

(1) Number of pages 62

(2) Date of repair 13-10-86

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AMIL NADU ARCHIVES

VERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Public works DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.
B.P. No.

4464-65

Press.
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Dated

23-11-1878 197

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

23rd November 1878, No. 4,464 W.

General
Establishment.

Read the following papers:—

No. 259. From Major J. O. HASTED, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Kistna District, to the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Masulipatam, 21st January 1878, No. 197.

• WITH reference to G.O., No. 16 W, dated 4th January 1878, I have the honor to report that I have lately taken into the Bezwada Workshop three East Indian lads as apprentices.

2. The apprentices are not bound in any way, but have been selected by me on the understanding that they will serve in the shops for three years. They are all intelligent lads, and have been educated to some extent, and are placed specially under the Superintendent of Workshops, who is a trained mechanic, for instruction. Their pay is 7 Rupees per mensem.

3. I hope to be able to arrange shortly that they shall be instructed daily in writing, arithmetic, and drawing to begin with, but at present I have no one available to instruct them.

No. 259-A. Endorsement of the District Engineer, Presidency, dated 14th February 1878, No. 6,423.

From J. N. GRAINGER, Esq., General Superintendent, Public Works Workshops, to the District Engineer, Presidency, dated Madras, 11th February 1878; No. 3,442.

WITH reference to your endorsement, No. 5,809, of 17th January 1878, on G.O., dated 4th idem, No. 16 W, I have the honor to state that apprentices are entertained only in the Instrument Department of the Workshops.

2. These apprenticeships were sanctioned in G.O., Nos. 1,189, 2,251, dated 11th May 1863 and 17th July 1866. They attend work with the workmen and receive Rupees 10 per mensem for the first year, working up to Rupees 25 to the fifth year, according to qualification and conduct. After their apprenticeship has expired they are retained in the Instrument Department as workmen. All repairs to instruments are now done by them.

3. The Mathematical Instrument Maker received Rupees 15 per mensem for each of the six apprentices sanctioned in the above Government Orders.

4. In the Mechanical Department no apprentices are entertained, but lads are taken on in the different shops, where they are supposed to serve five years, on similar terms as the Instrument Department Apprentices, before they are considered workmen.

5. Neither apprentices nor boys pass any examination when entertained, but are simply taken on when a vacancy occurs on the recommendation of gentlemen in Madras who give them a letter.

6. With few exceptions they do not prove a success, for lads of their age and inclinations require to be kept under restraint similar to that of the Artificer School in the Gun Carriage Factory. The Workshops, being self-supporting, could not incur the expense of such a school without a fixed budget allotment for that purpose. If this is granted we may commence, say with 20 boys, locating them in part of the late Civil Orphan Asylum building situated about a quarter of a mile from the Workshops, and where there is ample accommodation in the way of sleeping, dining, and school-rooms. The number may be increased by five yearly admittances by examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic. A Sergeant would be required to look after them when not at work; also a Schoolmaster and house servants, so that the cost per boy per mensem, including Superintendent's allowance of Rupees 5 for each boy, would probably be Rupees 30, or Rupees 7,200 per annum for 20 boys.

7. Such a scheme is, I think, too expensive for the results that are likely to be obtained; for at the end of the apprenticeship they may seek other employment than Government service.

8. The above scheme is intended for Eurasians or Europeans domiciled in Madras, who, I believe, are considered natives, but if all classes are to have the benefit of the apprenticeships we must give up the idea of feeding and clothing them.

9. My experience is that the Native is better than the Eurasian for out-door work such as these men would have to do if employed in the districts where, I suppose, it is intended they shall have the standing of an Overseer, and be available for general use. I think, therefore, that the best means for obtaining the best men from these two classes will be to engage them in the Workshops as apprentices at from fifteen to eighteen years of age when they should pass an examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic. That the apprenticeship should be for five years, during which time they should pass three months in each of the shops, viz., blacksmiths' foundry and carpenters' after being two years apprenticed, and that the last six months of their time be spent in the drawing office. During the whole of the five years two half days a week should be set apart for attending school.

