(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 10

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 2-90

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

# தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

துறை

அரசாணை எண்.
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். 2573 அச்சகம்
பலவகை

நாள் : 20.9.1880 ~~19~~ .

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

ஆவண. கா-1—18,006—15-6-87.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

G.O., dated 7th March 1890, No. 427, Judicial.

ABSTRACT.—Considering that it is not worth while to pay the Municipal Commissioners, Madras Rs. 4,511 for the Vaccine Depôt at Chintadripet, as a suitable police station could be built for less money.

From Colonel T. WELDON, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 15th May 1890, No. 51.

I am informed that the small bungalow called "Grassmere," which has lately been acquired by Government from the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum, will shortly be vacated, and will then be at the disposal of Government. I have the honor, therefore, with reference to G.Os., dated 29th February 1884, Mis. No. 454, 31st January 1889, Mis. No. 123, and 7th March 1890, No. 427, Judicial, on the subject of much-needed provision for the central station of the F. or Egmore Police Division, to solicit the favorable consideration of Government for the suggestion that the building above mentioned may be handed over to this department. This will obviate any interference with either the Municipal Vaccination Depôt, or the barracks of the Band of the Madras Volunteer Guards in Chintadripet, or the expense of erecting a new police station.

2. "Grassmere" is admirably situated for the purpose of a central police station, being not only in the centre of this large division but also close to the Commissioner's office and, still more important, near to the South Indian Railway Station—a great advantage when treasure and other escorts from the mofussil arrive by the late trains or have to leave by the early trains after, or before, ordinary office hours. We might also be able to find accommodation at "Grassmere" for the Hackney Carriage office and establishment which is at present located in the stable at this office, causing great inconvenience, especially when there are a couple of hundred hackney carriages and a crowd of drivers attending to be registered—a process that goes on all the year round.

3. I enclose a plan of the locality. There is already an entrance to the ground on the east side, and another exit or entrance on the west side close to Commissioner's Office road can at any time be made, as there was formerly a gateway there which has been lightly bricked up.

From Colonel T. WELDON, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 20th June 1890, No. 60.

In continuation of my letter, No. 51, dated 15th May 1890, I have the honor to report that the Consulting Architect to Government informs me that the building known as "Grassmere" in Egmore will probably be vacated by the end of the current month.

From H. IRWIN, Esq., C.I.E., Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Chepauk, 30th June 1890, No. 1029.

In returning the papers received with your endorsement, No. 356-D., dated 27th June 1890, I have the honor to state that the building referred to has just been vacated by the head master of the Civil Orphan Asylum, who has been occupying it.

2. Government have not received any rent for the premises, as it is not legally the property of Government, according to the opinion of the Government Solicitor, until it is conveyed by the deed which was prepared and forwarded to the Secretary of the Asylum in April last. In a letter received from him this day, he states "that the Directors are prepared to execute the deed of conveyance, which will be done as early as practicable."

3. It is stated that the building some years ago, when private property, rented for Rs. 50 per mensem.

4. I do not see any objection to the transfer of the building to the Police Department. The temporary gateway at the east side referred to in the last paragraph of Colonel Weldon's letter is to be closed, this being already settled, and the old gate on the west side will be opened out.

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No. 395-D.

Transferred to the Judicial Department, with reference to the Chief Secretary's office note, No. 102, dated 26th June 1890, the enclosures of which are returned.

(Signed) R. R. E. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
*Ag. Joint Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.*

10*th July* 1890.

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 9th July 1890, No. 7168.

I have the honor to submit the correspondence noted in the margin for the information and orders of Government.

From Honorary Secretary, Madras Industrial School, dated 27th February 1890.
From the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, dated 12th April 1890.
From the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, dated 26th April 1890.
From Honorary Secretary, Madras Industrial School, dated 23rd June 1890.

