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[Despatch Abstract.]

Reorganization of the School of Art
The

Remitting to the D.P.D. for reconsideration
the proposals for the —

Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Dept.

FURTHER PAPERS.

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Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Enclosures

1905.

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ORIGINAL.

G.O., No. 524, 3rd August 1905.

N. P.

Reorganization of the School of Arts, Madras.

Remitting to the Director of Public Instruction, for reconsideration, the proposals for the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—2nd March 1905.
No.—Ref. on Cur. No. 372.

Referring to G.O., No. 471, Educational, dated 2nd August 1904, I have the honour to submit herewith copy of a letter from Mr. A. Chatterton containing revised proposals for the reorganization of the School of Arts, and to recommend their adoption subject to the following modifications :—

(i) Mr. Chatterton proposes that the Superintendent be selected in this country. As stated in my letter Cl. No. 5, dated 26th February 1904, I however think that if the school is to be continued and worked on the lines indicated by the Government of India the Superintendent should be a true artist and thoroughly trained in the principles of design although it is most important that he should also be a man of business and a practical workman. He should be selected in Europe and placed in the Indian Educational Service in the grade of Rs. 500—50—1,000. A man of the stamp I have described above will be difficult to find and it is necessary that the pay should be sufficiently attractive, since, unless we get exactly the right man there is little hope that the school will succeed in fulfilling its true function.

(ii) While agreeing with Mr. Chatterton in thinking that the Art department should be placed in immediate charge of a person holding the rank and qualifications of the present Assistant Superintendent (M.R.Ry. M. Velayuda Asari), it appears to me that the opportunity may be taken of making the appointment a separate one from the Provincial Service and of fixing the pay at Rs. 200—10—300 as it is not intended that the Art Instructor should be promoted to the higher classes of the Provincial Service. Proposals will be submitted separately for filling up the Provincial Service appointment which will be then vacant if this is approved.

(iii) The scale of salaries proposed by Mr. Chatterton for the Art department and for the clerical establishment which appear to be a little too high, may be modified as shown below :—

	Pay Rs.
Art department—	
One Art Instructor	200—10—300
One Senior Assistant	120
Two Senior Assistants at Rs. 80 each	160
Three Junior Assistants at Rs. 60, 50, 40	150
Three Drawing teachers at Rs. 40, 30, 20	90
One Lady teacher	25
One Engraving teacher	50
One Assistant Engraving teacher	25
One Modelling teacher	40
One Assistant Modelling teacher	25
Clerical establishment—	
Head clerk	80
Second „	40
Museum „	30
Librarian	30
Despatcher	30

2. The financial effect of this scheme so far as establishment and other charges (excluding the salary of the Superintendent) are concerned, and with the modifications suggested above will be seen from the following summary :—

	Present scale. Rs.	Proposed scale. Rs.
Office establishment—		
Permanent	182½	210
Temporary	258	122
Art department—		
Permanent	300	935
Temporary	232	...
Industrial department—		
Permanent	215	447
Temporary	350½	...
General Education classes—		
Temporary	57	...
Total ... { Permanent ...	697½	1,592
Temporary ...	897½	122
Grand Total ...	1595½	1,714 or

Rs. 118 ½ per mensem in excess of the present scale.

The usual proposition statement will be submitted on receipt of orders on this letter.

ENCLOSURES.

From A. CHATTERTON, Esq., Officer in Charge, School of Arts, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 13th January 1904, No. 1627.

In accordance with the instructions contained in your Official Memorandum No. 96 of 1904, dated 7th January 1904, I have the honour to submit proposals for the reorganization of the School of Arts on the assumption that the only function of the school should be the encouragement of Indian arts and art industries. This I take to mean that the work of the school should be confined to the teaching of art pure and applied and that the application should be restricted to the old art industries of the country. To fulfil these conditions it will be necessary to have a drawing school in which the boys will be taught drawing, modelling, painting and design and an industrial school in which they will be taught to put into concrete form through various media the artistic conceptions which result from their art training. In other words the industries will be limited to such as are susceptible of artistic treatment and I might also add capable of commercial development. The boys who come to the School of Arts belong to the poorer classes and their sole object in coming is to acquire a livelihood or the means whereby they may afterwards earn a livelihood. During the past 15 years probably the majority of the trained pupils of the school have become drawingmasters and as the demand for such teachers has been fully met there are practically no new appointments and the vacancies that occur due to ordinary casualties are not very numerous. The popularity of the school has therefore decreased and the numbers now attending it are much smaller than formerly owing partly to the fact that the fees have been raised but mainly because the training given at the school does not lead up to a desirable career afterwards. The more strictly art students—those belonging to the painting and the modelling classes—find it difficult to obtain employment and the apprentices in the wood and metal working departments do not in the majority of cases intend to earn their living as artisans. Not a few, but exactly how many it is difficult to say, join the school for the sake of the scholarships they get and hang on to it as long as the scholarships are forthcoming or till better inducements elsewhere lead them to resign.

2. In reorganizing the school therefore it seems to me to be a matter of supreme importance that the commercial development of the Art industries of the Presidency should be taken up; otherwise it will be useless to train boys to work at those industries when there is no demand for the products of them. During the last six years I have had ample opportunities of ascertaining what becomes of the boys that pass out of the school and I am convinced that very few of them find employment in private firms. A small number of drawingmasters are wanted, a few engravers and an occasional decorative artist is about the extent of the outside demand for the trained students of the School of Arts. Really good wood-carvers and metal workers are in fair demand, but to settle down to the life of an artisan is the last thing apprentices wish to do. The percentage of boys of the artizan caste in the school is comparatively small and it is difficult to attract them. Even when the Aluminium department was in full swing and there were several hundred metal workers employed on the premises it was found impracticable to get them to allow their sons to become apprentices in the school although liberal inducements were offered to them.

in the shape of scholarships, to undergo a course of training. It is therefore almost certain that the majority of the apprentices in the school will be drawn from the non-artizan classes and it seems to me equally certain that the majority of them will make but little use of their training in the school unless Government take active measures to stimulate the demand for such work as they can produce.

3. I am therefore of opinion that the Superintendent of the School of Arts should be above all things a good man of business and able to put to practical use the talent and skill that may be developed in the school. It will be generally found that a man with a high artistic ability is either deficient in business capacity or unwilling to undertake the drudgery which is necessary to ensure commercial success. Further I am of opinion that in a school for the promotion of Indian arts and art industries the instructors should all be natives of the country. The alternative is to get a man out from England as Superintendent with presumably a South Kensington art training and possibly some experience of art industrial work in a school of arts and crafts. It cannot be said that in the past, Indian schools of art under the superintendence of English artists have been a conspicuous success and I would strongly advocate continuing to run the Madras School of Arts on the lines which have been followed during the past three years. That is to say, the Superintendent or the Officer in charge should concern himself with the general management of the school and with the working of the industrial departments. The art teaching should be entirely in the hands of the present art instructor and he alone should be held responsible for it. This arrangement is likely to be much more efficient and more economical than any proposal which involves getting out a man from England. Indian art is the product of the country and the people and it is better that it should remain so and that Indian schools of art should work out their own destiny rather than that they should be forcibly converted into schools of the "art and craft" type which have been evolved of late years in Europe. Under these circumstances I would propose that the Superintendent of the School of Arts be selected in this country and that he be given a salary of Rupees 600 per mensem. I may perhaps be permitted to suggest that the present Industrial Assistant Mr. G. E. Brand who has had one and a half years' experience as Acting Principal of the School of Arts in Lahore would be a suitable man for the post. The Art Instructor Mr. M. Velayuda Asari has been in charge of all the art teaching for the past three years and is, I think, well qualified for the post. He is a member of the Provincial Educational Service and as such he would draw the pay of his rank.

4. Since the establishment of the Government Techninal examinations the courses of art instruction in the school have been arranged to meet the requirements necessary to obtain the group certificate in drawing and the diploma in drawing. The courses of instruction are divided into five classes:—

(i) A pre-elementary class in which the instruction is confined to freehand drawing and which is intended for beginners;

(ii) an elementary class in which instruction is given in freehand, model, and geometrical drawing;

(iii) an intermediate class preparing students for the group certificate in which the subjects taught include freehand model and foliage drawing, plane and solid geometry, perspective and measurement drawing, elementary painting and elementary design;

(iv) the advanced class is for students who are preparing for the examinations qualifying for a diploma and includes all the subjects taken for the group certificate in one stage higher, that is to say, freehand drawing in the advanced stage, geometrical drawing in the advanced stage, painting and design in the intermediate stages.

Finally there is a special painting class for students who have obtained the diploma and which is also attended by a few students who come for instruction in painting only.

Separate classes are also held in the mornings for girls, but the number of female students is never very large and only one lady teacher is employed.

5. Statement A appended to this report shows the number of students and apprentices in each class in December 1903. The staff to carry on these classes consists of the art instructor, a painting instructor and a number of teachers who come to the school from 7 to 9 in the morning and who are engaged in other work during the day time. Most if not all the teachers are inferior men possessed of very little artistic skill and only capable of conducting their classes in a purely mechanical way. The only exceptions are the men who are employed during the day time in the school as maistries in some of the industrial departments. The present arrangements are distinctly unsatisfactory and in the reorganization of the school I think it is eminently desirable that all the teachers should be full-time men and that they should all be required to possess special knowledge in some one or other branch of applied art. In statement A are shown the present and the proposed arrangements on the art side of the school. The cost of the present establishment is Rs. 532 a month and that now proposed comes to Rs. 1,076. Under the art instructor I propose there should be three senior assistants designated in the table A, B and C, two on Rs. 100 a month and one on Rs. 150. A would be the painting instructor and his pay I propose should be Rs. 150 a month in recognition of the fact that his work is the highest branch of art and that a man possessed of the necessary skill can easily make a larger income

than that by private work. Mr. C. R. Narayanaswami Nayudu has been doing this work for the past 18 months and I would recommend that he be confirmed in the appointment. The other senior instructors B and C should each be paid Rs. 100 a month. The main qualifications required from B would be a thorough knowledge of geometrical and measurement drawing and he would probably be a passed student from the Engineering College. When not engaged in teaching he would be attached to the wood-working department and would supervise the preparation of plans and designs in wood-work. Senior instructor C would have to teach Advanced freehand drawing and it would be desirable that he should have some knowledge of metal work design as it would be to the metal work department that he would be attached in the day time. For this appointment T. G. Krishnaswami Pillai who is a drawing-master at Kumbakonam would, I think, be a suitable man.

