

Law (1925) Department.
Education

Coding SERIES.

G.O. No.

986

DATED

12/6/25

[Despatch Abstract.]

Education

Committee on Industrial and Technical - Report - Communicated to
the Director of Public Instruction and the University of Madras.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Proc	477	Sec.	6-4-23	Proc	229	HE	21-10-20
Mis	579	L.E.	23-4-23	"	1464	" "	25-11-21
Proc	1346	Sec	19-9-23	"	796	"	24-6-19
"	257	HE	16-2-23	"	813	"	16-6-17
"	239	" "	14-2-23				
"	1345	L.S.G.	5-8-22				
"	573	HE	16-5-22				
"	528	Sec	8-4-22				

FURTHER PAPERS.

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Mis	1914	Sec.	24-9-23				

Law (Proc) Dept

C. 1616B

Memo N. 1616B-1 from D. P. I.

A copy of the report of the Committee on Technical and Industrial Education is forwarded to the D. P. I. who is requested to offer his remarks on ~~the~~ the suggestions contained in chapters II and III and paras 34, 37, 51, 57 and 58 of the report.

XVII

DESPATCHED

21 APR 1923

T.

The D. P. I. (with a copy of the report)

12-4-23

12-4-23

Reminder date - 5-5-23

A

LAW (EDUCATION)

DEPARTMENT. (2)

Lg. 1870B

Received

191

Registered

304-1913

Subject.

Submitting remarks on the Report of the Committee on Technical and Industrial Education.



ENCLOSURES

No.

N/A

Spare copies

R.O.C. No. 1183 b/23.

Station (Camp) Ootacamund, Dated the 26th April 1913.

From (Name) R.G. Grieve, Esq., M.A.,

(Designation) As. Director of Public Instruction.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Law (Education) Department.

Sir,

Ref: - Memo No. 1616 B-1 dated 20th April 1923, Law (Education) Department regarding the report of the committee on Technical and Industrial Education.

I have the honour to submit my remarks on Chapters II and III and on certain paragraphs of the report. I am not attempting to offer detailed comments on the report as I have signed and am in general agreement with it. On receipt of the orders of Government detailed proposals and scrutiny of figures will no doubt be required.

(a) Chapters II and III. From the proceedings of the meeting of the sub-committees on Commercial and Technical Education

Education on pages 38 and 41 it will be seen that I was a member of the sub-committee on Commercial and Mr. Littlehailes of that on Technical Education. The report practically embodies the proposals of the sub-committees and I agree with the recommendations made.

(b) Paragraph 34. The cleavage of opinion here is one that has appeared in other connections. The paragraph in the report sets forth the conflicting views clearly and Mr. Cotton's views have been recorded separately in Annexure I of the report. I am all in favour of practical instruction, but I have never pretended to believe that in an ordinary secondary school pupils can be taught to earn their living and the necessity for subsequent practical training or apprenticeship obviated. It is not so in other countries and should not be the aim in this. I am of course prepared loyally to carry out any policy that may be laid down by Government but I am convinced that far greater and better results could be achieved in the direction desired by the encouragement of half and full time trades and industrial schools.

(c) Paragraph 37. There is an apparent inconsistency between this paragraph and the recommendations of the sub-committee---No. 6 on page 48. It depends really on the interpretation to be put on the word 'organisation'. So far as the school-cum-factory type of institution and depots are concerned, I am not disposed to quarrel with the recommendations made, but at the same time needlework and sewing and domestic economy must continue to find a place in the ordinary schools.

(d) Paragraph 51. Attention is invited to page 58. I agree with the recommendations of the Committee.

(e) Paragraphs 57 and 58. My tentative views on the figures given in the report are recorded on page 62: it seems unnecessary to subject them to detailed scrutiny pending the orders of Government on the subject report.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

DESPATCHED

27 APR 1923

Ag. Director of Public Instruction.



J.M.T.

J.M.T.

Ms-6 of
Govt 4728/23
p. 7 ibid
p. 9 ibid

p. 11 ibid

p. 16 ibid

p. 19 ibid

SUBJECT:-- Report of the Committee on Industrial and Technical Education.

The several points in the Report which have to be dealt with by the Development Department are being examined. In the meantime the Director of Industries' remarks may be invited on the Report of the Committee. The present D.I. has no doubt signed the report but only as a member of the Committee. He may be given an opportunity to express his opinion as Director. It is also suggested a copy of the Report may be remitted to the Law (Education) Department and another copy to the Local Self Government Department at once for examination of the points with which they are concerned.

2. The following portions of the Report relate to the Law (Education) Department namely,

- (1) Chapter II of the Report which deals entirely with Commercial Education;
- (2) Chapter III of the Report dealing with technical education;
- (3) Paragraph 34 where the Committee by a majority suggest that vocational and industrial training might with advantage be included in the curriculum of ordinary schools as optional subjects;
- (4) Paragraph 37 where they recommend that all organisations for the provision of technical and industrial education for women and girls should be under the Department of Industries.
- (5) Paragraph 51 relating to the pupil-teacher system recommended by the Committee; and
- (6) Paragraphs 57 and 58 relating to the financial aspects involved in the above recommendations.

3. The following portions of the Report have to be examined in the Local Self Government Department:--

- (1) Paragraph 31 where the Committee suggest that all industrial schools recognised by Government should be exempt from local taxation of all kinds.
- (2) Paragraph 32 where the committee recommend that the Local Bodies should be encouraged to grant industrial scholarships from Local Funds.

C.J.P.
23-3-23.

J.M.T.
26-3-23.

Law (Education) }
Local Self Govt. } U.O.

U.O. 777-11/23-2.
5-3-23.

Law (Edn) Dept
1616B
7-4-23

Law (Edn) Dept

A draft memo to M.D.P.I

is submitted.

12-4-23

12-4-23
16415
Jm



Memo No: 1616 B-1 & 20-4-23

p. 1 cf

C. 1870 B- From the D.P.I. R.O.C No:
1183 D/23 & 26-4-23

pt 2-3 cf

The Director states that he is not offering detailed comments on the report as he has signed and is sign in general agreement with it. The portions relating

p. 2 cf

relating to this Department are examined in the sectional notes below:--

CHAPTER II OF THE REPORT.

Para 21.

Committee's recommendations.

(i) "The present Institute of Commerce, Madras, should be developed into a Commercial College to prepare students for a degree in Commerce when such a degree has been established."

Financial aspect.

On raising the present Institute of Commerce, Madras to University grade, a capital expenditure of Rs.1,50,000 and a recurring expenditure of Rs.60,000 against which we estimate that there will be a set-off of about Rs.30,000 received as fees, bringing the net expenditure per annum down to Rs.30,000.

Director's remarks.

I agree with the recommendations made. On receipt of orders of Government detailed proposals and scrutiny of figures will no doubt be required.

Office note.

The recommendation may be accepted, but in the present financial situation it is doubtful whether it can be given effect to. The subject is however, one ~~mainly~~ for the consideration of the Senate of the new University in the first instance.

12-6-23
24-6-23

For the University. A copy of the report
is sent to the University

For A.S.

Remarks.

25-7-23
25-7-23

Committee's recommendation.

(ii) "It is desirable to include Commerce as an optional subject of the Intermediate Course".

Director's remarks.

I agree with the recommendation made.

Office note.

