

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION)

G.O. No. 1439, 15th November 1917

St. Joseph's Industrial School, Tindivanam

Approving the proposals formulated by the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries for the opening of a training section in the —

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N. F. ORIGINAL.

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION)

G.O. No. 1439, 15th November 1917

St. Joseph's Industrial School, Tindivanam

Approving the proposals formulated by the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries for the opening of a training section in the —.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from C. A. INNES, Esq., I.C.S., Officer in charge of the Department of Industries.

To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department. (through the Accountant-General).

Dated—Madras, the 28th August 1917.

No.—R.O.C. 810.

I have the honour to submit the following proposals for the opening of a training section for the training of industrial school teachers in carpentry and cabinet-making in the St. Joseph's Industrial school, Tindivanam.

2. The Educational Committee of 1914 strongly recommended the establishment of a Teachers' Training school at Madras in connexion with the scheme of industrial education. Government in their Order No. 234, Educational, dated the 3rd March 1916, however, while recognizing the value and importance of a training school, considered that the proposal submitted by Mr. Tressler in his letters Nos. B. 44, dated the 26th February 1915, and B. 44, dated the 11th November 1915, was premature.

3. In about one-half of the number of industrial schools the principal subjects taught are carpentry and cabinet-making. Mr. Fyfe states that "in most of the schools the teachers of carpentry, cabinet-making and mechanical work generally are good enough practical workmen but are inclined to follow the bazaar methods of their forefathers rather than adopt modern methods of work. They are, moreover, as a class poorly educated with no knowledge of teaching as an art, and utterly devoid of any knowledge of mechanical drawing. In some of the industrial schools drawing is taught, but is generally drawing in name only and has no bearing whatever on the practical work. It is taught mostly by poorly paid drawing masters and consists for the greater part of copying line diagrams and figures from cards and charts. Such drawing is practically useless in ordinary education. For industrial schools it is altogether a waste of students' time and should give place to mechanical drawing commencing with the use of a drawing board and instruments and working up through simple plans and elevations of common workshop specimens to finished pencil drawings from the pupils' own rough dimensioned sketches." He therefore recommends that a start may be made, as an experimental measure, by opening a training section in the St. Joseph's Industrial school, Tindivanam, with a view to turn out efficient teachers to teach carpentry and cabinet-making. This school is one of the best conducted schools in the Presidency and is under the superintendence of Brother John Baptist, a Frenchman specially trained in wood-work in one of France's best technical colleges.

4. The students will be selected in consultation with the managers of industrial schools and admission will depend on the following conditions :—

(1) The candidate should produce a good certificate of conduct and labour from the manager of the school where he was taught.

MS. 183 1/2 p. 123 1/2
MS. 288 1/2 p. 23 1/2

(2) That he should have passed the fourth standard examination and should, if possible, possess a knowledge of English. This general educational qualification is rather too low, but for the first year or two it may be necessary to admit pupils whose general education is not all that can be desired; but the conditions can be tightened up in a few years till only pupils who have passed third form are admitted.

(3) That he should have passed the Government technical examination in the advanced grade in his craft.

(4) That he should execute an agreement to serve as a teacher for three years in an industrial school at the end of his course. The course will be a two years' one and the pupil-teachers would be taught not only geometrical drawing and a craft but would also be required to teach two hours a day in a model school. At the end of the course an examination will be held and certificates will be awarded to successful candidates.

5. There are, at present, only 48 teachers engaged in teaching these subjects in the industrial schools in the Presidency and I therefore propose to admit six students in a year. The course will, as stated above, be a two years' one and therefore the maximum number of students in the class will be twelve. I propose to award to the school a capitation grant of Rs. 100 per annum per student and a stipend of Rs. 10 per mensem for each student. Brother John Baptist agrees to open a training section in his school and to conduct it with his own staff on the above terms. He states that he would require only an equipment grant of Rs. 480 for this purpose. I recommend that a special grant may be sanctioned for this purpose from the allotment under 'Imperial grant' sanctioned in the current year's budget. In the present state of industrial education and in view of the present financial stringency, I think that this is the only workable scheme. I request that the proposal may therefore be sanctioned as an experimental measure.

6. The cost of the proposal is shown below :—

	First year.	Per mensem RS.	Per annum. RS.
Non-recurring—			
Cost of equipment			480
Recurring—			
Capitation grant for six students at Rs. 100 per annum			600
Stipend for six students at Rs. 10		60	720
Total for first year			1,800
Subsequent years.			
Recurring—			
Capitation grant for twelve students at Rs. 100 per annum			1,200
Stipends for twelve students at Rs. 10		120	1,440
Total			2,640

7. The cost of the scheme for the current year can be met from the savings under the head 'Imperial grants' sanctioned in the current year's budget.