The building occupied by the Industrial School, as well as that occupied by the Ragged School, are the property of Government, and passed into their possession when the Civil Orphan Asylum was transferred about 1870 to its present premises. That now occupied by the Ragged School was handed to the late Rev. P. Rajahgopaul under G.O., dated 15th April 1880, No. 120, Educational Department. By this order, Mr. Rajahgopaul was required to keep the building in proper condition and to surrender it, if required by Government, on a month's notice. Since Mr. Rajahgopaul's death, the building has passed on to the hands of the Free Church Mission. The building now in the possession of the Industrial School committee was handed over under G.O., dated 8th February 1877, No. 45. It is stated in the order that "the use of the building is a temporary concession which may be withdrawn at any time at the pleasure of Government."

2. It is manifest from the papers that the claim of the Industrial School committee to oust the Free Church Mission School, on the ground that the building occupied was once appropriated for the benefit of the poor of the Eurasian community, is quite untenable. That community got its *quid pro quo* in the building now in the possession of the committee of the Civil Orphan Asylum. The disposal of the building must, I think, be made entirely on grounds of public utility. So judged, the Free Church Mission is as much entitled to retain an occupation of its portion of the buildings, as the Industrial School is to retain theirs. Both are doing good

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work, the one for the Parayas of East Black Town, the other for the lowest classes of the Eurasian community. Both, however, would, in my opinion, do better work if the plan below suggested is approved.

3. Firstly, as regards the Industrial School, there can be no doubt that the premises now occupied by this school are too small and cramped for the school even with its present numbers, and that if it is to be developed, it should be removed elsewhere or the compound enlarged and the building extended. I see no reason to doubt that the school could be much developed, if room for development is allowed. But in this connection, the requirements of another institution—the Civil Orphan Asylum—for the Eurasian ought, I think, to be considered. The Government, I believe, fully admits the unsatisfactory character of the training given to these boys, in that their education is practically purely literary, and desire that the lads should be educated to trades by which they can earn a decent living, instead of becoming a burthen on society as inferior clerks, or possibly at times in less satisfactory callings. But the expense of such a departure is great, and unless it is practically carried out by Government, I fear it will never be made.

4. What, therefore, I would suggest is, that the Industrial School committee be offered the premises known as Grassmere, adjoining the Civil Orphan Asylum, and be required to remove their pupils there on the following conditions:—

(1) That the school continue to be maintained by committee as at present.
(2) That the Government provide plain, but suitable accommodation for boarding and teaching (general) as many boys as the committee can afford to educate, up to a limit at present of 100.
(3) That the Government erect and maintain suitable workshops, as a branch of the School of Arts, on the Grassmere premises.
(4) That the committee cause all their pupils to attend the workshops for industrial training during such hours, for such a period or periods as may be required by Government,—the rules to be passed in communication with the committee.
(5) That the committee permit the boys of the Civil Orphan Asylum to have access to the Government workshops according to such rules as may be approved by Government.
(6) That if the committee fail in duly fulfilling the conditions, they shall be liable to forfeit all aid from Government, as also the use of the Grassmere premises.

5. As it is necessary that the Civil Orphan Asylum committee should fall in with such plan as may be approved by Government, I would inform that committee that unless they agree to send their boys to the Government industrial classes according to such rules as may be approved by Government in communication with them, the Asylum will be liable to have all aid for the male branch from Government withdrawn.

6. The advantage of having the two Asylums in close proximity for the economical working of industrial classes seems to me indisputable, whilst there can be little doubt that if these classes are conducted by Government agency, their administration will be more efficient and probably also more economical. The Industrial committee will really lose nothing, because their Industrial department, which is not self-supporting, will devolve on Government, whilst they will be set free with subscriptions and Government aid to develop the general education of their pupils and to devote more attention to their boarding and lodging.

7. I have considered carefully the expediency of amalgamating the committees of both Asylums; but there are strong reasons against this course. The contributions of the public will probably fall off, because those that now contribute to the Industrial School only will cease to contribute if it is amalgamated with the Civil Orphan Asylum, whilst those who subscribe to the latter institution will probably not increase their contribution to the Civil Orphan Asylum if the Industrial School is amalgamated with it. Moreover, the boys of the latter are ordinarily lower in the social scale than

the boys of the Civil Orphan Asylum. So that there would be serious objection to their being brought up in the same home, although there can be no objection to their passing a few hours together daily in the same workshop.