The Sadler commission recommended that "the courses of the Intermediate should be so framed as to afford preparation not only for the ordinary - degree course of the University but also for the careers in Agriculture, Commerce and Industry".

The subject is however one for the decision of the Academic Council of the new University.

TL
12/6/23

CA
24/6/23

my
25/6/23

p. 5 of the Report

vide portion marked in p. 42 of Memo 239 (B) 14.2.23

TL
25/6/23

p. 5 of the
Report
(XVI)

p. 7 of the
No. 239 (B)
14223

file
(with the subject
notes)

Committee's recommendation.

(iii) "The system of teaching commercial subjects in secondary schools including secondary schools for girls should be encouraged and developed and that such secondary school instruction should lead up to the Intermediate examination."

Director's remarks.

"I agree with the recommendation of the Committee."

Office note.

The Education Re-organisation Committee has recommended the following among other courses for the phase Subject of the High School course:—

(a) A course in one of the following groups of commercial subjects.

Typewriting and Shorthand; Book-keeping and commercial Arithmetic; Precise and Business Correspondence.

(b) A special course adopted for girls (Needlework and embroidery and Dress-making; cooking; Theory and practice of Indian Music);

It may be noted that the above recommendation has been noted on in connection with the Edn. Re-organization committee's report and the subject will be dealt with in that connection. No action need at present be taken here.

ILK
12/1/23

CR
24/1/23

my
25/1/23

For A.S.

7.7.23.
~~No remarks.~~

Amalgamated Dept.

9
2
Committee's recommendations.

(iv) "The present Commercial school at Calicut should be raised to the Intermediate grade."

Financial aspect.

"On raising the School of Commerce at Calicut to the Intermediate grade, we recommend an expenditure of Rs.5,000 for non-recurring expenditure - spread over three years and principally devoted to bringing the Library up to date, and a recurring - expenditure of about Rs.25,000 per annum, this being Rs.10,000 in excess of the present annual expenditure. In this connection we suggest, however, that it might be possible to organize this institution at Calicut to be run in conjunction with the Zamorin's College, Calicut; in which case, we believe the recurring expenditure could be reduced to Rs.20,000 per annum."

Director's remarks.

I agree with the recommendation made. On receipt of orders of Government detailed proposals and scrutiny of figures will no doubt be required.

Office note.

The recommendation may be accepted, but the question is mainly dependant upon funds and in the present financial situation it is doubtful whether it can be given effect to. But if the alternative proposal of the Committee is adopted the extra cost is not estimated to exceed Rs.5000. We may call for proposals in this regard. The expansion of instruction in commercial subjects in secondary schools depends upon the existing of a large no. of commercial instructors and this again upon the improvement of commercial instruction in schools.

If the Intermediate Standard is to be managed by the Government, the question concerns the timing.

25/6/23

p. 5 of the report

(XVI)

para 57(3) on

p. 19 of the report

(XVI)

p. 2 of

Development Dept.

For A.S.

No remarks.

77.23.

77.23.

Development Dept.

Development Dept.

Committee's recommendations.

(v) "Two more Commercial schools should be started, one in the North of the Presidency and one in the South, on the model of the present school at Calicut."

Financial Aspect.

"For the two new Schools of Commerce, one in the North and one in the South of the Presidency, we consider that it will be necessary to provide - - Rs.50,000 for each for non-recurring expenditure and Rs.20,000 per annum for recurring expenditure; but we recommend that these two institutions should in the first instance be started in rented buildings - and expenditure on buildings incurred only after the schools appear to have justified their continuance".

Director's remarks.

I am in general agreement with the recommendation. On receipt of the orders of Government detailed proposals and scrutiny of figures will no doubt be required.

Office note.

The recommendation may be accepted, but financial difficulty stands in the way of giving effect to the recommendations at present.

G.N./16-5-1923. ^{It was} ^{foreseen long ago and} lastly at the time of the visit of the Institute of Commerce at Madras. Calicut is too far away for the students of the Circars and the Southern portion of the Presidency. We may investigate the possibility of opening one first in the Northern Presidency, putting the cost as low as possible. We may call for proposals & consider the question of provision at the time of the next budget.

25.6.23

11 (10)

Committee's recommendation.

Para 22. With regard to future developments, we -
consider that continuation classes should be start-
ed in various centres throughout the Presidency to
provide training in commercial subjects for persons
who have left school and are engaged in occupations
where a knowledge of such subjects, would be of -
value; the time table of such classes being -
arranged to fit in with the ordinary working hours
of the students, the classes being held in the -
mornings or afternoons. Such classes should be
recognised and aided by Government on conditions
which will ensure that the teachers are properly
qualified and that the equipment is modern and -
sufficient. The classes should prepare students
for Government Technical Examinations in commercial
subjects, and, should, we consider, meet the exist-
ing need for instruction in such subjects, the -
facilities for which are, at present, quite inade-
quate. Financial Aspect.

"For grant-in-aid to continuation classes which
we have recommended should be instituted in commer-
cial subjects, it will be necessary to provide for
teaching grant Rs.10,000 increasing by Rs.1,000 -
annually up to a maximum of Rs.20,000 and for -
equipment (half grants) Rs.10,000 the first year,
to be followed by Rs.2,000 per annum for the next
ten years."

~~"We consider that it is not necessary to
prepare syllabuses of commercial subjects to be
taught in secondary schools, the intermediate or
the University classes. The secondary schools
have already got a curriculum and the curriculum
for the intermediate and the University classes
will be drawn up by the authorities concerned when
such classes are instituted. With regard to the~~

p. 5 of the Report
(XVI)

para 57 (4)
mt. 19 of the
Report
(XVI)

p. 6 ibid

--2-- 12

continuation classes which we propose should be -
instituted throughout the Presidency, we consider
that as the curriculum will have to be drawn up to suit
local conditions it is advisable to leave such syllabuses to
be worked out by the heads of the institutions -
concerned in consultation with the officers of the
Department of Public Instruction who will inspect
and control these institutions.

Director's remarks.

~~The Director~~ agrees with the recommendations
On receipt of orders of Government detailed proposals
and scrutiny of figures will now doubt be required".

Office note.

The Education Committee has also recommended
that continuation classes be established in a fairly
large number. The recommendation may be accepted,
but the question is one mainly for private enterprise.
Private bodies may
establish such classes and the Government may aid
them when they ~~they~~ have been established. As -
pointed out by the Education Reorganization Committee
it is the business of experts to devise measures by
which effect can be given to the recommendation. -
The Director may be requested to submit detailed -
proposals in this regard.

G.N. ~~12.6.23~~

*12.6.23 The difficulty of "continuation classes" arises not
only in respect of commercial education
but in respect of all.*

*Personally I am for expanding
primary & secondary education; then
tackling continuation classes later on*
25/6/23

13 11
Committee's recommendations.