6. Below the three senior assistants would be three junior assistants on Rs. 80, 70 and 60 respectively. Their work in the drawing classes is shown in statement A and when not engaged in teaching they would be attached to the industrial departments to assist in the preparation of designs and to give instruction to the apprentices. They should each have a good practical knowledge of one or other of the art industries carried on in the school. I am unable to recommend any one for the highest appointment at present, but for that on Rs. 70 P. Vedagiri Asari would be a suitable man. He is now paid Rs. 15 a month for two hours work in the morning; and I believe he gets Rs. 40 a month as drawing-master in the Christian College. By profession he is a silversmith and is both a good designer and an excellent workman. For the appointment on Rs. 60 P. Krishnaswami Nayudu who is now a drawing teacher in the mornings on Rs. 25 a month and maistry of the Lacquer Work department on Rs. 12 is recommended. He has been a long time in the school and is, I consider, deserving of some promotion.

7. Provision is also made for three drawing teachers on Rs. 20, 30 and Rs. 40, respectively, for the pre-elementary and elementary classes. They also would be required to have a practical knowledge of some industry and will probably be selected from the more promising of the passed students of the school. For the junior of these appointments I would recommend C. R. Gopalswami Raju who has obtained a group certificate in drawing and has passed the Advanced examination in cabinet-making. He is a good wood-carver and has some knowledge of design. For the other appointments it would be desirable to make enquiries so as to secure men who are not only good draftsmen, but have a practical knowledge of some art industry.

8. For the girls' classes a lady teacher is at present employed and it is proposed to continue this arrangement increasing her pay from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 a month as the present rate is not sufficient as evidenced by the fact that no one cares to hold the appointment for any length of time. Although really belonging to the industrial side of the school it would be desirable to place under the art instructor the teachers in engraving and modelling. With a really good teacher the engraving class is likely to be very popular but the salary now allowed is inadequate to procure the services of a good man and it is therefore proposed to employ an engraving teacher on Rs. 60 a month with an assistant on Rs. 25. The present engraving instructor is paid Rs. 25 a month but he is not a very good man and I would propose to retain him as the assistant. For the engraving teacher we shall have to make enquiries outside and I imagine there would be very little difficulty in getting a good man as there are a large number of engravers working in Madras. Engraving work can be readily obtained and a considerable part of the salaries of these men should be recovered by the sale of work executed by them or by the students under their supervision. During the last year or two efforts have been made to develop the Modelling department and a fair amount of progress has been made. Much of the work done by the instructors and the pupils has been sold and it is proposed to strengthen this branch by employing a modelling teacher on Rs. 25—5—50 and an assistant on Rs. 15—2—25. The present modelling teacher M. Govinda Pillai is an excellent man at his work and under the supervision of the art instructor I anticipate that further progress will be made as there is a good deal of latent talent.

9. In 1887 a night class was started for drawing students held on three nights a week from 6 till 8. The number of students that attend this class is very small and at the present time is 9. I recommend that this class be abolished as it prolongs the hours during which the School of Arts is open unduly and entails a very considerable amount of extra work. If the class were popular it would be a different matter, but the average attendance is seldom more than 5 or 6 and with so small a number the results are not worth the trouble.

10. Since the abolition of the Aluminium department the only purely industrial department is that devoted to weaving and if none but art industries are to be taught in the school it will be necessary either to abolish this department or to make it a separate institution under independent management. Proposals have already been put forward for the establishment of a weaving school in either Salem or Madura where the conditions for carrying out experiments in weaving are much more favourable. In the other departments of the school a small amount of industrial work is done from time to time but scarcely more than is necessary to ensure that the apprentices get a sufficient amount of training in the mechanical details of their work and I would not therefore suggest that any changes should be made in the general lines upon which work is conducted. The industries carried on are—

(1) Wood-working from plain carpentry to elaborate carving, the chief work being the manufacture of art furniture;

(2) *Metal working*.—This includes all kinds of work in various metals but is chiefly repousse work in copper and silver and cast work in bronze. The latter has only been started within the last twelve months and is, I think, capable of considerable further development. It affords an excellent opportunity of obtaining a permanent record of the best work done in the modelling department, and there is but little doubt that in time it will become fairly remunerative and afford employment for a considerable number of the best pupils in the modelling class.

(3) *Carpet weaving*.—The amount of work done in this department during the last three years has increased very largely and it would have been still larger but for the fact that there are very few local carpet weavers. I have proposed that this department should be transferred to Ellore and a school of carpet weaving started there on a scale commensurate with the importance of the industry in that locality, but as yet no final orders have been passed by Government. In the meantime the Anjuman has been reorganized under my supervision in Madras and a European Superintendent engaged, who is an expert at carpet weaving. It is now intended that since carpet weaving is almost entirely a Muhammadan trade the Anjuman should deal with this industry as the best means of finding employment for a large number of poor Muhammadans, both men and women. The actual carpet weaving is done by men and boys but when the raw wool has been carded the spinning of it into thread affords employment to a considerable number of women in their houses.

(4) *Lacquer work and painting*.—In this department there are a large number of apprentices who are not learning any industrial work but are being trained as decorative artists. From this class most of the draftsmen and drawing teachers are drawn and it is doing useful work; but a great deal more might be done if there were a stronger and better teaching staff such as is provided in the proposals of the art department.

11. The staff of the industrial departments at the present time includes an industrial assistant who has been lent to the Educational Department from the Public Works Department and the following permanent men—One silversmith on Rs. 35—3—50, one wood carver on Rs. 35—3—50, one carpet mastery on Rs. 40 (vacant), two carpenters on Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 and one store-keeper on Rs. 40 in addition to which there is a temporary establishment consisting of one silversmith on Rs. 40, one metal worker on Rs. 40, one goldsmith on Rs. 20, one carpet weaver on Rs. 20, one goldsmith on Rs. 12 and one Lacquer work instructor on Rs. 12. The assistant in charge of the weaving department is paid Rs. 200—10—250 and there is a wood carving assistant on Rs. 100. For the present I do not recommend that any addition should be made to the staff of the industrial departments beyond what it will receive if the proposals for creating a full-time establishment in the art department are sanctioned. Neither am I able at the present moment to suggest that any new art industries should be taken up in the school. Those already in existence require improving and if any permanent good is to result from such improvement it will be necessary to pay special attention to the creation of a market for the work of the school. In this connection the permanent sale room for the art products of the Madras Presidency which the Victoria Memorial Committee shortly intend to build in the compound of the Government Museum will undoubtedly be of some assistance but a good deal more than this will have to be done if these industries are to ultimately attain any considerable dimensions. It is unnecessary however here to discuss the steps which should be taken to secure a more extended market for the artistic industries of the Presidency. For some time past a well illustrated price list of the art wood work has been in course of preparation but the work has taken much longer than was originally expected and it is not likely to be ready for some months to come.

12. There are 115 apprentices in the school at the present time, the number in each department being as follows:—

Wood work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Metal work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Carpet weaving	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lacquer work and painting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Modelling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Total									115

Of these 85 receive stipends and the rest are unpaid apprentices on probation. All the apprentices have to pay fees to attend the drawing classes whether they receive stipends or not. I would propose now that the number of apprentices in the school be limited to 200 of whom 150 should be paid apprentices and 50 unpaid probationers. The numbers in each department should be as follows:—

	Paid apprentices.	Unpaid apprentices.
Metal work	40	20
Wood work	40	10
Carpet weaving	20	...
Lacquer work, painting, engraving and miscellaneous	50	20

13. The minimum period for probationary apprentices will be one year, after which they will become eligible to fill vacancies in the ranks of the stipendiary apprentices. The period of apprenticeship may be fixed at 5 years and no stipendiary apprentice should be under 14 or over 16 years of age at the commencement of his apprenticeship. Apprentices should be admitted twice a year, on, say, 1st February and 1st July. The scale of the stipends should be as follows:—

	RS.
First year	4
Second "	5
Third "	6
Fourth "	8
Fifth "	10

and it should be within the powers of the Superintendent to enhance the stipends of specially deserving apprentices in their fourth and fifth years, such amounts not to be more than 25 per cent. in excess of the normal scale. These rates are somewhat higher than those now granted, but all leave outside the sanctioned holidays should as now be taken on loss of pay and one-eighth of the stipend should every month be placed in the Post Office Savings Bank to the credit of the apprentices not as now to be retained till the pupil completes his term of apprenticeship but to enable him to purchase such tools, books and apparatus as he may require for his own personal use during his period of apprenticeship. In the rules of the School of Arts sanctioned under G.O., No. 671, Educational, of the 14th October 1886, paragraph (f) of article 6 runs as follows:—

"In order to make provision for setting up the students in their trade after they have passed out of the school a deduction will be made from their monthly stipends and credited to them under the following rates. Every month a deduction at the rate of 3 annas per rupee will be made from each student's fixed stipend. This amount will be placed to his credit at the Post Office Savings Bank in which the interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. Each student's account will be kept separately, so that the amount standing at his credit can be ascertained in the office, at any time. On completion of the student's course the total amount accumulated, together with the interest which has accrued, will be handed over to him. Any stipendiary student who leaves the school without permission of the Superintendent will forfeit the savings and interest standing to his credit, and the amount so forfeited will be devoted to forming a fund for the Tennis club."

In place of this rule, I would suggest the following:—

"As it is very necessary that the apprentices should be supplied with books, tools and instruments at the commencement of their course and at the commencement of each new subject which they take up advances will be made to them for this purpose, and the amount so advanced will be recovered by monthly deductions from their stipends. Until such advances have been completely recovered, the articles purchased will remain the property of the school and the apprentices will be held responsible for any damage done to them. Advances will only be made for the purchase of books, tools and instruments which have been approved of by the Superintendent."

It is, I consider, much more important that the apprentices should have all the tools and aids to their work which are necessary rather than that they should save up a sum of money which they generally squander as soon as they receive it and at any rate, so far as I know, never spend in fulfilling the purposes for which it has been accumulated.

14. To carry these proposals into effect a capital sum of about Rs. 3,000 will be required so as to make advances to the apprentices before they have begun to receive stipends from which any deductions can be made. At the present time the apprentices attend the drawing classes from 7 to 9 in the morning and the English class for one hour in the middle of the day. The principle was laid down at the Simla Conference and approved of subsequently by the Government of India that technical and general education should not be given in the same institution; but though not absolutely necessary it is certainly desirable that the apprentices should have received a fairly sound elementary education. It will therefore be convenient to make a rule not to be immediately enforced but to be worked up to as soon as possible that the apprentices before they receive any stipend should have passed at least the Lower Primary examination.

