demanding a poll, it was taken with the following result, 16 voting for and 18 against the resolution:—

| For                               | Against                                        |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar.      | The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson.                 |
| " Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar.      | " Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar.                   |
| " Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara   | " Sir Harold Stuart.                           |
| " Sarma.                          | " Mr. W. O. Horne.                             |
| " Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra      | " Surgeon-General W. B.                        |
| " Rao.                            | " Bannerman.                                   |
| " Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.          | " Mr. R. B. Clegg.                             |
| " P. Kesava Pillai.               | " L. M. Wynch.                                 |
| " Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayulu      | " R. C. C. Carr.                               |
| " Reddiyar.                       | " A. Butterworth.                              |
| " Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.      | " N. S. Brodie.                                |
| " K. P. Raman Menon.              | " Sir Alfred Bourne.                           |
| " Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja      | " Mr. H. E. Clerk.                             |
| " Acharyar.                       | " C. R. M. Schmidt.                            |
| " Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.    | " S. D. Pears.                                 |
| " K. Chidambaranatha              | " F. H. M. Corbet ( <i>Advocate-General</i> ). |
| " Mudaliyar.                      | " H. F. W. Gillman.                            |
| " V. Kunhiraman Nayanar.          | " Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swami-                   |
| " Shifa-ul-Mulk T. Zain-ul-abidin | " kannu Pillai.                                |
| " Sahib.                          | " Mr. W. Francis.                              |
| " Khan Bahadur Haji Ismail Sait.  |                                                |
| " Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.     |                                                |

W. FRANCIS,  
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.



A proof copy of an extract from the Proceedings of the Leg. Council relating to the resolution has been added.

2. The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

3. The papers may now be recorded. The draft below is for approval.

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ENCLOSURES TO C. No. \_\_\_\_\_

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

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LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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

N.B.—

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