*Ms-60f
the Report
(XVI)*

Para 23. With regard to the provision of the necessary
teachers of commercial subjects we believe that -
teachers can be trained at the two new schools -
which we have suggested should be established, at the
present school at Calicut, and the Government -
Institute of Commerce at Madras, somewhat on the -
lines of the training now given at Calicut. We
recognize that the facilities for training teachers
of commercial subjects will be insufficient for a
year or two if Government accept our recommendations
to start continuation classes throughout the - -
Presidency and expand this branch of education, and
we are agreed that it may be necessary for those -
controlling such classes and schools, to accept -
provisionally, teachers whose professional and gene-
ral educational qualifications may not be altogether
adequate. In the case of such teachers and in the
case of existing teachers who may not be quite up to
date a 'Refresher' course would be desirable at one
or other of the four institutions mentioned above.
Admission to the various types of classes, we have
recommended, should be restricted to those who are
qualified under the rules for admission to the -
Government Technical Examinations. We do not -
consider that it is necessary at present or likely
to be necessary in the immediate future to provide
special facilities for the training of women and -
girls in commercial subjects as it is open to them
to take advantage of existing facilities, whilst the
other classes which we have proposed should be -
established may also be open to women and girls. We
consider that it is not necessary to prepare sylla-
buses of commercial subjects to be taught in secon-
dary schools, the Intermediate or the University -
classes. The secondary schools have already got
a curriculum and the curriculum for the Intermediate

14
and the University classes will be drawn up by the -
authorities concerned when such classes are instituted."

~~With regard to the continuation classes which we pro-
pose should be instituted. With regard to the -
continuation classes which we propose should be insti-
tuted throughout the Presidency, we consider that as
the curriculum will have to be drawn up to suit local
conditions it is advisable to leave such syllabuses to
be worked out by the heads of the institutions con-
cerned in consultations with the officers of the
Department of Public Instruction who will inspect and
control these institutions.~~

Director's remarks.

I agree with the recommendations.

Office note.

If the schools are established, the teachers
may be trained in them as suggested by the Committee.

G.N. ~~12/6/23~~

The points at A B & C on leaf
will be noted for consideration
When orders are passed on
the institution of addl. schools
& the continuation classes.

24/6/23 15/7/23

Sec. Dept.

J. A. S.

Remarks.

28/7/23

15
12
Law (Education) Department.

Chapter III of the Report.

Para 24

Committee's recommendations.

p. 7 of report
XVI
The recommendations made by the Committee
are:-

- (1) that the Engg. College, Guindy, should be -
expanded in due course and be developed into
a technological institute,
- (2) that research work can be undertaken in the
existing laboratories, for example, those of
the Engineering College, the Presidency
College and the Agricultural College, -
Coimbatore.
- (3) that the local Government should come to some
arrangement with the Indian Institute of -
Science, Bangalore, so that that Institute
may be used for chemical research work as
applied to Industries.

Under financial aspect, the committee say
that if these suggestions are accepted, they will
necessitate some augmentations of the budgets of the
departments concerned and we can only suggest that
Government call for proposals from the heads of
these departments as to the amount of funds which
should be provided. The committee also accept -
the suggestion made by Mr. Cotton that Rs. 50,000
per annum should be provided by the Madras Govt.
towards the maintenance at the Indian Institute of
Science, of facilities for chemical research on
behalf of the Madras Government.

Director's remarks.

p. 3, 4
The D.P.I. agrees with the main recommenda-
tions above.

Office note.

So far as the Engineering College concerned,
provision has recently been made for the teaching

12/16
of technical chemistry and a professor for the purpose appointed. The suggested arrangements with the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, has to be considered by Development Department. Any further development of the nature indicated indicated by the Committee - will, it is thought, have to be initiated by the University.

Provision has been made in the budget for contribution to the University for research 15.6.23 studentships. 24.6.23

I do not know if the committee intended that the College should be under the Dept of Industries. If so, I mean I have elaborated elsewhere, I am against the proposal. 25/6/23

Development Dept.

For A.S.

The question of utilizing the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for researches in connection with the Industries Dept. is under consideration in this Dept.

2. The Committee do not recommend the transfer of the Control of the Engineering College from the D.P.D. to the D.I. (vide the 1st sentence of para. 24 of the report on page 7 of the pamphlet).

12/16

7.7.28.

229 21.2.20

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The proposal has since been abandoned.

22 23 7 23

12 17
The attention of the Law (Education) Dept. may be invited to paragraph 160 of the Indian Industrial Commission's Report. The Commission remarked that it was urgently necessary to prepare for a higher technological training which would provide the means where the physical science students of the college affiliated to the Universities might learn to apply their knowledge to industrial uses and that the simplest way of meeting this demand would be to expand the Engineering College into a Technological Institute by the creation of new departments e.g., for the higher technical instruction of mechanical and electrical engineers, departments of general technological chemistry etc. The Commission also recommended that the internal administration of the College should be controlled by the D.I but by a Board of Council the members of which might be nominated by the Dept. of Industries, the University and public bodies representing employers. Again the Lytton Committee on Indian students (1921-22) have very strongly emphasised in para 97 of their Report that the most effective solution of the problem of training of industrial students both in India and the United Kingdom should be looked for in the development of facilities for technical studies in India and ensuring their proper co-ordination with Indian industries. In these circumstances it is for consideration whether the Govt. should not make a serious attempt to give effect to these recommendations which were originally made by the Indian Industrial Commission now supported by the Committee on Industrial and Technical Education or at least prepare and have ready a fully worked out scheme to be given effect to when financial conditions improve.

21.7.23

21.7.23

This question of developing the Eng. College into a Technological Institute has again been noted

18

I consider the new machinery committee
had. It is important that it should be established
to the cause and devoted to the development
of the college and the future of the state
that such a committee is essential if there
is ever to stand a better state of education

7.
4533

have (at 21)

The question was again noted in
this Dept: recently in connection with the
Lytton Committee's recommendations. On review
of the present financial condition there is
not much hope of anything ^{substantial} being done to
develop the Engineering College in the near
future. When the new university machinery
gets into working order perhaps a lead may
be given

20-8-20
21-8-20

I agree with Mr. Noyce: but the initiation for
expansion should proceed for the moment

my
22/8/20

The friends of the University will
begin if it are prepared to
render financial assistance -
The question may be taken up
important as it is and an
financial credit has improved.

In the meanwhile, the line of
expansion may be worked out

19

I agree with Mr. Noyce.

The question of the
expansion of the
University is a
very important one
and it is essential
that it should be
considered in the
near future.

have (at 21)

The question was again noted in
this Dept: recently in connection with the
Lytton Committee's recommendations. On review
of the present financial condition there is
not much hope of anything ^{substantial} being done to
develop the Engineering College in the near
future. When the new university machinery
gets into working order perhaps a lead may
be given

20-8-20
21-8-20

I agree with Mr. Noyce: but the initiation for
expansion should proceed for the moment

my
22/8/20

The friends of the University will
begin if it are prepared to
render financial assistance -
The question may be taken up
important as it is and an
financial credit has improved.

In the meanwhile, the line of
expansion may be worked out

Para 25.

Committee's recommendations.

The specific recommendation made under this head are:

- (1) that technical education being post-matriculate, higher technical education should be developed in existing institutions by providing, if need be, additional courses, and further by the provision in these institutions of facilities for research work as problems arise, and
- (2) that the qualifications for admission into a technical or a technological institute should ordinarily be the Intermediate Standard of the University, but that provision should be made for allowing for exemptions to this rule in the case of persons who have practical training in the professions which they wish to study and who have sufficient general education to profit by the course of instruction provided.

Director's remarks.

The D.P.I. agrees with the above.

Office note.