15. The value of the industrial education in the country is largely discounted by the fact that a very considerable proportion of the recipients of such education never make any use of it afterwards. In the School of Arts the great ambition of the apprentices is to become drawing-masters and failing that engravers. Few of them would follow the trade they have learnt, if there was any possibility of making their living otherwise. It seems to me impracticable to devise any system of rules which would counteract this tendency, but if the course of training is such that high class and skilled workmen are turned out they will be able to make more money as craftsmen than as drawing-masters provided there is an ample field for their employment. The remedy therefore is the commercial development of the Indian art industries so that there may be regular and steady employment of skilled men. Each apprentice on completing his probationary period should be furnished with a service book in which will be entered every month a complete record of the work which he has done, and once a year an entry stating the nature of

the progress made during the year should be made by the Superintendent. At the end of the period of apprenticeship a final certificate as to his qualifications and fitness should be entered in the book which will then be handed over to him. By adopting this plan there would be maintained a complete account of the boy's training and any one wishing to employ him will be able to easily ascertain what his previous experience has been and what opinion has been formed of him by the school authorities. Such a record will probably be regarded by employers of labour as of greater value than any examination certificates. Besides the instructors, maistries and apprentices, the industrial departments of the School of Arts have always given employment to a certain number of artisans and workmen; and latterly the increasing demand for the school productions has necessitated the employment of a larger number. This is absolutely necessary if orders are to be executed in a reasonable time and it is furthermore desirable that there should always be in the workshops a fair number of skilled workmen to help the apprentices and assist in maintaining a high standard of workmanship. If the commercial side of these art industries is to be developed it will be necessary to invest a certain amount of capital in the school in the shape of materials and manufactured goods waiting for sale. At the outset a sum of about Rs. 15,000 a year might be allotted for this purpose with a proviso that for the present the value of the manufactured stock in hand shall not exceed Rs. 50,000 and that the stock of raw material which will be chiefly timber shall not exceed Rs. 25,000. Later on, it may be desirable to increase this amount, but for the present I think the sums I have proposed will be sufficient.

16. *Office establishment.*—In statement B is shown the present sanctioned establishment of clerks, peons and servants and that which I now propose. The sanctioned establishment includes the short-hand clerk on Rs. 50 and a local allowance of Rs. 25 a month is granted to the head clerk for work in connection with the office of the Inspector of Technical Schools. The short-hand clerk, though for convenience attached to the school establishment, is engaged in assisting me to dispose of the extensive correspondence which passes through my office and of which the School of Arts is but a part. Assuming that in future the Superintendent of the School of Arts will have no work other than that connected with the school, the short-hand clerk will not be necessary and he may be transferred elsewhere.

The proposed office establishment provides for a head clerk and accountant on Rupees 75—5—100, for a second clerk on Rs. 40, for a despatching and packing clerk on Rs. 30, for a museum-keeper on Rs. 25—3—40, for a librarian on Rs. 25—3—40. The remainder of the office establishment may be in temporary employment and would vary from time to time with the nature and amount of work going on in the school. The minimum that will be required will be a sergeant on Rs. 20, a head peon on Rs. 10, three peons on Rs. 9, three peons on Rs. 8, two peons on Rs. 7, two night-watchmen on Rs. 7, one scavenger on Rs. 7 and two sweepers on Rs. 3.

The total cost of the present office establishment, both permanent and temporary, is Rupees 440—12—0 a month, and under the proposed arrangements it will be decreased by Rs. 82—8—0 a month. If the general education classes should be abolished, which I strongly recommend, a saving of Rs. 57 per mensem will also be effected.

17. *Conclusion.*—Assuming that the proposals now put forward are adopted, the cost of maintaining the school apart from expenditure on apparatus, tools and plant and apart from receipts from sales and expenditure on labour and materials in the industrial departments is shown in statement C. This amount is Rs. 2,484 per mensem.

STATEMENT A.

Names of drawing classes.	Names of teachers.	Subjects taught by each teacher.	Class hours.	Total number of students in each class including apprentices.	Number of apprentices.	Present salary of teacher.	Proposed arrangement as to teachers.	Proposed salary.	Working hour.		Distribution of work.
									Art department.	Industrial department.	
<i>Pre-elementary.</i>						Rs.		Rs.			
First Section ..	Naryanaswami ..	Freehand drawing and black-board.	7-9 A.M.	51	4	Senior apprentice.	1 Junior Assistant, A assisted by—	80	7-9 A.M.	9 A.M.—12 NOON and 1-4 P.M.	To be designers in the carpet weaving department. The Junior Assistant to be also in charge of the apparatus, etc., belonging to the arts department and to supervise the gardeners' work in getting the necessary plants for the arts department.
Second Section ..	{ T. A. Winfred .. }	Do.	Do.	8	3	{ 15 }	1 Drawing teacher, B.	30	Do.		
Third Section ..		Do.	Do.	11	4		1 Drawing teacher, C.	20	Do.		
<i>Elementary.</i>											
First Section ..	P. Vedagiri Asari ..	Freehand ..	Do.	15	11	15	1 Senior Assistant, B.	100	Do.	10 A.M.—12 NOON.	To teach mechanical drawing and scale drawing useful for Public Works Department draftsmen and carpenters.
Second Section ..	LeTolile ..	Model drawing ..	Do.	13	8	15	1 Junior Assistant, B.	70	Do.	9 A.M.—12 NOON and 1-4 P.M.	To be in the metal work department as designers.
Third Section ..	N. E. Balakrishnan ..	Geometrical drawing ..	Do.	16	14	15	1 Drawing teacher, A.	40	Do.		
<i>Group Certificate.</i>											
Intermediate Freehand.	M. Velayuda Asari assisted by Gangatharam P. Krishnaswami P. Nayudu.	Freehand, model and foliage.	Do.	58	41	15	1 Senior Assistant, C.	100	7-9 A.M. and 2-4 P.M.	10 A.M.—12 NOON.	To teach metal work design to apprentices in the metal work department.
Do. Geometry.		Plane and solid geometry, perspective and measurement drawing.	Do.	26	10	25 + 12	Do.	..			
Elementary Painting ..	M. Velayuda Asari ..	Shaded foliage and painting in one colour.	Do.	59	40	..	....	60	7-9 A.M.	9 A.M.—12 NOON and 1-4 P.M.	To be in charge of the lacquer work department.
Do. Design ..	P. Krishnaswami Nayudu.	Copying ornament and outline design.	Do.	51	33	..	....				

STATEMENT A—cont.

Names of drawing classes.	Names of teachers.	Subjects taught by each teacher.	Class hours.	Total number of students in each class including apprentices.	Number of salary of teacher.	Proposed arrangement as to teachers.	Proposed salary.	Working hour.		Distribution of work.
								Art department.	Industrial department.	
<i>Diploma.</i>										
Advanced Freehand ..	Mr. M. Velayuda Asari.	Outline from human figure, memory drawing and anatomy.	7-9 A.M. and 2-4 P.M.	22	Rs. ..	Art instructor ..	Rs. A. P. P.S.	7-9 A.M. and 2-4 P.M.	..	Other hours to be spent in preparing small Indian examples in painting and light and shade for students to study from.
Do. Geometry ..	Do.	Solid geometry, perspective and projection of shadows.	2-4 P.M.	9	..	Senior Assistant, B.	..	2-4 P.M.	..	
Intermediate Painting.	C. R. Narayanaswami Nayudu.	Painting flowers and foliage in colours, painting in oil one colour.	7-9 A.M. and 2-4 P.M.	14	100	Do. A.	150 0 0	7-9 A.M. and 2-4 P.M.	..	
Do. Design ..	Mr. M. Velayuda Asari.	Painted design and outline design.	7-9 A.M.	8	..	Art instructor ..	P.S.	..	..	
<i>Special classes.</i>										
Advanced Painting ..	C. R. Narayanaswami Nayudu.	Still life painting, painting head from life, drawing human figure from life.	7-9 A.M. and 2-4 P.M.	15	..	1 Senior Assistant, A.	..	7-9 A.M. and 2-4 P.M.	..	
Do. Design ..	Mr. M. Velayuda Asari.	Mural decoration ..	7-9 A.M. 10-12 A.M. and 2-4 P.M.	1	..	Art instructor ..	..	Do.	..	
Engraving ..	C. Arumuga Nayakker.	Copper-plate and wood-engraving and etching according to syllabus.	2-4 P.M.	13	25	1 Assistant engraver.	60 0 0	10 A.M.—12 noon and 2-4 P.M.	..	
Modelling ..	Mr. M. Velayuda Asari assisted by Govinda Pillai.	All three grades according to syllabus.	7 A.M.—12 noon and 1-4 P.M.	12	18	1 Modelling teacher (25-5-50). 1 Assistant modelling teacher (15-2-25).	43 12 0 22 8 0	7 A.M.—12 noon and 1-4 P.M.	..	The rest of the time to be spent in the metal work department.
Ladies ..	Lady teacher ..	Freehand, model and foliage.	7-9 A.M.	17	15	..	25	..	..	
Evening class ..	N. K. Bahkrishnan ..	Freehand ..	6-8 P.M., 3 days a week.	14	12	..	..	..	..	

STATEMENT B.

Present.				Proposed.			
Office Establishment.							
Permanent.				Permanent.			
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
One head clerk (50—5—75)	68	12	0	One head clerk and accountant (75—5—100)	93	12	0
Local allowance	25	0	0	.. second clerk	40	0	0
One short-hand clerk	50	0	0	.. museum clerk (25—3—40)	36	4	0
.. museum clerk	25	0	0	.. librarian (25—3—40)	36	4	0
.. assistant clerk	14	0	0	.. despatching and packing clerk	30	0	0
Temporary.				Temporary.			
One sergeant	20	0	0	One sergeant	20	0	0
.. bill collector	10	0	0	.. head peon	10	0	0
.. duster	9	0	0	Three peons on Rs. 9	27	0	0
Four peons 2 (9), 1 (8), 1 (7)	33	0	0	.. peons on Rs. 8	24	0	0
One duster and lamp lighter	10	0	0	Two peons on Rs. 7	14	0	0
Two gardeners (7), (6)	13	0	0	.. night watchmen on Rs. 7	14	0	0
.. night watchmen (7)	14	0	0	One scavenger	7	0	0
One paint grinder	8	0	0	Two sweepers on Rs. 3	6	0	0
Two attenders at 6	12	0	0				
One fireman	7	0	0				
Two scavengers (7), (2)	9	0	0				
.. sweepers (3)	6	0	0				
				Total	358	4	0
Lump Provision.							
One clerk, weaving department	25	0	0				
.. peon	7	0	0				
.. watchman	7	0	0				
.. sweeper	3	0	0				
.. scavenger	3	0	0				
.. clerk, carpentry department	35	0	0				
.. attender	10	0	0				
.. clerk, miscellaneous department	17	0	0				
Total	440	12	0				

STATEMENT C.

