

(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள்

(3) ஆதாரக் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

பொதுத் துறை (poli)

அரசாணை எண். 975	அச்சகம்
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	பலவகை
நாள்: 22-12-1894	199

மடிக்கவோ தண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது.

ஆவணக் கா. 1-18,006-69-90.

5. The history of technical education in other countries has led the Council, from the very commencement of its existence, to be exceedingly chary of launching any ambitious programme of operations. The vastness and complexity of the subject, which is still in an inchoate state even in England, is only equalled by its admittedly vital importance to any country which is not prepared to drop out of the race for prosperity. It was felt that the necessity for organised effort was still greater in India than in European countries, owing to the injurious effect on indigenous industries which has been caused by European competition and machinery, and the dormant condition of all industrial and manufacturing enterprise in India. At the same time, it was recognised that the peculiar circumstances of the country demanded extreme caution and circumspection in elaborating any plan of operations. The Council had, however, hoped to surmount the difficulties which surrounded the

செப்பனிருபவர் பெயர்

செப்பனிருவதற்காக குடித்த
கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள் 11/1996

செப்பனிரு குடித்த நாள் 11/1997

சுற்றாட்சித் துறை
உதவிப்பாளர்
கொடியா பம்ப

subject, and to make a beginning on lines so sound as to justify them in appealing to the public, and to Government also, for aid in view to the development of a scheme which would gradually become adequate for the solution of the problem of technical education in Madras. This policy was clearly adumbrated in the following wise words uttered by the first President of the Council, Sir Philip Hutchins, on the eve of his departure from the Presidency :—

"I should like to give you a final piece of advice, although it is a thing which several speakers have said. Great ends and developments have slow and small beginnings. I trust that the Committee and the Council will be content with tentative work of the humblest character at the outset, and that the public will leave to them the development, and not hurry or urge them in this grand and ambitious undertaking. May the motto of the Technical Institute be *Festina lente*—Step by step!"

6. Sir Henry Stokes, the next President, carried out the same policy. It is respectfully urged on Government, therefore, that there has really been no change of circumstances since 1890, and that the suggested charge of failure can in any case hardly lie, seeing that the Institute has not yet had any opportunity of commencing the work mapped out for it.

7. The Council finds itself utterly unprepared to accept the position assigned to it in the report of the Committee. It cannot agree to abdicate its proper function of the superintendence of technical education of all kinds for both sexes, embracing, as that does, the elaborate instruction of the Polytechnic College, the spread of agricultural knowledge, especially in the way of farm schools, as well as the humbler field of teaching such things as hygiene, dress-making and domestic economy. In point of fact, its duties ought to become analogous to those assumed, for example, by the Science and Art Department of South Kensington. It is hard to say in what particular direction the operations of the Institute may first expand, but it is certain that there is at present a distinct demand among native youths for instruction in type-writing, short-hand, drawing, modelling and elementary surveying, while the provision of the more homely teaching indicated above is a crying want among the large and increasing class of Eurasian women.

8. Under any sound view of the proper scope of technical education, the proposal to deprive the Institute of the building designed for its class-rooms and the accommodation of its separate Library and Museum, appears to be founded on a radical misconception on the part of the Committee. The other recommendation to amalgamate the Institute with the existing School of Arts, on the ground that "the two institutions have, to all intents and purposes, the same object," is the statement of a half truth, which, if accepted, would entirely vitiate the broad purpose of a Technical Institute.

9. The Council is ready to take over the School of Arts, provided it comes to it along with its present annual grant, and the Council is persuaded that it can do much to improve and develop the school, but it is unable, for a single moment, to agree that the field of duty belonging to a Technical Institute coincides with any curriculum which could be devised for a single School of Arts and Industries.

10. It may be added that all operations involving the noise and dirt inseparable from the usual work of trade schools would be excluded from the teaching imparted in the buildings on the Pantheon Road. In this view, the acquisition of the present School of Arts premises would be of distinct service to the Institute at the commencement, while the collection illustrating Indian Art would fitly be moved into the museum of the Institute and thus liberate space in the school which would be devoted to the new classes. The recommendations made by the Committee in regard to this collection are faulty, and ought not to be adopted.

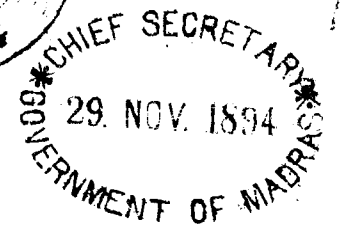
11. The Council, furthermore, does not see its way to consenting to its Library and Museum passing under the control of the Superintendent of the Central Museum. These departments must remain under the immediate control of the Institute itself, if efficiency and usefulness be the aim. But there can be no objection to the theatre being occasionally granted out for the uses specified in paragraph 14 of the Committee's report, provided the requirements of the Institute be not trenchanted upon.