So far as this department is concerned, it seems that the Committee has largely in view only the Engineering College which it has recommended should be developed into a technological institute. This has noted on the previous paragraph of the Committee's report, has to be taken up by the University. The 2 Engineering schools at Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly are smaller concerns. As regards admission to the Engineer class, the present minimum qualification for admission is the Intermediate examination of the Madras University or something accepted equivalent to it. The suggestion for

p. 7 of report

(XVI)

p. 3 c. 4

p. 12 ante

Rule 28 of the
College rules - p. 22
of the calendar - perhaps

Removed

13(1)

exemptions being made in the case of persons who have already had practical training in the profession which they wish to study may perhaps be considered.

Much depends upon the subject in respect of which such exemptions should be granted.
18.6.23

24.6.23 *25/6/23*

Developed Dept.

Lord's.

No remarks.

77.23

16

*P. 9 of m.
Report*

Para 34. With regard to the question raised in paragraph 4, sub-paragraph 6 of the Government Order constituting this Committee as to what extent industrial and technical instruction should be imparted in the ordinary schools for general education, we are unable to come to a unanimous decision. One section of the Committee agrees with the opinion of Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi that "technical and industrial instruction should be given in all ordinary schools and should be compulsory"; whilst another section considers that 'it should be optional'. A third section of the Committee which includes most of the officials considers that apart from the type of school suggested as a preparatory trade school at Madras, the instruction provided in ordinary schools for general education should not aim at providing a definite training in any particular trade or industry. They recognise the great value of manual training in wood, metal, cardboard, or any other suitable medium, as a means of training the hands, eyes and brains of the pupils in ordinary schools, but consider that beyond such manual training the ordinary schools for general education should not attempt to impart any definite industrial training. This section of the Committee are further of the opinion that there should be a distinct gap between manual training as a subject of ordinary education, and industrial or vocational training with the aim of training a pupil for a definite occupation. They consider that it is useless to attempt to train a pupil for a definite occupation on anything less than half-time lines, and that such half time schools should cater only for weaving and similar reasonably easily acquired trades, whilst carpentry, blacksmithy, fitting and more difficult trades generally, should be catered for

(XVI)

P. 10 of do.

23

only in full-time industrial schools. At the third general meeting held on the 22nd November 1922, the proposition of Mr. S. Arupudaswami Udayar, that "the Committee recognises the value of manual training and is also of opinion that vocational and industrial training might with advantage be included in the curriculum of ordinary schools as optional subjects", was put to the vote and carried by a majority of eight - against five after a considerable amount of discussion. Mr. Cotton, the Director of Industries, who was present at the meeting, dissented very strongly from the resolution, and subsequently submitted a note on the subject which is appended to this report as annexure I.

~~"As to what extent industrial and technical instruction should be imparted in ordinary schools for general education. We are unable to come to a unanimous decision."~~

~~"The Committee recognises the value of manual training and is also of opinion that vocational and industrial training might with advantage be included in the curriculum of ordinary schools as optional subjects" was carried by a majority of eight against five after considerable discussion. Mr. Cotton, the Director of Industries - - - - - dissented very strongly from this resolution and subsequently submitted a note on the subject which is appended to this report as Annexure I.~~

Director's remarks.

I am all in favour of practical instruction, - but I have never pretended to believe that in an ordinary secondary school pupils can be taught to earn their living and the necessity for subsequent practical training or apprenticeship obviated. It is not so in other countries and should not be the aim in this. I am of course prepared loyally to

p. 23 of the Report

para 6, p. 8
of the Report

This is what is aimed
at in our 'vocational'
classes, etc.

Vide extract
at slip (C)

cf also portion
marked on p. 11 of
notes to Govt No 523

124 (17)

carry out any policy that may be laid down by Govt. but I am convinced that far greater and better - - results could be achieved in the direction desired by the encouragement of half and full time trades and industrial schools.

Office note.

It may be noted that the Education Committee deprecates the idea of introducing purely vocational training in either the middle or the high school - stage as it was felt that such education should be given in purely technical schools well equipped for their work and not in general educational institutions such as the middle and the high schools which aim at giving only a bent or bias in that direction. Any training on these lines that might be given in general educational institutions should be at least only prevocational in character and scope.

On this subject, the Hon'ble the Minister has noted as follows:--

"I defined the place of 'manuals' in elementary education as coming within the first three years - along with the 3 R's and vocational education beginning from the third or fourth year as a preparation or preliminary to Technical or Industrial education. When the technical instruction is part of a curriculum of general education, it is vocational education and where technical education is independent of general education of a school and is for the benefit of those who would engage themselves in a profession it is - industrial education".

"In the education department we carry on the manual training and vocational education".

~~10~~ In view of M₃'s remarks extracted above, the Committee's recommendation that vocational training be included as an optional subject in the curriculum of ordinary schools may be accepted; but industrial training should be given in separate schools established for the purpose.

This

This subject has been dealt with in connection with Education Reorganization Committee's Report.

G.N. 16-5-1923.

There seems to have been some confusion in the minds of the members of the Committee as regards the exact nature & scope of vocational training. Obviously it is all in respect of the nomenclature alone. Every body seems agreed that where by the practical instruction it is sought to train a boy to earn a living during the general education course, it should be avoided. To give the boy a bent or bias during his general education course by turning his attention to practical side also, is the aim that is sought by the classes that are being introduced in secondary schools. This bent or bias is to be further developed, if necessary, in a special technical school. If the boy definitely deflects himself from the general edn course & takes to the industrial line. In the Madras Prov. the Govt. have given the practical instruction imparted in secondary schools along with general edn the name of vocational education. It may be that in other countries & other places, a different import is attached to the expression, by using it to denote industrial edn, or instruction given directly to earn a living. They choose to call what we now are about as pre-vocational training. In any case, the idea is the same in all.

Q
24-6-23

Manual training in elementary schools. There is no difference of opinion.

Industrial training (i.e. pupils can earn their living without subsequent training or apprenticeship).

The Dept of public instruction does not cater for this.

Vocational training an optional in secondary schools partly intended to train the eye & finger; & partly to enable the pupil to decide what profession - technical or literary - to adopt.

The report is not clear as to whether this is condemned. I am in favour of continuing

M
25/6/23

We have the Technical and Industrial Education Committee recommending that vocational and industrial training might be included in the curriculum of ordinary schools as optional subjects and the ^{Education} University Re-organisation Committee specifying the particular industries, one of which the boys must study. And the attitude of the Law (Education) Dept. seems to be that vocational training is only intended to train the students in some line of manual work for the purpose of diverting them towards a trade or other manual occupation rather than enabling them to immediately enter any particular trade and that occupying as it does an intermediate position between manual training and industrial training proper, it forms part of general education. The latest administration report on 'Public Instruction' says that "weaving and carpentry classes have been opened in ^{few Board Schools} the Board High School at Kavali and ~~the~~ weaving has been introduced into four other schools in the Nellore district and ^{weaving classes started in the} in two High Schools at Pattamadai and Nuzvid," and that in all such cases liberal recurring and non-recurring grants have been sanctioned by Govt."

It is possible to hold different views as to what exactly is meant by vocational education, what are its aims and objects and whether it should ^{be} taken up at all as distinguished from manual training on the one hand and industrial training on the other and which Dept. should control it. In one sense vocational education includes commercial, technical, agricultural and professional as well as industrial education. In the use of the term as applied to a phase of industrial education - this is what we are concerned with here - it means an "education which prepares for a manual occupation which is not classed as a trade or gives

para 34 at pp 9-10 of
the Report (XVI)
para vi under B-Technical under
Resolution no 8 at pp 6-7
of G.O. 239 d 14.2.23 (B).