10. Their pay to be Rupees 15 per mensem for the first two years, and then increase yearly by Rupees 5 up to Rupees 30 for the fifth year, but no increase of pay to be given until the suitable examination, for each increase, has been passed. Five apprentices may be taken on yearly if Government can guarantee them employment after they have served their time.

11. A budget allotment of two-thirds of their pay should be made by Government, the remaining one-third being paid by the Workshops. By the adoption of the latter scheme a better class can be obtained with less cost to Government.

SUBMITTED to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, with reference to G.O., No. 16 W, dated 4th January 1878.

(Signed)

ROSS THOMPSON, Major, R.E.,
District Engineer, Presidency.

No. 159-B. From Lieutenant-Colonel J. BEATTY, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Godavari, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Dowlaishvaram, 29th March 1878, No. 4,104.

As directed in G.O., No. 16 W, of 4th January 1878, I have the honor to report on the steps to be adopted for giving effect to the wish of Government for maintaining a proper system of apprenticeship, and giving a thorough training to the boys employed at the Dowlaishvaram Workshops.

2. At present the Native and East Indian lads who come to these Workshops have little or no education, and do not receive such a training as would fit them for employment as Foremen Mechanics.

3. The young natives are perfectly ignorant even of reading and writing their own language when they enter the shops, and receive no education while there. They usually commence as bellows boys, and according as they show an inclination for some particular kind of work they are employed as carpenters, vicemen, smiths, or moulders. In course of time, according to the ability each man shows in his work, his pay is raised. Good carpenters can earn 13 Rupees a month, and first class smiths 20 Rupees. But the shops cannot afford to offer inducements to these men to enter into an engagement to serve for a term of years and go through a training in the different kinds of work, nor can they afford to maintain a school for the boys and give them some education.

4. There are generally four or five East Indian boys in the shops, who enter about thirteen or fourteen years of age, are allowed 5 Rupees a month from the shops at starting, and have their pay raised according to the value of their work up to 20 or 25 Rupees. Present inducements are insufficient to attract any but the very poorest East Indians with little or no education.

5. To improve the system and attract a better class of men Government aid is needed. It is proposed that the shops should always have under training ten East Indian and ten Native Apprentices, that these apprentices should be induced by the offer of extra pay to sign written agreements to serve in the shops for a period of five years, and that they should have two or three hours of schooling daily, to teach them to speak and write English and give them some knowledge of arithmetic.

6. The grant required from Government to carry out the new system of apprenticing is as follows:—

Extra pay to ten native boys, at 5 Rupees per mensem	Rs.
Do. to ten East Indians, at 10 Rupees	600
One East Indian Schoolmaster, at 60 Rupees per mensem	1,200
	720
Books and writing materials	2,520
	280
Total annual grant	2,500

7. The East Indian apprentices should be allowed free quarters, and be under the constant supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of the Workshops; consequently some extra expense for buildings for their accommodation would be needed on starting the system.

No. 159-C. Read again G.O., No. 351 R, dated 13th April 1878.

No. 160. ORDER THEREON, 23rd November 1878, No. 4,464 W.

THE proposals, for carrying into effect the wishes of the Government of India with regard to the training of native apprentices in the Workshops of this Presidency, which have been made in the foregoing letters, are in the opinion of the Government too costly, and any possible return for the expenditure too uncertain, to allow of their being adopted at present. His Grace the Governor in Council conceives that the native artisan caste system may with advantage be taken as the basis of an apprentice system.

2. Experience in England and on the continent has shown that a term of five years is not too long for apprentices, if it be desired that they shall have such a thorough training as will make them really good mechanics; and His Grace in Council considers that for native boys, who most probably begin to assist their parents, as bellows boys or in other ways when about ten years old, the age of twelve is the most suitable at which they can be apprenticed.

3. Those lads who are taken on should be able to pass a simple qualifying examination in reading, writing, and summing in their own vernacular; the last in English figures. During their apprenticeship of five years they should be passed regularly through the machine, handicraft, smiths', braziers, and carpentry shops, according to the class of work carried on, and the peculiar bent of the individual. They should be paid the rates payable to boys of similar age, and encouraged by annual or half-yearly increments according to the proficiency displayed by them.

