

Educational (1899) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 193

DATED 27-3-99

INDEXED.



12-13

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording letter from the D. P. I
returning, with remarks, the address presented
to H.E. the Governor, by the Duraisami
Public of Mysore regarding the
opening of an Industrial School
at Bangalore.

T. 24/3/99

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Educational (189) Department.

CURRENT No. 33

no 1499/97

53
27-1-98

From The Public Dept.

Order Memo No. 219 of 27-1-98.

With ref to its memo no. 76 of 11th Jan 1898, the Public Dept. is informed that the original address of the Eurasian Community of Bangalore will be returned when it is received back from the D.A.S. to whom it has been forwarded for remarks.

Memo No. 76.

Dated
Received
Registered
Enclosures
Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Requesting to return at an early date with its remarks the original address from the Eurasian Public of Bangalore forwarded with Encl. no 2756 of 14.12.97.

H.T.
27-1-98

7/3
26/1/98

To

The Public Dept. (memo only)

27/1/98

27/1/98

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[G
A]
500-3-12-97.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

CURRENT NO 33 EOL

Public Department.



Memorandum No. 76.

Read the following paper:-

The Educational Department is requested to be so

good as to return at an early date with its remarks the ori-

ginal address from the Eurasian Public of Bangalore forwarded

with Endorsement No.2756, dated 14th December 1897.

FORT St. GEORGE,)
11th January 1898. }

Mr. Coe

for Chief Secretary.

TO
The Educational Department.

11-1-98

11-1-98

Educational (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 230

✓ 23/17 98
✓ 39-40/97
✓ 163/97
✓ 398/97
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
17-FEB-1898
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

From The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

For Orders

No. 1572

The Director's remarks on the proposals made by the representatives of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Mysore concerning the establishment of an industrial school at Bangalore are submitted.

orders are solicited as to whether ^{any} and, if so, what, reply should be furnished to the representatives of the association?

Dated 16 February 1898.

Received 17. 2. 98

Registered

Enclosures 2.

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Mysore.

In para 4 of his letter, the D. P. D states that he is in correspondence with the President in Bangalore on the matter of bringing that station within his jurisdiction educationally. & that he hopes to be able to submit definite & detailed proposals to Govt. before long. His submitted, therefore, that a reply to the Eurasian & Anglo-Indian Association of Mysore may be deferred until the D. P. D's proposals are received. A. C. S. 98.

Returning, with remarks, the address presented to His Excellency the Governor by the representatives of the — re- garding the opening of an industrial school at Bangalore.

DESPATCHED 17 FEB 1898

Eurasian ad

Sold at
689 3/4 lb.
wts. 1572
16.2-98.

