

Home (1918) Department.
Education
Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 149

DATED 9. 2. 18

INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Department of Industries.

Requesting the officer in charge of the Department of Industries to formulate a constructive programme for the development of industries in the Presidency and a comprehensive programme for the improvement and expansion of industrial education to be given effect to as funds become available.

2

CONFIDENTIAL.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. , FINANCIAL,
DATED AUGUST 1917.

[SUBJECT.—*Schemes of administrative improvement to be included in the Budget for 1918-19.*]

The work of preparing the Budget Estimates for the year 1918-19 is already being begun in the departmental offices and in another three months they will begin to come in to the Government. It has been usual for the Government to await these estimates and to confine itself in the main to an attitude of criticism, rather than of construction. Initiative is thus left to heads of departments and progress depends on whether the individual at the head of a department happens to be capable of initiating fresh advances. Even when he does, he is hampered by not knowing the limits of Provincial finance, so that his proposals are generally timid and halting. I do not see why the Government itself should not occasionally undertake to give a lead in such matters.

2. It will probably be objected that the present time, when we are still in the midst of the war, is not a suitable occasion for making any new departure which will involve expenditure and it must be admitted that this objection is not without weight. But there are two things which deprive it of much of its apparent force. One of these is the fact that the working out of any large scheme necessarily occupies a large amount of time. There are departmental heads to be consulted, opinions on essential points of detail to be obtained and weighed, estimates of cost to be prepared, and, last but not least, under the absurd system of leading strings in which Provincial Governments are still kept, there is the necessity of persuading the Government of India and the Secretary of State to permit us to spend our own revenues in our own way. Hence it follows that, even if a scheme of any magnitude is put forward today, it will be two, three or more years before expenditure on it will be largely incurred and, before the period has elapsed, there is a reasonable prospect that the War will have ended. We may perhaps therefore ignore, for present purposes, the Government of India's injunction against expenditure unless it is "imperatively urgent" and consider the question as one which will mainly affect Provincial finances only after the War is over.

3. The other fact which indicates and justifies the immediate initiation of schemes of development is the political situation. We have been forced, in order to stop a dangerous agitation, to have recourse to measures of repression. But it is not to be expected that repression alone will produce content, and it is even doubtful whether it will produce quiet. It would, therefore, be extremely opportune if the Government could produce a constructive programme which would show our desire to advance the position of the Presidency and not only to mark-time or even advance at the usual humdrum, goose-step, rate of progress.

4. I am necessarily not in a position to do more than tender a few suggestions as to the directions in which progress seems at first sight to be possible. They cannot in most cases be more than illustrations which will need to be worked up and corrected by the Member in charge of the department. The first place would naturally be given to Education and His Excellency the Governor will, doubtless, be able to

indicate what can be done here. That there is a practically inexhaustible field for further expenditure is plain. Mr. Stone's letter of the 1st July 1916 reporting on the Educational Conference which was held in March 1916 is alone sufficient to show this. I am told that this is still under consideration in the Local and Municipal Department and I do not attempt to go into details.

5. I venture however to make one suggestion. From the point of view of the effect on public opinion, would it not be a good thing to announce immediately an intention to introduce compulsory education in municipal areas? Events in Bombay show that our hand will soon be forced in this matter if we do not promptly take the lead. Compulsory education need not necessarily mean free education. I believe that education was compulsory in England years before it was free. The Bill rendering education up to a certain age compulsory in municipal areas might contain provisions enabling a municipal body to impose an education cess for the purpose of abolishing fees, but the imposition of the cess (and the consequential abolition of fees) would be optional. The provision in the Educational Rules and the Grant-in-Aid Code for the remission of fees in the case of backward classes would to a large extent prevent difficulty arising from the introduction of compulsory education without the abolition of fees, and power to exempt, in the case of poverty, boys of other classes, could be vested in the Council with power of delegation to officers of the Educational Department. Other details would doubtless have to be worked out but I would urge that, if we want not to be forestalled by some non-official member of the Legislative Council, we should issue an early declaration of policy. The Director of Public Instruction is not, I understand, at all hostile to the suggestion, and the plan of not abolishing fees unless and until the local body imposes an educational cess would remove the objection of unfairness to non-municipal areas.

6. But it is not education in the general sense that alone demands attention. There are various special sides of education which are almost equally important and to which attention may be invited.

7. The first of these is Agricultural education. There is in this Presidency a population which six years ago amounted with its Native States, to 42 millions and which must now be nearly 44 millions. In 1911, no less than 28½ millions out of the 42 millions, were supported, either as workers or dependents, by agriculture. For the advancement of the knowledge of agriculture among these 28½ millions, a

	Rs.
Australia	5,000,000
New Zealand	1,000,000
Canada	8,000,000
Newfoundland	250,000
Wales	2,000,000
Scotland	4,750,000
Ireland	4,500,000
	25,500,000

population exceeding that of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Newfoundland, Wales, Scotland and Ireland put together, we have one Agricultural College which admits about 40 students per annum and has an annual output of less than 20 diplomaed students. I have not been able to ascertain how many agricultural colleges there are in the seven countries named above, but the idea of having only

one agricultural college amongst them all, even if they were contiguous, would be at once recognized as absurd. Yet the population of 25½ millions in these seven countries is largely non-agricultural, whereas the whole 28½ millions in Madras depend on agriculture. It cannot possibly, therefore, be regarded as an extravagant suggestion that we should double our provision for agricultural education by establishing a second agricultural college in a fresh agricultural tract—preferably in the Telugu country. The number of candidates who enter the Coimbatore College from the Telugu districts is notoriously inadequate. In 1915-16 it was only 9.