II

Endorsement of the Accountant-General, No. S.A. 2-167-9802,
dated 6th September 1917.

Forwarded.

2. There is no audit objection to the proposals being sanctioned by Government.

3. A reference is, however, solicited to Government Memorandum No. 8349-1, (Confid.), dated the 28th December 1915.

H. BHIMASENA RAO,
Deputy Accountant-General.

To the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Order—No. 1439, Home (Education), dated 15th November 1917.

The Government approve the proposals formulated by the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries for the opening, as an experimental measure, of a training section in the St. Joseph's Industrial school, Tindiyanam, but consider that, with a view to attract a good class of men to undergo training, the stipend of each student should be fixed at Rs. 15 per mensem. The grant on account of equipment should be restricted to the actual amount incurred by the management in opening the proposed training section, subject however to a maximum of Rs. 480.

2. The extra expenditure during the current year will be met from the special Imperial grant of Rs. 21,000 provided in the budget estimate for 1917-18 under the head '26-Bm-Scientific, etc., Departments—Miscellaneous—Grants in aid of Industrial schools.'

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries.
,, Accountant-General (through Financial Department).

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1439, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 15TH NOVEMBER 1917

[SUBJECT.—Opening of a training section in the St. Joseph's Industrial
School, Tindivanam.]

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

*From the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries, dated 28th
August 1917, R.O.C. No. 810.*

In February 1915 Mr. Tressler, the then Acting Director of Industries, submitted proposals for the opening of a school for the training of teachers for employment in industrial schools at Madras (page 2 of G.O. No. 234, dated 3rd March 1916). His Excellency the Governor felt doubts as to the openings which existed in this Presidency for teachers trained in such a training school and also whether a really good craftsman would consent to undergo training as a teacher on a stipend of Rs. 15 per mensem (page 3 of notes to G.O. No. 234, dated 3rd March 1916). His Excellency also considered it desirable to devise a system of apprenticeship pending the establishment of a normal training school. Finally the Government informed Mr. Tressler that the scheme proposed by him was premature (G.O. No. 234, dated 3rd March 1916).

2. Mr. Innes now submits proposals for the opening of a training section in the St. Joseph's Industrial school, Tindivanam, with a view to turning out efficient teachers to teach carpentry and cabinet-making. It is proposed to admit six students each year for a two years' course of training. In the circumstances fully explained in Mr. Innes' letter, the scheme may, it is submitted, be approved as an experimental measure. It is very economical in that it does not contemplate the opening of a Government school but only the establishment of a training section in an aided industrial school. Presumably there will be opening for the six students that will be trained each year and that they will bind themselves to serve as teachers for three years as proposed by Mr. Innes.

3. It is not proposed to employ any extra staff in the school for this purpose. The staff already employed in the school will conduct the training classes. Mr. Innes proposes to remunerate them by the payment of Rs. 100 per annum on behalf of each student admitted for training. In the first year Rs. 600 for the whole year or Rs. 50 for a month and in the second and subsequent years Rs. 100 a month will be given to the school. This amount will apparently be distributed among the members of the staff. It does not appear that this remuneration is too high for the work that will devolve on the staff.

4. In Mr. Tressler's scheme it was proposed to pay stipends of Rs. 12 and Rs. 15 for two grades of teachers (please see paragraph 5 of office-note on page 2 of Notes to G.O. No. 234, dated 3rd March 1916). In the present case it is proposed to give each student under training only Rs. 10 per mensem. This rate may be approved.

5. The file may be sent to the Financial Department for acceptance of the scheme.

S.K.—14-9-17.

N.K.—14-9-17.

An equipment grant of Rs. 480 is asked for. The expense of the scheme is very moderate, and it will meet a long-felt want.

E. A. HARVEY—15-9-17.

The proposal now put forward is very different from the training school considered as premature in G.O. No. 234, dated 3rd March 1916.

It is now proposed to depute six of the persons already engaged as teachers to undergo the training. My only doubt is whether the proposed stipend of Rs. 10 would be adequate for the best men to go. Have the men been informally selected and can they be expected to go?

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—17-9-17.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES.