Cf M's note at (U)

para xiii at p 4 of
G.O. no 257 d 16.2.23 (XI)

128

training in some line of manual work for the purpose of diverting the pupil towards a trade or other manual occupation rather than as a part of direct and intensive preparation for immediate entry into such trade or occupation." The Law (Education) Dept. understands it in this sense; but what they seem to ignore is that vocational education in this sense is a phase of industrial education and should if at all be taken up by the Industries Dept. and that it is useless to impart it in all ordinary schools and to all boys regardless of their natural aptitude in the faint hope that a few of them might take to industrial training in its intensive form after their school career. The argument is a plausible one but it is obvious that the number of such boys will be extremely limited and even they would find themselves too late in entering a workshop and to have wasted their precious time in ordinary schools as observed by Mr. Cotton. They will have to begin in a workshop from the very beginning and by the time they finish the practical course which would ordinarily take 5 to 7 years they would be past 20 or 22. Again all must admit that in order to equip with plant, materials and staff, all the High schools in the Presidency in order to enable them to give instructions technical subjects such at least as those indicated by the University Reorganisation Committee it would cost an enormous sum of money and it cannot be seriously contended that this sort of training will induce even a fraction of the student population to take to industrial pursuits. The cost involved would seem quite disproportionate to the benefits that may be expected. For this reason, if for none else, it would seem better that the Education Dept. should abandon this scheme of vocational education and also negative the University Reorganisation Committee's recommendations to teach technical subjects in High schools. The money released would then be available for employment on the development of industrial education

209

20

pure and simple.

It is for orders now whether this Dept. would accept the majority or minority view in the matter.

C.J.P.
23.7.23

My own views on this vexed question have been very ably and forcibly expressed by Mr. Cotton. I strongly support his contention that "an increase in the number of whole time industrial schools in suitable centres is the more correct and a not more expensive way of tackling the problem."

H.W. Mark

View of the Board of Public Instruction
4.8.23

Law (Education) Department

The question of establishing more industrial schools and providing funds for it is one entirely for the consideration of the Development Department.

So far as the Educational Department is concerned, the object aimed at is that the instruction imparted in schools should not be too literary, as has been the case hitherto, but that a certain amount of practical instruction should be combined with general education. The need for such combination is admitted in all modern systems of education.

p. 17 ante

As has already been pointed out, it is not the intention to train a boy to earn his living by following a particular trade, but only to create in him a taste for manual work which he may develop later on. Even in the case of persons who decide to pursue a literary course, a modicum of practical training imparted in the ordinary school will not be without benefit.

Workers turned out at institutions unconnected with general education may in the initial stages have greater immediate skill than those who have the combined course but they will lack the insight into the scientific and social significance of the work which they do and the education which assists them in finding their way on or in making their own adjustments.

89
13/8/23

A
21-8

This deft certainly does not argue against the views of Dewey as to the necessity of more industrial schools. But even as a general educationist, ^{I think that} some form of vocational training is now held to be a necessary part of general education. It is found on experience that a boy who is made to practice weaving does this "Science" better than one who has all along been taught on Science alone. This is the sole justification for a mixed curriculum in the secondary classes. Nor do I admit that the cost of our vocational classes is high, in any sense of the term.

Vocational has is as much a part of general education as any other part thereof e.g. mathematics is.

July
22/8/23

I agree - The technical education in technical & vocational schools begins where the vocational education ends, this is a very partial idea - Vocational education is absolutely necessary

Taken from
the Committee's notes
on vocational

as part of the general education -
In ^{technical} ~~technical~~ or professional college & schools, there is no general education as professional education - technical education & part of general education & helps to create a technical bias in the students & prepares them for taking in the regular professional training - Vocational education & ~~absolutely necessary~~ - on the other hand we are not writing -

22/8/23

9 of
(XVI)

as this would be a great deal of the time & space of the school as the other side of the Committee has been always been to believe that the technical training should be given in the ordinary schools and that it is no use giving in technical and technical education spending a good deal of the money & the expenses on students who belong to the upper classes and who are not expected to make a living out of the industrial and

1327

Technical education and
they might receive in the
ordinary school. It is a
matter of common knowledge
that boys at the higher classes
today, they may have to
vocational education as
a last resort, would never go in
for these professions. They would
prefer to be a clerk in M.S.
to service or, say, a motor car driver
in M.C.S., but would very much prefer
of such communities and care
to be a carpenter or a blacksmith
I therefore think it is no use
spending large sums of money
upon vocational instruction
in the ordinary schools, as
they are at present constituted

W. S. S. S.
W. S. S. S.

*(e-g) Needlework and Dress-
making, Embroidery, -
Knitting and Lace making).

No order seems necessary
on this point in Ed. Dept.

33

22

Committee's recommendations.

Para 37. On the information before them, and
assisted by the report of the sub-committee referred
to above, the General Committee are agreed that any
organization for the provision of technical and -
industrial education for women and girls should be
under the control of the Department of Industries.
The Committee regard the following industries as -
suitable for women and girls:--

"Spinning and weaving", "lace making", "embroidery"
"drawn thread work", "plain needle work", "mat-
making", "basket making", "knitting(hosiery)",
"leather modelling", "book-binding", "toymaking"
"button making", "crochet-work", and "domestic
economy(specially fine laundry work)".

Director's remarks.

"So far as the school cum factory type of insti-
tution and depots are concerned, I am not disposed
to quarrel with the recommendations made, but at the
same time needle-work and sewing and domestic economy
must continue to find a place in the ordinary schools."

Office note.

In the last sentence of para 38 of the report
it is recommended that the subjects mentioned in -
para 37 are suitable for inclusion in the curriculum
of ordinary girls' schools under the head "domestic
economy". This matter is already under separate -
consideration as regards some of the more important

*subjects and a reference has been made to the Direc-
tor of Public Instruction. It is also now as expressed

It is also now as expressed
above is sound. he cannot divorce
instruction in needlework from
general ed. for girls altogether.

24.5.23

No committee's recommendation pertains to "Industrial
Education". I do not quarrel with it. It leaves

our hands unfettered as to what we
may think as general education
my 25/6/23

Dev. Dept.

For A.S.

The interpretation of
Law Secy. above seems to be
Correct and may be accepted.

28.8.
7.7.23.

It is to be understood that in
the school.

I agree
Vishuddh
W. C. 43

Committee's Recommendations.

Action

16 of the
report XVI

Para 51. With regard to the training of teachers in -
technical and industrial subjects we consider that
the regulations governing the issue of certificates
for technical and industrial teachers are at pre-
sent unsatisfactory in that they lay down no - -
general educational qualifications as a condition
precedent to the grant of a certificate, and do not
connote any actual practical training. We think
that as far as possible arrangements should be made
for the training of such teachers in methods of -
teaching, prior to the issue of a certificate, in
schools recognised by the Director of Public Instrn.
or by the Director of Industries as the case may be
as fit to receive and train such student-teachers.
Those admitted to training should be regarded as
pupil teachers and the length and nature of the -
course given to them settled by the head of the
department concerned in each case. We believe that
it is desirable to give candidates in such schools
some stipend for the period of their training and to
make the schools a capitation grant to cover the
cost of such training. We consider that the -
starting of separate training schools for teachers
of industrial and technical subjects, whilst - -
doubtless desirable, cannot be recommended at pre-
sent at all events for financial reasons. These
suggestions, if adopted, may involve the giving up
of the examination for teachers' certificates which
are referred to in rules 158 to 162 of the Madras
Educational rules, but we see no great objection to
the disappearance of these examinations although
we recognise that it will not be possible to dis-
continue them immediately. If our recommendations
are accepted, the Government Technical Teachers'
certificate examinations will ultimately be super-
seded

superseded by a system of certificates granted to student teachers on the joint result of their pupil-teachers' course and of 18 months' or two years' - approved service subsequent to leaving the school in which they were trained.

