

# Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

*Recd.*

*Regd.*

} 1913.

*Enclosures*

*Spare copies*

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G.O. No. 795, 26th August 1913.

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DESPATCHED

Industrial education.

Recording report on — in the Madras Presidency for 1912-13.

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## GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

*Letter*—from the Hon'ble Sir ALFRED GIBBS BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., K.C.I.E.,  
Director of Public Instruction.  
*To*—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.  
*Dated*—Madras, the 4th August 1913.  
*No.*—Ref. on Cur. 6527/13.

With reference to paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 765, Educational, dated 22nd August 1912, I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of the report submitted by the Superintendent of Industrial Education on the progress of industrial education in the Madras Presidency for 1912-13.

2. The report, though dated 20th April 1913, was submitted with the statements referred to therein only on the 7th July.

3. The site for the Leather Trades school has since been approved by Government and the plans and estimates for the building have been submitted to Government.

4. A grant of Rs. 4,375 has been sanctioned in G.O. No. 300, Educational, dated 9th April 1913, towards the cost of extension and improvements to St. Joseph's Industrial school, Tindivanam.

5. Mr. Tressler's proposals referred to in paragraph 8 (2) of the report were submitted to Government with my letter R.C. No. 8375/10, dated 26th March 1912.

## ENCLOSURES.

(i)

*Letter*—from K. T. B. TRESSLER, Esq., Acting Superintendent of Industrial Education.  
*To*—the Director of Public Instruction.  
*Dated*—Madras, the 20th April 1913.  
*No.*—261-1.

I have the honour to submit herewith the administration report on the progress of Industrial Education for the year 1912-13.

2. I was acting as Superintendent of Industrial Education throughout the year and, on July 1st, took over the duties of Officer in charge of Pumping and Boring Operations in addition to my own. Dr. Marsden and Mr. Guthrie, the experts appointed in accordance with the Secretary of State's despatch communicated in G.O. No. 3446, Revenue, dated 27th October 1910, remained in charge of their departments throughout the year. Pending the re-construction of the Madura Institute, the Weaving Assistant was engaged at Madras. Mr. Dunhill, the Superintendent, Madura Institute, was absent on leave from 12th November 1912 to 6th February 1913, his place being taken by M.R.Ry. K. Ranganatha Ayyangar, Supervisor in the Pumping department.

3. During the year a scheme was submitted for introduction of State apprenticeships in Mechanical Engineering and the establishment of a Technical school in Madras. This scheme is now under consideration. Detailed plans of the proposed Madura Institute and the Madras Leather Trades school were also prepared. For these two sanction is awaited. In anticipation of early orders, the present buildings of the Madura Technical Institute were sold and work is now being temporarily carried in some sheds on the new site.

4. The following reports have been submitted by the experts :—

(1) *Dyeing*.—In G.O. No. 112, Educational, dated 27th February 1912, orders were issued to rent a building in Madura for the purpose of a dyeing laboratory and Rs. 5,000 was allotted for fitting up the same to serve the purpose.

(2) While the fitting up of the Laboratory was proceeding Dr. Marsden enlisted the assistance of some of the leading members of the Sourashtra community and through them arranged for the attendance of four students, that he might see for himself the degree to which it was possible to impart instruction to them in the subjects appertaining to dyeing. Two other students were subsequently admitted, but many applications were refused owing to the applicants having no connection with the trade, or being so weak in English, or general education, that it was evident there could not be any prospect of their understanding and profiting by the teaching. Partly owing to these causes and the claims of business, two of the six students soon ceased to attend; of those left two had attended up to Fifth Form and one had attended in the Third Form only. All the students (except No. 3) were actively engaged in business and this fact at times seriously interfered with the regularity and punctuality of their attendance causing delay and interference with the continuity of the work of the class. Dr. Marsden is however of opinion that there is a sufficient number of students with the necessary standard of school education available to justify the starting of classes in dyeing and its allied subjects. The attendance will probably depend on the fees to be charged, and it would seem advisable to take students immediately upon their leaving school and before any demands are made upon their time, so that regularity of attendance can be enforced.

