

Home (1916) Department.  
(Education)

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O., No. 1112

DATED 23. 10. 16

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Wesleyan Mission Industrial school, Karur.

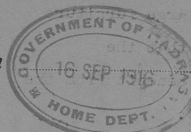
Sanctioning the proposal of Mr. Couchman  
to make a special grant to the ---- to enable it to give instruction  
in weaving to Konga Paraya pupils.

CN. 335120

C.F.—29.

DEPARTMENT.

Received



1916

Registered

1916

Subject.

Requesting sanction for the purchase and repair of Looms <sup>for</sup> the Wesleyan Mission Industrial School Karur.



|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| KJNLOS RES. 1 |     |
| No.           | one |
| Spare copies  |     |

No. B6.

Station Madras. Dated the 13th September 1916.  
14.

From (Name) M.E. Couchman Esq., I.C.S.  
(Designation) Director of Industries.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,  
Home (Educational) Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to request sanction for an expenditure of Rs.600/- for the purchase and repair of looms for the Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karur.

2. One weak point of the work done at the Industrial schools is that many of them teach carpentry as their chief subject. There is no demand in the villages for skilled cabinet makers. The ordinary village carpenter is quite capable of making the rough benches, boxes and stools, which are all Indian villagers require in the way of furniture. The consequence is that, as soon as a boy has passed the Advanced examination in cabinet making at one of the Industrial schools, he

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leaves his village and goes off to work in one of the big towns under a railway company, or under large furniture manufacturing companies, with the result that the village in which he was born receives no benefit from the industrial training which he has received.

3. When I was visiting Karur industrial school lately, I pointed this out to the Superintendent of the Institute, and asked him what could be done at his school to improve the economic condition of the people in the villages. In reply, he proposed a scheme for teaching the Konga Pariahs the use of the improved loom with fly shuttle. I enclose his report, describing the condition of the Konga Pariahs, and containing the proposals which he makes for improving the condition by the introduction of fly looms. In view of the circumstances described in Mr. Dawson's report I think the present is a very favourable opportunity for giving his scheme a trial and that there is every prospect of some really useful result being achieved. Rs.450/-, out of the sum asked for is required for the purchase of 6 new Fly Shuttle Looms at a cost of Rs.75/- each, and Rs.150/- is required for repairing the looms already in possession of the school to make them fit for the purpose. The school has already a building large enough to accommodate 25 pupils so that no further expenditure is required at present.

4. Next year I may have to propose to pay a teaching grant to cover the cost of raw materials as well as the pay of additional teachers the manager may have to employ for this branch of work.

5. The amount can be met from the allotment of Rs. 21,000 under Special Imperial Grants sanctioned in the current year's budget.

6. The manager proposes to give the pupils free board and requests that a grant of Rs.4/- per pupil per month for two years may be paid to him to cover the cost of this as well as of tuition fees. I consider that by

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the end of one year most of the pupils should be capable of at least earning their living by the cloth they make. I therefor propose to limit the grant to a sum, of Rs.4/- per pupil for one year and request sanction therefor. This expenditure can be met from the allotment for "Teaching grants" sanctioned in the current year's budget.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. C. Chinn

Director of Industries.

Rs  
13/5

Page 209 year  
for 1916-17  
(under cr)

Feeling that one of the chief purposes of Industrial Education in India should be the training of workers with the object of sending them back to their villages after finishing their course, there by the improved methods they have learned, to remodel and extend the village industries, and so increase the prosperity of the community normally and by its own effort and initiative, I have considered at some length the possibility of giving systematic training in weaving to selected individuals of the Konga-Pariah Caste who are very numerous in the dry lands of the Konganad.

1. The Konga-Pariahs are largely weavers by caste, but this work is mainly undertaken by the women at present. The best of the men and some of the women go in large numbers to the Hills, where they spend nine months of every year working on the tea plantations. Some of the senior men are employed as Village Policeman, and others, both men and women, work in the fields for the Goundan landholders. They are an exceedingly intelligent people, and many among them are able to read and write. <sup>There</sup> They are, in the Karur Taluk, at least sixty Charis of these people, each containing from half a dozen to sixty houses, while in the eastern and north-eastern parts of the Dharapuram Taluk they are even more numerous.

