

Educational (1901) Department.

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G.O., No. 695

DATED 28th November 1901

INDEXED

ORIGINAL

[Despatch Abstract.]

Technical Education

Communicating to the D.P.I. letter from the Govt. of India circulating the resolutions of the Educational Conference at Simla in regard to ~~Technical~~ and requesting him to prepare a rough scheme of such education on the lines laid down by the conference and to report as to the details for working out the proposed ^{by institute} scheme of technical education.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

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Government {1901} of Madras. EDUCATIONAL.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1901.

Enclosures

Spare copies

ORIGINAL

G.O., No. 695, 23th November 1901.



NOVEMBER.

Technical Education.

Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction letter from the Government of India circulating the resolutions of the Educational Conference at Simla in regard to —, and requesting him to prepare a rough scheme of such education on the lines laid down by the conference and to report as to the details for working out the proposal to institute technical scholarships.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper : —

From J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Education), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department, dated Calcutta, 20th November 1901, No. 501.

In continuation of my letter No. 466, dated 6th November 1901, I am directed to address the Government of Madras with special reference to the resolutions passed by the recent Educational Conference at Simla in regard to technical education (copy enclosed). This matter has already formed the subject of a report which was prepared by Sir Edward Buck after investigating the subject during the cold weather —1900–1901, a copy of which is forwarded herewith. Speaking generally, a good deal has already been done in India for technical education in the higher forms. There have long been excellent medical and law institutions in the country in addition to the colleges for the training of engineers, mechanics, electricians, overseers and surveyors, Government officials in the Land Revenue and Forest departments, veterinary officers and teachers in technical schools, as well as foremen to be employed in railway workshops, cotton-mills, mines and similar industries. The Government of India have no fault to find with the general principles upon which these institutions have been established and conducted. Their maintenance and further development are matters of the utmost importance, towards which the attention of the local Governments concerned should be continuously directed; but they are already to a large extent doing the work that is required of them, and what is most urgently needed is the extension of technical and industrial education in other directions.

2. Local Governments and Administrations have not been backward in the encouragement of technical and industrial education of different kinds. Schools of art.

Schools of art have been established by the State at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Lahore, and almost every variety of technical and industrial school has been attempted in one province or another. The question whether schools of art should continue to be maintained by the State was discussed in connection with Lord Kimberley's Educational despatch No. 128, dated the 9th November 1893, and the report of the Art Conference, which was assembled in Lahore in 1894. The conclusion of the Government of India was that, in the then existing stage of technical education, it would be a mistaken policy to insist on casting all the provincial arrangements regarding technical or art schools in the same mould. They considered it desirable that each province should work out the scheme for such institutions on its own lines, and anticipated that the experience thus gained would facilitate the formation of broad and general conclusions. In his Educational despatch No. 9, dated the 6th February 1896, the Secretary of State agreed that it was inexpedient to withdraw State aid and control from Indian schools of art, and that public expenditure on them is justifiable on condition that they are so directed as to be really beneficial to Indian art.

After stating that instruction in drawing should from all points of view find a place in a school of industrial art, Lord George Hamilton proceeded to lay down that the main function of a school of art should be to improve the arts and industries of the country. Nevertheless the information placed before the conference as regards the recent working of these institutions tended to show that the principles referred to have been to a great extent overlooked in practice. The conclusions of the conference on the subject are based, in the opinion of the Government of India, upon thoroughly sound premises. It is not necessary to refer to them in detail, but I am to request that the system under which the school of art in Madras is managed may be so modified as to bring it into accordance with the general principles which have now been laid down.

3. The development and organization of industrial schools is, however, the matter connected with the practical education that appears at the present time to

be of the most urgent importance. The conclusions of the conference are entirely accepted by the Government of India, and it is only necessary to make a few remarks in respect to them. In the first place, I am to say that the Governor-General in Council attaches great value to the dissociation of technical education from ordinary literary education. The technical or industrial school should be strictly limited to scientific and technical courses. Every endeavour should be made to secure that students, before entering industrial schools, have been properly grounded in the simple forms of education mentioned in the fourth resolution of the conference on the subject, but it is recognized that it may not always be possible to secure that the student, when he enters, shall already have received due amount of ordinary education. In order to meet the cases of such pupils, and to secure that they shall not, after leaving an industrial school, enter the world without any literary education whatever, it may be desirable to arrange for their instruction either in night schools or in special classes. But this education should not be conducted in the technical or industrial school itself.