Incl. 01
 6 22 20 letters
 1572
 16.2.98

Eurasian reply

Incl. (2) to
to J's letter
No. 1572
16-2-58

H. E. the Governor replied as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—I beg you in the first place to accept my warm thanks for your kind words of welcome on this occasion of my first visit to Bangalore. I understand that the Association to which you belong, which was founded about 18 years ago, has for its objects the promotion of the political, social and intellectual advancement, primarily, of its members, and secondarily of others eligible for membership and of their own interests. And I understand that not long after the Association was formed with the object of furthering these ends, the settlements at Whitefield and Sansome in the neighbourhood of Bangalore were started. The results of these settlements, so far as I can ascertain, though not altogether unsatisfactory, have not fulfilled in most respects the exact objects for which they were intended. As far as they go, the objects of this Association do not seem to have been satisfactorily or fully carried out. I am perfectly well aware, not only from what you have told me to-day but from many representations made to me since I have been in Madras, of the struggle for life which exists among the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian population, and I understand that the members of that population are increasing and that this struggle for life is growing harder day by day. This undoubtedly is the problem which we should endeavour to solve, and I must admit that all efforts towards that, hitherto, have not been successful. I shall be very happy if the meeting we are holding to-day has any results in this right direction. I know that the sympathy which is felt for your wants and aspirations is widespread, and I know that there are many who will be glad to help you; but the difficulty is as to how to help. Therefore, if you can help me in this direction you will be doing a service to those whom you represent. I notice in the Address which has just been read that you look to a practical system of industrial training as a remedy for the unfortunate state of affairs to which you have drawn attention. You say in one paragraph of your Address that "there are few manufactures in the Station," and although many young men go to other places to seek the means of livelihood, owing to their ignorance of Arts, Manufactures and Industries, their efforts are fruitless. It is indubitable that it is owing to the lack of practical as opposed to the theoretical technical education, that the vast majority of young men are unable to obtain employment, while others have to take service that yields the smallest remuneration and is generally not of a permanent nature." Now it is very easy to say that you believe that a practical system of technical education will have this beneficial result, and for you to say that it is indubitable that it is the absence of such a system of education which is the cause of the evils which beset the community; but I think we are bound to look into the real practical facts and the results. I feel it right to tell you that, as far as I am able to judge from the practical results of what has been attempted in the way of technical and industrial education in this Presidency, that the results with regard to your community have not shown a great measure of success. You have all heard, no doubt, of the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund. I am intimately acquainted with that institution. It contains various classes the object of which is to impart practical technical teaching. There is a class for the teaching of telegraphy; there is a class for the teaching of music, principally for supplying such music as used in bands; there is a class for tailoring, another for shoe-making and another for carpentry. I have gone carefully into the results which have attended the practice of these classes for a good many years, and I am constrained to say that for the most part the results have been most disappointing. The telegraphy class is the only one which has succeeded in opening out a career for those who enter that school, for that class sends out a few boys as artisans; but with regard to the others, tailoring, the blacksmiths' and carpentry classes, I regret to say that, as far as my recollection goes, these classes have hardly provided as many workmen belonging to the various trades in which they have been trained in the industrial school as I have fingers on my hand; so much so, that the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum, convinced of this failure, have had for some time past under consideration whether those classes should not be closed and abandoned as being a waste of time and waste of money. So far for the practical results of the industrial teaching in the Lawrence Asylum. But I would come nearer home and mention the attempt that has been made in Bangalore. I am told that a technical school has been established here which has been in receipt of a small grant from the Civil and Military Station revenues and that it is doing well; but that it is not being patronised by others than natives, the reason given being that it is probably because it is entirely under native management. And one reason given for Europeans and Eurasians not joining it is that the hours of attendance are not suitable. It seems to me the excuse for not making use of a school within the reach of the Eurasian inhabitants of Bangalore, that the hours of attendance are not convenient, is a very shallow excuse. If there had been a strong desire to make use of such education brought within their reach, surely they could have got over the difficulty of unreasonable hours of attendance; and I must say that any representation to the management on the matter would have secured better arrangements. I am afraid my words are discouraging to you, but I have to say so because this matter is a serious

1898

Encl. 2

230

one; because the establishment of such an institution as you advocate in Bangalore would be an expensive matter, and public funds will have to be laid out. Before I, or any other responsible person, could venture to undertake such a thing, we must be fully satisfied that we have a good foundation to work upon and that we have a hopeful sphere of work before us. If such a work as you advocate were decided upon, I think there is very little doubt that Bangalore would supply advantages which other places in South India do not possess. You have drawn attention to the excellence of climate, to the large number of Anglo-Indians and Eurasians who inhabit Bangalore and its neighbourhood bearing a considerable proportion, about one-seventh, of the whole Anglo-Indian and Eurasian population of the Madras Presidency. I think, moreover, the population is a rapidly increasing one. For these reasons I think Bangalore will be a very suitable place, if any place at all is needed for the establishment of an industrial school for the assistance of the members of your community. I am sorry that in replying in these general terms to your Address I have to speak with candour and plainness and that I cannot speak in a more pleasing and hopeful manner; but I am sure you will understand that truth and candour in this matter are above all things. Thanking you once again for your kind welcome and good wishes for the life and prosperity of myself and Lady Havelock, I will now invite you, if you will be so good, to sit down and discuss the detail. You may criticise anything I have said, and you are at full liberty to say anything that will further the scheme which you advocate.

The points suggested during the discussion were

1. Technical education.
2. soldiering.
3. Emigration.
4. Soup kitchens.

3 & 4 - seem to need no action - I might perhaps go to Dr. Duncan for comment

Suggestion -

15 rules for (2), as now in force, might be asked for -

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras, 16 February 1898.

No. 1572.

CURRENT No. 230 Ed.

From

THE HONORABLE MR. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.SC., *Lt.*

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras,

To

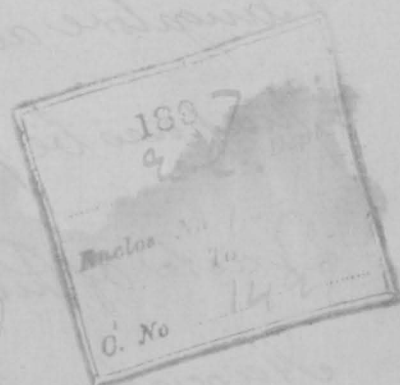
THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Educational Department, FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

I have the honour to make the following remarks on the address presented to His Excellency the Governor by the representatives of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Mysore and Coorg, referred to me in G.O. No. 23, Educational, dated 17th January 1898.

