

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 12
 (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 19/8
 (3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் கருக்கொப்பம் 6/7/9

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

Original — துறை

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	2094	அச்சகம் பலவகை
நாள் :	2. 8 - 1889	198

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

ஆவண. கர-1—12,006—15-6-87.

A. Mar

2094
2ND MARCH 1889, No. 127, EDUCATIONAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following papers:—

G.O., dated 18th September 1886, No. 604, Educational.
" " 6th May 1887, No. 238, Educational.

G.O., dated 9th September 1887, Mis. No. 497, Educational.

Read—again G.O., dated 5th August 1887, No. 50-R.

Read—also the following papers:—

From G. L. CHAMBERS, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Victoria Technical Institute,
to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 4th August 1887.

I have the honor to inform you that G. No. 238, Educational, dated 6th May 1887, and your reminder, No. 46-R., dated 14th July 1887, have been laid before the Chairman and the committee nominated for the purpose of drawing up a scheme for the Technical Institute, and I am now directed to submit the following remarks.

2. The Government order in question relates back to another order (No. 604, 18th September 1886), from which it appears to have arisen out of, a memorandum on the subject of technical education in India prepared in the Home Department of the Supreme Government. But that memorandum has not been communicated to this committee, and without it they regret that they find themselves unable to afford any useful observations as to the value of the suggestions which it contains, or the best means of giving them practical effect and development.

3. The papers, however, disclose one proposal from which the committee are prepared at once to dissent, viz., the proposal to hand over technical examinations to the University. They object to the University having anything to do with Middle School examinations or any examinations below its own Matriculation, and are of opinion that technical education should continue, as now, under the control of Government, until it becomes practicable to transfer its control to the council or governing body of the Victoria Technical Institute.

4. The views of this committee as to the lines on which the Institute should commence operations have been formulated in a report and series of resolutions, of which I am directed to enclose a copy for the information of Government.

ENCLOSURE.

Victoria Technical Institute.

1. *Resolved*—To recommend that a representative council be appointed by the subscribers to establish and manage the proposed Technical Institute, and its operations, and generally to encourage technical education, and that such council be legally incorporated as may be deemed advisable.

2. *Resolved*—That it would be the duty of the council—

(a) To institute exhibitions of the work done by pupils of technical and industrial schools and of apprentices from regular workshops, and to grant certificates and prizes to the exhibitors.

- (b) To form a museum to aid in technical education.
 - (c) To provide for lectures and class instructions in technical subjects.
 - (d) That with a view to extend as widely as possible the benefits of technical education among the native artisans, the institute should establish vernacular classes at one or more convenient places for instruction in mechanical drawing, rudimentary arithmetic, and details of design in the various trades of the country.
 - (e) To assist the managers of high and middle schools in introducing instructions in the technical subjects of the Middle School examinations and the higher examination in arts, in such ways as may be found practicable.
3. That as a commencement a small building should be bought or hired in a central situation for the head-quarters of the Institute.
 4. That a library of selected technical works should be established in it to be kept open both very early in the mornings and late in the evenings, so as to be available for artisans out of working hours.
 5. *Resolved*—That a beginning should be made by establishing at the said building a mechanical drawing class in the evening with teaching both in English and Vernacular, and that a course of evening lectures should be commenced in working trade subjects.

From the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Education), dated Simla, 25th August 1887, No. 258.

ABSTRACT.—Advising despatch of copies of the Note on technical education in India.

Order—dated 9th September 1887, Mis. No. 497, Educational.

Ten copies of the Note on technical education will be forwarded to the Registrar of the University, in continuation of G.O., dated 5th August 1887, No. 50 R.; and 2 copies will be furnished, with copy of G.O., dated 18th September 1886, No. 604, Educational, to the Honorary Secretary of the Victoria Technical Institute, with reference to his letter read above.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Registrar, Madras University, with 10 copies of Note.
" Honorary Secretary, Victoria Technical Institute,
with 2 copies of Note and G.O., No. 604 (Educational).

READ—also the following papers:—

From W. H. WILSON, Esq., Registrar of the University of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 9th October 1888, No. 174.

In continuation of my letters, No. 657, dated 13th March 1888, and No. 91, dated 27th July 1888, I am directed by the Syndicate to inform you that the "Note on Technical Education in India" has been circulated to all Fellows of the University resident in Madras and the neighbourhood, and meetings of the Faculties of Arts, Engineering, and Law have been held to consider the opinions expressed and the remarks passed on the subject in circulation, and to adopt resolutions with reference to the various questions raised in the Note so far as they affect each separate Faculty. The Faculty of Medicine has not yet been able to hold a meeting, owing to the absence from Madras of the President and a majority of the members.

2. The resolution passed by the Engineering Faculty is as follows:—

The Faculty consider it would be well to recognize the importance of practical training for candidates for the B. C. E. degree, and recommend the Senate to demand from all candidates a certificate of having passed through a practical course, such as that prescribed for students at the Civil Engineering College; such certificate to be forwarded to the Registrar before the candidate can receive his degree.