(3) There has not been much demand from the dyers in the town for assistance but this is probably due to their lack of knowledge of English. Dr. Marsden accordingly restricted his visits to the larger dyehouses and more intelligent men. Most of the enquiries dealt with the question of the dyeing of chrome yellow but what was wanted was not information respecting the method, and the removal of faults, but rather a recipe by means of which the current, imported shades could be produced and competed with.

(4) The matter cannot be treated in this way, for a recipe which, in the hands of one dyer may give the desired result, may not serve another one and he requires to make alterations to suit special conditions. The individuals from whom these enquiries emanated seemed to be quite incapable of understanding the use of the simplest accessories whereby the work is controlled, and their lack of knowledge of anything but what they had been shown how to do, confirms the impression that the great need of the dyers in general is "Education" to put them in a position to understand something of the work they are doing.

(5) The Superintendent of the Jail, Madura, being anxious for information with regard to the dyeing of chrome colours and this being a matter of general interest in South India, Dr. Marsden proposes to examine this question with a view to ascertaining whether it is possible to produce the same quality of dyeing locally as is found in the yarns imported from Europe.

5. *Leather Trades department*.—(1) Pending the erection of the proposed Government Leather Trade school in Madras, Mr. Guthrie, who had been appointed towards the end of the previous year, was sent to Bangalore to study the working of the Mysore Tannery as typical of indigenous methods, and only returned to Madras towards the end of the year under review. Whilst at Bangalore he introduced a considerable number of improvements into the methods of manufacture there followed, more particularly with regard to the proper use of modern tools and appliances. The Indian village tanner as a rule uses only one or at most two tools for all the different processes in his trade and consequently wastes a great amount of time, to say nothing of the inferiority of the work done. Even in the more up-to-date factories in India much can be done in the way of making the labour more efficient by the use of modern tools for certain processes. The greatest improvements in the leather trade that have been made in Europe and America during the last few years have been in the processes of finishing leather and very much can be done in India in teaching how to give a finer appearance to the finished material. One of the greatest difficulties met with in Bangalore and elsewhere in India is to keep the grain of chrome tanned hides tight and during his stay in Bangalore Mr. Guthrie did much work on this subject with fairly satisfactory results. At least one class of leather the dressing of which was taught to the staff and workmen at Bangalore is now a regular line and is commanding a ready market. Fresh outlets for certain classes of hides that did not admit of working up in the ordinary manner were considered and in some cases discovered and it is just possible that an export trade may be established that will prove to be a paying outlet for the excess of certain classes of leather for which the demand is not great in India.

(2) So far as the Leather Trades school is concerned, the erection of the buildings has been delayed to some extent owing to several causes, one of which is the objection raised by a member of the site committee to the locating of the tannery within the municipal limit. This latter point has not been settled yet, but as soon as a final decision is arrived at, the plans, which have already been prepared, will be submitted and it is hoped that work will soon be started.

(3) During the year a considerable number of applications were received from students in different parts of the country for admission to the school and it may be supposed that the new school will enjoy the same degree of popularity as the old one formerly carried on in connection with the Government Chrome Tannery at Sembiam. As is usual in India, a large number of the applicants for admission are men who, although possessing literary qualifications, have no connection with the trade and have no prospect of turning their knowledge to good account afterwards. As far as possible it is intended to limit training to such individuals as can show that they have reasonable prospects of employment after completing their course of

instruction. It is expected even with this limitation sufficient pupils will be forthcoming to make the school of material benefit to the leather trade generally. Another feature of the school will be that special arrangements will be made to teach maistries or workmen how to carry out work in connection with any process and how to use new tools or machinery.

(4) Much research in connection with the leather trade has, of course, already been done in Europe, but the results arrived at are not, in general, applicable to India. The temperature conditions differ so enormously with two countries that a repetition of experiments is essential. Such work will be undertaken in the laboratory.