2. The contents of the address furnish one more reason in favour of my proposal that Bangalore and Coorg should for educational purposes be placed under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras. As the Association points out, Bangalore, though politically outside the limits of the Madras Presidency,



a place to which Anglo-Indians and Eurasians belonging to this Presidency resort in large numbers and settle ~~there~~ with their families; and such people have a strong claim on the consideration of this Government in the matter of their children's education. If Bangalore is brought within my jurisdiction I shall take the earliest opportunity of enquiring into the wants of this community in the matter of technical and industrial training and of devising means to help them.

3. I note that the Association in its address says that "it is owing to the lack of practical as opposed to theoretical technical education, that the vast majority of young men are unable to obtain employment." That the Association means in setting "practical" against "theoretical" in this connection is not clear; but if, as I suspect, it means manual dexterity as opposed to intelligent comprehension of the principles underlying such manual operations, the

the sooner the Association gets rid of such a notion the better. The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian workman can never hope to surpass the native workman in rule-of-thumb manual dexterity. The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian workman, with his more expensive standard of living, must be able to command higher wages in the labour market than the native workman; but this he can do only by virtue of a higher moral character, a more comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the theoretical principles underlying industrial pursuits, and a superior trained intelligence. The last two can be acquired only by means of that theoretical technical education which the Association seems to think unsuitable for the ^{young} ~~youth~~. The Association should take the fullest advantage of the means already provided in Bangalore for general and theoretical education, otherwise they will profit little by any technical or industrial school which may be established in their midst.

4. I am in correspondence with the
Resident in Bangalore on the matter of bringing
that station within my jurisdiction educationally
and I trust to be able to submit definite and
detailed proposals to Government before long.

5. The address and His Excellency's
reply are returned as requested.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

D. Duncan
Director of Public Instruction.

no 80 398
15-7-47

W 4
19/3/98

44
19/3/98
Secy.
Draft Memorandum. 74 2 of 19-3-98

With ref to para. 4. of this letter No 1572
dated 16th February 1898 the D. P. Y. is
requested to report the result of his
negotiations with the Pres. of Mysore
with regard to bringing Bangalore within
the limits of the D. P. Y.'s sphere of action

(from orders)

23. R.
18.2.98

H. I. J. D.
19/3/98

Reply to this is no 439 - vide
Go No 158 dt 9 4-4-98.

Copy - 19/3 } 98
sd - 21/3

To the D. P. Y. (means only)
Dec 21/3/98

Ed. Clark

This file will still have
to be over till a reply
from the Govt of India
is received about the
proposals to put Coorg
& Bangalore under
the D.P.I.

ak

28/5/58

MA
30/5/58

INTACT.

Again G.O., No. , dated 189 .
Current No. of 189 , dated from the
Current No. 230 of 1898, dated 16. Feb. from the H.E. D.P.S.

SUBJECT.

Technical Education in Bangalore.

H.E. the Governor

FOR ORDERS.

1. See.

2. The D. P. Y. should be asked to
report the result of his negotiations
with the Govt. of Mysore, and
arrange to the Eurasian community
may be deferred.

A.S.H.

17.3.98

The remarks of the D.P.S.
on the address of the Bangalore
Eurasian & Anglo-Indian
Association, in so far as it
touched on Technical Education,
are submitted for perusal
of H.E. The Governor.

H.T.

7.3.98.

To be kept intact.

112
15/4/98

N.B.—KEEP FILE
INTACT.

When given for coming 77/

When co

When

[G. 25 A]

500-0-8-05.

Educational DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 230 798 from the D.P.I

SUBJECT.

Opening Jan Industrial
School in Bangalore.

FOR ORDERS.

N. Cross No. 193 of 27-3-99.

Recorded

(From Secy's order)

al
27/3/99

Ls

27/3/99

24/3/99

Copy to the D.P.I. 9/10

N.B.—

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

Please see the previous note on
this current and His Excellency's orders
thereon. The supervision over the schools
in Bangalore has now been transferred
to the D.P.I. Madras vide G.O. No. 147 of
13th instant. Flag B.
In para 2 of the current the D.P.I.
stated that if Bangalore were
brought within his jurisdiction
he would take the initiative
of enquiring into the
the Anglo-Indian
Community in the
technical Hindustani
+ of devising
It is submitted

30. 1 man

para 2 of his letter will be
awaited, & a copy of the order
sent to the D.P.I. & to the Anglo-
Indian & Eurasian Association.

not recd

HT
24 399

ab

22/3/99

When given for copying 27/3
When copied
When examined 35/4
When signed

189

9

READ AGAIN G.O., No. , DATED
189

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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