In the opinion of the Faculty, it is also desirable that the intermediate and elementary theoretical instruction given in the Civil Engineering College in Engineering and allied subjects should be supplemented by practical training, and the certificates should not be granted until the candidates who have passed in the theoretical subjects have satisfied the Board of Examiners as to their practical attainments.

3. The Faculty of Law remark that it would be desirable to provide greater facilities for the study of law in important towns in the mofussil, if it can be done consistently with the object which must be kept in view, viz., that of the creation of a well-instructed and independent bar, competent to raise the tone and morale generally of the legal profession and of the native civil judiciary in this country. They are, however, of opinion that, under existing circumstances, it is not possible to open in the large central towns law classes in which an education commensurate with the above stated object could be afforded. In the first place, there are at present only two first-grade Government colleges in the mofussil—one at Kumbakonam and the other at Rajahmundry; whilst there are several other equally important towns, such as Mangalore, Calicut, Madura, Trichinopoly, Bellary, Vizagapatam, and others, which have also strong claims to the facilities which it is proposed to provide.

The members of the Faculty think that it is vain to expect that sufficiently strong law classes could be opened in all these towns, or that the requisite persons could be found capable of imparting legal instruction on a sound basis and according to improved methods of teaching. The difficulty would, in their opinion, not be materially lessened if the experiment were confined to the two towns where there are first-grade Government colleges. It is not to be supposed that students living at any distance from those towns, though in the same or neighbouring districts, would go to reside in them for the purpose of attending law lectures more readily than they would come to Madras. A considerable proportion of the candidates who appear for the first and second grade pleaders' examinations are persons who are not in a position to choose their own place of residence, or they are persons who have completed their general education so far as their means permit, and who, having already joined the public service or being otherwise employed, are unable to devote their whole time to the study of law in any school.

In view of these circumstances, and in view of the considerable cost at which only legal instruction of a high order could be carried on, it does not appear probable that students would attend at the Kumbakonam or Rajahmundry college in sufficient numbers to make the classes self-supporting. Whatever may be the demand for legal education in the mofussil, it is also important to note the fact that the number of candidates who pass the first and second grade pleaders' tests every year is in excess of the requirements of the public service, and that graduates in law are spreading over the mofussil in increased numbers every year, and are, in the ordinary course of progress, pushing inferior practitioners into positions commensurate with their educational status and legal acquirements. This is a state of things which is favorable to the steady growth and development of a superior class of legal practitioners such as is indicated in paragraph 67 of the note referred to the Faculty for an expression of opinion, and it is one which they would be sorry to disturb by the opening of weak law classes in the two first-grade mofussil colleges.

The Faculty are the less willing to recommend any steps being taken at the present time in the direction of improving the means of legal education in the mofussil since they have learnt that it is in contemplation to establish a Law college in the Presidency town and to institute a professional council as the governing body under the general control of Government in the Department of Public Instruction and thereby to raise and improve the status of legal education in this Presidency. If such college and council are established, provision might afterwards be made for instituting law classes in several important mofussil towns for Pleaders' Tests and Uncovenanted Civil Service examination, and for imparting elementary instruction in law by lectures, tuition, or both, as part of the general scheme and under the direction and control of the council of legal education. The Faculty consider that such mode of providing additional facilities is more likely to encourage the spread of sound elementary legal knowledge,

and that the opening of weak law classes under an inferior staff of teachers in both or in either of the existing first-grade colleges is not desirable, or may at all events be postponed until the proposal to establish a Law college in Madras, and to provide greater facilities for the study of law in the mofussil in connection therewith, shall have been finally considered by the Local Government and the Government of India.

4. The Faculty of Arts discussed *seriatim* those recommendations contained in paragraph 92 of the note with which they considered themselves competent to deal, and passed the following resolutions thereon:—

- (7) If agriculture and veterinary science are recognized in the scheme of public service examinations for this Presidency, agricultural and veterinary classes will come into existence without any direct action on the part of the State, and there is no reason to establish schools or special classes in the few Government institutions that remain.
- (8) The solution of this question rests upon such action as may be taken by Government in regard to the tests for the public service.
- (9 and 10) The very great importance is recognized of extending instruction in drawing throughout the country, but the time has not come to adopt the stringent measures suggested in the note.
- (11 and 12) With regard to recommendation 11, elementary science is already included in the compulsory portion of the curriculum of high schools and is optional in secondary and primary schools, and the Faculty are not prepared to support the adoption of the stringent measures proposed in recommendations 9 and 10.
- (13, 14, and 15) The Government are taking adequate steps to remedy the defects noted in these clauses. With regard to the suggestion that examinations testing knowledge in technical subjects should be instituted by the University, it is observed that the Senate in 1879 declined to take up the Middle School examination on the ground that the Act empowered the University to hold examinations only with a view to conferring degrees, but the Faculty express no opinion whether the view of the Senate should be adhered to or not. They leave the question to the Senate.
- (16) This recommendation does not commend itself to the Faculty.
- (17) This recommendation should be left for the consideration of the Senate in connection with the High School scheme now before it.

From the Honorable S. R. TURNBULL, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 25th October 1887.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Proceedings of Government, dated 27th ultimo, forwarding the Note (herewith returned) on the subject of technical education asked for in the Chamber's letter of the 16th idem.