8. The cost involved in this proposal would not be anything very heavy. The total expenditure on the buildings provided for the Coimbatore Agricultural College up to the end of 1916-17 has been approximately 9¾ lakhs of rupees spread over some ten years. For a second college something less expensive might be undertaken at a maximum cost, say of five lakhs, not much more than a couple of new outcherries. The recurring cost of the College, Central Farm, and Research Institute combined is under two lakhs a year. If the plan were limited to the establishment

of a second College and Central Farm, the cost would not exceed one lakh. The expenditure of a further sum of one lakh or even two lakhs a year for the extension of scientific instruction in agriculture would not be more than a very moderate step towards providing adequate instruction for the immense population dependent on this industry. It would undoubtedly be welcomed by public opinion, especially in the Telugu districts where there is not altogether unfounded feeling that they are placed at a disadvantage by all the main special educational institutions being located in the Tamil-speaking area. As the construction and equipment of another Agricultural College for the Telugu country must take a good many years, I would suggest, in order to make some immediate progress, that the staff of instructors and the strength of the classes at Coimbatore should be increased. This could not take effect till June 1918 which would give time for arrangements to be made. It would probably cost not more than Rs. 18,000 per annum to double the staff of instructors and students—a sum which could be easily met from the Provincial Budget as an “imperatively urgent” item. That there is a large number of students ready to enter on an agricultural course appears from the fact that in 1915-16 there were 202 applications for admission, out of which only 43 were admitted, while the inadequacy of the outturn may be judged from the fact that the number of students who left the college with the diploma in that year was only 12.

9. In regard to Industrial education generally, I do not feel able to make any suggestion. I know that the Director of Public Instruction would be glad to see some more complete provision made for manual training in all elementary schools but that appertains rather to general than to special education. In G.O. No. 722, Home (Education), dated 31st May 1917, it has been decided to open a new engineering school at Vizagapatam. Whether it might be better to take a rather bolder step and make this into a college for the Telugu country is a matter for consideration.

	Rs.
1915-16	1,30,865
1916-17 (Revised Estimate) ...	1,43,400
1917-18 (Budget Estimate) ...	1,44,900
Average	1,39,722

The existing Engineering College costs Rs. 1,40,000 per annum, but a smaller institution at Vizagapatam would doubtless cost a good deal less and the engineering school is estimated already to cost Rs. 15,000 and will doubtless actually come to a great deal more, the provision made for contingencies

(Rs 2,600) being obviously insufficient. In the Engineering College these items amount to about Rs. 45,000, and in a Medical school from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 20,000, so that the School of Engineering is more likely to cost Rs. 25,000 than Rs. 15,000 and possibly much more.

10. I pass on to the case of Medical education. It has often been pointed out how inadequate the provision made for this is at present. There is one Medical College in the Presidency and four Medical schools. The number of students admitted annually and the number of successful candidates who pass out annually from these institutions is as follows:—

	Students admitted annually.	Candidates successfully completing course.
Medical College, Madras	100	About 30 per cent less than the admissions in the case of the Medical College.
Medical School, Royapuram	85	
„ Vizagapatam	45	
„ Tanjore	40	
„ Calicut	25	

As the total number of registered medical practitioners in the Presidency is 1,600, the existing number of qualified medical practitioners for a population of from 42 to 44 millions is wholly inadequate. For about the same population in Great Britain and Ireland there are some 40,000 medical practitioners, so that we have an enormous leeway to make up, and it is quite clear that the output of our present Medical College and Schools is entirely insufficient ever to accomplish the task. It is, therefore, imperatively necessary to increase the number both of Medical Colleges and Schools.

There is no lack of candidates and each year very large numbers of applicants for admission are turned away. The question, therefore, is where to locate further institutions for medical education.

	Average monthly cost. Rs.
1 Principal 1,200—25—1,600 =	1,500
1 Vice-Principal and Professor 700—25—1,000 =	925
5 other Major Professors— Medicine, Surgery, Anatomy, Ophthalmology, Physiology, and Midwifery 500—25—800 = 725 ...	3,625
6 Minor Professors 300—25—500 = 450 ...	2,700
12 Assistant Professors 100—10—300 = 200 ...	2,400
Teaching allowances for Assistant Professors at Rs. 100 =	1,200
5 Demonstrators (lump sum) per mensem ...	300
Clerks and servants (lump sum) per mensem ...	1,150
	13,800
	× 12 = 1,65,600
Library ...	4,000
Instruments and chemicals ...	16,400
Examiners ...	4,000
Contingencies ...	10,000
	2,00,000

London.	Glasgow.
Edinburgh.	Cork.
Dublin.	Birmingham.
Durham.	Manchester.
Aberdeen.	St. Andrews.
Liverpool.	Belfast.
	Bristol.

11. Plans and estimates are now under preparation for rebuilding the Vizagapatam Hospital at a cost of from Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs, and when this hospital is completed, it will be the largest and best equipped mufassal hospital in the Presidency. It would seem, therefore, to be the best course to open a Medical College at Vizagapatam, in addition to the Medical School. This will necessitate the addition of at least two officers to the cadre of the Indian Medical Service, or in the alternative, of the recruitment of two officers outside the Indian Medical Service to serve as Principal and Vice-Principal of the Medical College. Under them would be required an adequate staff of professors, all of whom would have to possess a registrable degree but who would not need to belong to the Indian Medical Service. The cost of a Medical College at Vizagapatam may be roughly estimated at Rs. 2 lakhs per annum, while an initial expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs on buildings for a Medical College, hostels for students, etc., may be anticipated. In spite of the large cost, the necessity of providing additional medical education will certainly have to be faced before long. It is not known exactly how many Medical Colleges there are in the United Kingdom, but there are at least a dozen, so that the provision of a second college in this Presidency is thoroughly defensible.