4. At the expiration of the full term of training a small premium will be paid to such of the apprentices as shall be certified on trial by the Superintendent of the Workshops to be properly skilled, and for each apprentice a sum of Rupees 75 will be paid to the foreman or person in charge of each mechanical department of the shops when the apprentice leaves the department or shop being certified by the Superintendent to have been thoroughly taught and be skilled in the particular branch.

5. These payments should be the only expense to Government, as the lads will earn their own pay.

6. The number of boys to be taken on annually may be at present fixed at four at the Presidency Workshops and two at Dowlaishvaram and Bezvada, respectively; they should be Tamil or Telugu lads, and generally the sons of the workmen. The Government direct that immediate effect be given to these orders, which need not interfere with any existing arrangement at the Workshops for training East Indian or Native boys, provided that no additional expense is involved. The Superintendents must see that the tests are real, and such as will indicate accuracy and correctness of eye and touch, cleverness in manipulation of tools, and, in the case of carpentry, in mode of construction; and in both carpentry, mechanical and smiths' work, it is most necessary that some moving parts should always be formed, the ease of movement indicating, as a general rule, the goodness of the work.

7. Ordered that a copy of these Proceedings be forwarded to the Government of India for information with reference to their resolution on the subject.
Circular No. 71 P W, dated 17th Dec. 1877.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineers, First and Third Circles.
" Educational Department.
" Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

Edw. C. Howarth.
Spare Copies

Gen. of Negro Soldiers.
Philip Thomas.

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS,
FIRST AND THIRD CIRCLES,

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G. O. 2nd January 1878, 4th 1st 1878.

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7-25-50.

7. Copy of Bill: Application for Bill
 8. Bill: 18-18-18

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

23rd November 1878, No. 4,465 W.

General.
Establishment.

Read the following papers:—

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(Signed) ROSS THOMPSON, Major, R.E.,
District Engineer, Presidency.

No. 159-B. From Lieutenant-Colonel J. BEATTY, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Godavari, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Dowlaishvaram, 29th March 1878, No. 4,101.

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Extra pay to ten native boys, at 5 Rupees per mensem	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 500
Do. to ten East Indians, at 10 Rupees	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
One East Indian Schoolmaster, at 60 Rupees per mensem	...	...	...	...	...	720
Books and writing materials	..	...	...	...	...	2,520
						230
Total annual grant	...	...	...	...	...	2,800

7. The East Indian apprentices should be allowed free quarters, and be under the constant supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of the Workshops; consequently some extra expense for buildings for their accommodation would be needed on starting the system.

No. 159-C. Read again G.O., No. 351 R, dated 13th April 1878.

No. 160. ORDER THEREON, 23rd November 1878, No. 4,464 W.

The proposals for carrying into effect the wishes of the Government of India with regard to the training of native apprentices in the Workshops of this Presidency, which have been made in the foregoing letters, are in the opinion of the Government too costly, and any possible return for the expenditure too uncertain, to allow of their being adopted at present. His Grace the Governor in Council conceives that the native artisan caste system may with advantage be taken as the basis of an apprentice system.

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3. Those lads who are taken on should be able to pass a simple qualifying examination in reading, writing, and summing in their own vernacular; the last in English figures. During their apprenticeship of five years they should be passed regularly through the machine, handcraft, smiths', braziers, and carpentry shops, according to the class of work carried on, and the peculiar bent of the individual. They should be paid the rates payable to boys of similar age, and encouraged by annual or half-yearly increments according to the proficiency displayed by them.

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5. These payments should be the only expense to Government, as the lads will earn their own pay.

6. The number of boys to be taken on annually may be at present fixed at four at the Presidency Workshops and two at Dowlaisavaram and Bezwada, respectively; they should be Tamil or Telugu lads, and generally the sons of the workmen. The Government direct that immediate effect be given to these orders, which need not interfere with any existing arrangement at the Workshops for training East Indian or Native boys, provided that no additional expense is involved. The Superintendents must see that the tests are real, and such as will indicate accuracy and correctness of eye and touch, cleverness in manipulation of tools, and, in the case of carpentry, in mode of construction; and in both carpentry, mechanical and smiths' work, it is most necessary that some moving parts should always be formed, the ease of movement indicating, as a general rule, the goodness of the work.