8. Should these views be regarded favorably by Government, I would suggest that the Industrial committee be requested to appoint four delegates with plenary powers as a committee under the presidency of the Director of Public Instruction to elaborate the proposal and to submit the same for the consideration and orders of Government.

9. The building to be vacated by the Industrial School, if the plan proposed is adopted, I would, if it is not required for any Government purpose, offer to the committee of the Free Church Mission Poor School, on condition that they utilize it for an Industrial department. The present school seems to me to fail, in that it provides only a general education for these poor Paraya children, instead of also doing something to provide them with the means of securing their livelihood by some industrial employment. It is true, as pointed out by Mr. Rae, that some of the lads become teachers and catechists and domestic servants, but the number of such must be very small, whilst the very great majority of the children leave the school with only a small modicum of general knowledge. This is good, but it would be much better if the means of regenerating these poor people embraced the teaching of the manual arts, and that they were thus provided with the best preservation against crime and poverty.

10. I enclose the last annual report of the Industrial School.

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ENCLOSURES.

From Surgeon-Major H. D. COOK, M.B., Honorary Secretary, Madras Industrial School, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 27th February 1890, No. 139.

I have the honor to forward you a resolution of the General Committee of this school which in a great measure explains itself.

This school is only capable of holding (with every precaution as to sanitation, &c.) 50 lads, and we have 53 now in the building and many applications are being received. Besides the above maximum number of lads, it must be borne in mind that, during the day, there are about 20 workmen in the building and the various articles in the work room occupy cubical space, so there is no doubt whatever as to the insufficient accommodation.

To enlarge it, the members have asked me to bring before you the question of taking over the opposite building now occupied by the Rajahgopaul School—a private concern.

The building is the property of Government, and was assigned temporarily to the late Mr. Rajahgopaul; as at the time the Industrial School was started, it was considered that this one building was sufficient.

Both this and the building of the Industrial School were the old Civil Orphan Asylums for Eurasian children, and the Industrial School was, I think, started to aid the good work of the Civil Orphan Asylum; and that it has done so, and is doing so, is apparent by this present request for increased accommodation.

The Rajahgopaul School is, no doubt, doing great good, but it is to only *native* children that the good is extended; and for the above reasons I most certainly think that we have a just claim to the building occupied by the Rajahgopaul School, and trust you will endeavour to obtain it for us as soon as possible.

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EXTRACT from Proceedings of the General Committee of the Madras Industrial School, dated 13th February 1890.

Paragraph IV.—The Honorary Secretary brings before the committee for their consideration an extract from the Proceedings of the Madras Clerical Conference under date 6th August 1889 regarding increased accommodation, the Honorary Secretary having written under resolution VII of the 7th October 1889 of this committee that "the matter is under consideration."

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Resolved that the Director of Public Instruction be addressed stating that the accommodation in the building now assigned to the Industrial School is utterly insufficient, the present inmates being unduly crowded and applications for admission continually rejected, and that if the accommodation can be extended by assigning to it the building now occupied by the Rajahgopaul School or in any other way, the Industrial School will be so developed as to be of great use to the public by supplementing the Civil Orphan Asylum and in various other ways.

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From JOHN BRADSHAW, Esq., M.A., LL.D., Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 12th April 1890, No. 2675.

I have the honor to return the letter of the Honorary Secretary, Madras Industrial School, dated 27th February, referred to me on the 17th ultimo.

2. I have for some time intended to address you on the necessity of Government intervention to check juvenile vagrancy among East Indians.

In my tours, I am frequently solicited for aid by families of tramps — in many cases a woman with a child or children, professing to be going to relations, but generally moving from station to station living on what can be got by begging and bringing up the children to beg or do worse.