12. The Council is deeply conscious of the smallness of its present income, but it has refrained from making any appeal for further funds until the completion of the new buildings had placed it in a position to engage in practical work and come before Government and the public with a definite programme of operations. The severest economy is, however, being enforced, and it may be mentioned that the Secretary, Mr. Duchesne, has relinquished, from 1st January 1895, all claim to salary until the financial condition improves. This adds Rs. 1,200 per annum to the available income.

13. In the light of the above remarks, the Council trusts that Government will be enabled to understand the repugnance of the Council to abdicate the position assigned to the Institute by the Government of 1890. On the contrary, it looks to Government to support it in carrying out a determinate and vigorous policy in regard to a branch of education on the success of which it believes that it is no exaggeration to assert that the future financial and commercial prosperity of the Presidency depends. There is no room, in its opinion, for half-measures in dealing with this all important matter. It would most respectfully urge that it should, at least, be left in the power of no one to assert hereafter that Government and the Council of the Technical Institute failed because they would not try.

27⁸/₉₂ / R.H.S.-1

No. 116.



The Honble Mr. G. S. Cole,
President of the Council of the
Victoria Technical Institute
— Madras

To,
The Honble Mr. J. F. Price, C. S. I.
Chief Secretary to Government,

Sir,

In accordance with G.O. ⁵⁹⁷/₁₆₋₈₋₉₄ I
have the honour to state that the report
of the Committee which was printed with
that order has been placed before the
Council of the Technical Institute,
with the following result:—
2. The building in the Pantheon
Road, the foundation stone of which
was laid by Lord Connamara on

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the 22nd March, 1890, was intended to
commemorate the Jubilee of the Queen
Empress. The foundation stone sets
forth that it was designed for the
Commemorative Free Library and Victoria
Technical Institute. As far as the latter
is concerned, this design was confirmed
in G.O. 313 ₆₋₅₋₉₀ (Educational). In its report
on the operations of that year, para 3
et seq. the Council distinctly referred
to the necessity for awaiting the
completion of the building before entering
on or devising any organized scheme of
operations. As a temporary measure, it
determined to restrict those to the grant
of scholarships for training teachers,
of stipends to students at various schools
and so on. This limited the field of
work, and the reason which continued
to impose the necessity for it on the
Council, namely, the want of a building,
has been brought to notice from —

time to time in the interval, which has elapsed since 1890. But when the Council saw a prospect of utilising the building, owing to its approaching completion in May last, it lost not a moment in asking the sanction of Government for permission to occupy it.

3. The Government then summoned a committee, which sat at intervals, and which without any communication with the Council, proposed the virtual exclusion of the Institute from the building for which it had been waiting all these years. To the great regret of the Council, the Government in its order under reply appears to share the idea of the Committee that the circumstances of the Institute have entirely changed, and that it does not occupy the strong position

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in leading the development of technical education which was anticipated in 1870.

4. The resumé of the history of the Institute, which has been given above, shows that it has never yet had a chance of demonstrating either success or failure, and that the Council has been awaiting the completion of suitable buildings before commencing regular work. This attitude was supposed to have had the approval of Government.

5. The history of technical education in other countries has led the Council from the very commencement of its existence, to be exceedingly chary of launching any ambitious programme of operations. The vastness and complexity of the subject, which is still in an inchoate state even in England is only equalled by its admittedly vital importance to any country which is not prepared to drop out of the race.

for prosperity. It was felt that the necessity for organized effort was still greater in India than in European countries, owing to the injurious effect on indigenous industries which have been caused by European competition and machinery, and the dormant condition of all industrial and manufacturing enterprise in India. At the same time, it was recognised that the peculiar circumstances of the country demanded extreme caution and circumspection in elaborating any plan of operations. The Council had however, hoped to surmount the difficulties which surrounded the subject, and to make a beginning on lines so sound as to justify them in appealing to the public, and to Government also, for aid in view to the development of a scheme.

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which would gradually become adequate for the solution of the problem of technical education in Madras. This policy was clearly adumbrated in the following ~~wise~~ words uttered by the first President of the Council, Sir Philip Hutchins, on the eve of his departure from the Presidency: -

"I should like to give you a final piece of advice, although it is a thing which several speakers have said. Great ends and developments have slow and small beginnings. I trust that the Committee and the Council will be content with tentative work of the humblest character at the outset, and that the public will leave to them the development, and not hurry or urge them in this grand and ambitious undertaking. May the motto of the Technical Institute be Festina lente - step by step."

JP

6. Sir Henry Stokes, the next President carried out the same policy. It is respectfully urged on Government, therefore, that there has really been no change of circumstances since 1870, and that the suggested charge of failure can, in any case hardly lie, seeing that the Institute has not yet had any opportunity of commencing the work mapped out for it.

7. The Council finds itself utterly unprepared to accept the position assigned to it in the report of the Committee. It cannot agree to abdicate its proper function of the superintendence of technical education of all kinds for both sexes, embracing as that does, the elaborate instruction of the Polytechnic College, the spread of agricultural knowledge especially in the way of farm schools, as well as the humbler field

of teaching such things as hygiene, dress-making and domestic economy. In point of fact its duties ought to become analogous to those assumed, for example by the Science and Art Department of South Kensington. It is hard to say in what particular direction the operations of the Institute may first expand, but it is certain that there is at present a distinct demand among native youths for instruction in Cyfe-writing, shorthand, drawing, modelling and elementary surveying, while the provision of the more homely teaching indicated above is a crying want among the large and increasing class of Eurasian women.