DIRECTOR'S REMARKS.

Attention is invited to page 58. I agree with the recommendations of the Committee.

OFFICE NOTE.

This department is primarily concerned with the system of training advocated for technical teachers.

The existing regulations governing the issue of technical certificates are those contained in Rules 158-162 of the Madras Educational Rules. The Committee - is dissatisfied with them and want to make better - provision for their training and certification. The suggestion is that the Director of Public Instruction should select a few of the ordinary training schools and recognise them as suitable for training in the art of teaching to be given to teachers who, after leaving the institution, render approved services for a period of 18 months or 2 years before they are certificated as technical teachers. Detailed proposals regarding

- (1) the qualification for admission
- (2) the rate of stipends, if any, to be given to pupil teachers selected for training,
- (3) the nature of the course, and
- (4) the duration of the period of training - will have to be called for from the D.P.I.

The principle of the resolution so far as technical teachers concerned is accepted by him. It is only a change of system.

CA
24.6.23.

These teachers are not to be trained in general teaching. And we are striving to graft training sections to general classes. So similarly technical teachers are to be trained in classes grafted to technical schools. I am afraid training technical teachers - the dept of education

my
25/6/23

For Asst. Secretary.

The Law Secretary is apparently averse to training teachers for Industrial Schools, in the schools under the D.P.I. If so, we may agree. Teachers for - - Industrial Schools may be trained in the Industrial schools under the D.I and this question is being - - examined in this Dept.

U.S.P.
7-7-23

9/ea
27/23

1
45/23

I agree

Reddy

10.10.23

(23)

p. 19 of
(XVI)

Para 57 of the report.

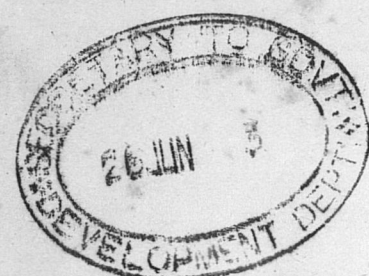
Please see notes on pages 3, ~~4~~, 7, 8 & 9
From the proceedings on page 62 of the report it -
will be observed that the Director considered that
the figures given for non-recurring expenditure -
might have to be increased, while the figures for
recurring expenditure appeared at first glance to
be unduly high. The Director of Public Instruction
may be asked to submit detailed proposals when -
orders are passed on the Committee's recommendations
in Chapter II of the Report.

G.N. 16-5-1923.

Th
nt. 13

24.6.23

25/7/23



To Sec for favour of remarks prior
Bureau

25/7/23

Dev. 10

Ed no 1870 B 1
25/6/23

For A.S.

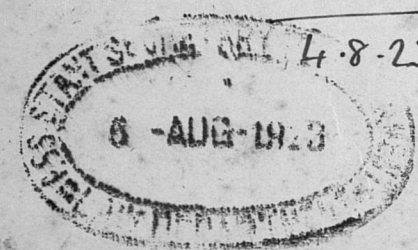
Development Dept.

Notes have been added
in the Sectional notes. The file
may now be returned to the Secy (Dept.)
with the request that the case may
be circulated to H₂ also.

1684 II
11.7.23

L. de 3001 B
6/8/23.
Dev. h.o. no. 1684 II/23

- 3



7.7.23.

S/ce *M2* *12/11/23*
21.7.23
4.8.23

(2)

Law (Edy) Sept

Please see further notes on page

12(c), 17(d) + 17(e) ante

Stt
13.8.23

CA
11.8.23

MM
22/8/23

Stt
20.8.23

M3 22/8/23

M2 I have made
my records in the
sectional notes concerned

U.V. Reddy
10.10.23



Ship (X)

Dept order submitted. It is for
the orders whether the Finance Dept
(19.10.23) may be consulted in regard to the
provision required for an additional
commercial school. If so, it ^{may} ~~will have to~~
be treated as a Part II scheme - p.7 ante!

Stt
22.10.23

CA
24.10.23

Re the last para of draft, it follows the
orders of M3 + H2. on the Fin Res Committee's
proposals on the ^{Kindred} ~~Kindred~~ subject.

The file is just unrelated to

MM
25/10/23

Law Sec no 1870 B-2 Fin Res
26.10.27.

Sec
Xuch 622531
27.10.23



Finance Dept.

Please see paras: 57 and 58 of the Report of the committee on Industrial and Technical Education which give the financial aspects involved in the recommendations of the committee on commercial and Technical Education. The D.P.D. considers that the figures for non-recurring expenditure might have to be increased, whilst the figures for recurring expenditure appeared at first glance to be

unduly high. The figures, however, require detailed scrutiny, when the proposals are ~~worked out~~ worked out.

page 19 of the Report - para XVI

page 62 of Report - para XVI

of D.P.D.'s views on page 2 of CP.

(It is understood that the file is in circulation)

2. In the Development Dept. file dealing with ~~examining~~ the report of the Committee, this Dept. has already remarked that they cannot be held committed to the details of the Committee's recommendation ^{that} and owing to the present financial stringency, this is an inopportune time to consider schemes of expansion. submitted that similar remarks hold good in the present case also. Individual schemes will have to be examined on their merits, when they come to this Dept.

3. The Law (Educn) Dept. have separately proposed as a Part II Scheme for 1924-25, the opening of a commercial school in the northern part of the Presidency. This ~~has been~~ ^{is being} examined separately.

4. The case may ~~be passed~~ passed on to the Development Dept.

10/5.11.23

The draft does not commit Govt., except as regards ~~para~~ the last para: about vocational education. It is understood that the main file on the subject has been circulated to M3 and C1. Law Dept. may be requested to await the orders on that file before issuing the draft.

S. M. 6.11.23

6.11.23

Dr 27 II 8.11.23

File 1225 BE-1 8/11/23

For A.S.

Development Dept.



The last para of the draft is not in accordance with the views expressed by M2 on pages 17(b) and 17(g) ante. The Law (Educn)

Sept. may therefore be requested to circulate this file to H₂ again with the file referred to by Law Secy. in his note of 25.10.23 on page 22 ante.

W.XI.23. Law Secy. ^{10/11/23} ^{10/11/23} ^{10/11/23}
H₂ should be sent to H₂ ~~draft~~ ^{note} under the 28.11.23
of the Bureau Rules.

^{10/11/23}
Law (Education) Secy.

W.XI.23.274/23-1
W.XI.23

Last para modified.

For order as to circulation
Reference to a committee of Experts
has been suggested with reference
to vocational EDⁿ & other branches
of EDⁿ. The present draft may
issue.

^{13/11/23}

^{17/11/23}

M3

M2

C1.