With reference to the general principles formulated by the conference, I am to refer to the successful establishment and extension of the aluminium industry in Madras by Mr. A. Chatterton, at present Principal of the School of Art in that presidency. Mr. Chatterton has been able to employ on the manufacture of articles in aluminium 600 men who were formerly employed in the copper industry. It seems very likely that, but for the development of this particular industry, the articles formerly produced by the workmen now employed on it might have been supplanted in the Indian market by articles manufactured in other countries. Mr. Chatterton has been successful in his efforts to develop this new industry—a result which the Government of India regard as extremely satisfactory in itself. It seems, however, to them that work of this nature lies outside the scope of the Education department. The success achieved by Mr. Chatterton has been due to his peculiar qualifications for the work which he has undertaken. Such qualifications are not ordinarily to be expected or desired in an educational officer, and the Government of India wish to be distinctly understood that commercial enterprises, such as this, must not be undertaken as a part of the scheme of technical education in India. If any local Government feels that special efforts are required to organize or to help any particular industry from the mercantile point of view, they should either invoke the assistance of private enterprise, or should arrange for its development by means of special officers not connected with the Education department.

4. The scheme which the conference prepared for industrial schools is, in the opinion of the Government of India, practicable and complete. Briefly the principles embodied in their conclusions are that industrial schools should be devised to encourage particular local industries or trades; that the best type is the local trade or crafts school; that they should be educational and not commercial institutions; that in country districts they should be devoted to the study and development of single indigenous products; that in towns they should deal with manufactures, and that these several industries may there be collected in one building; that only pupils shall be

admitted to a school who intend to practise the trade taught there; that the system of paying pupils to attend such schools should be abandoned and fees be levied where this is advisable without injuring the stability and popularity of the school, and that grants-in-aid should be given to assist craft schools established by private agency to develop local industries.

5. As a preliminary to the institution of industrial schools on these lines, it is necessary that the local Governments and Administrations should ascertain from the industrial surveys made in accordance with the request made in the Home Department letter No. 14-457, dated the 2nd November 1888, what are the local industries and manufactures which can be utilized and encouraged. It seems desirable therefore that these surveys should be brought up to date. In order to make the scheme of industrial schools sketched out by the conference a success, it is essential that the industries to be encouraged should be studied carefully by competent persons capable of instructing teachers who will be able to impart their knowledge to others. In some instances, such teachers will possibly be available already: in others, it may be necessary to import for limited periods men from Europe, who will first of all study the industry *in situ*, and subsequently, at a convenient centre, train the teachers in it. The Governor-General in Council will be glad if the Government of Madras will now set about the preparation of a scheme in order to carry out the principles laid down by the conference. It is his intention to depute a small committee of experts to visit the different local Governments in the forthcoming cold weather in order to consult them and to assist them in working out practicable schemes. The local Government is therefore requested without delay to commence its consideration of the subject, so that a frame-work may be ready for examination with the committee, when the latter visit the head-quarters of the local Government.

6. The examination by the conference of the subject of technical education terminated in a resolution recommending the institution of a number of State Technical scholarships.

technical scholarships for the encouragement of the further studies of Indian students in the higher branches of technical education. This proposal is accepted by the Government of India. The existing State scholarships of £200 a year are given in rotation to students from the different universities and are subject to the condition that the holders must proceed to England to study at one of the universities there. The Government of India propose that the number of technical State scholarships to be given should be ten a year, two of which should be distributed to the Madras Presidency, two to the Bombay Presidency and two to Bengal, the remaining four being distributed among other local Governments and Administrations in whose territories technical institution has not as yet made the same advance as in Madras, Bombay and Bengal. It is considered that the selection of the students to hold these scholarships should be made by the local Governments, subject to the approval of the Government of India; that the universities should have no power of nominating to them, and that no candidate should be considered qualified unless he has displayed in his educational career an aptitude for technical study. Subject to these conditions, the Government of India would propose to leave a wide discretion to the local Governments in selecting candidates for their approval. The course of instruction and the place at which a scholarship-holder is required to study will have to be strictly laid down by the local Government in the case of each selected candidate prior to his departure from India. In ordinary circumstances the period for which a scholarship might be held should be two years, but in special cases it might be necessary to extend the term to a third year, and in other cases even to reduce it below two years. In the opinion of the Government of India these scholarships should be tenable in foreign countries as well as in Great Britain. The Government of India are prepared to give to the holder of a Government technical scholarship £100 a year, as well as to provide him with a second-class passage to and from the place at which he will have to study, and to pay the fees at the institution where he is to be sent. I am directed to ask the opinion of the Government of Madras as to the details for working out this scheme.