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Under any sound view of the proper scope of technical education, the proposal to deprive the

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Institute of the building designed for its classrooms, and the accommodation of its separate library and museum, appears to be founded on a radical misconception on the part of the committee.

The other recommendation to amalgamate the Institute with the existing School of Arts, on the ground that 'the two institutions have, to all intents and purposes, the same object,' is the statement of a half truth, which if accepted, would entirely vitiate the broad purpose of a Technical Institute.

9. The Council is ready to take over the School of Arts, provided it comes to it along with its present annual grant, and the Council is persuaded that it can do much to improve and develop the school.

H. K.

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to agree that the plan of duty
belonging to a Technical Institute
coincides with any curriculum
which could be devised for a
single School of Arts and Industries.

10. It may be added that all
operations involving the noise
and dust inseparable from the
usual work of trade schools,
would be excluded from the
teaching imparted in the buildings
on the Canton Road. In this
view, the acquisition of the
present School of Arts premises
would be of distinct service to
the Institute at the commencement,
while the collection illustrating
Indian Art would fitly be moved
into the museum of the Institute
and thus liberate space in the
school which would be devoted

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12 HP

to the new classes. The recommendations made by the committee in regard to this collection are faulty, and ought not to be adopted.

11. The Council, furthermore, does not see its way to consenting to its Library and Museum passing under the control of the Superintendent of the Central Museum. These departments must remain under the immediate control of the Institute itself, if efficiency and usefulness be the aim. But there can be no objection to the theatre being occasionally granted out for the uses specified in Para 14 of the committee's report, provided the requirements of the Institute be not trampled upon.

12. The Council is deeply conscious of the smallness of its present income, but it has refrained from making any appeal for further funds until the completion of the new buildings had placed it in a position to engage in practical work, and come before Government and the public with a definite programme of operations. The severest economy is, however, being enforced, and it may be mentioned that the Secretary, Mr. Duchesne, has relinquished from 1st January, 1895, all claim to salary until the financial condition improves. This adds Rs. 1,200 per annum to the available income.

13. In the light of the above

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remarks, the Council trusts that Government will be enabled to understand the repugnance of the Council to abdicate the position assigned to the Institute by the Government of 1890. On the contrary it trusts Government to support it in carrying out a determinate and vigorous policy in regard to a branch of education, on the success of which it believes that it is no exaggeration to assert that the future financial and commercial prosperity of the Presidency depends. There is no room, in its opinion, for half measures in dealing with this all-important matter. It would most respectfully urge that it should at least be left in the power of no one to assert

HVD

hereafter that Government and the
Council of the Technical Institute
failed because they would not
try.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant

Edwds
President.

9127 30-11-94
 Pub. No. 597 2016-8-94
 3957 5-6-94
 394 205-6-94
 163 27 15-4-94
 490 917 29-6-92
 270-71 7 13-4-91
 313 7 6-5-90
 5246 27 15-9-89
 497 20 9-9-87

From
 The President
 of the Council of the
 Victoria Technical
 Institute, Madras

NO 116

Dated 29/11/94
 Recd 29/11/94
 Recd 30/11/94

Subject
 Throwing out reflections on
 the method of the working out
 of the Institute & pointing out
 the repugnance of the Council
 to abdicate the position assigned
 to the Institute by the Govt. of 1890.

Public DEPARTMENT.

No. 3503.

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From Chairman, Council of the
 Technical Institute

Dated 29th Novr. 1894

FOR ORDERS.

This seems to me sort
 of vox et materia nihil.
 There is nothing material or
 definite about it - Let us
 have definite proposals as
 to the use & demand of parts.
 Also rooms & evening
 have a position to reconsider
 the ex. gangt. lost. As it is,
 I don't see what we can do -
 Perhaps, however, before
 doing anything we had better
 wait to see what the Literary
 Society has to say
 W.H.
 10/12/94

6.12.94.

... we must ...
 ... Literary Society ...
 ... what we can ...
 ... building & for what purposes

Yes - we need come to no decision
 yet - let us first ascertain from
 the Society what they do want -
 & let them to make definite
 proposals. At the same time we
 can be considering the Literary Society's
 proposals - but I was under the
 impression that these two bodies are
 connected with the two independent

of buildings, and can be treated separately.
 W
 14 Dec

17-
ORDINARY, PRINTED.

Pub DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 22nd Dec 1894
No. 975

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Returned for signature. 26/12

Despatched in print. 28/12/94



[Despatch Abstract]

Commence a Lib. by Public

Eng. of the
Council of the Victoria
Technical School
that portions of the
it would require and
to what use Each room
would be put to.

FURTHER PAPER, No.

64284
1351

Testimony, June

Ep. 22. 1294 Pub.

975