This was sent to me by
mistake. 14.12.23

Also sent to me by mistake

CM
7.12.23

My views on the subject of

43
Vocational training are
contained in H₇ and 8
C of H₀ no 1345 & Lm D 5-8-22
22.12.23

I would venture to urge there is very little to be gained by the issue of a separate order on portions of this report which amounts to little, if anything, more than a statement that the report is under consideration. The only positive direction that I can find in the draft is one for ~~considering~~ ^{examining} proposals for a Commercial School in the Northern Circars for which proposals have already been received. In these circumstances it would surely be sufficient to embody ~~anything~~ ^{nothing} that has to be said by the Education Department in the main draft which is under preparation in the Development Department.

This has since been issued.

2043 & D

28.11.23

2. Meanwhile, I would venture to urge that the notes on the subject of vocational education should be printed up and given full circulation. This is a matter in regard to the increasing expenditure on which Finance has been much exercised throughout the year. In particular it has ^{been} repeatedly pointed out that the expenditure actually involved is not for an education of the kind defined as vocational education by the Education Department, and I feel convinced that an ^{examination} ~~examination~~ of the education now practised under this name would show that it does not comply with the definition. We have now the report of a Committee on the subject ^{and a} ~~of~~ the large amount of opinion, official and non-official against expenditure in this direction. We have also a direct conflict of opinion between the two Hon'ble

44
ministers. I believe I am right in saying (and I should like Mr. Couchman to be consulted on this point)

that experience in Europe and America is against the continuance of education on these lines. The Retrenchment Committee have recommended that expenditure under this head should be reduced and the money applied to other educational purposes. In all these circumstances there seems to be a very strong case for examining the policy as a whole, and I think I am entitled to ask that the policy as a whole should be examined by the whole Govt.

before Finance are committed to a statement that in the higher classes vocational classes have been introduced wherever feasible and the question of their further development is under consideration.

— *frankly ministerial statement we go on increasing before the expert committee*

last para of draft

25/12/23
W

23.12.23

May be circulated to M₂

27.12.23
818
2.1.24
3.1.24
M₂ 11/24

I am much obliged to Mr. Chapple & his wife but I regret to state he has very strange ideas regarding Vocational Education. A proper understanding of the scope & aim of vocational education carried on by the Govt. will remove the confusion. The manual training & vocational education hitherto carried on by the Govt. is part of general education, it is preliminary & preparatory to real technical education in which technical skill is developed which in the Govt. Dept. the general knowledge given & the training of the eye & hand is given.

45
29
Our education gives & creates a bias in favour of technical education, & is not technical education by itself complete - when purely technical instruction is given, it will come under one or other of the heads 1.

Industrial, 2. Mechanical 3. Commercial, 4. Engineering. But the instruction imparted to the general education & the way is solely to prepare the mind to allow him self later to become real technical man. If this is kept in mind there is no

difficulty in the system of vocational education, the policy is approved by Govt. & three years ago it was also recently affirmed by H.E. in negating the extraordinary recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee on which I wrote fully. The administrative Dept. cannot accept the interference of Finance - which can only advise on a new scheme involving new expenditure. This is not a new scheme -

Separate file marked for reference to Expert Committee



27.1.24

29 46

My Hon'ble Colleague has agreed in the

linked file to an inquiry into ^{certain} aspects of the

educational system in which I hope this will be

included. Should this be so, it will be un-

necessary to make the pronouncement to which I

have felt compelled to take exception. In that

hope I will not note further on the constitu-

tional question raised, but ^{shall} be glad to do

so if my Hon'ble Colleague desires.

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linked file to an inquiry into ^{certain} aspects of the

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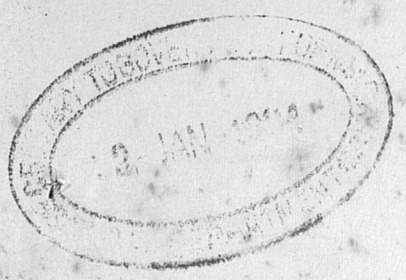
linked file to an inquiry into ^{certain} aspects of the

educational system in which I hope this will be

included. Should this be so, it will be un-

necessary to make the pronouncement to which I

May 8/24



Re: the app of n
Apical other,
Pm in given up

Rel linked with
another file the
app of spt office

4. Sir Charles
Todhunter's note at
p. 27 ante

(6)

30

My Hon'ble Colleague has agreed in the
linked file to an inquiry into ^{certain} aspects of the
educational system in which I hope this will be
included. Should this be so, it will be un-
necessary to make the pronouncement to which I
have felt compelled to take exception. In that
hope I will not note further on the constitu-
tional question raised, but ^{shall} be glad to do
so if my Hon'ble Colleague desires.

22.1.24
Submitted
May 1/24
23/

M 2

Law (Education) Department.

This is one of the files which ^{were} allowed to
to lie over pending consideration of the policy
to be pursued in the matter of providing manual
training in ordinary schools. The desirability
of opening classes for such training has been
accepted by the Legislative Council and funds
have been provided in the current year's budget
for new schemes of manual training. The disposal
of this file may therefore be taken up.

2. As pointed out by Sir Charles Todhunter on
page 26 ante, the only point in this file
requiring action is the establishment of an addi-
tional school of commerce. The opening of an
additional school of commerce at Vizagapatam has
since been approved. Vide G.O. No. 579 Education,
dated 23rd April 1925.

3

3 In the draft order below which was put up in 1923 it was proposed to send a copy of the report of the Technical education Committee to the University with reference to the recommendations relating to the development of the Institute of Commerce, Madras, into a Commercial College and the inclusion of Commerce as an optional subject for the Intermediate course. The question of the revision of the course of study for the Intermediate examination is now engaging the attention of the University. As according to the Calcutta University Commission, 'Commerce' is one of the subjects to be included in the Intermediate course, the question will be considered by the University.

There is no special need at present to send a copy of the report of the Technical Education Committee to the University. But it will be advisable to send a copy to the U.E.C. for such action as they consider necessary. It is under consideration to develop this branch in connection with Andhra U.E.C.

As regards the expansion of the Engineering College into a technological institute, referred to in paragraph 7 of the draft order, it is not likely that funds will be made available for this purpose in the near future. cf. paragraph 2 of letter No.

1347 Development, dated 15th September 1923. But it is highly desirable that the ideal should be kept clear in view. It is under consideration to develop this branch in connection with Andhra U.E.C. 4. In these circumstances it is for orders whether the ~~draft order~~ ^{draft order} may be thrown together in the form of an order issued.

Development may peruse the notes.

cf. para 2 of regional draft w/ ship (X)

my report in connection with the Comm. report (not put up)

cf. mem (11/12/25) at ship (K)

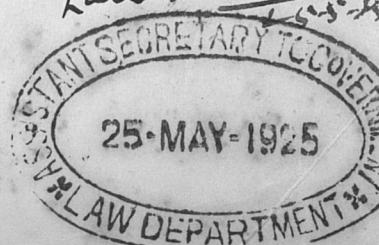
There is no objection to sending a copy of this report to the U.E.C. V.T.K.

(X)

Please prepare a draft order on these lines.

V.T.K.

16.5 L. Ed. 15/25



Dev. U. O. 1573C-1 L. Ed. 15/25

13.5.25

13.5.25

A draft order is submitted. It may go to Development for acceptance.

19.5.25 V.T.K. 23.5

JoA.S

The draft order below calls for no remarks in this dept. It may be accepted and the file returned to the Law (Edw) Dept.