2. The Weaving industry among these Pariahs is not occupying the place it should in the industrial life of the community, (1) because the loom they use is of the most primitive and inefficient type, and (2) because, consequently upon the extreme inefficiency of the loom, the output is very limited both in range and quantity. The loom <sup>used</sup> consists practically only of a swinging reed-frame, with a roller to take the warp. The operator sits on the edge of a hole in the ground in which are the pedals which he works with his feet. The shuttle is passed through the warp by hand. The only cloth they manufacture, so far as I have seen, is ordinary coarse, vashti material and on such looms they are able only to turn out about one-third of the quantity they could make on a flyshuttle loom in the same time. They never make the finer cloths, nor do they know anything at all of even the simple patterns such as are used in towel weaving and clothing checks. This fact itself naturally limits the demand for their work for in the weekly village markets there is not a very large sale for

coarse vashtis alone.

3. If in the course of time these people could be taught the advantage of the fly-shuttle loom, and could be induced to work with it in their own homes, there seems to be little doubt that the village industry would automatically expand, and the caste would increase in prosperity and importance. With the greater range in kind and style the demand would increase, and with the greater out-put the people would be compelled to seek markets further afield. This extension of the market would itself again lead to further increase in the demand.

4. With regard to the ways and means by which this caste might be encouraged to use improved methods, the simplest plan would, in my estimation, be to take intelligent boys of say fourteen years from the villages and train them in the varied uses of the fly-shuttle loom. This instruction would have to be given in a qualified Industrial School. If practicable, too, such boys should be sent home at the end of their course with looms of their own.

The tendency in Industrial Education in India is to train boys to a far higher pitch than is ever required in the ordinary village work, so that when a boy has completed his training, his ambition leads him rather to the shops and factories of the large towns than back to the village where his ability would have so little scope. But if, in the case which we are considering, a boy when he had finished his course, found himself the proud possessor of an efficient loom of his own, there would be little temptation for him to do other wise than take it home and use it.

I would suggest the following:-

(1) That intelligent boys of about the age of fourteen be chosen from the villages and taken as boarders in a qualified Industrial School.

(ii) That they work full-time in the factory, but that attendance at night classes, where they would be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, be compulsory.

(iii) That the course of tuition should extend over two years.

(iv) As at the end of the two years course the boys would be hardly old enough to start life on their own account, and, moreover, would possess no efficient loom of their own, they should be kept in the

School for a further two or three years. During this time they should be able to earn from Rs. 6/- to Rs. 8/-, or even more, per mensem, by piece-work. Of this Rs. 3/- would have to be paid to the Hostel for food, etc., and out of the balance the Superintendent of the School should keep a sum of Rs. 2/- or more, according to the wages earned towards the cost of a loom with which they would be provided when old enough to make good use of it, and sufficient had been saved up to pay for it. This method of purchase would, in my opinion, be far more satisfactory for all concerned than any application of the hire purchase system.

(v) That such students be not required to take the Government Examinations at present, but that Government oversight be provided for in other ways.

5. The Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karur, of which I am Superintendent, could accomodate, without any extension of its buildings, about twenty-five of these boys in addition to the students at present in residence, and I am willing to give the scheme a trial here. It would not be practicable to take so many new boys all at once, but in the course of six months or a year it ought to be easy to gradually deal with them.

As, of course, these boys would prove a dead loss to the School for a considerable period, a Government Grant would be required by the School. I would suggest that a grant of Rs. 4/- per month per boy for two years would be reasonable. Of this, Rs. 3 would be given to the Hostel for food etc., and Rs. 1/- would go to the Industrial School as Tuition Fee. A suitable amount of pocket-money would be paid to the boys monthly from the Industrial School.

A Grant would be needed towards the cost of new looms which it would be necessary to instal, and an additional Weaving Maistry would be required.