Present.				Proposed.			
Art Department.							
		RS.	A.	P.			RS. A. P.
One Assistant Superintendent	.. ..	250	0	0	One Art Instructor	.. ..	* 250 0 0
" Painting Instructor—temporary	.. ..	100	0	0	" Senior Assistant	.. ..	150 0 0
Two pupil teachers (25)—permanent	.. ..	50	0	0	Two Senior Assistants (100)	.. ..	200 0 0
<i>Temporary.</i>					One Junior Assistant	.. ..	80 0 0
Four pupil teachers (15)	.. ..	60	0	0	" "	.. ..	70 0 0
One " " design class (15)	.. ..	15	0	0	" "	.. ..	60 0 0
" " " drawing (10)	.. ..	10	0	0	" drawing teacher	.. ..	40 0 0
" " " (5)	.. ..	5	0	0	" "	.. ..	30 0 0
" evening class teacher	.. ..	12	0	0	" lady	.. ..	25 0 0
" lacquer work instructor	.. ..	12	0	0	" engraving teacher	.. ..	60 0 0
" modelling teacher (lump provision)	.. ..	18	0	0	" assistant engraving teacher	.. ..	25 0 0
					" modelling teacher (25—5—50)	.. ..	43 12 0
					" assistant modelling teacher (15—2—25).	.. ..	22 8 0
Total	.. ..	532	0	0	Total	.. ..	1,076 4 0

* Provincial service.

STATEMENT C—cont.

Present.				Proposed.					
Industrial Department.									
				RS. A. P.					RS. A. P.
One Industrial Assistant (temporary) ..				400 0 0	One Superintendent				600 0 0
<i>Permanent.</i>					" silversmith (35—3—50)				46 4 0
One silversmith (35—3—50)				46 4 0	" wood carver (35—3—50)				48 4 0
" wood carver (35—3—50)				46 4 0	" carpet maistry				40 0 0
" carpet maistry (40)				40 0 0	Two carpenters (20 + 25)				45 0 0
Two carpenters (25), (20)				45 0 0	One storekeeper				40 0 0
One storekeeper				40 0 0	" silversmith				40 0 0
" silversmith				40 0 0	" metal worker				40 0 0
" metal worker				40 0 0	" goldsmith				20 0 0
" goldsmith				20 0 0	" "				12 0 0
" "				12 0 0	" carpet weaver				20 0 0
" carpet weaver				20 0 0	" wood carving assistant				100 0 0
" weaving assistant (200—10—250) ..				237 8 0					
" wood carving assistant				100 0 0					
Total ..				1,087 0 0	Total ..				1,049 8 0
<i>General Education.</i>									
One headmaster				20 0 0					
Three assistants (15), (12), (10)				37 0 0					
Total ..				57 0 0					
<i>Summary.</i>									
Art department				532 0 0	Art department				1,076 4 0
Industrial department				1,087 0 0	Industrial department				1,049 8 0
General education				57 0 0	General education				358 4 0
Office establishment				440 12 0	Office establishment				358 4 0
Total ..				2,116 12 0	Total ..				2,484 0 0

Order—No. 524, Educational, dated 3rd August 1905.

The papers will be remitted to the Director of Public Instruction for reconsideration.

2. The Government consider that Mr. Chatterton's proposals are too wide in character. They wish the scope of the school to be confined to the teaching of (1) Design and (2) Decoration, or, in other words, pure design and design applied to such industries as those of the artist in metals, the lacquer-worker and the wood-carver, without any concomitant of commercial developments on an ambitious scale and within limits narrower than those of the ordinary technical school. They desire to be guided by the principles laid down in the Secretary of State's despatch on the subject of Schools of Art, No. 9-Pub. (Educational), dated 6th February 1896, and the Resolutions of the Simla Conference. The function of the school should be the encouragement of Indian Art and Art Industries from æsthetic and not from utilitarian motives.

3. On these principles chrome-tanning and weaving should form no part of the curriculum of the school. It may be convenient that the chrome-tanning and weaving departments should be carried on on the school premises and that for the present Mr. Brand should superintend them under Mr. Chatterton. But it should be clearly understood that these departments form no part of the School of Arts, but belong to the sphere of operations for which Mr. Chatterton has been placed on special duty under the Board of Revenue. Carpet-weaving may, as suggested by Mr. Chatterton, be transferred to the Anjuman, but the Government will be prepared to consider suggestions for the establishment of other carpet-weaving schools such as that proposed for Ellore, the consideration of which was deferred under G.O., No. 45 M., dated 22nd January 1903.

4. The department of pure design should be organised for the purpose of teaching drawing, designing, engraving and modelling as at present. Information should be furnished as to how far the classes in these subjects are attended by pupils who are not artisans, who do not work in the industrial section and who study merely for the purpose of passing the technical examinations and obtaining employment as drawing masters, engravers or artistic designers.

5. The Industrial department, or Department of Applied Design, should be confined to the decorative industries, wood-carving, metal-work, lacquer-work and painting. Information should be given as to the number of skilled workmen employed in each section of this department in addition to the apprentices. The number of apprentices and the scale of stipends should also come under review, but the Director of Public Instruction should consider what justification there is for the system of paid apprentices and should report whether it can be done away with, a system of scholarships to deserving pupils being substituted. He should also consider how far the skilled workmen and the pupils in this department can be employed in executing orders and manufacturing articles without infringing the principle that "the practice of art industries should not be pushed to the point of competing with local industries organised upon a caste or trade basis, or of doing within the school what can equally well be done outside or of usurping the sphere of private enterprise" (Simla Conference Resolution No. 14). It is proper to sell such products of the Industrial department of the School of Arts as are worthy specimens of Indian art and to execute orders in a small way in order to teach the pupils business habits, to stimulate their interest in their work, to ensure the highest skill and finish in their production and to obviate waste of materials. But to employ skilled workmen to make articles for sale and to experiment in manufacture on a large scale whether in competition with existing private enterprise or with the view of creating a new market would be to infringe the general principles stated above. The Victoria Technical Institute may be invited to co-operate with the School of Arts in the manner suggested by Mr. Chatterton; but the extensive commercial transactions which Mr. Chatterton appears to have in view cannot be entertained and the acceptance and execution of orders must be subordinated to the purpose above set forth.

6. *The staff.*—The proposals will have to be modified with reference to these principles. Mr. Chatterton omits instructors in the subjects of general education and apparently suggests the immediate abolition of the classes for general education. The Government are prepared to accept the suggestion. They consider that, if it is adopted, the qualification for admission should be possession of the Primary Examination Certificate.

Mr. Brand should be continued in his present post until the expiration of Mr. Chatterton's period of special duty, prior to which the question of who may succeed him should come up for consideration.

The Government are prepared to approve the proposal to remove M.R.Ry. Velayuda Asari from the Educational Service and to create a new appointment for him on Rs. 200—10—300. The staff of the school should consist of full-time and permanent Government servants, but the scale proposed will require revision and reduction.

7. The Government are also prepared to approve Mr. Chatterton's proposal to modify article 6, paragraph (f), of the rules of the school. The admission and stipending of apprentices should proceed with reference to the likelihood of their carrying into actual life and work the training which the school will give them; unless so conducted the purpose of the school is lost and the public funds are wasted.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction, with papers.
„ Revenue Department.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 524, EDUCATIONAL, DATED
3RD AUGUST 1905.

[SUBJECT.—*Reorganization of the Madras School of Arts.*]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 2nd March 1905, No. 372.

For a history of this school, please see paragraph 3 of Dr. Duncan's letter on pages 2—4 of G.O., No. 471, Educational, dated 7th June 1895.

2. In 1893, the Secretary of State questioned whether the Schools of Art in India served any useful purpose and suggested that they might be converted into Elementary Technical schools and transferred to the control of Municipalities or of private bodies. On receipt of the Secretary of State's despatch the Government of India convened an Art Conference at Lahore and invited the opinions of local Governments on the resolutions of that conference which were in favour of maintaining the schools on the existing basis. The Madras Government referred the matter to their Director of Public Instruction who submitted his remarks in his letter referred to in the foregoing paragraph.

3. In their order No. 471, Educational, dated 7th June 1895, the Government announced their views both on the Director's opinions and on the resolutions of the Lahore Conference and appointed a Committee to enquire into the whole subject. The Committee's report was received in due course and an order drafted on it in April 1898—pages 11—16 of the notes in G.O., No. 500, Educational, dated 11th October 1900. The draft order was however held back until the policy of Government in regard to the general question of technical education was settled—*vide* Mr. Sim's demi-official to Mr. Weir on page 17 of the above notes. The draft was again examined in July 1899, but was again held over as application had then been made to place Mr. Chatterton on special duty for the development of technical trades and industries—*vide* orders at the foot of page 19 of the notes. Subsequently in October 1900 it was considered that as the arrangements for the conduct of the School of Arts would be tentative and experimental for some time, it would not serve any useful purpose to discuss the recommendations contained in the report—G.O., No. 500, Educational, dated 11th October 1900. The draft was then cancelled and a short order as above was issued.

4. In April 1901 Mr. Chatterton submitted proposals for the reorganization of the school but, before final orders could be passed on them, the Government of India had called together a Conference at Simla to consider the whole question of education and the proposals were hung up until the report of the Conference and the resolution of the Government of India thereon had been received—G.O., No. 468, Educational, dated 22nd August 1901.

5. The resolutions of the Conference in regard to technical education were communicated with Home Department letter, No. 501, dated 20th November 1901, in G.O., No. 695, Educational, dated 28th idem. Paragraph 2 of this letter disposed of the question about the future of the Madras School of Arts. It said that "the system under which the School of Art in Madras is managed may be so modified as to bring it into accordance with the general principles which have now been laid down", namely, that the main function of a school of art should be to improve the "arts and industries of the country".

6. With reference to the resolutions of the Simla Conference in regard to technical education, the Government of India appointed a Committee to report on the subject. A copy of the Committee's report was furnished to this Government with Mr. Williams's letter, No. 771, dated 3rd September 1902, on page 3 of G.O., No. 614,

dated 4th October 1902. The resolution of the Government of India on this report was then awaited and this was received in September 1903. [This letter has been disposed of by G.O., Nos. 313, 314, dated 12th May 1905.]

7. Meanwhile the Director was asked to submit his final proposals for the reorganization of the School of Arts—paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 471, Educational, dated 2nd August 1904. These are now submitted with his letter read above. The proposals are made on the understanding that the work of the school should be confined to the teaching of art pure and applied, the application being restricted to the old art industries of the country. It is therefore considered necessary to have first of all a drawing school in which the boys will be taught drawing, modelling, painting and design and secondly an industrial school in which they will be taught to put into concrete form through various media the artistic conceptions which result from their art training. At the head of both But at present Mr. Chatterton has severed his connection with the School of Arts, otherwise than as Inspector. Mr. Chatterton will have a superintendent to look after the general management of the whole institution and have special charge of the industrial section and for this superintendent who he thinks should be selected in the country he proposes a salary of Rs. 600. The Director thinks, however, that if the school is to be continued and worked on the lines indicated by the Government of India, the Superintendent should be a true artist and thoroughly trained in the principles of design. It is further recommended that he should be selected in Europe and placed in the Indian Educational service on a salary of Rupees 500—50—1,000.