(5) During the year the Director-General of Forests came to Madras with a view to enquiring whether anything can be done in the manufacture of tanning extracts and this question the Leather Expert has been engaged in considering. As the result of his enquiries it has been decided to associate with the tannery a bark yard where extraction experiments may be carried out and these are likely to lead to useful results in future. Most of the failures in extract manufacture in India have been due to the extract having been made from materials without sufficient knowledge of the peculiarity of those materials. These can only be determined by careful laboratory tests previous to extraction and concentration. In other cases the results have not been as good as they might have proved had the experimenter known exactly what was wanted and had he been able to test the resulting extracts himself instead of having to send them to tanners for experiment and report.

6. Weaving department.—(1) The work of the weaving department during the year was of a purely experimental character.

(2) Following on the tests made during the previous year with the smaller Jacquard machines (200's and 400's) a 600's machine was brought into operation during the year and a demonstration of it was given in October at the Mysore Industrial Exhibition. Not only were side and cross borders woven, but swivel patterns similar to those in Benares saris were worked in the body of the cloth. The designs applied were of a purely Indian character. A 200's machine sold in 1911 to a private gentleman in Malavalli taluk in the province of Mysore and a second machine sold to the Mysore Government during 1912 are reported to be doing very good work. For several of the patterns ordinarily woven in Salem and other places, a machine with 200 needles will suffice. During the year a series of tests were made between a country loom with country harness and a Jacquard machine, both working under exactly similar conditions. A careful comparison of the results has revealed the fact that whereas on a country loom it takes one man and one boy 20 days to finish a cloth, one man alone can do the whole work in less than half the time on the Jacquard machine. It must be remembered that this represents the results of early experiments; there is no doubt that as the weaver gets more accustomed to the working of the Jacquard harness the rate of production will considerably increase. The finish of articles made by means of the Jacquard harness is much neater than with the country harness; the work is more uniform and there is greater symmetry.

(3) With a view to facilitating the manufacture of solid bordered cloths certain preliminary experiments were conducted with the Jacquard machine with fairly satisfactory results, but the experiments are not yet complete.

(4) A few warps of 60's and 100's were got out from England for purposes of experiment. Yarn of the best quality was carefully selected and sized and the warps were sent wound on cardboard rolls so that they could slide over wooden beams. The warps were long (480 yards of 60's and 240 yards of 100's), but the sizing was so unsatisfactory that the warps had to be re-sized at every step and the result was that the outturn was not more than a third of what it would have been with a well sized warp.

(5) In December 1912 at the request of the Pudukkottai Darbar a demonstration of a Jacquard loom was given at their Marthanda Exhibition and a lecture on weaving delivered by the Weaving Assistant.

(6) In March 1913 the Weaving Assistant visited certain villages in the Vizagapatam district where it was reported that handspinning was carried on as a home industry. His enquiries show that Ponduru is the only village where the work is largely carried on mainly by women, about 300 in number, of the Patta Sale caste devoting about six hours a day to this work. They earn not more than Rs. 2 a month and still continue their occupation because they cannot find anything better. The handspun yarn, the finest of which corresponds to 100's and 120's imported yarn, costs as much as Rs. 13 a lb., and though the cost is so high the cloths made of that yarn are in demand because of their reputation for durability. The outturn per head per month of the handspun yarn called "Patta Sale nui" is about one-fourth of a pound and as the outturn is so very small no difficulty is experienced in disposing of it. At Arni (Chingleput district) on the other hand, handspinning has long ago ceased. The very small quantity of yarn that is still preserved in some families is reported to have been spun nearly 60 years ago. The generation of Pariah women engaged in this work has died out and there is not a single woman now living who can spin yarn.

(7) Towards the end of the year orders were passed for the organisation of a peripatetic weaving party for the purpose of demonstrating improved methods in weaving. This party has now formed, Salem being its first objective.

7. Government Technical Institute, Madras.—(1) There were 60 students on the rolls on the 1st April 1912, 31 students left, and 81 were admitted during the year. The average number on the rolls for the 12 months was 58.9. The average daily attendance was 46.0, the number of working days in the year being 274. The decrease in the average daily attendance compared with the last year is due to the shifting of the institute to the new site. When work was suspended only those students were kept employed who were required to assist in the removal and re-erection of the plant.