12. I have put education and educational institutions in the foreground in this proposed programme because, until the teaching arrangements of the Presidency are expanded, the supply of men to carry out further measures is limited. Thus, it is, I believe, impossible to expand the work of the Agricultural Department largely until a larger number of trained agricultural students is available and we can't expand medical relief to any great extent until the supply of doctors is very much larger than it is. So that education must necessarily come first. But, after allowing for this, there may be directions in which the Directors of Agriculture and Industries could suggest advance. It has frequently been pressed upon me by Indians that, in order to combat the growing discontent in the country, the Government should undertake some large measure of industrial experiment. The most promising opening, the utilization of the vegetable oils, seems likely to be taken up by private enterprise, but the Director of Industries may be able to make suggestions and he might, I suggest, be consulted unofficially at once instead of awaiting his budget. Similarly with the Director of Agriculture. It is to be hoped that there will soon be a marked development in the amount of funds required for well irrigation, now that the Director of Agriculture has been given special powers to grant money for pumping installations

and now that there is an agricultural engineer to look after this branch of work. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has too newly entered on his duties to be able to make many constructive proposals at present and ordinarily it is not desirable that co-operative enterprises should be financed with Government funds. Possibly the Director of Fisheries might also be consulted. If these matters are left until a late period in the year, there is not time to put them through.

13. The expansion of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure in the past is shown in the following table:—

		Average annual growth in lakhs.	
		(a) Revenue.	(b) Expenditure.
Page 56 of notes to G.O. 277.	Ten years 1902-03 to 1912-13 ...	18.75	13.69
Financial, 8th April 1914.	Five years 1907-08 to 1912-13 ...	21.72	16.25
	Ten years 1904-05 to 1914-15 (budget).	22.32	15.68
Page 15 of notes to G.O. 210.	Five years 1909-10 to 1914-15 (budget).	22.64	18.24
Financial, 10th April 1916.	Eight years 1908-09 to 1916-17 (budget).	15.99	15.90

The last period was affected by the War. Taking the five years 1909-10 to 1914-15, as representing the normal rate of advance, it will be seen that we have an excess growth of revenue over expenditure of Rs. 4.40 lakhs per annum. This margin, though not too large, would permit some expansion of outlay on the heads of expenditure mentioned in this note. Moreover, the normal growth of expenditure allowed for in the above figures amounts to Rs. 18½ lakhs per annum and this has covered the period when an immense increase has been made in expenditure on

	LAKHS.
* 20. Police	71
Revenue talaiyaris ...	15
	86

administrative departments, notably Police, the Budget for which has increased from Rs. 86 lakhs* in 1908-09 to Rs. 117½ lakhs in 1917-18. It may be hoped therefore that, though there certainly are some large schemes of administrative improvement still to be

dealt with, especially in connection with the Forest Department, the growth of administrative expenditure may in the future be less rather than more and may leave a larger margin available for outlay on such vitally important heads as Education, general and special, Industries, Agriculture, Veterinary, and Fisheries, all of which, though not directly remunerative, are calculated to increase the resources and so the revenues of the country.

Please circulate.

A. G. CARDREW—3-7-17.

L. DAVIDSON—4-7-17.

I agree generally with my Hon'ble Colleague Sir Alexander Cardew. I would particularly emphasise what he states in paragraph 3 of his note, that this is a very opportune moment for framing, if we can, a constructive programme of action.

2. The question of introducing compulsory elementary education in municipal areas, referred to by my Hon'ble Colleague in paragraph 5 of his note, is being examined by Mr. Graham. In view of the declarations already made in Bombay and in the Punjab, that the Governments of those provinces would allow such of their municipalities as chose, to have compulsory elementary education, it is certain that a similar request would be brought forward by the non-official members at the committee for the examination of the District Municipalities Bill, which would meet at Madras on the 18th. It would be well if we are prepared with some reply to the request which would then be put forward. Personally I am of opinion that every local body should be allowed to have either compulsory education, or free education, or both, provided that it is in a position to show that it could finance the same. Provided that no additional liability is imposed on the Provincial finances, I would allow the people of each local area to have their wishes in this matter.

3. So far as Agricultural education is concerned—paragraphs 7 and 8 of my Honourable Colleague's note—would it not be better to await the result of the committee now sitting at Simla and dealing with this subject? I agree that an Agricultural College in the Northern Circars would be needed at no distant date. The question may be examined.

4. I also agree with my Hon'ble Colleague's proposal, made in paragraph 9 of his note, that an Engineering College is necessary for the Northern Circars. Very many complaints have been made in recent years that the Engineering College at Madras has no room for all the applicants who want to join it, even those that are considered quite fit.

5. I accept the suggestion made by my Honourable Colleague in paragraph 12 of his note, that the Directors of Industries, Agriculture and Fisheries may at once be consulted unofficially, in advance of their budgets.

6. With reference to paragraph 13, while I agree that we have made substantial progress in recent years in developing expenditure in administrative departments, I am by no means certain that we are within measurable distance of the end in satisfying the reasonable needs of those departments. If I remember aright, the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman told us the other day that he would soon have to come up with proposals for further expenditure on the police. The pay of the subordinate staff in a great many departments is obsolete in view of the large rise in prices which has taken place in recent years: and when the urgent needs of all departments are met, it may be found that the funds that we could spare are after all not so large as my Honourable Colleague now thinks. These, however, are matters of detail which we can deal with later on. In the meantime I would again reiterate my concurrence with the general policy which my Honourable Colleague proposes.