Sd. C. Dawson.

Manager and Superintendent,  
Wesleyan Mission Industrial School,

K a r u r.

July 18th 1916..

Again G.O., No. , dated 190 .  
Current No. from the , No. , dated 190 .  
Current No. 3351 from the D.I. , No. B 6 , dated the 13.9.1906

## SUBJECT.

Special grant to the Wesleyan  
Mission Industrial School,  
Karur.

para 3, p. 2 of c.f.

para 6, page 2 of c.f.

Art. 57 of the Grant-in-aid Code.

The proposals of Mr. Kochman  
are (1) to pay a sum of Rs. 600  
to the Wesleyan Mission Industrial  
School, Karur, for the purchase  
& repair of looms;

(2) to make a grant at the  
rate of Rs. <sup>(Rs. 1000000)</sup> 2 per pupil for  
twenty-five pupils for a period  
of one year to cover the cost  
of board & tuition fees.

2. With regard to the first  
proposal it is submitted that  
under the Grant-in-aid Code  
~~only~~ a grant equal to <sup>(one)</sup> half  
of the cost of the purchase  
& repair of looms will alone  
be admissible. But <sup>(apparently)</sup> in the  
present scheme the additional  
pupils

pupils are <sup>be</sup> admitted into the school at the instance of the Department of Industries. Mr. Bonchman proposes that the whole cost may be met by the Govt. The proposal may, it is submitted, be admitted. It may be noted here that during the last two years the Govt. have <sup>(as special cases)</sup> sanctioned grants equal to the full cost of furniture, <sup>for</sup> industrial schools without insisting on the management contributing any portion of the cost.

3. With regard to the second proposal to pay a stipend of Rs 4 for each pupil <sup>attention</sup> ~~it is possible to get Rs 4 of the Govt. in aid~~ ~~and submit that the pupils are practically Govt. nominees~~ ~~This charge may~~ <sup>perhaps</sup> be admitted. ~~as a special case~~ For the industrial classes in weaving in the Madras Technical Institute Mr. Chatterton proposed in 1911 to pay a stipend of Rs 6 per pupil to cover the cost of feeding & clothing & also to leave a small sum as

Rs. 11-9-15, 12-10-12.  
" 8-4-3 " 5-8-15  
" 8-13 " 15-7-16  
(C)  
(F)  
(E)

para 10, p. 19 of  
G.O. 647 of the 18-7-12 (P)

$$4 \times 25 \times 12 = \text{Rs. } 1200.$$

para. p. 2 of c.



as extra. The present proposal to pay a sum of Rs. 1200 is ~~comparatively~~ <sup>modest</sup>. The cost on this account is <sup>for a year</sup> Rs. 1200. The headman also states that next year he may have to propose a teaching grant to cover the cost of raw materials as well as the pay of additional teachers who may be employed on account of the scheme. No indication is given as to what the cost of these items will amount to. But it is not likely to be large & may be met from the ordinary provision for grants to industrial schools.

5. A draft order is submitted for approval. It may be sent to the Financial Dept. for acceptance.

SK

21.9.16

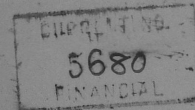
My  
30/9/16  
The headman's proposals may be supported in this Dept.

Chk  
28.9.16

Jil Ho  
30.9.16



20110 3351-1



20.10.16

## Financial Deptt

The extra cost involved in the proposals of the Home (Educ.) deptt is shown below:-

## Non-recurring

Rs

- |                                                                                                   |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| (1) Grant to the Wesleyan mission Industrial school, Karur, for the purchase and repair of looms. | } 600 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|

## Recurring

- |                                                                                                                |               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| (2) Grants to the mission to cover boarding charges and tuition fees of 25 pupils at Rs 4 p.m each for a year. | } 1,200 p. 2. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|

- |                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| (3) Teaching grants | Not known |
|---------------------|-----------|

2. Item (1) :- The proposal to give a full grant is based upon precedents in G.O. 941 188 B 287012 + 843 588 B 5515 and may be accepted