In Madras itself there seems to be a large number of East Indians who live by sending out their children to beg.

If a native boy is convicted of theft he is sent to the Reformatory, where he is well fed, clothed and educated. I do not know whether East Indians can be sent to it; but it seems to me that it would be a wiser policy for Government to establish asylums for destitute children than to leave them to grow up in beggary and become members of the criminal class, if they cannot be admitted to any of the orphanages or industrial schools owing to lack of funds or accommodation.

3. The manager of the Civil Orphan Asylum has informed me that he receives more applications from candidates for admission than he can find room for — at present no less than "20 are on the list for admission when funds allow of it"— and that many other deserving cases have to be rejected from not fulfilling certain conditions, *e.g.*, if not orphans or legitimate. And the Secretary of the Industrial School now reports that the accommodation is insufficient.

4. The statistics in the Secretary's letter are correct; but a few more particulars of the history of these buildings may be given.

The buildings belong to Government, and were formerly occupied by the Civil Female Orphan Asylum and by the Male Orphan Asylum.

When the children in these asylums were transferred to Egmore, Government lent the former building to the Industrial School, and the latter to Mr. Rajahgopaul for his Poor School.

The latter is for natives, and while much has been, and is being, done for the native community, I consider that what the Government of India stated in its Proceedings, No. 3, of the 9th March 1874, viz., "the existing provision of schools is not at all adequate for the object," is still applicable to the poorer classes of East Indians in Madras.

5. The Madras Government has from time to time shown that it agrees with the view held by Lord Canning in 1860, that "the Eurasian class has a special claim on us. The presence of a British Government has called them into being. They serve the Government in many respects more efficiently than the natives can, and more cheaply and conveniently."

Though the lapse of 30 years has, owing to the spread of education among the natives, altered their relative position to East Indians, it is still true that, in some departments, the latter give the more efficient service, while their "special claim" on the Government remains as strong as ever.

6. Considering that these buildings were originally used for Orphan Asylums for Europeans and East Indians, and that the building now applied for by the Industrial School was only *lent* to the Rajahgopaul School, and as now more accommodation is required for applicants for admission to the Civil Orphan Asylum and to the Industrial School, I am strongly of opinion that the building should be transferred to the committee of the Industrial School.

7. I am informed by the manager of the Civil Orphan Asylum that the Directors are prepared to draft off boys to the Industrial School, and to pay Rs. 5 each for their board, as they will be taught industries better there than they could be in the asylum.

8. Both institutions, therefore, will be benefited if the additional accommodation sought is given to the Industrial School, and I have no doubt but that the provision thus made for the admission of applicants will tend to diminish every year the large number of East Indians loafing in the Presidency town or up-country.

From the Reverend G. M. RAE, Secretary, Free Church of Scotland Mission, to the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, dated Nayapuram, 24th April 1890, No. 209.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Director's Official Memorandum, No. 3901, dated 17th April 1890, from which it appears that application has been made by the Industrial School committee for the use of the building now occupied by the Rajahgopaul Poor School, on the ground of the urgent need of increased accommodation for the former institution, and that I, as manager of the Rajahgopaul Poor School, am requested to show cause why the building in question should not be "restored" to the Madras Industrial School.

2. I submit that the question is unfairly put. That cannot be "restored" which was never formerly owned, and the use of this unfortunate word suggests a certain right on the part of the Industrial School committee which it seems to me they do not possess. The Industrial School committee may set forth such claims to the use of the building they desire as in their opinion are valid, but I submit they have no claim as of *right*. The building in question never belonged to them, and it seems to me that my present duty rather is to show why the building should not be taken from the Rajahgopaul Poor School, than to show why it should not be "restored" to the Industrial School.