P. R.[AJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR]—5-7-17.

I agree with Sir Alexander Cardew that the present is an opportune moment for Government to take stock of the general situation and decide upon the directions in which a progressive policy should be pursued.

2. There can be no doubt that the expansion of education and educational institutions of all descriptions demands our immediate and serious consideration. Besides the schemes which are taking shape under His Excellency's initiative, there is the question of compulsory education in municipalities on which Government must make a pronouncement at a very early date. I doubt if public opinion will be satisfied with Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar's proposal that compulsory education should impose no additional burden on Provincial finances. It will be strongly urged, I expect, that, if municipalities are required to levy an extra cess for this purpose, they should be assisted by Government with an amount at least equal to what they subscribe. Mr. Gokhale wanted more than this and said that expenditure on primary education should be divided between the local body and Government in the proportion of one-third to two-thirds.

3. I have nothing to add to the remarks of my Honourable Colleagues in regard to the special branches of education that need development, except upon the proposal for another Engineering College. We are starting an Engineering school at Vizagapatam and ought to establish another as soon as possible in the south of the Presidency. These schools will provide for the lower subordinate class of engineering students and will enable the present college to devote its whole attention to the engineer and upper subordinate classes. When the college is relieved of the duty of training lower subordinates, it ought, I think, to be able to meet the needs of the Presidency in the matter of the more highly trained men for many years to come.

4. But it is not in education alone that we intend to adopt a progressive policy. We intend to make a real advance and improvement in local self-government, and cannot expect to do this without dipping into the Government purse. Our local bodies are starved in their expenditure on sanitation, medical and roads, and, if they are to be made more or less independent bodies, they will not be content with their present hand-to-mouth existence, but will expect to be provided with resources to enable them to carry out improvements, especially in the matter of sanitation.

5. There are still large schemes of administrative improvement to be put through. In the departments under my charge we have to look forward to a large increase in expenditure on the forest establishment and subordinate judiciary. Also, it will not be long before the pay of the police must be considered, for it is becoming almost impossible to get constables on the present rate of pay.

H. F. W. GILLMAN—10-7-17.

In regard to compulsory education in municipal areas, I have instructed the Director of Public Instruction to obtain and submit as early as possible full information as to the number of children of schoolage, the number now in attendance, the number of school-places now available and required, and all other necessary statistics to enable us to form a judgment upon this subject. In view of the greater wealth and the greater facilities of municipal areas, is it entirely true that the imposition of a municipal cess would remove the unfairness to non-municipal areas? I doubt the wisdom of exempting non-municipal areas, and thus magnifying and accelerating the growth of influence and advantages of urban populations at the expense of the purely rural areas.

2. In regard to Sir Alexander Cardew's suggestions on agricultural education with which I am in general agreement, as I am spending two days at Coimbatore within the next fortnight, I should like to take any opportunity which may be possible of considering them there, and for the present to defer any detailed observations, which I will submit later if it seems necessary.

* Similarly as to the Director of Fisheries.

P[ENTLAND]—28-7-17.

3. In regard to Industrial education I should be glad to see first the * Director of Industries' suggestions: generally, my view is that apart from our own efforts educational and experimental we should do all we can and much more than we have hitherto done to encourage private enterprise and attract private capital, both among manufacturers and planters: and to develop the natural resources of the Presidency.

4. Medical education—I would certainly develop Vizagapatam as proposed.

5. Mr. Gillman's observations as to engineering education seem to me to have much weight. And also his reminder as to the importance of increasing the free resources of local authorities.

P[ENTLAND]—28-7-17.

Please have these important notes printed confidentially at once. Action will be required in various directions and copies will be urgently needed. Let me have six spare copies immediately proofs are ready.

L. DAVIDSON—30-7-17.

Submitted that a copy of these notes may be sent to Home (Educn.) for necessary action.

EmA
2593

Rd 8/1

File no 5048-1
6-8-17



6-8-17

Home (Est.) Dept.

The items which pertain to this Department in the notes on page 1 to 7 supra are

- (1) Introduction of compulsory primary education *in* Munich,
- (2) Establishment of another engineering college.
- + (3) Development of industries and industrial education.

2. With regard to the first of these it will be seen from H.E. the Governor's note that the D.P.T. has been instructed to obtain and submit certain particulars. The question, however, is one for consideration in the Local & Municipal Dept.

3. From para 5 of His Excellency's note it would seem that the question of the establishment of a second engineering college need not now be considered.

It is for orders whether any action should ^{now} be taken on the suggestion in the Honble Mr. Gillman's note in regard to the opening of a second engineering school.

part 1, p. 7 supra.

p. 7 supra

para 3, p. 6 supra.

school in the Southern district of the Presidency.

4. It is ^(also) not clear whether the Director should be asked to submit proposals for the more complete provision of manual training in elementary schools - para 9, page 3 supra.

5. As regards the development of industries + industrial education. As Luns may, it is submitted, be consulted. A draft do. to him is placed below for approval.

Ch. 11.8.17

8/4
9.8.17.

He may also make a reference to the D.P.I about the Engineering school for the Southern districts and about the manual training instructors for elementary schools. As regards the former, the need for additional engineering schools has already been brought forward by the Chief Engineer.

- page 14 of note, with fo. no. 722. Ed. 83/5-17

(N)

Ch
10/8/17 as recd.

S.