3. Item (2) :- Art: 44 of the Grant-in-aid Code does not seem to contemplate the grants towards stipends or free boarding in industrial schools. The proposal to give a grant of Rs 4 p.m per pupil is based on the precedent in G.O. 647 988 B 18.7.12. In that case, the Director of Industries proposed that the boys attend in the Industrial classes in the Madura Technical Institute should be given

Para 3 on p 2 CE

Para 6 on pp 2-3 CE

Para 4 on page 2 CE

6886

Para: 20 on pp  
19-20 of G.D. 647  
Vol 8 18 7. 12. P

Para: 6 on p 277  
notes 680 683

Page 4 CF

Para: 4 on  
p 2 CF

Para: 5 on  
p 2 CF

page 209 CF

each a stipend of Rs 6 p.m of which Rs 5 was intended to cover boarding and clothing. H.E. the Governor (Sir Murray Hammick) noted that though it might be necessary to give free boarding later on, it was sufficient in the first place to give stipends and free accommodation. The amount of the stipend will be determined only when the classes are opened after the completion of the buildings.

In the present case, the classes are to be held for a specially backward community who have been weavers by occupation, and the proposed grant of Rs 4 p.m per pupil may perhaps be accepted as a special case.

4. Item 3. Teaching grant. The Director merely says that he may have to recommend this next year.

5. Funds for item (1) will be found from the lump provision of Rs 21,000 under 26 Bm. Scientific and

page 3 CF.

Miscellaneous Departments - Miscellaneous  
- Special Imperial grants, and for  
item (2) from the provision for teaching grants  
6. The draft order may, it is sub-  
mitted, be accepted in Financial.

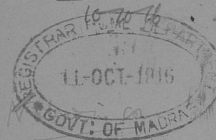
JAS  
7.10.16.

✓  
J. S.

✓  
C. S.  
9.10.16

File no 5680-1

72 Home (Sec) no



Home (Sec) Dept.

For orders whether the draft  
may now issue.

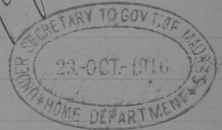
8A  
11.10.16.  
11/10/16

C. S.  
12.10.16

H/E

18/10/16.

22.10.16.



B.4  
C.204  
R.104

Se  
10/11

23.10.16

Sanctioning the proposal of the Comptroller  
to make a special grant to the —  
to enable it to give instruction in weaving  
to Kongo Paraya pupils.

READ AGAIN G.O. No. ...., dated ..... 191

” ” ” ” ..... ” ..... 191

 READ ALSO:—

C. No. 3357, From the S. J., No. 886, dated the 13. 9. 1916

" " ..... " " ..... , " ..... "

191

191

ORDER.

No. 1112 dated 23. 10. 1916

Mei

The Govt <sup>sankon the</sup> ~~approves~~  
the proposal of Mr. Leachman, an officer on special duty, Dept. of Education, to grant a sum of Rs. 500 to the Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Kasar, for the purchase & repair of looms, required for giving instruction in weaving to Kunga Paragik pupils. They <sup>are a special case</sup> also sanctioned the payment, ~~the~~ proposed by Mr. Leachman to

the authorities of the school,  
 a grant of Rs 4 per  
 mensem for each  
 pupil of the Konga  
 Paraiya caste admitted  
 into the school for  
 a period of one year,  
 8th. Subject to a maximum of  
 11.9.16. Rs 1200/- per annum

11/25/16

24.9.16

30/8/16

Recd. 1000/-  
 with invl  
 20/10/16

(Eh)  
 N.S. Conchamang  
 J.C.S.  
 offices on Sp. Duty  
 Dept. of Industries  
 (Hans) (Hans)  
 The A.G. (Hans)

When given for copying  
 When copied  
 When examined  
 When signed

18

READ AGAIN G.O. No.

CURRENT No.

REFERENCE TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH REPLY

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DISPATCH  
 IN ORIGINAL

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