ORDER—No. 695, Educational, dated 28th November 1901.

Communicated to the Director of Public Instruction with the request that he will prepare and submit with the least possible delay a rough scheme on the lines laid down by the conference. A report on the proposal in paragraph 6 should be separately drawn up.

(True Extract.)

C. J. WEIR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 695, EDUCATIONAL, DATED
28TH NOVEMBER 1901.

[SUBJECT.—*Technical education.*]

*From the Government of India, Home Department (Education), No. 501, dated
20th November 1901.*

I wish I knew hereon what was what, and how it was to be done or let alone.
2. There is a necessity for expedition and the Director should be addressed
at once.

J. T. [HOMSON].
27-11-01.

Draft.

C. J. WEIR.
28-11-01.

The draft placed below may issue. The Director will no doubt utilize the
services of Mr. Chatterton in drawing up the scheme and nothing need, it is thought,
be said in the order about it.

P. T. THARYAN.
28-11-01.

Mr. Chatterton is Mr. Stuart's subordinate: Government do not deal with any
one but the Director of Public Instruction, and it is of course sufficient to require him
to draw up the scheme.

The draft may issue.

A. T. PRINGLE.
28-11-01.

Yes.

C. J. WEIR.
28-11-01.

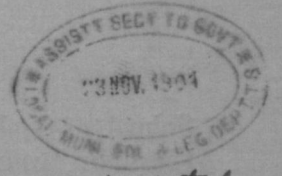
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606
23.11.07

Seen A

No. 501

24/11



Perused: not digested -

26-11-01

FROM

J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Secy. to the Govt. of Madras.

27/11/07

Home Department.
Education.

Calcutta, the 20 November 1901.

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6. The examination by the Conference of the subject of Technical education terminated in a resolution recommending the institution of a number of State Technical scholarships for the encouragement of the further studies of Indian students in the higher branches of Technical education. This proposal is accepted by the Government of India. The existing State scholarships of £200 a year are given in rotation to students from the different Universities, and are subject to the condition that the holders must proceed to England to study at one of the Universities there. The Government of India propose that the number of Technical State scholarships to be given should be ten a year, two of which should be distributed to the Madras Presidency, two to the Bombay Presidency and two to Bengal, the remaining four being distributed among other Local Governments and Administrations, in whose territories technical instruction has not as yet made the same advance as in Madras, Bombay and Bengal. It is considered that the selection of the students to hold these scholarships should be made by the Local Governments subject to the approval of the Government of India; that the Universities should have no power of nominating to them, and that no candidate should be considered qualified unless he has displayed in his educational career an aptitude for technical study. Subject to these conditions, the Government of India would propose to leave a wide discretion to the Local Governments in selecting candidates for their approval. The course of instruction and the place at which a scholarship-holder is required to study will have to be strictly laid down by the Local Government in the case of each selected candidate prior to his departure from India. In ordinary circumstances the period for which a scholarship might be held should be two years, but in special cases it might be necessary to extend the term to a third year, and in other cases even to reduce it below two years. In the opinion of the Government of India these scholarships should be tenable in foreign countries as well as in Great Britain. The Government of India are prepared to give to the holder of a Government Technical scholarship £100 a year, as well as to provide him with a second class passage to and from the place at which he will have to study, and to pay the fees at the institution where he is to be sent. I am directed to ask the *Govt. of Madras* as to the details for working out this scheme.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. Williams

Offs Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Spencer will follow

Confidential

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C. No. 1620, From the Govt of India Home Deptt, No. 501, dated 20th November 190

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PS

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Communicated to the D.P.P.
with the request that he will prepare
and submit with the least possible
delay a rough scheme on the lines
laid down by the conference. A report
on the proposal in paragraph 6 should
be separately submitted. drawn up

287 u/c

CHP

28.11.22

656

28.11.07

to the DDP

RECEIVED

1901

with the request that because of the
and subject with the least possible
could attend to the same on the lines
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READ AGAIN G.O. No.
190

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURE TO G.No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DUTY.

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IN ORIGINAL.

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