So far as the subject with which I deal is concerned viz, Industries, their development etc., & industrial education, the D.O. reference to Mr. Innes (anyhow in the terms of the draft) seems to be superfluous. We know that Mr. Innes is fully cognisant of the needs of the country & the requirements of the people, and that he realises the need for the undertaking of industrial experiment on a large scale. Mr. Innes has shown how alive he is to this in his report on the prospects of opening up a coal industry in the Presidency; if this project is taken up and proves successful, other industries in which coal at moderate rates is required & they are ~~many~~ ^{many} will as a natural consequence spring up and flourish. The coal file is now in Revenue which deals with mining & minerals; and that department may be asked to say in what stage the case is. In the matter of vegetable oils the industrial possibilities have already been considered & examined in the department, and a certain amount of experimental work has been done, but has been discontinued. The chief reason is that private enterprise (as noted by Sir A.G. Cardew) in the form of Tata & Co., is believed to be entering the field; and the work of such an agent will under any investigation particularly as to the exploitation of the industry on commercially profitable lines, be supererogatory.

Secondly we have also been given to understand that the scientific treatment of vegetable oils is being studied in the Bangalore Institute of Science.

Thirdly we have sold or got rid of practically all our expensive oil plant; it was impossible to complete the machinery which constituted the oil

(File in Revenue)

Sp. No. 960 (V)
12.9.16

Please see my letter No. on page 1
+ para 3 of his note on p. 9
of letter No. 439 (M)
4.4.17

Sp. No. 1234 83. 8.11.12.16 (Y)
Sp. No. 439 4.4.17 (M)

Sp. 1878 16.2.17 (A)
p. 22 of Sp. 429 (M)
4.4.17
p. 27 of Sp. ibid (M)

NOTES.

Page 11

mill; and it will now in all probability be impossible to replace the machinery we had, even if it were useful to do so; to get a complete oil mill will be impossible until sometime after the conclusion of the war. By the time it becomes feasible for Government to deal with the oil industry in earnest, it is hoped that private enterprise will have made it unnecessary for them to take steps towards the development of this industry; in the meantime the formulation of a policy in regard to oil-manufacture may be postponed.

I should like to point out in this connection that Mr. Innes' appointment is a tentative one and that he was appointed to carry out two main purposes: to reorganise the department and to report on the experiments made by the department. So far as the experiments are concerned Mr. Innes has stopped two, glass & sand-lime bricks; two remain, pencils and paper, the latter only in the attenuated form of a small subsidy to a small and inefficient paper mill. We know roughly from correspondence on this subject what Mr. Innes thinks of these industries which are relatively unimportant. So far as reorganisation is concerned, the staff has been regulated consequently on the transfer of Pumping and Boring operations to "Agriculture." Much however appears to remain to be done, particularly in respect of the ^{fin}informa^{tion} bureau, and the work of the up-country subordinates of the department; on what has been done and what remains to be done in reorganising the department, I think the Government may now expect Mr. Innes to make a fairly comprehensive report; he may at the same time take the opportunity to exp^ound his views of what the aims of the department should^{be} and what should be the scope of its activity, and the limits of it. In this

(For this subject
are put up with the file
regarding the extension of the
period of deputations of Mr. Innes.)

* Sp. 12 635 8/14. 5. 17 (6)
+ file under disposal

Sp. 359 8/14. 3. 17 (W)

Sp. 7275 Rev (IX)
3. 5. 17

* Lte in Revenue.

para 7, p. 3 of go. 6357 (6)
go. no 2786.1.97 (I) 4157 (7)

A proposal to accord ^{approval} ~~aid~~ on a
such support was ~~made~~ on a
very small scale to Messrs Chubb
& Holt & Co. of the manufacture of
Alkali: & there is a suggestion under
consideration to encourage British
manufacture by Parry & Co. The
Govt, it must be added, agreed to
help a match-making & a
sugar-refining company, but in
each case for special reasons.

$$4.1.11. \frac{85-1}{6 \cdot 8.15} \textcircled{x} \quad \text{rfg.} \quad \frac{832}{317.16} \textcircled{v}$$

NOTES.

connection he could sketch out the general lines on which experiments may in future be conducted and what sort of experiments might be conducted; for instance coal-surveying investigation of alkaline earths, wood-distillery ^{as well as} have been at one time or another suggested by Mr. Innes as suitable. He ^could also say whether the practice of starting small pioneer industries which may or may not be successful is worthwhile and should be continued. Probably he will be against it on the ground that they take up far too much of the time and trouble of the department; that the results are usually too indefinite, and even when good results are obtained their value is not commensurate with the time and trouble expended to get them.

What we want first I think before deciding what particular ventures the department should now embark on, is to decide the general lines on which the policy of the department should run; as, for instance, that the department — should confine itself to investigation on a big scale, from which private enterprise will ordinarily be debarred by reason of the prospect of no early or adequate profit, or inability to raise capital, or by reason of the previous failure of ~~the~~ private enterprise even if due to avoidable causes; while experimental work in ~~minor~~ ^{minor} industrial enterprises should be limited to stimulating and subsidising private parties — undertaking the necessary preliminary experiments possibly to the extent of indemnifying them from loss for a certain period. ~~There~~ There are probably many examples of this policy to be found in the records of German, Austrian & Japanese industry which may furnish a useful guide, which Mr. Innes is likely to have studied with advantage.

So far as industrial education is concerned

Notes on pgs 12-14 of
Notes to go 164
13.2.17 (C)

Sp. N. 7288 2:6.17 (L)
(The Sp. sanctioning the
opening of classes in the Trades
School in the current year
has been sent to Press).