7. Ordered that a copy of these Proceedings be forwarded to the Government of India for information with reference to their resolution on the subject.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. A. FOORD, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineers, First and Third Circles.
" Educational Department.
" Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

No. 261. (DOCKET No. 4,465 W, dated 23rd November 1878.)
Copy of the above forwarded to the Government of India.

Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

GENERAL
ESTABLISHMENT

GOVT. OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS.

SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

RECEIVED

NO. 253-261.

By the Secretary to the Government of India
for Public Works.

Establishment

1877

Supp. Engineer's Office
Bengal Engineer's Office
21st January 1878

From,

Major J. A. Skelton M.A.
Superintending Engineer, District.

To,

Colonel E. A. Ford M.A.
Chief Engineer and Secretary
to Government, Public Works Dept.

Sir,

With reference to G.O. no 16 M.
dated 7th January 1878. I have the
honor to report that I have lately
taken into the Bejoorah Workshop,
3 East Indian lads, as apprentices.
2. The Apprentices are not bound
in any way, but have been selected
by me, on the understanding that
they will serve in the Shops for
3 years. They are all intelligent
lads, and have been educated to
some extent, and are placed specially
under the Superintendent of Workshops,
who is a trained mechanic for
instruction. Their pay is 7 Rs per month.
3. I hope to be able to arrange
shortly

shortly that they shall be instructed
daily in writing, arithmetic, and
drawing, to begin with. but at
present, I have no one available
to instruct them.

I have the honor to be

Sr

Your most Obedt servant

In att Major R. C.

Superintending Engineer

Western District.

Reports that he had sold
to him 3 black Indian
slaves as apprentices for,

[Faint handwritten notes, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]

2. These Apprenticeships were sanc-
tioned in G. O. 1189-2251 dated 11th May 1863
and 17th July 1866. They attend work with
the Workmen and receive Rupees 10 per mensem
for the first year, working up to Rupees 25
to the 5th year, according to qualifications
and conduct. After their Apprenticeship
has expired, they are retained in the
Instrument.

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are taken on in the different Shops,
where they are supposed to serve five
years, on similar terms as the Instrument
Department Apprentices, before they are
considered workmen.

5. Indian Apprentices, not Boys
have many examinations when entertained,
but are simply taken on when a vacancy
occurs, on the recommendation of Gentlemen
in Calcutta, who give them a letter.

6. With few exceptions they do
not prove a success, for lack of their
ages

ages and inclinations require to be kept
under restraint similar to that of the
Artificer School in the Gun Carriage Factory.
The workshops, being self supporting, could
not incur the expense of such a School
without a fixed Budget allotment for
that purpose. If this is granted, we may
commence, say, with 20 Boys, locating them
in part of the late Civil Orphan Asylum
Building, situated about a quarter of a
mile from the Workshops, and where
there is ample accommodation in the
way of sleeping, dining and School-rooms.
The number may be increased by 5 yearly
admittances by examination in reading,
writing and arithmetic. A Serjeant
would be required to look after them
when not at work, also a Schoolmaster
and house servants, so that the cost
per Boy, per Mensem, including

Superintendent's

Superintendents allowances. 1000 Rs. for each Prov., would probably be Rupees 30, or Rupees 200 per Annum for 20 Boys.

7. Such a scheme is, I think, too expensive for the results that are likely to be obtained; for at the end of the Apprenticeship, they may seek other employment than Government service.

8. The above scheme is intended for Eurasians or Europeans domiciled in Madras, who, I believe, are considerable numbers. but if all classes are to have the benefit of the Apprenticeships, we must give up the idea of feeding & clothing them.

9. My experience is, that the Native is better than the Eurasian for outdoor work such as these men would have to do if employed in the Districts, where, I suppose, it is intended they shall

have

have the standing of an Overseer, & be available for general use. I think, therefore, that the best means for obtaining the best men from these two classes, will be to engage them in the Workshops as Apprentices at from 15 to 18 Years of age, when they should pass an examination in reading, writing and arithmetic. That the Apprenticeship should be for five years, during which time they should pass 3 Months in each of the Shops, viz. Blacksmiths, Foundry and Carpenters, after being two years apprenticed; and that the last six months of their time, be spent in the Drawing office. During the whole of the five years, two half days a week, should be set apart for attending School.