H. D. TAYLOR.

It is submitted that the appointment of Superintendent, School of Arts, is now included in the Indian Educational service with a pay of Rs. 500—50—1,000 and there appears to be no reason why it should be taken away from there. Under a Superintendent of the stamp recommended by the Director there is some danger of the industrial section being somewhat neglected but under Mr. Chatterton's proposal the art section will be neglected or poorly worked under a Native Assistant Superintendent and this is exactly what the Government of India do not want.

8. Immediately below the Superintendent Mr. Chatterton will have an Assistant Superintendent in the Provincial service to be in immediate charge of the art branch. The Director generally agrees but will take the appointment away from the Provincial service and make it a special one on Rs. 200—10—300. It does not appear that the Government intend to promote the present Assistant Superintendent to any class higher than Rs. 300 class. This will probably create discontent in the incumbent and the Director's modification of Mr. Chatterton's proposal seems desirable, but the Director's idea is not to reduce the number of appointments in the Provincial service while creating a special appointment for the School of Arts. This point is for orders.

9. The proposals regarding the subordinate establishments are as follows:—

Existing scale.		Mr. Chatterton's scale.		The Director's scale.	
	RS.		RS.		RS.
One painting instructor	100	One senior assistant	150		120
One pupil teacher	25	One " "	100		80
One " "	25	One " "	100		80
One " "	15	One junior	80		60
One " "	15	One " "	70		50
One " "	15	One " "	60		40
One " "	15	One drawing teacher	40		40
One " "	15	One " "	30		30
One " "	10	One " "	20		20
One " "	5	One lady teacher	25		25
One evening class teacher	12	One engraving teacher.	60		50
One lacquer work instructor.	12	One assistant teacher	25		25
One modelling teacher	18	One modelling teacher	25—5—50		40
			(43½)		
	282	One assistant teacher	15—2—25		25
			(22½)		
			826½		685

Industrial Section.

Existing scale.	Mr. Chatterton's scale.	The Director's scale.
		RS.
One silversmith 35—3—50 (45)	One silversmith 35—3—50 (45)	45
One wood-carver 35—3—50 (45)	One wood-carver 35—3—50 (45)	45
One carpet maistry ..	One carpet maistry ..	40
One carpenter ..	One carpenter ..	25
One " " ..	One " " ..	20
One storekeeper ..	One storekeeper ..	40
One silversmith ..	One silversmith ..	40
One metal-worker ..	One metal-worker ..	40
One goldsmith ..	One goldsmith ..	20
One " " ..	One " " ..	12
One carpet-weaver ..	One carpet-weaver ..	20
One weaving assistant 100—5—125	.....	20
(118½)		
One wood-carving assistant 100	One wood-carving assistant 100	100
One headmaster, general education ..	.....	20
One assistant ..	.....	15
One " " ..	.....	12
One " " ..	.....	10
		622½
		447
		447

No change.

Office.

	RS.		RS.	RS.
One head clerk 50—5—75 (68½)	68½	One head clerk 75—5—100 (93½)	93½	80
Local allowance ..	25	.....		
One shorthand clerk ..	50	One second clerk ..	40	40
One museum clerk ..	25	One museum clerk 25—3—40 (33½)	33½	30
One assistant clerk ..	14	One librarian .. 25—3—40 (36½)	36½	30
.....		One despatching clerk ..	30	30
One sergeant ..	20	One sergeant ..	20	20
One bill collector ..	10	.....		
One duster ..	9	.....		
Two peons on Rs. 9 each ..	18	One head peon ..	10	
One peon ..	8	Three peons on Rs. 9 each ..	27	
One " " ..	7	Three peons on Rs. 8 each ..	24	
.....		Two peons on Rs. 7 each ..	14	
Two night watchmen, Rs 7 each ..	14	Two night watchmen on Rs. 7 each ..	14	
One duster and lamplighter ..	10	.....		
Two gardeners, Rs. 7 and Rs. 6 ..	13	.....		
One paint grinder ..	8	.....		
Two attenders on Rs. 6 each ..	12	.....		
One fireman ..	7	.....		
One scavenger ..	7	One scavenger ..	7	
One " " ..	2	.....		
Two sweepers on Rs. 3 each ..	6	Two sweepers on Rs. 3 each ..	6	
One clerk, weaving dept., ..	25	.....		
One peon ..	7	.....		
One watchman ..	7	.....		
One sweeper ..	3	.....		
One scavenger ..	3	.....		
One clerk, carpentry dept., ..	35	.....		
One attender ..	10	.....		
One clerk, miscellaneous department ..	17	.....		
	440½		358½	332
Total ..	1,345½		1,631½	1,464

No change.

10. Excluding the salary of the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent the additional cost involved in the proposals as modified by the Director is Rupees 1,464—1,345½ or Rs. 118½ per mensem or Rs. 1,422 per annum. A considerable portion of the establishment is at present temporary as the scheme of re-organization was hanging on for the past several years. With the exception of a small portion of the

establishment—inferior servants—the whole of the establishment will now be made permanent. There is also at present a large number of part-time teachers. These will all be made fulltime teachers.

11. It is for consideration whether in the art section the senior assistants should be graded on Rs. 120, Rs. 80 and Rs. 80 or on Rs. 120, Rs. 100 and Rs. 80 or on Rs. 100, Rs. 90 and Rs. 80. Mr. Chatterton's proposal regarding the assistant on Rs. 150 (Director Rs. 120) has been made more or less on personal grounds. It is also for consideration whether in the Industrial section progressive pay should be provided for two solitary people, the senior silversmith and the wood carver. Their pay may perhaps be fixed at Rs. 40 in each case. A third matter for consideration is whether in the office section more peons should be allowed on Rs. 8 and Rs. 9 than on Rs. 7. Two on Rs. 9, two on Rs. 8 and four on Rs. 7 may perhaps be better than three on Rs. 9, three on Rs. 8 and two on Rs. 7 as proposed.

12. If the Director's proposal to retain the appointment of Superintendent in the Indian Educational service is approved it has to be considered whether Mr. Brand who is now in charge of the school should be confirmed there with the approval of the Secretary of State or whether a new Superintendent should be got out from England.

If the proposal to take away the appointment of Assistant Superintendent from This is not the Director's proposal. The Director proposes the creation of a new appointment.

A. GALLETTI.

a new appointment on Rs. 200—300. The appointment in the Provincial service to be abolished may be one in the Rs. 250 class.

13. The reorganization will effect very little change in the work of the school as it is now carried on. The Arts section will have the present five classes for boys and the special class for girls and the Industrial section will have wood-working, metal-working, carpet-weaving and lacquer work. The provision of a full-time staff will however effect an improvement in the quality of the work done.

It may saddle the school with a permanent staff of unsuitable men whom it will be impossible to get rid of, stereotype present methods and tie the hands of Government and of future Superintendents whose ideas may be different from Mr. Chatterton's.

A. GALLETTI.

14. At present, however, there are general education classes in the school. The scale does not provide for any general teachers which apparently means that these classes will be abolished. If a standard is prescribed for admission, say the primary examination—classes for general education may not be necessary. In this connection please see Mr. Chatterton's letter, in the file.

A. GALLETTI.

15. Similarly no provision is made for weaving. Weaving is however to be under Mr. Chatterton in future and under the Revenue Department. It need not therefore be carried on in the school in future. Provision is however made for carpet-weaving. The Committee of 1895 recommended that the pottery and carpet-weaving departments of the school should not be abolished. The Government then agreed to retain the pottery department, but thought that the weaving of carpets should no longer be taught in the school, pages 13 and 14 of the notes in G.O., No. 500, dated 11th October 1900. The closing of the pottery department was, however, subsequently sanctioned in G.O., No. 17, Educational, dated 9th January 1902, while the abolition of the carpet-weaving department was ordered to be postponed—G.O., No. 4, Educational, dated 9th January 1903.

Mr. Chatterton asks for final orders on his proposal to transfer the carpet-weaving department to Ellore. The Ellore scheme may be dealt with by the Board of Revenue?

A. GALLETTI.

Arts may therefore cease and the two maistries provided for in the revised scale of establishment may be disallowed.

16. The question of apprentices still remains. At present there are 115 apprentices, of whom 85 are paid and the rest unpaid. The payments vary from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 10 per mensem. Mr. Chatterton proposes to raise the number to 200—150 paid and 50 unpaid—the period of apprenticeship being raised from 4 to 5 years. If the teaching of carpet-weaving ceases as proposed in the foregoing paragraph the number will have to be reduced to 180—130 paid and 50 unpaid. These matters and other details connected with the question have however to be considered only when a revised set of rules is submitted.

17. If the general lines of the scheme are approved, the Director may be asked to submit the usual proposition statement and revised set of rules.

P. T. THARYAN—25-3-05.

A. GALLETTI—27-3-05.

Before any other action is taken let this note be printed.

H. D. TAYLOR—29-3-05.

The current and notes have been printed. The file is resubmitted.

N. LAKSHMANA RAO—26-4-05.

P. T. THARYAN—26-4-05.

May await the return of the file on technical education?

A. GALLETTI—27-4-05.

H. D. TAYLOR—28-4-05.

Note present scale of apprentices please as compared with that put forward by Mr. Chatterton.

2. I can't find rule 6 (f) in G.O., No. 671, Educational, dated 14th October 1886.

H. D. TAYLOR.

The following statement compares the present and proposed scale of apprentices:—

	Present scale of apprentices.	Proposed scale of apprentices.		
		Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.
Wood-work	43	40	10	50
Metal-work	29	40	20	60
Carpet-weaving	2	20	..	20
Lacquer work and painting, etc.	31	50	20	70
Modelling	10	..	..	..
Total ..	* 115	150	50	200

* Cf these 85 are paid and the rest unpaid. No details available.

As the rates at which these apprentices are paid are not given, it is not possible to compare the cost of the existing scale with that of the proposed scale.

2. Rule 6 (f) is not one of the rules approved in G.O., No. 671, Educational, dated 14th October 1886. But it is taken from the revised rules prepared and submitted to the Director of Public Instruction by Mr. Holder, Acting Superintendent of the School of Arts in the year 1893. These rules never came to Government for approval. Please see page 5 of the file containing the rules of schools and colleges herewith submitted.

T. KANAKASUNDARAM PILLAI—30-5-05.

The draft letter to India on the subject of the further development of Technical education has now issued. It is proposed therein to separate entirely technical from ordinary education under a separate Director of Technical Education.

2. Mr. Chatterton has in the interval been directed to work under the Board of Revenue in the matter of agricultural experiments and the exploitation of industries and he has been placed in charge of mufassal Technical schools and the School of Arts as *Inspector*, in the capacity of Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.