(File sent to Mr
Lanes)

Mr. Innes so far continues to work on old lines and has expressed no view on the policy of the department. That as now existing appears to be sound and Mr. Innes' own views are shown in the Trades School which has been recently established and ~~seems~~ seems likely to grow from small beginnings into something big ~~and~~ successful. Mr. Innes' views on the lines which Industrial Education should follow may also be ascertained.

What I think we might do now is to call by formal O.M. for a report on the department, its working, reorganisation, aims etc; and to explain D.O. what we want in the report, and why we want it just now. If the annual report of the department is due soon, we might ask Mr. Innes to embody his views in that. Before Government decide to embark on any definite policy or take up any important experiment it will be desirable ^{that} Mr. Innes should have the benefit of the opinion of the newly-constituted board and its support if that be forthcoming.

I understand that the departmental report for the year is already done, so that Mr. Innes may not be able to include the above in it. If he is to do so, he should be told at once. I would now suggest that he be asked at once to do this if he can; if not, to submit a supplementary report.

C.H.
13.8.17

As I understand the notes, we have firstly to forecast likely increases of expenditure in the several departments so that a rough idea of the total money available for new departures may be

NOTES.

Secured
And secondly to think out programmes
of work in advance as explained in
H.M. 1's notes.

He should call demiofficially on
the D.P.I. to report on the above
two points. The object of the reference
should be explained. He must
be asked to indicate programmes of work,
'to advance the position of the Prisoner',
Call for special attention to
(1) Manual training
(2) Engineering schools ^{to be set up in the South}
with his opinion about a second
Engineering Wk.

Re Industries:-

The U.S. is right but I read the
notes as indicating a desire for constructive
programmes of work. He must be directed
to report as ordered. I would prefer
a DoI instead of the draft memorandum
Bfo, explaining fully the object of the reference.

16/8/17

1. I put up a draft for consideration in which
the object of the reference + the ^{attention} ~~particulars~~ of the

NOTES.

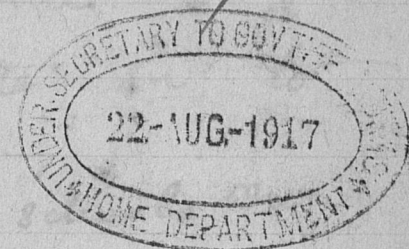
Got in the matter are explained at
some length; the D.O. method allows us to
take his/ours into our improvement & this way
to have drawn in H.M. & note to a
certain extent.

22.8.17

Thanks, Me too to Mr. Jones to

mine

22.8.17



A Do. to Mr. Stone on similar lines is
submitted for approval.

24.8.17

24.8.17

24.8.17

Home (Est.) Department

Do. No. 2593 a - 1822/8/17

Dear Mr. James,

The Government are of the opinion that a more progressive policy should be initiated in certain branches of administration and in none more so than in the department of Industries. The present seems to be a favourable opportunity to take stock of the existing situation and so far as possible to map out what the lines of advance in the future should be. You are presumably now preparing your budget, which may be expected in this office in the course of three months or so. It has been usual for the Government to await these estimates and to confine itself in the main to an attitude of criticism, rather than of construction. The initiation of progressive measures is usually left to the head of the department concerned, and he as a rule is hampered by his ignorance of the limits of Provincial Finance. In view of the approaching end of the war and the possibility of the subsequent expansion of provincial revenues, the Government are now themselves prepared to take the initiative in considering and preparing a ^{of progress} progressive scheme on broad and comprehensive lines; your department suggests itself as one of which the development will be most necessary and most popular and the Government have no doubt that now you have been firmly seated in the saddle some time, you will have gathered sufficient experience to justify

12
2
justify you in putting forward your view of the lines on which the department should be developed with some confidence. In particular the Government will be glad of your opinion on the possibility of undertaking some really large measure of industrial experiment, regard being had to the aspirations of the people of this country to stand on their own legs in the industrial as well as in other spheres.

The Government are inclined to think without expressing any opinion on the specific proposal now under consideration that your suggestion to survey the potential coal fields of the province and to promote the production of coal within it is a move in the right direction. They are also aware that the vast possibilities of the vegetable oil industry has been receiving your attention; and though it seems likely that private enterprise may relieve the Government of the responsibility of actively fostering and organising this industry, there may be other industries offering even greater scope for development. So far the only really large industry that has been treated by the department on broad and constructive lines is that of weaving and the Government consider on the whole that as much progress in the development of this industry has been accomplished as is compatible with the low mentality and ^{superior} ~~superior~~ attitude of the workers.

Your administration report, which is expected about now will doubtless be your expert deal with the subject raised above.

To

23/8
C.A. Innes Esq., I.C.S.,

Officer in charge of the
Dept. of Industries.

Other experiments have also been suggested such as the distillation of wood and the production of alkali. The above suggestions are offered as the result of experience of the department during its course of working in the past and are not intended in any way to limit the scope of its work in future, or to tie your hands in replying to this reference. I am to say ^{known} that the Government will be glad to have a full and free exposition of your views ^{that is possible in a report in which} ~~on the subjects raised above~~ and so far as you are able to formulate one, a constructive programme for the development of industries and the initiation of experiments drawn up on liberal and progressive lines.

E.A. 22.8.17
mm 23/8

19 19

Home (Education) Department.

D.O.No. 2573 A-1, dated 24-8, 1917.