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to be given until the suitable examination
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Apprentices may be taken on yearly, if
Government can guarantee them employ-
ment after they have served their time.

11. A Budget allotment of two
thirds of their pay, should be made by
Government, the remaining one third
being paid by the Workshop. By the
adoption of the latter scheme, a better
class can be obtained with less cost to
Government.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedt Servant

J. H. M. M. M.

General Superd. P. O. to the Govt.

No. 6423.

Submitted to the Chief Engineer
D.P.M. with reference to G.O. No.
1600 of 4th January 1878.

W. P. M. M. M.
District Engineer

14 Feb 1878.

From,
The Civil Suptt
P. M. Shaver.

To,
The District Eng.
P. M. Shaver
For the day

N° 3442.

dated 11
dupr. } Feb'y 1878
and

Apprentices

Suggests certain
proposals for the
entertainment of
the Apprentices in
the Press Workshop
P. M. Sh.

NO. 4104

FROM,

THE OFFG. SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER

GODAVERY DISTRICT

TO,

THE CHIEF ENGINEER

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

MADRAS.

CAMP DOWLAISHWERAM, 29th March 1878

SIR,

I directed in G. O. No. 16 of 1st January 1878, I have the honor to report on the steps to be adopted for giving effect to the wish of Government for maintaining a proper system of apprenticeship, and giving a thorough training to the boys employed at the Dowlaishweram Workshop.

1. At present the Native and East Indian lads who come to these Workshops have little or no education, and do not receive such a training as would fit them for employment as Government Mechanics.
2. The young natives are perfectly ignorant even of reading and writing their own language when they enter the shops and receive no education while there.

there. They usually commence as bellows boys, and according as they show an inclination for some particular kind of work, they are employed as carpenters, vicemen, smiths, or moulders. In course of time, according to the ability each man shows in his work, his pay is raised. Good carpenters can earn 13 Rupees a month, and first class smiths, 20 Rupees. But the shops cannot afford to offer inducements to these men to enter into an engagement to serve for a term of years, and go through a training in the different kinds of work, nor can they afford to maintain a school for the boys and give them some education.

4. There are generally 4 or 5 East Indian boys in the shops, who enter about 13 or 14 years of age, are allowed 5 Re a month from the shops at starting, and have their pay raised according to the value of their work up to 20 or 25 Rupees. Present inducements are insufficient.

insufficient to attract any but the very poorest East Indians with little or no education.

5. To improve the system and attract a better class of men, Government aid is needed. It is proposed that the shops should always have under training, ten East Indian, and ten native apprentices; that these apprentices should be induced by the offer of extra pay to sign written agreements to serve in the shops for a period of five years; and that they should have two or three hours of schooling daily, to teach them to speak and write English and give them some knowledge of Arithmetic.

6. The grant required from Government to carry out the new system of apprenticing is as follows:—

Extra pay to 10 native boys	} 600
at 5 Rupees per mensem	
Do. to 10 East Indians at 10 Re	1200
1 East Indian School Master	
at 60 Rupees per mensem	720
	<hr/> 2,520

Books and writing materials — 280

Total annual grant, Rs. 2,800

7. The East Indian Apprentices should be allowed free quarters and be under the constant supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of the Workshops, consequently some extra expense for buildings for their accommodation would be needed in starting the system —

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your Most Obedt Servt
F. Pealty - Lieut Col R.E.
Superintending Engineer G.D.P.

G.O. No 357 R of 13 April 78.
 " " 16W " 4 Jan'y " "
 " " 1134114W of 22 May 77
 " " 3307 " 16 Oct 1866
 " 30137 " 19 Sept " "
 " 30123 " "
 " " 2257+2252 of 17 July 66
 " " 1189 " " 11 May 63.

Establishment.

FROM,

THE ~~CHIEF~~ SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER

GODAVERY DISTRICT.

TO,

THE CHIEF ENGINEER

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

MADRAS.

DATED
RECEIVED

} March 29th 1878.