3. For the present Mr. G. E. Brand is temporarily holding the post of Superintendent of School of Arts during the period of Mr. Chatterton's deputation, and Velayuda Asari who is graded in the Provincial Educational service, is Art Assistant.

Mr. Chatterton considers that the Superintendent should be locally recruited and that the Assistant may continue to be graded in the Provincial service. The Director of Public Instruction considers that the post of Superintendent should continue to be reserved for the Indian Educational service and that the post of Assistant should be removed from the cadre of the Provincial Educational service, and that he should be separately graded on Rs. 200—10—300. There is considerable difficulty in promoting this Assistant suitably in the Provincial service when he is earmarked for a special post. It is submitted that in this connection the Director of Public Instruction's proposals may be accepted.

4. It seems very desirable that the staff should consist of full-time men, and the scale proposed by the Director of Public Instruction at an increase of Rs. 118-3-0 over present cost, but omitting the two carpet maistries on Rs. 40 and Rs. 20 may perhaps be accepted. I would, however, place the pay of the entire establishment on the incremental system, and give the lady teacher Rs. 30 instead of Rs. 25, decreasing the pay of the despatcher from Rs. 30 to Rs. 20—1—25. Night schools may be abolished. It is also desirable to find some method of eliminating the undesirable class of students referred to by Mr. Chatterton who hang on merely for the sake of the scholarships with no intention of adopting art, or art as applied to industries, as a profession. It should also be possible to dispense with apprentices who show no aptitude for their work.

5. Mr. Chatterton's proposals as to the scale of apprentices' stipends may be approved and also his proposed alteration of draft rule 6 (f) as to providing each apprentice with an outfit of tools.

See page 5 of Book file.

H. D. TAYLOR.

6. With regard to Mr. Chatterton's suggestion that the Primary examination should be recognised as a test for admission as apprentices, it is observed that it is proposed to abolish the Primary test altogether. Care will have to be taken to see that the School of Arts does not in any way interfere with or overlap the field of operations of the Victoria Technical Institute.

Since abolished.

H. D. TAYLOR.

H. D. TAYLOR—31-5-05.

I ventured some remarks on this matter when technical instruction was under consideration—*vide* page 11 of the notes in that file.

2. It has cost me the best part of a day to wade through the writings of the past ten years over this matter, warrant and direction for any action we take lies in the Secretary of State's despatch No. 9 of 6th February 1896. I don't find a copy, though it was communicated to this Government, for it is set out to better knowledge in paragraph 7 of the draft (page 12 of the notes attached to G.O., No. 500 of 11th October 1900) than it is in the second paragraph of Mr. Hewett's letter in G.O., No. 695 of 28th November 1901.

3. But before we use the liberty given by the Secretary of State and begin to "reorganize" I must draw attention fully to Mr. Chatterton's view of the situation. The country is stocked with drawing masters; "the training given at the school does not lead up to a desirable career afterwards." The more strictly art students—painting and modelling—find it difficult to obtain employment, and the apprentices in wood and metal-work do not in the majority of cases intend to earn their living as artisans. Accordingly "the commercial development of the art industries of the Presidency should be taken up," to stimulate the demand for such work as those trained in the school can produce.

Now this is just what the Government of India in their letter No. 501 of 20th November 1901 forbids. Taking it that our Madras School of Arts may properly be an industrial school—and necessarily so—, the Government of India rule that commercial enterprises, such as aluminium was, "must not be undertaken" by the Educational Department, that the only pupils to be admitted to industrial schools are those who intend to practise the trade taught there and that pupils are not to be paid to attend.

It seems to me perfectly clear that we cannot permit Mr. Chatterton's purposed development. I do not think that there is any likelihood of the market for Indian Art wares such as the Madras School of Arts might be supposed to create ever being created. Nor do I think that Mr. Chatterton could create it even if he were put on special duty for the purpose—last sentence of paragraph 3 of the Government of India's letter cited.

4. If I am misjudging the question, the literature has been profuse and the Government of India's pronouncements since 1900 have been more varied and doctrinaire than practical—will the office please note further?

So far as I can see we may reorganize the school with reference to the real or potential demands upon it as a drawing school and as an industrial school devoted to the improvement of Indian Art subjects. That will not cover chrome-tanning, leather work, nor weaving; and in the reduced attendance that proper attention to the rules will necessitate, it is perfectly unnecessary I should think that the large and expensive establishment proposed should be sanctioned.

5. If Honourable Colleagues are of my opinion the papers should be remitted to the Director of Public Instruction for reconsideration.

J. T[HOHSON]—20-6-05.

The question raised in these papers is the reorganization of the School of Arts.

The impression which an inspection of the school and a perusal of these papers leaves on my mind is that this institution is a hollow sham and is perfectly useless for any end in regard to Art or Industry. What the supposed object of the institution is I cannot say. What it does and what any institution worked on the same lines must do is to debase Indian art. The reorganization which must be applied to the institution must be to my mind thorough and complete.

2. The idea which underlies the institution seems to be this. There is no demand for Art. If Government takes a lot of boys, keeps them and teaches them Art they will go out and become missionaries and spread the Art they have been taught throughout the land. In consequence a large proportion of the school is paid apprentices who are maintained in the school for years. At last when they go out what is the result? In Mr. Chatterton's words "a very considerable proportion of the recipients of such education never make any use of it afterwards. Few of them follow the trade they have learnt if there was any possibility of making their living otherwise." In my opinion there can be no more utter and complete condemnation of the institution than this fact and it is a well known fact. Mr. Chatterton states the object of the school should be the encouragement of Indian art and art industries. He says "I take this to mean that the work of the school should be confined to the teaching of art pure and applied and that the application should be restricted to the old art industries of the country. To fulfil these conditions it will be necessary to have a

I see no practical use in this Industrial school.	"drawing school in which the boys will
G. S[TOKES].	"be taught drawing, modelling painting
	"and design and an Industrial school in
"which they will be taught to put into concrete form through various media the	
"artistic conceptions which result from their Art training.	

3. Now to my mind the first and most essential result of such teaching must be that the recipient shall be able to make a living by it. I can understand that the boys taught to draw and to design or engrave will acquire a marketable talent. So far as the school may go to supply such a demand it is justifiable and proper. I take it that what we have to set up is a school in which such drawing or painting, modelling, designing and engraving can be taught as will enable the scholar afterwards either directly or as applied to Art and Industries to live by his talent.

4. The idea is, I suppose, that we are to improve the artizans, *i.e.*, that having taught them drawing and so on, they are to apply their knowledge; hence the need for the Industrial section. But is this idea sound? Obviously it is not so, unless the instructed artizan goes to the trade he has been instructed for, which is, we know, not the case. I am of opinion therefore that as an adjunct of the Art section the Industrial section is useless and that it is independently unnecessary and should be largely reduced or done away with.

5. The first difficulty which arises taking the aim and object of the school even as stated by Mr. Chatterton, is what justification is there for having a man on Rs. 1,000 a month at the head of the school. The only possible justification is the idea that this man himself a centre of light will impart some of his radiance to the scholars who will bear the torch of truth through the land. But the scholars are materialistic, incapable of radiance or glow, and seek only a livelihood. I think everyone must acknowledge the hopeless failure of this theory. In my opinion the Superintendent should no longer be a member of the Indian Educational Service. I think Mr. Velayuda Asari would be quite fitted for the charge of the Art school. The Industrial section, so far as it is wanted, would be taught by Instructors under him.

6. Of course this arrangement involves the complete doing away with the paid apprentice system. For the continuance of this system I can see no manner of justification. If we ever want to get any growth of art or artistic feeling, we must not doubt tend it when we find it to exist; but we must not continue to attempt to force it by rupees. While I consider that there would be no objection to the payment of a liberal scale of scholarships in the school to promising boys, I think we must at once abolish the paid apprentice completely. I consider of course that the greater part of the establishment proposed in Mr. Chatterton's letter is useless and unnecessary and should not be sanctioned and that his whole proposals need recasting and reduction.

G. S[TOKES]—29-6-05.

I could wish that my Honourable Colleagues had dealt with this matter in greater detail. They have however not only ignored most of the points which are submitted for orders, but they have also failed to come to any definite conclusion as to general principles. The position seems to be this: Mr. Chatterton has submitted a somewhat costly scheme of reorganization: the Director of Public Instruction has reduced it: the Hon'ble Sir James Thomson wishes to reduce it still further, and the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes wishes to cut the Gordian knot by abolishing altogether the School of Arts as such and retaining only a school for drawing and designing. If I were to allow myself to be drawn into this progressive pessimism, it would only remain for me to urge the abolition of even the drawing and designing classes so that we might dispense with any reorganization whatever. This, however, is not my view of the case. While I recognise that the School of Arts is not at present doing all that we expect of it and while I recognise the truth of Mr. Chatterton's view of the situation which is quoted by the Hon'ble Sir James Thomson, I cannot agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes that the time has come when the Institution ought to be ended rather than mended. On the contrary, it seems to me that now is the time above all others when we ought to persevere patiently in our endeavours. All over India special and renewed efforts are being made to encourage arts and industries. Definite schemes for this purpose are being gradually evolved and certain elementary principles are emerging from the chaos of hap-hazard opinions. It will surely not become us at such a time of general emulation to be the first to give up and despair. If we have failed in the past we must try again, remembering that it is only quite recently that instruction in Art and Industries has attained to any regular development in Europe and that we cannot expect more rapid progress in this country. Even if the right class of students are not forthcoming now they may be at any moment, and we ought to have the means at hand for giving them the instruction they require. A School of Arts, moreover, is a necessary appenage of every civilised Government and the Madras Presidency could not without shame dispense with such an Institution.

2. Now I agree that Mr. Chatterton's scheme is capable of reduction and we shall do well to refer it back to the Director of Public Instruction both for that purpose and for the purpose of obtaining further information, but I do not think that it would be fair to do so without giving him some indication of our views on general principles as

well as on the various definite points which have been submitted for orders. My Honourable Colleagues, however, have not made it clear what their wishes and opinions are. It remains for me therefore to propose the terms of a reference to the Director of Public Instruction, but, before doing so, I must deal with the general opinions advanced by my Honourable Colleagues.

3. The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes proposes to do away with the Industrial section, including Mr. Brand, and to leave the school under the Assistant Superintendent, Velayuda Asari, simply as a Technical school for drawing and designing. I cannot for a moment accept this proposal. As the Hon'ble Sir James Thomson points out, the Industrial section is a necessity in order that pupils may learn the application of the instruction given on the Art side, and the Secretary of State in paragraph 4 of his despatch of 1896 said that the Schools of Art had more important duties to undertake than the teaching of drawing. The Hon'ble Sir James Thomson objects to Mr. Chatterton's proposed development of the school on commercial lines, but he does not suggest the line on which the school should be reorganised. Now I think that my Honourable Colleague has misread the Resolution of the Simla Conference to which he refers.