S/R 1.6.25

1687C L. Ed. 15/25 7/6/25

Dev. U. O. 1551 II/25-1 5.6.25

Law (Educational)

11113 4.6.25

Law (Edw)

For orders as to circulation

before issue of orders.

6.6.25

8/6/25

V.T.K. 9.6.

M2

8/6/25

Issue V.T.K. 10/6



Dev. Sept.

(31)

49

31

48

3

Dev. 1551 II 16.5.25

When received for Fair-copying.

When copied

When examined

When signed

When despatched

Date _____

Initials

Education - Committee on Industrial and
Technical - Report of - Orders passed.

READ AGAIN G.O. No., dated 192

” ” ” ” ” 192

READ ALSO:—

C. No. _____, From the _____, No. _____, dated _____ 192_____

” ” ” ” ” ” 192

” ” ” ” ” ” ” 192

ORDER.

Misc.

No. _____, dated _____, 192_____

Para 4, p 2980 (F)

not to smile

In G.O.No.528 Development, dated the 8th April 1922, the Government - appointed a committee to enquire into the existing facilities for technical and industrial education in the Presidency and to draw up a comprehensive - scheme on the subject to meet present and future needs. The Committee have submitted their report and the Govern- ment now proceed to pass orders on - their recommendations in so far as they concern the Department of Education. Orders will issue separately in the - Development Department as regards the several points in the Report pertaining to that Department.

Chapter II of the Report

(i) Development of the Institute of Commerce, Madras, into a commercial college and the inclusion of Commerce as an optional subject for the Intermediate course.

These

These are subjects for consideration by the University to whom a copy of the Report is forwarded.

3/ (ii) Teaching of commercial subjects in secondary schools.

This matter is being examined in connection with the recommendation of Committee appointed by Government to consider the question of the applicability of the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission to Secondary Education in this Presidency and orders thereon will issue in due course.

4/ (iii) Raising of the Commercial school at Calicut to the Intermediate grade.

The question whether Intermediate Education should form part of the University course or of the secondary school course is separately under consideration. Pending decision on this question, the Government do not propose to take any action on the recommendation of the Committee to raise the commercial school at Calicut to the Intermediate grade.

5/ (iv) Opening of two additional commercial schools in the Presidency on the model of the school at Calicut.

The Government agree with the recommendation of the committee on this point. Owing to financial stringency, they would, however, be prepared to consider the question of opening only one additional school for the present. The school may be located in the northern part of the Presidency. The Director

is

3+4 N.F

5 N.F

6 N.F

7 N.F

107 N.F

note notes on pp 10 & 11 N.F.

109 N.F

112 (C) N.F

See Top 7 + 12(6) N.F

52 (33)

is requested to submit detailed proposals in this regard keeping down the cost as low as possible. The Director is also requested to note when submitting his proposals, the recommendations of the committee contained in para 23 of their report in regard to the training of teachers for commercial subjects in the new institution to be established.

6/ (v) Opening of continuation classes in commercial subjects.

The Govt. do not propose to pursue this question at present.

Chapter III of the Report.

7/ Expansion of the Engineering college, Guindy, into a Technological Institute

The Govt. while recognising that the above recommendation of the committee is a sound one, consider that it can be given effect to only when the financial condition improves. The D.P.I is however requested to work out in the meanwhile, in the lines of expansion in the light of the committee's recommendations in paras 24 & 25 of their report. The attention of the Director is invited in this connection to para. 160 of the Indian Industrial Commission's Report.

170

53 -4
Chapter IV of the Report
(para 34)

8
Extent up to which industrial and technical instruction should be imparted in the ordinary schools for general education.

The Govt. agree that technical and industrial education as such, should be given in the institutions specially established for the purpose. They consider that practical training intended to train the hand and the eye of pupils in the lower classes should form part of the curriculum of elementary schools. In the higher classes, vocational classes are being introduced wherever feasible and the question of their further development is under consideration.

B.T.19-x-23
S.K.22-x-23

C.R. 24-x-23
R.R.R.25-x-23

17 (d) + 17 (e) N.F.
To
The D.P.I (with a copy of the report)
The Registrar, University
of Madras (with -do-)
The Development Department.

17/11/23

54 (24)
is requested to submit detailed proposals in this regard keeping down the cost as low as possible. The Director is also requested to note, when submitting his proposals, the recommendations of the Committee contained in para 23 of their report in regard to the training of teachers for commercial subjects in the new institution to be established.

(vi) Opening of continuation classes in commercial subjects.

The Government do not propose to pursue this question at present.

Chapter III of the Report

Expansion of the Engineering College, Guindy, into a Technological Institute.

The Government while recognising that the above recommendation of the Committee is a sound one, consider that it can be given effect to only when the financial condition improves. The Director of Public Instruction is, however, requested to work out in the meanwhile, the lines of expansion in the light of the committee's recommendations in paras 24 and 25 of their report. The attention of the Director is invited in this connection to para 160 of the Indian Industrial Commission's Report.

Chapter IV of the Report
(Para 34)

Extent up to which industrial and technical instruction should be imparted in the ordinary schools for general education.

B.T./19-10-1923.

819
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Ca
24 cons

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mentary schools. In the higher classes
Vocational classes are being introduced
To wherever feasible and the [↑]idea of mass
development is under consideration
The D.P.I. (with a copy of the
Report).
The Regr. University of Madras
(with a copy of the
Report).

1. Development Dept

Last sheet retyped

Ca
16-11-20
5

Law (Education)

DEPARTMENT.

Date _____

Initials

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Education.

Committee on Industrial and Technical

--Report-- Communicated to the D.P.I. and the
Uni
University of Madras.

READ AGAIN G.O. No....., dated..... 192

” ” ” ” ” 192

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1616/B From the _____, No. _____, dated _____ 192

” ” ” ” ” ” 192

” ” ” ” ” ” ” 192

ORDER
Misc.

No. 986, dated 12-6- 1925

A copy of the report of the Committee appointed by Government to consider the question of technical and industrial education in the Madras Presidency is forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction who is requested to ~~make a further report~~ ^{Keep the record in view the} ~~recommendations~~ in paragraphs 24 and 25 of the report ~~and also to~~ ^{when in view} ~~the lines of~~ ^{expansion detailed therein so that the} ~~College of Engineering~~ ^{should} ~~may~~ be gradually developed into a Technological institute. The Director's attention ~~is~~ ^{in this connection} invited to paragraph 160 of the report of the Indian Industrial Commission.

2. The suggestions in paragraph 21 of the report that a Degree in Commerce may be instituted and that 'Commerce' may be included as an optional subject

P. 7 of G.O. No.
477 Development
6-4-23. (XVI) reco

(XVI)

XVI

Vide Notes on P. 12 (b) n.f.

P. 5 of Xvi

52
for the Intermediate course are remitted
to the Madras University. ~~for consideration~~

for consideration

by 19.5.23 19.5.23 20/5

V.T.K.
23.5

To
The Director of Public Instruction. with a copy
of the report.

Copy to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras. with a copy
of the report and covering letter.

copy to the Development Dept.

except University
DESPATCHED

13 JUN 1925

DESPATCHED

15 JUN 1925

RS

When given for copying
When copied
When examined
When signed

192

READ AGAIN G.O. No.
192

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT ..

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LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DETTO.

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