No. 4104

ENCLOSURE.

Dowlaishweram Work-
 -shops — system of app-
 -renticeship in the —
 Reports on the steps re-
 -quired for maintaining
 a —

Recd 10.10.78
 Recd 29.10.78
 Recd 11.10.78
 To Secy 3-11-78
 To Secy 6-6-78
 Recd 25.7.78
 Recd 25.7.78

General.

From,

The District Engineer
Presidency.

No. 6423.

Date 1st Feb 1878.

Apprentices in the P.W.
Workshops.—

Submit Mr. Frainger's
Proposals for the enter-
tainment of —

Read again 8-10-78
Recd 22-12-78
C. C. 6-6-78
Recd 11-10-78
Recd 26-7-78
C. C. 25-6-78

not
revised

Public Works Department

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the 23rd Nov 1878

Read the following:—

From,

The Supergr. District (H.C. No. 194 of 21 Jan. 1878)
D. Engr. Presidency / " 6423-14 Feb.
do do Presidency / " 4104-29 March.
Read again H.C. No. 351 R of 13th April 1878.

The proposals for
carrying into effect the
wishes of the Government
of India with regard to
the training of native
apprentices in the Workshops
of this Presidency, which
have been made in the
foregoing letter, are, in
the opinion of the Govt.
too costly, and the return
for the expenditure too
uncertain, to allow of

[Signature]

A.S.P. 8/10 18/10

their being [taken into
consideration] - His Grace
the Governor in Council
considers that the native
artisan caste system
may with advantage
be taken as the basis
of an apprentice system.

It has been found by
experience in England
and on the Continent
that a term of five years
is not too long for
apprentices, if it be
devised that they shall
have such a thorough
training as will make
them good mechanics;
and His Grace in Council
considers that for native
boys, who most probably
begin

begin to assist their
parents, or to work as
bellows-lads, when about
ten years old, the age
of twelve is the best
at which they can be
apprenticed.

Those lads who are
taken on should be
able to pass a simple
qualifying examination
in reading, writing,
and summing, in their
own vernacular; the last
in English figures.
During their apprenticeship
of five years they should
be pressed regularly
through the machine,
handicraft, smithy,

blacksmiths, and carpenters
shops, according to the
class of work carried on,
and the peculiar bent
of the individual boy.
They should be paid at
the rates payable to
boys of similar age,
and encouraged by
annual increments
according to the proficiency
displayed by them.
At the expiration
of the full term of
training, a small
premium will be paid
to each of the apprentices
who shall be certified
as qualified by the
superintendent of the
institutions to be engaged
in the work for which
they are fitted.

the defect of the
work of the boys
being the result of
the want of
skill in the particular
branch.

Each apprentice a sum
of Rs 75 will (at the
same time) be paid to the
foreman or person in
charge of each mechanical
department of the shops.
These two payments
should be the only
expense to Government,
as the lads will earn
their own pay.
The number of boys
to be taken on annually
should be four at the
Presidency Work-shops
and two at Daulachivaram
and Belwada respectively,
they should be Tamil
or Telugu lads, and generally
the sons of the workmen.

The Government direct
that immediate effect
be given to these orders,
which need not interfere
with any existing
arrangement at the
Workshops for training
East Indians or natives
here, provided that no
additional expense or
inconvenience is involved.

The Superintendents
should see that the
tools should be kept, and will
indicating accuracy and
correctness of eye and
touch, and clearness
in manipulation, and
in the case of Carpenters,

in mode of construction.
And in both Carpentry,
Mechanical and Smith's
work, it is most necessary
that some moving part
should always be formed,
the ease of movement
indicating, as a general
rule, the goodness of the
work.

Ordered that a copy
of these Proceedings be
forwarded to the Govt
of India for information,
with reference to their
resolution on the
subject.

Circular No. 71 P.D. of 14th

Dec 17/97

1st & 3rd Divs

S.C. Presidency

Kanawari

Kaduna

Educational Department

Ex. P.D. Acco. V.

[Signature]

Dec 1-12-98

N.E. No. 446542 of 23rd Nov/98

Copy of the above

forwarded to the
Govt of India

11/10

Dec 1-12-78
with 22 space copies

Recirculated with re-
ference to the honrs. 1875
proposed in the draft to
be given to the Foreman.