Dear Mr. Stone,

The Government are of the opinion that a more progressive policy should be initiated in certain branches of administration and, as you are no doubt aware, they are deeply interested in furthering the cause of education as on it depends the material and moral progress of the country. The present seems to be a favourable opportunity to take stock of the existing situation and so far as possible to map out what the lines of advance in the future should be. You are presumably now preparing your budget, which may be expected in this office in the course of two months. It has been usual for the Government to await these estimates and to confine themselves in the main to an attitude of criticism rather than of construction. The initiation of progressive measures is usually left to the head of the department concerned, and he as a rule is hampered by his ignorance of the limits of provincial finance. In view of the approaching end of the war and the possibility of the subsequent expansion of provincial revenues, the Government are now themselves ^{prepared} to take the initiative in considering and preparing a scheme of progress on broad and comprehensive lines. In the expansion and development of education, there is a practically inexhaustible field for further expenditure, and non-official public opinion would certainly

191

Home (85)

DEPARTMENT.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper--

The Hindu

2. Published at--

3. Dated--

16/8/17.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

ONE of the subjects which must be given a prominent place in any post-war education programme in this country will decidedly be technical and industrial training. We are still in a very backward state in this respect. We could not be otherwise: for, hitherto although Committees have been appointed to enquire into the matter and although they have reported on the subject, these have always lacked earnestness. In the coming race for industrial supremacy with the advanced nations, our position would be extremely precarious if we did not adopt and carry out as early as possible a well-considered programme of industrial education. That the lack of facilities for scientific, technical and industrial training is a serious disadvantage under which the people of this country labour has been recognised on all hands. The Royal Commission on Public Services, for a recent instance, were confronted with this difficulty in doing justice to the claims of Indians to be appointed more and more to the public services of a technical and scientific nature, such as the Agricultural, Veterinary, Forest, and Engineering departments, where, it is obvious, their services would be more productive of benefits to the people than those of Europeans who are ignorant of the language, customs and prejudices of the people. The Commission have, therefore, recommended that "a determined and immediate effort should be made to provide better educational facilities in India." The Commission were no doubt concerned only with providing such educational facilities as to make it possible to recruit in this country the staff needed to meet all our normal requirements; but the necessity for the provision of facilities for advanced industrial and technical training so as to make the scientific and economic development of our resources and industries possible is, it is obvious, of greater importance. We urge, therefore, that the matter should at once be taken in hand as an important item in our post-war development programme.

We have the example of other countries to follow in this matter. To take the United States of America, for

instance, we note that the American National Association of manufacturers have, at their recent convention, declared that "whether for war or peace, the supreme demand of this century is for specialised intelligence." As is quite characteristic of that country, no sooner was the need felt than arrangements were made for meeting it. The Smith-Hughes law was enacted by Congress last year of which it is said:—"Its influence will be immediately felt from one end of the country to the other and will continue through the years. It means educational opportunity for all children in the United States between the ages of fourteen and eighteen. It means improved vocational opportunity to a million children in our cities and to a million children on our farms, and to many millions of adult workers. This is the social and the fundamental meaning. But it will have many important by-products; in socializing industry; in making even ordinary education more directly related to life, and in increased national efficiency." To carry out this law and to effect the changes considered necessary, funds have been liberally allotted. We read: "The amount appropriated for the school year, 1917-18, is 1,703,000 dollars, the amount increasing annually until in 1925-26, and annually thereafter, it becomes 7,200,000 dollars. Three million dollars of this great sum is for aid to the several States for instruction in agriculture; three million dollars for instruction in trades and industry including home economics for the working people in the cities; one million dollars for training of teachers; and 200,000 dollars the first and each succeeding year for the expenses of the Board. As each of these sums except the expense item is to be duplicated by the States, the country is to spend shortly at least 14,000,000 dollars annually for this kind of instruction, and also large sums for maintenance, equipment and so forth, which latter items are to be borne by the States and cities only. At least one-third of the amount spent for agriculture and for trades and home economics must be spent for the training of those who are in employment in part-time schools, etc. All training is to be of less than College age."

We do trust the significance of this stupendous allotment will be realised in India and liberal provision made for the planning of a comprehensive educational programme to be carried out in a definite period of time.

welcome any progressive measures initiated in this direction.

2. The most engrossing topic of the hour is the introduction of compulsory education in municipal areas and I understand that you have been already instructed by His Excellency to obtain and submit as early as possible full information as to the number of children of school-age, the number now in attendance, the number of school places now available and required and all other necessary statistics to enable the Government to form a judgment on the subject. I am now to ask you to consider the question of making more complete provision for ^{manual} ~~normal~~ training in all elementary schools. You have already been asked to submit proposals for the opening of an engineering school at Vizagapatam; the possibility of establishing another similar school in the south and a second engineering college in the north seems to deserve consideration. I am also to add that these suggestions are not intended in any way to tie your hands in replying to this reference and that the Government will be glad to have, so far as you are able to formulate one, a constructive programme for the expansion and improvement of education ^{in all directions}.

Yours sincerely,

S.A.
24-8-17.
N.K.
24-8-17.

C.R.
24-8-17.

To The Hon'ble Mr. J.H. Stone, M.A.,
F.R.H.S., C.I.E.,
Director of Public Instruction

191

DEPARTMENT.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper--

2. Published at--

3. Dated--

Material prosperity is vital for all other forms of activities and no pains should therefore be spared to bring about that consummation. But material prosperity is conditioned, so far as India is concerned, by progress in at least two directions: It is essential to develop our agriculture as it is essential to develop our industries. Industries, far more than agriculture, depend for their development on a suitable system of scientific and technical training. To omit to provide for this is to court disaster. We dare say the Royal Commission on Indian Industries must be quite sure of this fact at any rate and that they would recommend, with all the strength that they command, immediate action calculated to make provision for the supply of trained hands to take up industrial work. No kind of tinkering with the matter should be tolerated any longer; and immediate steps should be taken by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments to see that these requirements are adequately provided for in as short a period as possible.