(2) Out of 59 students who appeared for the Government Technical Examinations, 31 passed: or 52.5 per cent. This is less than the average of the previous year and is due to 22 students failing to understand the question in machine-construction and drawing, elementary grade, which referred to steam plant. There is no steam machinery at the institute; to increase the pupils' chance of subsequent employment it seems essential that machinery of this kind also should be provided.

(3) The expenditure during the year was Rs. 22,206-5-11. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 6,884-8-0, the net cost to Government therefore being Rs. 15,321-13-11. The increase in cost is due to the removal of the institute to the new site, which necessitated the suspension of all orders for about six months. Details of expenditure are given in the appendix.

(4) The institute is now housed in the old sheds brought from the old site and re-erected on the new site. Two thatched sheds each 50' x 12' have been also put up for the storage of timber and weaving machinery. As proposals for the re-construction of the institute have not yet been sanctioned, it seems probable that work will continue for some time in the temporary manner in which it is now being carried on. Needless to say the present conditions are extremely unsatisfactory. The work of dismantling and re-erecting the plant and sheds was done by the students, and afforded them a good opportunity of becoming acquainted with this class of work, but regular work is much handicapped by the inadequacy of accommodation whilst the uncertainty regarding the future had led to a reduction in the number of admissions.

(5) Of the 237 students who have left the institute since 1904, 29 have completed their course, and are following the trades learnt here, three have completed their course, but are doing other work. Of the other 205, 73 are following the trades learnt at the institute before completing their course and of the remaining 132 nothing is known. The majority of the students who are shown as leaving before the completion of their courses were dismissed for repeated and continued absence. A large number would have remained on had there been any hostel accommodation attached to the institute. The provision of such accommodation is a matter of vital importance. Under the new scheme a hostel is being provided, but only for students of the weaving section and it would appear desirable that such accommodation be provided for other pupils also.

8. Industrial schools.—(1) At the beginning of the year, there were thirty-five recognised schools under my control. Of these the S.P.G. Industrial school, Rāmadā, and St. Joseph's Girls' Industrial school, Tangasseri, ceased to exist and the S.P.G. Girls' Industrial school, Cuddalore, was transferred to the Inspector of Girls' schools. The Blind Boys' Industrial school, Palamcottah, was recognised during the year. All the remaining schools I inspected except the Madras Government Press Technical school. I also visited the following unrecognised Industrial Schools during the year:—

1. Industrial school, Ongole.
2. Agricultural and Industrial school, Pandur.
3. Agricultural school, Kavali.
4. Salvation Army Weaving school, Bapatia.
5. St. Joseph's Industrial school, Jeppoo.
6. Basel Mission Industrial school, Mangalore.
7. The Andhra Jatheeya Kala Sala, Masulipatam.
8. District Board Workshops, Coimbatore.
9. Berhampur Industrial school for Women.

(2) In 1912, I submitted proposals regarding the organisation of Industrial Education. On these no orders have yet been passed. During the year therefore no material change in the character of the education provided is to be recorded. In the majority of the schools, the scheme of instruction is either devoid of definite purpose—or else the industrial element is to a large extent lost sight of and the charitable element is regarded as the most important factor. In a few schools, a clearer appreciation of the character and object of Industrial Education prevails and in connection with some of these schools, extension schemes are under contemplation.

(3) Industrial schools in this Presidency suffer mainly from this drawback—lack of capital—and since the school authorities themselves are powerless to find the capital necessary to give them a fair start, any sort of progress will, in the first instance, be conditional on Government aid in this respect. Another great shortcoming of the present scheme of education at least from the technical point of view is the class of boy admitted. It does not seem to be generally recognised that the practice of a trade requires at least as much intelligence as the passing of Government Examinations; and Industrial Education is very commonly regarded as a sort of refuge for the destitute and is in many cases reserved for the very lowest type of individual who cannot hope to find employment in other directions. The attitude of the pupils themselves also tends to nullify any benefit they might derive from the education provided.