20. 10. 70

Accept in Ad. Eng?
proposed. *[Signature]*

[Faint handwritten notes at bottom left]

Public Works Department.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the

Read the following:—

Land

The Super Engineer
His Honor

(H.C. No. 177 of 21st Jan. 1878)

" St. Paul's Presidency (" " 6423 " 14th Feb. "

" Super Engineer's Office (" " 4104 " 27th March "

Read again G.O. No. 354 of 13th April, 1878.

The Governor in Council
has considered the pro-
posals made in the
foregoing letters for
giving effect to the wishes

I think the papers of the Government of
the Govt. of India that the natives
of this country should
receive such a training
as would enable them

Letter to W. W. R. and W. R.

217 No.

3. Of the alternative schemes suggested by the late General Super

The resolution of
 the natives - The
 Ch. Inf. proposes half
 Europeans & E. Indians
 - with differentiation for
 the H. in the Admin.
 restriction of the D. O.
 has been their inability
 to use ^{the} native elements
 of the country - There a-
 bilit cannot be paria-
 lized & their integrity
 - but equal & that
 of the lower classes of
 their more successful
 competition

first year, in which ^{14th 1875} twenty apprentices would be engaged, being as much as Rupees 7,200; a sum which in succeeding years would be largely increased by the expenditure on the extra hands to be taken on yearly. The other scheme is more reasonable, providing for five apprentices to start with, and the same number to be engaged each year; their pay being raised, by annual increments of five Rupees after ^{the} first two years, from Rs 15 to Rs 20.

The total cost would
therefore amount to R
900 in the first year,
rising to 1,300 in the
sixth and following years.
And of this sum the
Workshops might, it is
suggested, bear a third.
Major Beatty, however,
as far as they are under
a local arrangement looks to
the same effect, but has
said nothing about
taking any special
supplies yearly, and
the fact would
be for the informal
agreement on which
the Chief Engineer, who
has already engaged

some

some East Indian
apprentices to the regular
covenant for five years
which Major Beatty
would require the
apprentices to sign. He
could not be less
likely to consider them
as having a
distinct claim on
Government for future
employment, if they
joined the Workshops
on a simple under-
standing that they were
not to leave them for
five years; and it is
not probable that
any apprentices who
took an interest in
their

their work and showed signs of promise would be likely to throw up their appointments recklessly.

5. The Government accordingly determined that in April next training schools shall be attached to the Presidency, District and Coastwise Workshops.

In each district four apprentices, two of ^{which} ~~which~~ must be ~~be~~ natives, will be employed at first, the same number with the same proportion of natives being taken in each year. No formal covenant.

No apprenticeship
pay required

^{11/11/24}
covenant should be required, but the Government must be given to understand that they are to remain in the Workshops for five years. For the first two years a monthly salary of Rs 15 will be given to the European and East Indian apprentices, and of Rs 7 1/2 to natives, and in the third and following years increments of Rs 5 and 2 1/2 respectively will be allowed, conditionally on good conduct & industry. The charge on account of salaries in each district

district ^{lik} ~~would~~ therefore
be for the

1st year ————— Rs 540

2nd ————— 1080

3rd ————— 1800

4th ————— 2,400

5th and following
years } 3,780

So this ^{lik} ~~would~~ have to
be added the salary
of a School-master, ~~who~~
[&] should instruct the

apprentices for an
hour daily. The ser-

-vices of such a School-

-master should be
easily procurable for

Rs 30 a month.

6. It is not necessary
that the ^{native} apprentices

should

should ^{have} ~~have~~ much
beyond a ^{thorough} colloquial
knowledge of English.

The Government observe
that in a letter printed

with P.W. Proceedings

No. 351 R of the 13th

April 1878, Mr. Betts

noticed the disinclina-

-tion of natives who

can speak and write

English to ^{earn} obtain their

Due in no small likelihood as artisans,
measur to misman-
agement & discouragement and it is not unlikely

that if English were

regularly taught to

the native apprentices,

some of them would

before the completion

of

of their course is intended
to throw up their
engagements in order
to obtain certificates.

g. A Sergeant-Superintendent

~~Should~~ be attached to

each school and history will be the interest
should not be lost sight of

8. Another item of
expenditure will be

on account of accom-

modations and boarding.