2. In reply, I have to inform you that, while the Chamber approves of active steps being taken to supply the growing necessity for technical education and will watch with great interest the progress made, and, if necessary, make suggestions on any specific points that may be submitted to it, it would at the present stage prefer not to advance any theory in particular.

ORDER—dated 2nd March 1889, No. 127, Educational.

The Government of India will be addressed.

2. The Surgeon-General with Government will report what steps he has taken, or proposes to take, to carry out the improvements in the instruction of the Medical College, Madras, which are referred to in his letter, dated 21st October 1886, No. 315, recorded in G.O., dated 6th May 1887, No. 238.

2894/3

3. With regard to the recommendation of the Faculty of Engineering that candidates for the B.C.E. degree should be required to produce a certificate of their having passed through a practical course, the Government observe that there might be some difficulty in interposing the practical course between the theoretical course and the examination intended mainly to test the results of the latter. It might be possible to examine candidates on conclusion of the theoretical course, but to withhold the grant of a degree till the practical course was completed.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

- " Public Works Department.
- " Director of Public Instruction.
- " Registrar, Madras University.
- " Chairman, Chamber of Commerce.
- " Secretary, Victoria Technical Institute.
- " Honorable the Chief Justice, with C.L.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Gobt. of (1889) Madras.
EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 2nd March 1889, No. 127.

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MARCH.

Recorded

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Technical Education.

Passing orders on the subject of —.

[26]

Educational Department.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read again G.O. 2nd Mar 89 No 127

Read the following paper:—

From the Surgeon General with the Government
dated 8th April 1889 No 0/31

In reply to para 2 of G.O. no. 127 dated
2d March 1889, I have the honor to enclose copy of
a letter from the Principal of the Medical
College, Madras, from which it will be seen
that a Physiological laboratory has been
added to the College and that from the
beginning of next session the more practical
teaching of this subject will be
instituted.

2. As regards Hygiene a laboratory is
still required and I have to suggest that
the Educational Department be called on
to state their requirements as to accommodation
and apparatus needed, so that an
estimate of the probable cost may be
arrived at and Government addressed
for the provision of the necessary funds.

Read also the following letter
from

from the Director of Public Instruction dated 21st June
1889 No 0/374.

In returning the papers referred to me
under Endorsement No Current 280 dated 17th
April 1889, I have the honor to invite the
attention of Government to the papers noted
in the margin and to remark that I consider,
if the subject of Hygiene is to be taught
practically, that not only should a
laboratory be built for the purpose, but
also that a special assistant to the
Professor of Hygiene should be
appointed. Probably a salary of
Rs 100-200 would suffice to secure a
good M.B. graduate who has also
taken the Licence in State Medicine. To
ensure that all students for the
medical degrees of M.B. and
L.M.S. take full advantage of
the course, it will be necessary to
amend the Bye laws of the University
relating to the courses of study for
these degrees. I would now suggest
that instructions be given to the
Department of Public Works to prepare
the necessary plans and estimates
in communication with the Principal,
Medical College, and Dr Pope, the Professor
of

letter from Dr Pope
d/25 Mar 1889
letter from the
Surgeon General
No 6/80 d/23 Apr 1889
letter from the
Principal, Medical
College No 6038 d/
13 June 1889

2074
of Hygiene. The latter officer has studied in
the Public Health Laboratory at Edinburgh
and has obtained the degree of "Bachelor
of Science" in Public Health of that University.
He is therefore well qualified to advise
in the matter. The plans and
estimates when ready should
be forwarded to the Principal, Medical
College, for submission to Government
through this office.

In conclusion I would draw the
attention of Government to Dr Pope's
suggestion that he should be allowed
special remuneration for the charge
of the laboratory. Dr Bidie agrees
with me that practical instruction
in Hygiene should form part of the
ordinary duties of the Professorship.
The extra cost for establishment
should be for the provision of a
capable

Capable assistant.

Order, 18 July 1889 No 431.

The provision of a laboratory for the study of Hygiene in the Medical College is approved, and orders will issue in the Public Works Department for the preparation of the necessary plans and estimates, the Principal of the College and the Professor of Hygiene being communicated with as to the amount and character of the accommodation required.

/ True Extract /

W. B. ... Capt. R. E.

Under Secy P. W. D.
for
Chief Secy.

To

The Surgeon General with Govt.
" Director of Public Instruction
" Public Works Dept. ✓

2/1/89

2078
Govt. of 188 Madras.

Proceedings, dated
No.

188

Subject.

87027
Govt. of 1881 Madras.

To
The Public Works Dept.

No 2024 of 1881 August 1889
B

Proceedings, dated 18 July 1889
No. 431

Subject.

Re. Laboratory for the study of Hygiene
in the Med College

Resd. to the
Commissioner to
P. & C. Enquiries. &
The Engineer
Engrs. who will
consider who will
submit the estimate
submit the estimate
plans & estimates in
communication with
the Principal Medical
College. The Professor
of Hygiene.
J. Hygiene.

WMB
31.7.89
Prest
1.8.89

Dr. Circle
Dr. Circle
Dr. Circle

P 10/8