(17) The expenditure incurred on Industrial Education is given in Statement No. 2

(ii)

[illegible]

| District.                                                                                       | Name of the school.                           | 1911-12.        |               |                |        | 1912-13.        |               |                |        |    |     |     |     |    |    |     |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------|----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|
|                                                                                                 |                                               | Number sent up. |               | Number passed. |        | Number sent up. |               | Number passed. |        |    |     |     |     |    |    |     |     |
|                                                                                                 |                                               | Advanced.       | Intermediate. | Elementary.    | Total. | Advanced.       | Intermediate. | Elementary.    | Total. |    |     |     |     |    |    |     |     |
| (2) Schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of Technical Examination scheme—cont. |                                               |                 |               |                |        |                 |               |                |        |    |     |     |     |    |    |     |     |
| HIGHER CLASSES INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—cont.                                                         |                                               |                 |               |                |        |                 |               |                |        |    |     |     |     |    |    |     |     |
| (a) SCHOOLS OF PASTORAL.                                                                        |                                               |                 |               |                |        |                 |               |                |        |    |     |     |     |    |    |     |     |
| Madras                                                                                          | Malaya Government Press Technical school      | ..              | 25            | 45             | 70     | ..              | 6             | 11             | 17     | .. | ..  | ..  | 6   | 27 | 83 | 2   |     |
| Odisha                                                                                          | Ottachand Government Press Technical school   | ..              | ..            | 7              | 7      | ..              | 1             | 1              | 2      | 7  | ..  | ..  | ..  | .. | 2  | 2   |     |
|                                                                                                 | Total (a)                                     | ..              | 25            | 52             | 77     | ..              | 6             | 12             | 18     | .. | 14  | 74  | 88  | .. | 6  | 29  | 35  |
| (a) SCHOOLS OF TAILORING AND DRESS-MAKING.                                                      |                                               |                 |               |                |        |                 |               |                |        |    |     |     |     |    |    |     |     |
| Bellary                                                                                         | Bellary St. Joseph's Industrial school        | ..              | 2             | ..             | 2      | ..              | 2             | ..             | 2      | 2  | 5   | 8   | 15  | 2  | 5  | 7   | 18  |
| (a) SCHOOLS OF TAILORING.                                                                       |                                               |                 |               |                |        |                 |               |                |        |    |     |     |     |    |    |     |     |
| Madras                                                                                          | Kilpank Scottish Ladies' Association classes  | ..              | 4             | 4              | 8      | ..              | 3             | 1              | 4      | .. | ..  | 8   | 10  | .. | 1  | 7   | 8   |
| Chingpet                                                                                        | Ranjit A.M.C. Women's Industrial Home         | ..              | ..            | 2              | 2      | ..              | 1             | 1              | 2      | .. | 2   | 3   | 5   | .. | .. | ..  | 5   |
| Chingpet                                                                                        | Kumtaw L.M. Girls' Industrial school          | ..              | 1             | 3              | 4      | ..              | 1             | 4              | 5      | .. | 1   | 6   | 6   | .. | .. | ..  | 6   |
| Tinnevely                                                                                       | Narseth Art Industrial school for girls       | ..              | 3             | 8              | 11     | ..              | 2             | 3              | 5      | .. | 2   | 5   | 7   | .. | 1  | 3   | 4   |
|                                                                                                 | Kayasthi S.P.G. Lace school                   | ..              | ..            | 2              | 2      | ..              | 2             | 2              | 4      | .. | 2   | 4   | 6   | .. | .. | ..  | 6   |
|                                                                                                 | Ranganathan do.                               | ..              | ..            | ..             | ..     | ..              | ..            | ..             | ..     | .. | 2   | 2   | 2   | .. | 2  | 2   | 2   |
|                                                                                                 | Total (a)                                     | ..              | 8             | 17             | 25     | ..              | 7             | 15             | 22     | .. | 5   | 24  | 29  | .. | 2  | 21  | 23  |
|                                                                                                 | Grand total (2)                               | ..              | 40            | 79             | 119    | ..              | 19            | 35             | 54     | 2  | 28  | 117 | 145 | 2  | 15 | 68  | 85  |
|                                                                                                 | Higher class schools total                    | 16              | 249           | 434            | 689    | 12              | 113           | 234            | 359    | 10 | 130 | 311 | 460 | 6  | 81 | 185 | 275 |
|                                                                                                 | Lower Class Industrial Schools.               | ..              | ..            | ..             | ..     | ..              | ..            | ..             | ..     | .. | ..  | ..  | ..  | .. | .. | ..  | ..  |
| Tinnevely                                                                                       | Palamoth C.M.S. Blind Boys' Industrial school | ..              | ..            | ..             | ..     | ..              | ..            | ..             | ..     | .. | ..  | 2   | 2   | .. | .. | 2   | 2   |
|                                                                                                 | Total                                         | ..              | ..            | ..             | ..     | ..              | ..            | ..             | ..     | .. | ..  | 2   | 2   | .. | .. | 2   | 2   |
|                                                                                                 | Grand Total Industrial schools                | 16              | 249           | 434            | 689    | 12              | 113           | 234            | 359    | 10 | 130 | 312 | 462 | 9  | 81 | 187 | 277 |