At the Presidency,

part of the building

formerly used by the

Civil Orphan Asylum

will afford ample and

convenient accommoda-

tions; the Superintending

Engineers of Hindustan and

Madras will state

how

how they propose to
board their apprentices,
and the approximate
cost of their up-keep
yearly.

9. The Government will
leave it to the district
Engineers concerned to
work out the details
of the scheme, and to
prescribe a thorough
course of practical
training during the
five years' term.

10. Meanwhile early
report should be
supplied ^{regarding} all points
on which further in-
formation is required
by Government, in
order

25.6.78.

1. J. L. Goddard.
 " " His Honor -
 " " Presidency -
 " " St. Paul. for Immigration.
 " " Long for Regs.
 " Educational Department
 " Exec. P. B. Acto:
 "

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Appendix

1877

250

Apprenticeship

These papers received in Jan. Feb.
& March should have been circulated for
note before drafting & had better be so
treated now.

tested now -
2 opinions which seem to me to be
enormous grounds for the proposals -

1.st That an apprentice is an indentured -
and an expensive workshop -

2^d That, an apprentice, during his apprenticeship time, can be taught both his professional & handicraft skill and also his ordinary education.

There two opinions together lead to
a proposed heavy expense & yet for
a very uncertain return - and



order that is sufficient

Office

also to an independent training at the
end of the term -

To make an English or a German or French
and a good mechanic. The full
term of 5 years is found out to be
too long. 10 years apprenticeship &
the journeyman or beginning from 15 years of age -
training combined are in practice but
much in excess of what would be necessary
& constitute a good worker -

The proposals are directed too
much to the training of E. I. or European
and too little to Tamil or Telugu
people -

I should say let a defined number

of Tamil or Telugu boys be selected
annually from children of workmen
others - being ^{under 13} 12 years old (on the
assumption they commence working as
bellows boys or spinning spindles at 10 -)
and able to pass a simple qualifying
examination in reading, writing & summing
in their own language - the latter in
English figures -

That they be apprenticed for 5 years
being trained regularly through the
Machine - Handicraft - Smith - Wagon
& carpentry shops according to the

The class of work carried on - and
the peculiar talent of the individual -

That the number be say 2 annually
at Dowlaisbore & beyond - 4 at
P.W.D. - Madras -

That they be paid the rates payable
boys of similar age -

That they be encouraged by annual increase
according to proficiency of
that a sum of R. be paid to

The Foreman or in charge of each
Mechanical Dep. - for each apprentice
certified by the Sub. to be on trial found
properly skilled at the expiration of his

training - and a small premium
to the apprentice -
This should be the only expense

Govt. because the lads would learn
earn their pay - it would take
the place of the premium paid
in England & European countries -

The tests should be real - such as
indicate ^{accuracy} & correctness of eye & touch -
& cleverness in manipulation of tool
as well as - in carpentry - mode of
construction - and in both
Carpentry mechanical & smith
work some moving part should always

be formed - as it is ^{one of the} the movement
which as a general rule indicates the
goodness of the work

These papers were inadvertently
left by me - amongst papers of
Jennie papers -

M 24/1

order that is sufficient

By order of the
Hon. Secy of the Interior
J. C. Brown

Feb 10

1881-23-11

San Antonio, Tex.
adpt. for collection
of minerals
and fossils

Feb 10

The State of Texas
have indirectly a
small part of the
land which is
owned by the State
and which is
in accordance with
the act of the
Legislature in the
year 1870. The
land is now in the
hands of the State
and is being
sold for the
benefit of the
State.

San Antonio, Tex.
adpt. for collection
of minerals
and fossils
Feb 10

By order of the
Hon. Secy of the Interior
J. C. Brown

Cio 1165

U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS

86-11-57

Subst.
Level
Level

6. 23 November 1914

Rec'd 12-2-14

Training of Marine Appre-
tices for Seamen the
Chambers.

Ed. I

As same as above

W. A. S. 0. 70