3. The reasons for urging a continuance of the generosity of Government in favor of the Rajahgopaul Poor School must be largely the same as those which moved it in 1880 to grant the use of the building in response to the earnest pleadings of the devoted founder. It was in 1869, now 21 years ago, that the late Rev. P. Rajahgopaul, of the Free Church of Scotland Mission, began the philanthropic and public-spirited effort of which this Poor School is the outcome. After laboring assiduously for 10 years and gathering about 100 children around him, and finding that the work rapidly outgrew the accommodation he was able to obtain in the Big Parcheri, Mr. Rajahgopaul on April 9, 1880, approached the Government of the Duke of Buckingham with a plea of great cogency for the use of the building formerly occupied by the Civil Male Orphan Asylum, the Female Orphan Asylum having been assigned to the Industrial School. In his plea for what he then called "the Madras Ragged School," Mr. Rajahgopaul said "this school is situated in Big Parcheri, a densely-populated district, swarming with children poor, neglected, and utterly uncared for morally. The parents of these children—themselves poor and ignorant—manifest no concern whatever for their upbringing. They are very much left to themselves and soon develop the worst habits and become sources of hideous crime in the district where they live." The "aim" of the school, he added, was "to lay hold of poor, neglected orphan children and give them a moral training and such an amount of education as might enable them to earn their bread by honest labor."

4. But at the date 1880, when the Poor School was admitted to its present premises, the number of pupils was small. The number of boys and girls then was only 100; the number now is nearly 400. Moreover, there were then only six boarders, and "a few" day-boarders, whereas the number of boarders to-day is 71 boys and 20 girls together with 20 day-boarders.

5. The standard of the school is the Middle School examination, and every year a few of the pupils pass this standard, and some specially-promising boys have been enabled by scholarships to go forward to higher examinations. But the value of the school must be tested mainly by the general outturn of work, and by the occupations to which the generality of pupils have been drafted. Of all professions, perhaps the teaching profession has absorbed a larger number than any other. A few have become ministers of the gospel; many have become printers, traders, constables, and domestic servants. Hundreds have thus been rescued from ignorance and crime and been put in the way of earning an honest livelihood and becoming respectable citizens.

6. Since the death of the founder in 1887, the Free Church of Scotland Mission has been expending on this population from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 a year exclusive of grants-in-aid and boarding and tuition fees. The Mission has thus been doing work which neither the Government nor the Municipality can do; or which they can at best do through the clumsy agency of the police and the prison. And now the committee of the Industrial School comes forward to propose that the Mission should be practically ousted from, or at least should be greatly crippled in a field of work where it was busy years before the Industrial School existed. And for what is it to be ousted? To make room for a mere handful of pupils (in comparison with those of the Poor School) belonging to a community numerically insignificant compared with the Pariah and poor population of North Black Town. To the Eurasian any part of Madras is about equally convenient, but for the inhabitants of the Big Parcheri, a school *must* be where the Poor School is or in the immediate neighbourhood. The constituency represented by the Poor School is more numerous than that represented by the Industrial School, probably more degraded and not less likely to recruit the criminal classes, and therefore, if possible, more in need of the kind of help which the Mission has been endeavouring—and not without success—to supply these twenty years.

7. It has been difficult in discussing this question to avoid the temptation of looking at it in part as a question of race against race. It is even more difficult to keep out of view the sectarian question and the sectarian interest which has helped to raise it. But I must not dilate on this. I must content myself with the bare suggestion.



8. There is only one more point, on which I wish to touch with the greatest delicacy. In the Order of Government, No. 120, Educational Department, dated 15th April 1880, granting the use of the Civil Male Orphan Asylum to the Poor School, its use is limited to the time when it may be "required by Government." Now, I submit that the Industrial School is not a Government institution, and its accommodation can hardly be regarded as fulfilling the requirements of Government, any more than that of the Rajahgopaul Poor School.

9. I trust that the considerations here adduced will weigh with Government, and that the generous grant of the use of the building will be continued to the Rajahgopaul Poor School to perpetuate the memory of an honored name and to uphold the cause of the helpless poor.

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No. 3110.

Submitted to the Director, with reference to his Proceedings, No. 3901, of 17th instant.