STATEMENT No. 2.—Statement of Expenditure for 1912-13.

## 22-B. Superintendent of Industrial Education.

|                                               | Budget allotment,<br>for 1912-13. | Expenditure.       |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
|                                               | RS.                               | RS. A. P.          |
| <b>Salaries—</b>                              |                                   |                    |
| Superintendent .. .. .                        | 18,000                            | 18,050 0 0         |
| Exchange compensation allowance .. .. .       | 1,125                             |                    |
| Establishment .. .. .                         | 2,556                             | 1,548 10 4         |
| <b>Allowances—</b>                            |                                   |                    |
| Travelling allowance of officers .. .. .      | 1,993                             | 2,097 2 0          |
| Travelling allowance of establishment .. .. . | 600                               | 207 2 0            |
| Grain compensation .. .. .                    | 126                               | 119 3 0            |
| <b>Supplies and Services—</b>                 |                                   |                    |
| Purchase of books .. .. .                     |                                   | 62 5 0             |
| <b>Contingencies—</b>                         |                                   |                    |
| Purchase and repairs to furniture .. .. .     |                                   | 0 6 0              |
| Tour charges .. .. .                          |                                   | 0 7 1              |
| Service postage and telegrams .. .. .         |                                   | 148 3 0            |
| Rent .. .. .                                  |                                   | 1,600 0 0          |
| Electric installation .. .. .                 | 2,500                             | 163 0 0            |
| Telephone charges .. .. .                     |                                   | 150 0 0            |
| Office expenses .. .. .                       |                                   | 10 4 3             |
| Cleaning charges .. .. .                      |                                   | ..                 |
| Miscellaneous .. .. .                         |                                   | ..                 |
| Pay of menials .. .. .                        |                                   | ..                 |
| <b>Total ..</b>                               | <b>28,900</b>                     | <b>19,163 10 7</b> |

22-F. *Technical Institute, Madura.*

|                                   |    |    |    |        |        |    |   |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|----|--------|--------|----|---|
| Salaries—                         |    |    |    |        |        |    |   |
| Superintendent                    | .. | .. | .. | 4,440  | 5,013  | 8  | 0 |
| Masters and teachers              | .. | .. | .. | 2,070  | 2,102  | 0  | 0 |
| Establishment, clerks and menials | .. | .. | .. | 1,476  | 1,475  | 12 | 4 |
| Allowances—                       |    |    |    |        |        |    |   |
| Travelling allowance              | .. | .. | .. | 150    | 73     | 8  | 0 |
| Grain compensation                | .. | .. | .. | 50     | 312    | 7  | 9 |
| Supplies and Services—            |    |    |    |        |        |    |   |
| Petty construction and repairs    | .. | .. | .. | 2,000  |        | .. |   |
| Materials                         | .. | .. | .. | 7,000  | 6,991  | 3  | 0 |
| Wages                             | .. | .. | .. | 3,000  | 5,591  | 1  | 4 |
| Tools and plant                   | .. | .. | .. | 3,000  | 112    | 4  | 6 |
| Books and maps                    | .. | .. | .. | 440    | 133    | 11 | 0 |
| Contingencies—                    |    |    |    |        |        |    |   |
| Purchase and repairs to furniture | .. | .. | .. | 450    |        | .. |   |
| Service postage and telegrams     | .. | .. | .. | 52     | 47     | 8  | 0 |
| Hot and cold weather charges      | .. | .. | .. | 50     |        |    |   |
| Cleaning charges                  | .. | .. | .. | 72     | 60     | 0  | 0 |
| Office expenses                   | .. | .. | .. | 100    | 18     | 0  | 0 |
| Miscellaneous freight             | .. | .. | .. | 500    | 98     | 6  | 0 |
| Pay of menials                    | .. | .. | .. | 150    | 177    | 0  | 0 |
| Total                             |    |    |    | 25,000 | 22,206 | 5  | 1 |