Mr. Fyfe and I have discussed the point raised by the Secretary and I have also consulted some of the most experienced heads of industrial schools in the Presidency. There seems to be a general agreement that a stipend of Rs. 10 will not attract suitable men, and Mr. Fyfe and I are of opinion that the rate of stipend should be raised to at least Rs. 15 a month. The men have not been selected.

2. Mr. Dawson of the Karūr school (who is now in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers) raises the point that it is unfortunate that this training class should be opened in connexion with a Roman Catholic or indeed any religious institution, and he doubts whether Protestant industrial schools will allow their men to attend the proposed class. The only way of meeting this objection would be to open the class at the Madura Technical Institute or any other Government institution. Probably this would be the best arrangement, but it would be expensive, nor is it possible to arrange for such a class at the Madura Technical Institute at present. In the circumstances we must be content with the best arrangements we can make. Brother Baptiste of the Tindivanam school is the most highly-trained European wood-worker in the Presidency, and Tindivanam is the best school to which we can attach the training class proposed. In the circumstances, I do not think that it is possible to do anything to meet the point raised by Mr. Dawson. If the Protestant institutions are so narrow minded as to refuse to send their men to Tindivanam, so much the worse for them.

C. A. INNES—19-10-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that, in the circumstances explained by Mr. Innes, the rate of stipend may be fixed at Rs. 15 a month.

2. The file may be sent to the Financial Department for remarks.

S.K.—25-10-17.

N.K.—26-10-17.

Financial u.o. for favour of remarks.

C. H. BROWN—26-10-17.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

This case relates to the proposals of the Director of Industries for the opening of a training section for the training every year of six industrial school teachers in carpentry and cabinet-making on a two years' course in the St. Joseph's industrial school, Tindivanam. Attention is solicited to the correspondence and orders in G.O. No. 234, Educational, dated 3rd March 1916, and His Excellency the Governor's note on pages 3 and 4 of notes thereto regarding a somewhat similar proposal then made by

Mr. Tressler for the establishment of a normal school in Madras for training teachers for employment in industrial schools in this Presidency. The extra cost of the present proposals works out as shown below :—

	Extra cost. RS.
<i>For the first year.</i>	
Non-recurring—	
(i) Cost of equipment	480
<i>Per annum.</i>	
Recurring—	
(ii) Capitation grant for six students at Rs. 100 each per annum ...	600
(iii) Stipends for six students at Rs. 15 each per mensem ...	1,080
	1,680
<i>For the second and subsequent years.</i>	
Recurring—	
(iv) Capitation grant for twelve students at Rs. 100 each per annum ...	1,200
(v) Stipends for twelve students at Rs. 15 each per mensem ...	2,160
	3,360

2. *Item (i)—Equipment.*—No remarks. The proposal may be accepted. It is presumed that the amount of the grant will be further restricted to the *actual* expenditure incurred by the institution authorities on account of equipment required for the proposed training.

3. *Items (ii) and (iv)—Capitation grant.*—Please see paragraph 5 of the Director's letter and Home (Education) note on page 1 ante. It is not known whether the institution authorities will have to spend the whole of the capitation grant for providing the requisite staff. It seems sufficient if the authorities are reimbursed only the extra cost which they will be put to on account of the present proposals—please see in this connexion the Assistant Secretary's marginal note on page 3 of Notes to G.O. No. 201, Home (Education), dated 17th February 1917, where he has remarked that, in the case of teachers trained in the blind and the deaf and dumb schools, the cost of training of teachers may be ascertained for fixing the capitation grant. Orders are solicited whether Home Department may be requested to sanction

(instead of the lump grant of Rs. 100) the payment to the institution of only the extra cost the authorities will be put to, subject of course to the maximum figure of Rs. 100 recommended by the Director.

4. *Items (iii) and (v)—Stipends.*—Please see paragraph 5 of the Director's letter and Home Secretary's and Director's notes on page 2 ante. It is proposed to admit for training only students who have passed the fourth standard examination, at any rate at the outset. For such class of students, a rate of Rs. 10 per mensem, as recommended by the Director at first, would perhaps suffice. If later on, a better class of students is admitted or if it is found that the lower rate does not actually attract suitable students, the rates can be revised. In these circumstances, orders are solicited whether Home Department may be requested to sanction only the lower rate of Rs. 10 to start with, leaving the Director to come up later on if the rate is insufficient, or whether, in the circumstances stated by the Director, the higher rate of Rs. 15 may be accepted.

5. *Provision of funds.*—The Director has pointed out the source from which the extra cost in the current year can be met.