2. I do not think that Mr. Rae is quite accurate in all his statements; and see nothing in his letter to make me modify the recommendation in my No. 2675, dated 12th April 1890.

3. Government aid, no doubt, would be given for another building for the Poor School.

MADRAS,
*26th April* 1890.

(Signed) J. BRADSHAW,
*Inspector of Schools, Central Circle.*

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From Surgeon-Major H. D. COOK, M.B., Honorary Secretary, Madras Industrial School, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 23rd June 1890, No. 339.

With reference to our conversation regarding increased accommodation for the Industrial School, and on learning from you that it is not at all likely we can expect to get the building opposite, I have the honor to suggest that the existing building might have another storey, with perhaps a large projecting verandah, and wide staircase.

2. If you could address the Consulting Architect to inspect the building and prepare a plan and estimate, if he thinks the suggestion feasible, I will address you again on the subject.

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ORDER—dated 19th August 1890, No. 589, Educational.

The foregoing papers relate to the disposal of the building called "Grassmere" hitherto occupied by the head master of the Civil Orphan Asylum, which has been assigned to Government as a set-off against a part of the expenditure incurred from Provincial funds on new works and repairs to the Asylum buildings. In his letter, No. 51, dated 15th May last, the Commissioner of Police, Madras, applies for the grant of the Grassmere bungalow for use as the central station of the F. or Egmore Division of Police, while in the letter of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 7168, dated 9th July 1890, proposals are submitted for removing to the building in question the Industrial School now located in Black Town, and for constructing on the Grassmere premises workshops capable of affording industrial instruction both to the pupils of that school and to those of the Civil Orphan Asylums. In the demi-official letter of the 8th August, Colonel Weldon states that "Grassmere" is greatly out of repair, and that it will come down unless soon looked after.

2. The Government considers that, in view of the position and past history of the building, the Educational Department has a better claim to the use of it than can be pleaded on behalf of the Commissioner of Police, and that officer will be informed that he must make other proposals for provision of a station-house for the F. Division.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council agrees with the Director of Public Instruction that the claim of the Industrial School committee to oust the Free Church Mission School from the building which it occupies is quite untenable. The proposals approved by the Government must be submitted. The Director should request the Industrial School committee to appoint a sub-committee, which, under the presidency of the Director of Public Instruction, may elaborate the scheme and submit it with complete estimates, showing what the cost of the proposed buildings or adaptation of buildings for the accommodation of the school, the provision of workshops, furniture, &c., will as to the cost involved must be submitted. The Director should request the Industrial of the Director for the removal of the Industrial School to Grassmere are also generally

amount to. The Government desires also to receive information as to the establishment proposed to be entertained, and as to all other matters necessary to a full understanding of the financial effect of the Director's proposals.

4. Meantime, the Director's letter will be communicated to the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum, who will be desired to submit for the consideration of Government any remarks and suggestions they may have to offer on the proposal that the Asylum boys should be allowed to make use of the workshops to be provided on the Grassmere premises. The Government approves of the Director's suggestion that, in the event of the removal of the Industrial School to Egmore being carried out, the building in Black Town which it now occupies should be offered to the committee of the Free Church Mission for the use of the Poor School. Finally, the attention of the Public Works Department will be drawn to Colonel Weldon's statements regarding the present condition of Grassmere, and the necessary steps for preventing the building from falling into disrepair will be taken in that department.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
*Chief Secretary.*

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Directors, Civil Orphan Asylum.
" Committee, Industrial School.
" Public Works Department.
Copy to the Secretary, Free Church Mission.

Exd. A. Raitt.

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Govt. of {1890} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

No. 2573 W 1/30 Sept 1890

Com.d to the Consg:
Archt. to Govt. for early
attention.
1st J. S.

*Issued*

*Recd.* *Encl.*

G.O., 19th August 1890, No. 589.

AUGUST.

"Grassmere."

Passing orders approving the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction regarding the removal of the Industrial School to the — promises, Egmore.

The C. A to Govt.
Exr P. W. Accts.