Statement No. 2.—Statement of Expenditure for 1912-13—*cont.*

|                                                                    | Budget allotment<br>for 1912-13. | Expenditure. |    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----|----|
|                                                                    | RS.                              | RS.          | A. | P. |
| <i>Dyeing Expert.</i>                                              |                                  |              |    |    |
| Salaries—                                                          |                                  |              |    |    |
| Dyeing Expert .. .. .                                              |                                  | 9,000        | 0  | 0  |
| Establishment .. .. .                                              |                                  | 383          | 14 | 5  |
| Allowances—                                                        |                                  |              |    |    |
| Travelling allowance of Dyeing Expert .. .. .                      |                                  | 187          | 8  | 0  |
| Travelling allowance of establishment .. .. .                      |                                  | 14           | 6  | 0  |
| Grain compensation allowance .. .. .                               |                                  | 48           | 8  | 6  |
| Supplies and Services—                                             |                                  |              |    |    |
| Purchase of books .. .. .                                          |                                  | 102          | 2  | 0  |
| Contingencies—                                                     |                                  |              |    |    |
| Rents, rates and taxes .. .. .                                     |                                  | 315          | 0  | 0  |
| Service stamps .. .. .                                             |                                  | 5            | 0  | 0  |
| Cost of indent on Europe stores and freight<br>on the same .. .. . |                                  | 141          | 4  | 10 |
|                                                                    | 30,000 }                         | 10,197       | 11 | 9  |
|                                                                    | —6,000*                          |              |    |    |
| <i>Leather Expert.</i>                                             |                                  |              |    |    |
| Salaries—                                                          |                                  |              |    |    |
| Leather Expert .. .. .                                             |                                  | 9,000        | 0  | 0  |
| Establishment .. .. .                                              |                                  | 12           | 8  | 0  |
| Allowances—                                                        |                                  |              |    |    |
| Travelling allowances of Leather Expert .. .. .                    |                                  | 132          | 4  | 0  |
| Grain compensation allowance .. .. .                               |                                  | 1            | 8  | 0  |
| Total .. .. .                                                      | 15,800                           | 9,146        | 4  | 0  |
| <i>Weaving Expert.</i>                                             |                                  |              |    |    |
| Salaries—                                                          |                                  |              |    |    |
| Weaving Assistant .. .. .                                          |                                  | 1,855        | 0  | 0  |
| Allowances—                                                        |                                  |              |    |    |
| Travelling allowances of Weaving Assistant .. .. .                 |                                  | 116          | 12 | 0  |
| Supplies and Services—                                             |                                  |              |    |    |
| Books .. .. .                                                      |                                  | 41           | 3  | 0  |
| Materials .. .. .                                                  |                                  | 909          | 0  | 11 |
| Wages .. .. .                                                      |                                  | 1,237        | 8  | 4  |
| Contingencies—                                                     |                                  |              |    |    |
| Freight .. .. .                                                    |                                  | 98           | 11 | 0  |
| Office expenses .. .. .                                            |                                  | 12           | 10 | 9  |
| Total .. .. .                                                      | 9,300                            | 4,270        | 13 | 9  |
| Grants-in-aid—                                                     |                                  |              |    |    |
| Teaching grant .. .. .                                             | 30,000                           | 28,780       | 0  | 0  |
| Building grant .. .. .                                             | 12,000                           | 549          | 0  | 0  |
| Furniture grant .. .. .                                            | 8,000                            | 3,952        | 0  | 0  |
| Darbar grant .. .. .                                               | 12,000                           | 12,000       | 0  | 0  |
| Total .. .. .                                                      | 62,000                           | 45,281       | 0  | 0  |
| Industrial education—Grand total .. .. .                           | 1,62,860                         | 1,10,265     | 14 | 0  |