When is the Commission to report?

Perhaps the reference to the Commission dealing with a constitution industrial programme.

24/8/17

The do. issued to the Times is submitted below. (The file had been submitted to Secretary with a Draft do. to the D. of I. & returned to office just now.)

2. The Industrial Commission has not yet completed its tour throughout India. It has gone into recess & is to resume its sittings in Bombay at the beginning of the next cold week. Please see Press Communication on page 1 & 2 of pgs. 327 Home (dated the 10th March 1917).

PK

24/8/17.

28/8/17

Submitted to Sec. through Registrar (who may care to note).

There is a good deal of sense in this article, which keeps it in Industrial Education. I am not sure whether we were right in omitting from the D.O. to the Bureau of the H.M. in his work did not suggest that the Bureau should be consulted on this subject) all reference to Industrial Ed. Although the D.P.I. is being consulted on this subject with a view of H.M.'s work the Officer in charge of Industries will also be able to give useful ideas; I don't know whether the D.P.I. will consult him but in any case I would suggest a supplementary D.O. going to the Bureau on this subject.

It is highly doubtful whether it will be possible to ~~an~~ announce any proposition in the sphere of Industries until the Commission has spoken.

Elk. 4

26.8.17

Submitted that a separate reference to the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries is necessary, if action is desired in the direction referred to in the article of the Hindu. By manual training is meant quite a different kind of instruction, chiefly for the training of the hand and of the power of observation; it is almost

NOTES.

Page 24

certain that the D.P.I will not consult the Dept. of Industries in connection with the reference already made to him.

OK
27.8.17
ler

We are only concerned with schemes for the immediate future; say for the next 5 years. And I doubt if it be possible to spend largely on industrial education in that period. But perhaps it is best to send a supplementary D.O. to Mr. Innes as suggested.

Please draft
27/8/17

A draft D.O. is submitted for approval.

SK
28/8/17
M
28/8/17

J.
E.C.
28.8.17

M
28/8/17

25

24
Home (Est) Dept.

Do. No. 2593 A-38 2857

Dear Mr. Hines,

In my Do. No. 2593 a-1, dated the 22nd instant, you were asked to formulate a constructive programme for the development of industries in the Presidency. Such development ~~however~~ depends in some measure on the provision of ^{practicable} scientific and technical training in connection with important industries, and I am to ask you to give your consideration to the question and furnish ~~the~~ ^{the} Government with a comprehensive programme ^(so far as you are in a position to formulate one) for the improvement and expansion of industrial education to be given effect to gradually as funds become available.

In addition

24
C.A. Hines Esq., I.C.S.,
Officer in charge
of the Dept. of Industries.

Yours truly
28.8.17 W. S. S. W.

X
D.O. Cc 238

MADRAS, POST BOX No. 454,

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "CHROMIUM,"

8/9/17
6th September 1917.

Dear Mr. Ramachandra Row,

p 16 ante
p 25

I write to acknowledge your
D.O. letter No. 2593 A-1 of the 22nd
of August and your subsequent letter
of the 28th of August on the subject
of the development of the Department of
Industries. I will send up a note as
soon as possible but I am afraid I
cannot mention any definite date. At
present, between the Priority Committees
the Munitions work, drills, and the
ordinary work of the department, to
say nothing of the Madras Exhibition,
I am exceptionally busy, and I do not
know when I will have time to sit down

and
82

2/0

and think out an answer to your letter.

Yours sincerely,

Chinn

To

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur

R. Ramachandra Row, Avl.,

Secretary to Government,

Home (Education)

Department.

Ootacamund.

Dir. of Inds. 2 (b)-960-17-4-17

In the doc. referred to in Mr. Innes' letter above he has been requested to submit schemes for the development of industrial & industrial education. This current may be 'lodged'.

$$\begin{array}{r} 8K \\ \hline 121917 \\ \hline 100000 \\ \hline 21917 \end{array}$$

2. Calc.
14.9.17

DO. NO. 2593A-502.2.08

Dear James,

Please refer to

Your DO no P.C. 238 of 6.5.17

referring to this Dept's

letter no 2193-A, of 22.8.17

Do you think there is

any likelihood of your

having time to send up the

note promised in the near

future? I fancy you

are just as busy now as

you were then the

subject is a huge one.

This is not a reminder:

I just want to know

because if there is not

much likelihood of your

note coming in soon I

will close the file &

set it per away & off

the books. We can then

take our time about it.

Yours sincerely

8

26 ante. ~~OK~~
Reed to shd
ms
4.2.18.

28
Eon A
CPO. 344
6.2.18 29

D.O. *A*
h.c 238
5.2.18
MADRAS, POST BOX No. 454,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "CHROMIUM,"

5th February 1918
-6-FEB-1918
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
HOME DEPARTMENT
MADRAS

Dear Brown,

Your D.O. 2593 A-5 of the
2nd February. I am afraid that there
is not much chance of my sending up
anything in the near future. I am
at present engaged, as you know,
entirely in the Munitions work and can
only carry on the Industries line.

Yours sincerely,

To *Carew*
Cloud *h.c* *Chrom*

Hilton Brown, Esqr., I.C.S.,

Under Secretary to Government
Home (Education) Department.

Madras

Home Edu. Dept.

The papers may now be

Order 149 of 9.2.18
mis

'Recorded'

h.c
9.2.18

RP
7.2.18
h.c
8.2.18

When given for copying
 When copied
 When examined
 When signed

191

READ AGAIN G.O. No. 191 DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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

N.B.—

- A = Copy in full.
- B = Not to be copied.
- P = Copy abstract only.
- Q = Copy heading only.