T.R.N.N.—6-11-17.

L. E. KERSHAW—7-11-17.

L. DAVIDSON—8-11-17.

4 NOTES TO G.O. No. 1439, HOME (EDUCATION), 15TH NOVEMBER 1917

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

A draft order is submitted for approval.

S.K.—10-11-17.

N.K.—12-11-17.

C. H. BROWN—14-11-17.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—15-11-17.

[G.O. No. 1439, Home (Education), dated 15th November 1917.]

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

" " " " 191 .

READ ALSO:-

C. No. 2835 A, From the ^{R.C.C.} Officer in charge of, No. 810, dated 28-8-1917. 191 .
Dept. of Industries

Endt. of the A.G. S.A. 2-167-9802 6-9-1917. 191 .

" " " " 191 .

ORDER.

No. 1439 dated 15-11-1917.

W. S. D. S.

Dep. in m. to the officer in charge of Industries

The Govt. approve the proposals formulated by the Officer in charge of the Dept. of Industries for the opening as an experimental measure, of a training section in the St. Joseph's Industrial School, Tindivanam. They however consider ^{best} ~~with~~ a view to attract ^{a class of} good men to undergo training, the stipend of each student should be fixed at Rs.15/- per mensem. The grant on account of ~~the~~ equipment should be restricted to the actual amount incurred by the management in opening the proposed training section, subject however to a maximum of Rs.480.

2. The extra expenditure during the current year will be met from the Special Imperial grant of Rs.2100

provided in the budget estimate for
1917-18 under the head "26 Bm -
Scientific &c., Departments-Miscella-
neous-grants in aid of industrial
schools."

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1438, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 15TH NOVEMBER 1917.

[SUBJECT.—Opening of a training section in the St. Joseph's Industrial
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C. A. INNES—19-10-17.

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NOTES TO G.O. No. 1439, HOME (EDUCATION), 15TH NOVEMBER 1917 3
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	Extra cost. Rs.
<i>For first year.</i>	
Non-recurring—	
(i) Cost of equipment	450
<i>Recurring—</i>	
(ii) Capitation grant for six students at Rs. 100 each per annum ...	600
(iii) Stipends for six students at Rs. 15 each per mensem	1,080
	1,680
<i>For the second and subsequent years.</i>	
Recurring—	
(iv) Capitation grant for twelve students at Rs. 100 each per annum ...	1,200
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I think we may take it that Mr. Innes is satisfied that Rs. 100 is not too much.

L.E.K.—7-11-17.

4. Items (iii) and (v)—*Stipends*.—Please see paragraph 5 of the Director's letter on page 2, current file, and Home Secretary's and Director's notes on page 1 ante. It is proposed to admit for training only students who have passed the fourth standard examination, at any rate at the outset. For such class of students, a rate of Rs. 10 per mensem, as recommended by the Director at first, would perhaps suffice. If later on a better class of students is admitted or if it is found that the lower rate does not actually attract suitable students, the rates can be revised. In these circumstances, orders are solicited whether Home Department may be requested to sanction only the lower rate of Rs. 10 to start with, leaving the Director to come up later on if the rate is insufficient, or whether, in the circumstances stated by the Director, the higher rate of Rs. 15 may be accepted.

We may accept Rs. 15.

L. E. KESHAU—1-11-17.

4 [NOTES TO G.O. No. 1439, HOME (EDUCATION), 15TH NOVEMBER 1917

5. *Provision of funds.*—The Director has pointed out the source from which the extra cost in the current year can be met.

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A draft order is submitted for approval.

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N.K.—12-11-17.

C. H. BROWN—14-11-17.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—15-11-17.

[G.O. No. 1439, Home (Education), dated 15th November 1917.]

Current No. dated 191
 G.O. No. 1439 dated 15-11-1917.

Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence.
 { Notes.

Brief subject

(a) Number of copies required when struck off (not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press).	E. T. copies to supply requisitions for purchase by the public.	Complete correspondence and orders.	Notes.
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Financial Dept... 2				
Marine Dept.....				
Ecclesiastical Dept.....				
Total	2			
Office in charge	5			
The.....				
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The.....				
The.....				
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(a) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.

(b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.

(b¹) For rules regarding printing of notes, see rule 315 of the office Manual.

(c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

(a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Registrar with a remark to that effect.

(b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.

(c) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

(d) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.

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* Copies distributed on (Press Clerk).

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Please send proof in duplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.

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Clerk.

Referencer.

Clerk.

Supdt.

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