Resolution No. 14 is as follows:—

"That the practice of these Arts or Art industries should be directed to the improvement of the skill and capacity of the pupil or workmen and thereby to their expansion, and should not be pushed to the point of competing with local industries organized upon a caste or trade basis, or of doing within the school what can equally well be done outside or of usurping the sphere of private enterprise."

Resolution No. 15 is as follows:—

"That samples of the wares produced in Schools of Art may legitimately be kept for sale or for orders, and may profitably be exhibited in public museums, but that it is undesirable to convert the schools into shops, or for Government Educational officers to be responsible for extensive commercial transactions."

Now as I read this, all that we have to avoid are *extensive* commercial transactions, such as the aluminium business eventually became, and from a perusal of all the past literature on the subject I gather that it is necessary to sell the products of the School of Arts and to execute orders for sale in a small way in order to teach the pupils business habits, to stimulate their interest in their work, to ensure the highest skill and finish in their productions and to obviate waste of materials.

4. The main principles which we have to keep in mind are those laid down by the Secretary of State in his despatch of 1896 and by the Simla Conference in their Resolutions. The former says "that inasmuch as Indian Art is art applied to Industrial productions manufactured by the artist himself, the School of Art (or industrial art) and the Technical school are very nearly allied though not identical. Both alike require excellence of workmanship as a condition of efficiency, but the Technical school cultivates intelligence in the interests of utility while the School of Art teaches the workmen how to dignify utility by the addition of beauty in ornament and design." The Simla Conference say "that the true function of Indian Schools of Art is the encouragement of Indian Art and Art Industries." Again, the Secretary of State declares that by "patient insistence on these principles it is possible that Indian Schools of Art may do good service in perpetuating the special qualities of certain Indian handicrafts which are interesting and valuable, etc." It is this which we have to aim at and I think that a modification of Mr. Chatterton's scheme will meet the purpose.

5. Now in referring the matter back to the Director of Public Instruction I would give the following as the opinions of Government:—

(1) That chrome tanning and weaving are to form no part of the curriculum of the school. Chrome-tanning has nothing to do with the School of Arts. This industry forms part of Mr. Chatterton's special duty. It may be convenient that it should be carried on in the premises of the school and that for the present Mr. Brand should superintend it under Mr. Chatterton, but it should be clearly understood that it forms no part of the scheme of the School of Arts. As for weaving Mr. Chatterton points out that carpet-weaving is almost entirely a Muhammadan industry, that a European expert has been engaged at the Anjuman and that the industry should be transferred to that institution. We may agree to this.

(2) The art section should be organised for the purpose of teaching drawing, designing, engraving, modelling, etc., as at present. Some information, however, should be furnished as to how far the classes in these subjects are attended by pupils who are not artisans, who do not work in the industrial section and who study merely for the purpose of passing the technical examinations and obtaining employment as drawingmasters, engravers or artistic designers.

(3) The industrial section should be confined to wood-carving, metal-work, lacquer and painting. Further information should be given as to the number of skilled artisans employed in these sections in addition to the apprentices. The number of apprentices and the scale of stipends should be considered as well as the question as to how far the apprentices and skilled workmen can be employed in executing orders and manufacturing articles for sale without infringing the resolution of the Government of India.

(4) The Victoria Technical Institute might be invited to co-operate with the School of Arts in the manner suggested by Mr. Chatterton and contemplated by the Simla Conference, but some suggestion should be made as to how a compromise can be effected between the extensive commercial transactions which Mr. Chatterton has in view and the execution of orders for sale on a smaller scale, such as the Simla rule would permit and which as I have pointed out above is a necessity for the proper instruction of the pupils.

(5) With regard to Mr. Chatterton's proposals on the subject of educational qualifications we might say that it would be sufficient to require a certificate to the effect that a pupil has read in a school up to the standard of Primary school examination as the examination itself has been abolished.

Submitted; it is to continue, but be held *in situ*.

A. GALLETT.

But the old certificate will be replaced by a "leaving certificate."

H. D. TAYLOR.

(6) We may express general agreement with Mr. Chatterton's suggested modification of the rules so as to permit stoppage from the stipends of the pupils for the purpose of supplying them with tools and books which will be their own property on leaving the school.

(7) Mr. Brand should be continued in his present post until the expiration of Mr. Chatterton's term of special duty when the question of his successor should be further considered. As Mr. Chatterton and the Director of Instruction are in disagreement on this point, this will be the most convenient arrangement, and it will give us time to enquire whether it is possible to get the kind of man we require from England. Personally I agree with Mr. Chatterton's view that it is better to get a local man and I doubt whether the South Kensington expert would serve our purpose. Anyhow, past experience in such matters makes it probable that he would be more trouble than he was worth.

(8) The proposal to remove Velayuda Asari from the Educational service may be approved. He was passed over for promotion last year as being unfit for any duty outside the School of Arts where, however, he is very useful.

(9) The instructors and the staff should be full-time permanent servants, but the scale proposed in the papers should be revised and reduced.

6. Will the Secretary please prepare a reference to the Director of Public Instruction on the above lines and then circulate it again in order that Honourable Members may have the opportunity of making any alterations they desire in respect of those points to which they have omitted to refer?

A[MPTHILL]—13-7-05.

The draft placed below is submitted for approval.

A. GALLETT—17-7-05.

The draft as revised is submitted for approval. In the linked file with Revenue I have noted on the question of the carpet-weaving industry. It is not quite clear whether this industry for which Mr. Chatterton proposed the entertainment of two maistries, and which has been ordered to be transferred to the Anjuman-i-Islam, which receives separate support from Government, is to be retained under "Educational"

direct, or whether it should be regarded as appertaining to the sphere of Mr. Chatterton's special duty under "Revenue." Specific orders on this point are desirable, or the industry is in danger of falling between two stools. I have referred also to the proposals for starting a carpet-weaving school at Ellore—*vide* G.O., No. 45 M., dated 22nd January 1903. This point requires orders.

2. The question of the appointment of Superintendent after Mr. Chatterton's period of special duty expires, or until India's reply to our * letter on technical and industrial education is received, is for further consideration but it is submitted that the consideration of this point may not be left to the end. If it is decided to obtain a man from England, it will take some time to do so, while if a Superintendent be locally recruited we shall have to advertise widely to obtain the services of the most suitable man.

3. Would it not be desirable, if Mr. Chatterton is to continue to occupy the School of Art premises, to call for a plan from the Director of Public Instruction showing exactly what portions of the building will be utilized by Mr. Chatterton in connection with his special duty?

H. D. TAYLOR—17-7-05.

Circulated through Revenue department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted.

F. B. EVANS—18-7-05.

The portion of the Educational Government Order which directly affects the Revenue Department is paragraph 3, as the chrome-leather and weaving departments are, in future, to be under Mr. Chatterton and the Board of Revenue—*vide* paragraph 4 of the Revenue draft linked. It might therefore be well, for the sake of clearness, to add at the end of paragraph 3 of the Educational draft the words "any proposals relating to chrome-leather and weaving other than carpet-weaving should in future be submitted by Mr. Chatterton through the Board of Revenue."

2. I venture also to suggest for consideration whether carpet-weaving should not be allowed to remain a part of the Industrial side of the school, and not placed under Mr. Chatterton and the Board of Revenue.

Carpet-weaving, I believe, has never flourished in the School of Arts, and, I believe, I am correct in saying that new designs are not a feature of the place. It would seem advisable to let the industry—and art—progress at the Anjuman or where the carpet-weaving community are to be found as at Ellore.

J. T[HOMSON].

those forms of industry which depend, for principles of beauty to utilitarian purposes. I suggest, therefore, that that should be retained under the Director of Public Instruction and Mr. Brand, whether the work is carried on at the Anjuman or at the School of Arts.

No doubt a similar claim might be made for the finer forms of hand-loom weaving in cotton, silk, etc. But as to these Mr. Chatterton's efforts will be directed to the manufacturing aspects, such as improvement of looms, warping machines, etc., and may be of use. But in regard to pile carpets, he can't operate in this direction, and he is, on the hypothesis of the draft, not to deal with artistic aspects.

3. For these reasons I would remove the words "and weaving" from line 2 of paragraph 3. It is *not* a fact that, on the principles stated, weaving *can* form no part of the curriculum of the school. The finer forms of hand-loom weaving and still more carpet-weaving might well be included in the industrial side of the school. Instead of the words to be deleted from line 2 of paragraph 3, I would insert in line 3 after "school", the words "and the Government also consider that weaving, other than carpet-weaving, should not in future be carried on there". In line 16, I would propose to add after the words "the Government" the words "consider that carpet-weaving should remain within the control of the Superintendent of the School of Arts and of the Director of Public Instruction". In paragraph 5, line 3, after "decorative industries," I would propose to insert "carpet-weaving".

J. T[THOMSON].

A. G. CARDEW—19-7-05.

I think the following points should be referred to and brought out in the draft. I think first the special attention of the Director of Public Instruction should be drawn to the system of paid apprentices. A system of scholarships to deserving boys who shew some aptitude I can understand, but that is not the paid apprentice system. The Director of Public Instruction should, I think, be required to set out clearly the reasons which justify this system and its continuance.

2. I think he should also explain why the school should be under the superintendence of a Member of the Educational Service or of such a highly-paid officer.

I do not think he can. His highly-paid officer would probably be given other employment in Educational and a 500-rupee wallah assigned to the school.

J. T[THOMSON].

I see no use in making work of the sort. Mr. Chatterton has indicated clearly enough how the case stands—paragraphs 1 and 2 of his No. 1627 of 16th January, 1904.

J. T[THOMSON].

3. I would also like to have information as to the number of pupils who have left the school, say, within the last two or three years who are following the art industry in which they were instructed. Also whether any alumnus of the school has ever attained to any degree of celebrity. Whether the school has produced any men of the type of Ravi Varma for example.

G. S[TOKES]—24-7-05.

I find it necessary to say a word or two with reference to His Excellency's observations at the commencement of his note of 13th instant.

2. My understanding of our scheme of division of work is that where general principles or a policy is involved it is the duty of a Member to consult his Colleagues so that the policy may be Government's and not the individual's, but that elaboration and detail in orders are for the Member in charge. I have guided, or endeavoured to guide myself accordingly, advising broadly where the matter was outside my direct charge, but in detail over such a matter as the Irrigation Bill, where responsibility is joint and several.

3. In this particular matter I considered it necessary and proper in my note of 20th June to set forth my general view of the situation, desiring to know if it coincided or not with that of my Hon'ble Colleagues. I pointed out our orders from the Secretary of State and from the Government of India—rather their views—on schools of art and how the reorganization proposed to us was in conflict with those views, and that it would be necessary for us (in my opinion) to remit the matter for reconsideration.