\* As per G.O. No. 202, Financial, dated 23rd July 1912, temporary sheds in Madura Technical Institute.

(iv)

## STATEMENT No. 3.—Number of pupils studying in the various standards.

|                      | Year | I and II<br>class. | III and IV<br>class. | Total. |
|----------------------|------|--------------------|----------------------|--------|
| Advanced .. .. .     | 1912 | 61                 | ..                   | 61     |
|                      | 1913 | 29                 | 4                    | 33     |
| Intermediate .. .. . | 1912 | 201                | ..                   | 201    |
|                      | 1913 | 97                 | 42                   | 139    |
| Elementary .. .. .   | 1912 | 407                | ..                   | 407    |
|                      | 1913 | 120                | 245                  | 375    |
| Standard D .. .. .   | 1912 | 163                | 58                   | 221    |
|                      | 1913 | 103                | 92                   | 195    |
| Do. C .. .. .        | 1912 | 193                | 85                   | 278    |
|                      | 1913 | 105                | 145                  | 251    |
| Do. B .. .. .        | 1912 | 248                | 121                  | 369    |
|                      | 1913 | 128                | 158                  | 286    |
| Do. A .. .. .        | 1912 | 310                | 180                  | 490    |
|                      | 1913 | 243                | 347                  | 590    |
| Total .. .. .        | 1912 | 1,583              | 444                  | 2,027  |
|                      | 1913 | 836                | 1,033                | 1,869  |

## Order—No. 795, Educational, dated 26th August 1913.

Recorded.

2. Orders on the selection of a site for the Leather Trade school were passed in G.O. No. 611, Educational, dated 30th June 1913, and further orders in regard to the reorganization of the Madura Technical Institute in G.O. No. 725, Educational, dated 8th August 1913.

3. With reference to paragraph 8 (6) of Mr. Tressler's report, the Director of Public Instruction is requested to report fully the circumstances under which the proposal to develop the St. Aloysius' Industrial school at Vizagapatam has fallen through.

(True Extract.)

W. FRANCIS,  
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.  
Revenue Department.  
Editors' Table.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 795, EDUCATIONAL,  
DATED 26TH AUGUST 1913.

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[SUBJECT.—*Report on Industrial Education for the year 1912-13.*]

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*From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 6527/13, dated 4th August 1913.*

---

The report does not call for any particular remarks; it may be recorded as usual and placed on Editors' Table.

The draft below is for approval.

T.K.—22-8-13.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—24-8-13.

His Excellency the Governor would like to see the report. Will it go to him in perusal bundles?

W. FRANCIS—25-8-13.

Submitted yes.

C.R.—25-8-13.

Very well.

W. FRANCIS—26-8-13.

[G.O. No. 795, Educational, dated 26th August 1913.]

[illegible]

C. No. 2425, From the D.P.I., No. 6524/13, dated 4-8-193

## ORDER

P.S.

No. 79586, dated 26-8-1913.

Recorded.

2. Orders on the selection of a site for the Leather Trade School were passed in G.O. no. 64 Edl & 30-6-13 and further orders in regard to the reorganization of the Madras Technical Institute in G.O. no. 725 G.O. 8-8-13.

78. 3. with reference to para.  
22-8-13  
8(6) of Mr. Treasurer's report, the  
D.P.S. is requested to report  
fully the circumstances under  
which the proposal to develop  
the St. Aloysius' industrial site  
at Vizagapatnam has fallen through.

To be placed on E.T.

The D.P.I. - Signify with  
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