4. His Excellency blames me for not doing what was not within my purpose in putting the matter in circulation, ignoring points submitted for orders, and failing to come to any definite conclusion as to general principles; and has proceeded to do the work himself, the implication being that I have neglected it. I submit with all respect that my note was concerned with and covered the gist of the matter before me, that the matters it concerned itself with were all the principles involved, and that His Excellency has taken up the detail which naturally followed thereon and which it was my business to elaborate.

5. It is the case that His Excellency and I are in accord over the matter in essence and in detail. But it would seem that we must come to some understanding of what detail is: our division of labour in Government is to be maintained. I must profess that the minutiae of what I am directly responsible for weighs very heavily on me and I have no desire to pass beyond. And there is this further and very serious fact that if each of us is to concern himself with the details of all work, work cannot be done. That is to say we can never hope to agree on detail; and for comfort in working and for the turning out of work we must be prepared to concede the personal equation that in most men beyond the essence of things that a continuing Government must strive to hold by.

J. T[THOMSON]—25-7-05.

I regret that my Hon'ble Colleague should think that I had interfered in his sphere of work, but I did not understand from his note of the 20th June that he had any intention of elaborating detailed instructions to the Director of Public Instruction when remitting the papers to him for further consideration, and the case seemed to me to be one in which we could only indicate the general principles which we desired to be observed by giving detailed instructions on the particular points raised.

2. I have no fault to find with the principles of division of labour in Council which my Honourable Colleague propounds, but I conceive it to be the duty of the Governor to apply the touch of finality whenever he is able to do so with the advantage of having his Colleague's opinions before him.

3. Draft approved.

A[MPHILL]—27-7-05.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes has not approved the draft, but has indicated certain amendments which he suggested should be made. The draft has been approved by Honourable Member and His Excellency. Perhaps Hon'ble Mr. Stokes should see it again before it issues.

H. D. TAYLOR—28-7-05.

Yes.

J. T[THOMSON]—29-7-05.

In regard to the first point mentioned in my note I have altered the draft to bring out the first point on which I desire to have the Director of Public Instruction's remarks. If my Hon'ble Colleague Sir J. Thomson accepts the position that a highly-paid member of the Educational service is not wanted for the headship of the school and that Mr. Chatterton has indicated clearly enough how the case stands as to the future development of the pupils of the school in regard to art work, I do not desire to press for the notice of either point in the draft.

2. I do not desire to enter on a debate as to the position laid down in Sir James Thomson's note of 25th July 1905, but to prevent any misunderstanding I must point out that the principle therein laid down is not the constitutional principle of the Madras Government or that of the rules of business, under which it is not only the principles underlying an order which are settled by the Members of Government but the terms of the order itself.

3. I have passed the draft.

G. S[TOKES]—29-7-05.

Please see the correction on page 3 of the draft for acceptance.

H. D. TAYLOR—31-7-05.

I have replaced the order as regards apprentices and kept in my Honourable Colleague's addition. I do not know what difference there is or can be between apprentices and deserving pupils, and stipends to the former and scholarships to the latter, but there may be a difference. Scholarships are given under the present rules in technical, industrial and art classes: apprentices, I presume, are those who take up a specific calling such as silver work. The matter requires clearing up.

2. The Superintendship, School of Arts, is a post in the Indian Educational service.

It will remain for Government to say at any particular time what money shall be spent on any one put in charge of it.

What the value of the future products, if any, of the school may be is in the womb of the future.

3. I have not sought to undermine the constitution of the Madras Government nor to alter its rules for the conduct of business. I recognise the responsibility of each Member of Government for the orders of Government, and the power and right of each to interfere in whatever portion of the total business it pleases the President to assign to each. But I entertain and practise ideas regarding the exercise of that power and right which seem to me to be a necessity of the case in disposing of business, and I accept the responsibility for what I cannot oversee because that is part of the case and because a Member is entitled to confidence. And I expect such treatment as I accord.

J. T[^{HOMSON}]-1-8-05.

Issue.

2. Office will please note on the point "A" above.

H. D. TAYLOR-2-8-05.

The Secretary has ordered in a separate file a reference to the Director of Public Instruction on the point at A, and does not apparently require a separate note.

P. T. THARYAN-2-8-05.

A. GALLETTI.-2-8-05.

No.

H. D. TAYLOR-2-8-05.

[G.O., No. 524, Educational, dated 3rd August 1905.]

Educational (190⁵) Department.

16
CURRENT No. 386

From

[Name] The Hon'ble Mr. A.G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S.,

[Designation] Director of Public Instruction,

[Station] Madras



*Press
Printed & signed
proof in duplicate
29/3/05*

Ref No. Cur No. 372 of 05

Date 2nd March 190⁵

Received 4-3-1905

Enclosures Statements. 3 x 1 copy of letter

Registered 6-3-1905

SUBJECT.

Submitting proposals for the reorganization of the School of Arts, Madras.

BACK PAPERS.

10471-2-8-04

200 letters no 524/26-200 to 184-5/04, etc.

FURTHER PAPERS.

116/3

(ii) While agreeing with Mr. Chatterton in thinking that the Art Department should be placed in immediate charge of a person holding the rank and qualifications of the present Assistant Superintendent (M.R. Ry M. Velayuda Asari) it appears to me that the opportunity may be taken of making the appointment a separate one from the Provincial Service and of fixing the pay at Rs 200-10-300 as it is not intended that

Page 5 of 80
10371d14b-246

READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____, dated _____, 190

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 386, From the O.P.J., No. 372, dated 2 - 3 - 1905

ORDER

P. S.

No. 524 E, dated 3rd Aug 1905

The papers will be remitted to the D.P.I. for reconsideration.

2. The Government consider that Mr. Chatterton's proposals are too wide in ~~their~~ *character* scope. They wish the scope of the school to be confined to the teach-

ing not only without any concomitant
of commercial developments on an ambi-
tious scale ~~but also~~ within limits
narrower than those of the ordinary
technical school of (1) Design and (2)
Decoration, or, in other words, pure
design and design applied to such indus-
tries as those of the artist in metals,
the lacquer-worker and the wood-carver.

They wish to be guided by the principles

226
3/8/5

4 18/138
laid down in the Secretary of State's
Despatch on the subject of Schools of
Art No. 9 Pub. (Ed.), dated 6th Feb-
ruary 1896, and the Resolutions of the
Simla Conference. The function of the
School should be the encouragement of
Indian Art and Art Industries from
aesthetic and not from utilitarian
motives.

3. On these principles chrome tan-
ning and weaving ~~can~~ ^{should} form no part of
the curriculum of the school. It may
be convenient that the chrome tanning
and weaving departments should be
carried on on the school premises and
that for the present Mr. Brand should
superintend ~~(it)~~ under Mr. Chatterton.
But it should be clearly understood
that ~~(it)~~ ^{these Dept's} form no part of the school ^{of Arts}
~~proper~~, but that ~~(it)~~ ^{they} belongs to the
sphere of operations for which Mr.
Chatterton has been placed on special
duty. Carpet weaving may, as suggested
by Mr. Chatterton, be transferred to
the Anjuman, but the Government will
^{prepared} be open to consider suggestions for the
establishment of other carpet weaving
schools such as that proposed for Ellore,
the consideration of which was deferred
under G.O. No. 45 M., dated 22nd January
1903.

4. The ~~Art~~ Department, or depart-
ment of pure design, should be organised
for the purpose of teaching drawing,
designing

The number of apprentices & the scale of stipends should also come under review but,

The D.D.I. sh^d consider what justification there is for the system of paid apprentices and sh^d report whether it can be done away with, a system of scholarships to drawing pupils being substituted. He sh^d also consider U

as are worthy specimens of Indian Art

5 19 148
3. designing, engraving and modelling as at present. ~~Some~~ Information should be furnished as to how far the classes in these subjects are attended by pupils who are not artizans, who do not work in the Industrial section and who study merely for the purpose of passing the technical examinations and obtaining employment as Drawing Masters, Engravers or Artistic Designers.

5. The Industrial Department, or Department of Applied Design, should be confined to the decorative industries, wood-carving, metal work, lacquer^{work} and painting. Information should be given as to the number of skilled workmen employed in each section of this department in addition to the apprentices. The number of apprentices and the scale of stipends should be considered as well as the question how far the skilled workmen and the ^{pupils in this dept.} apprentices can be employed in executing orders and manufacturing articles without infringing the principle that "the practice of Art Industries should not be pushed to the point of competing with local industries organized upon a caste or trade basis, or of doing within the school what can equally well be done outside or of usurping the sphere of private enterprise (Simla Conference Resolution No. 14). It is no doubt ^{proper} necessary to sell ~~such~~ products of the Industrial Department of the School of Arts and to execute

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execute orders in a small way in order to teach the pupils business habits, to stimulate their interest in their work, to ensure the highest skill and finish in their production and to obviate waste of materials. But to employ skilled workmen to make articles for sale and ^{to} experiment in manufacture on a large scale whether in competition with ^{existing} private enterprise or with a view to creating a ^{new} market would be to infringe the general principles stated above. The Victoria Technical Institute may be invited to cooperate with the School of Arts in the manner suggested by Mr. Chatterton; but ~~some compromise should be proposed between~~ the extensive commercial transactions which Mr. Chatterton appears to have in view ^{and the} ~~and the~~ execution of orders ~~on a smaller scale.~~

6. The staff. The proposals will have to be modified with reference to the principles above stated. Mr. Chatterton omits instructors in the subjects of a general education and apparently suggests the immediate abolition of the classes for general education. The Government are prepared to accept the suggestion. They consider that, if it is adopted, the qualification for admission should be possession of the Primary Examination Certificate.

Mr. Brand should be continued in his present post until the expiration of Mr. Chatterton's period of special duty

cannot be sustained
must be subordinated to
its purpose as above set
forth.

G.

of who may succeed
him should come up
for consideration

The admission &
stipendiary of apprentices
should proceed with
reference to their likelihood
of their carrying into adult
life & work the training
which the school will give
them; unless so conducted
the purpose of the school
is lost and the public
funds are wasted.

To the D.P.D. with papers. D.P.D.

Rev. Secy. D.P.D. 22/8/5

22/8/5

5.

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duty, prior to which 15 questions

The Government are prepared to
approve the proposal to remove M.R.Ry.
Velayuda Asari from the Educational
Service and to create a new appointment
for him on Rs. 200-10-300. The staff of the
school should consist of full-time and permanent Govt.
servants, but the scale proposed will
require revision and reduction.

7. The Government are also prepared to
approve Mr. Chatterton's proposal to
modify article 6 paragraph 4 of the rules of the
School.

17/7/05

17.7.05

25-7-05

27-7-05

17/7/05

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