Educational (1896) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 387

Dated 9th May 1895

[Despatch Abstract.]

ANJUMAN-I-MUFID-I-ALI-ISLAM

Withdrawing the special concessions accorded to the -- ,as recommended by the Director of Public Instruction,and directing the reduction of the number of industrial teachers and the utilization of the consequent savings upon stipends.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

[G. 11]
8,506—8-8-95.

ORDINARY, MS.

Educl. DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 9-5-96.
No. 387.

INDEXED.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Withdrawing the special concessions accorded to the Anjumani-Mufidi-Ali-Islam in G. O. of 14 April 88, No. 208 and directing the adoption of the suggestion of the D. P. I. to reduce the number of industrial teachers and to expend the consequent savings upon stipends.

BACK PAPER, No. OF 189 .

FURTHER PAPER, No. 1051 (Hony Secy, Anjuman) OF 1895.

1755
12-9-95

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
189 , No. , MISCELLANEOUS.

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
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No. 14290.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, dated 23rd December 1893.

Anjumani-Mufidi-Ali-Islam.

Read the following papers :—

From the Acting Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 6th April 1893, No. 269 :—

With reference to your Proceedings, No. 16805, dated 17th December 1892, I have the honor to state that Mr. Lewis arranged to examine the work of the Adayar Orphanage and the Madras Industrial School, and I undertook to examine that of the Anjuman. The following is a brief statement of my inspection.

2. I went to the Anjuman on Wednesday, 1st ultimo, and set work to the candidates in each department, but finding that I could not be present there for three or four days till the conclusion of the examination, I instructed the candidates to appear at the School of Arts instead. All the work was done here with the exception of Carpet-weaving, for which there was no accommodation at the time as our looms were under repairs. On Saturday, the 11th ultimo, I again visited the Anjuman to examine the work of the Carpet-weaving department and to inspect the tools and apparatus generally.

3. The enclosed lists give the names of the candidates who appeared from each department and the result of their examination. On the whole, I think these Muhammadan boys showed great intelligence and quickness in their work; but they did not appear to have been trained to work systematically and accurately. I shall allude to these particulars under each of the following heads.

4. *Carpentry Department.*—The work set for the First Standard test was to make an ordinary mortise and tenon joint, and to cut up and plane dealwood boards for a small box, both to given dimensions. Twenty-one candidates appeared for this test and 10 passed. For the Second Standard test candidates were required to make a plain picture frame to given dimensions. Fourteen boys appeared and 8 passed. So far, the work was not unsatisfactory; but in the Third Standard examination, for which a simple box with hidden dove-tail joints was given, 9 candidates appeared and only 2 were successful. The time allowed for each test was more than sufficient. One of the chief defects in the work of all the candidates was, inaccuracy of measurements. This is the result of bad habits, which students are allowed to drift into unchecked by the teachers. Of these bad habits, the most common is that of using the chisel too freely and neglecting the use of the saw. I have seen a Madras carpenter actually spend more than five minutes in trying to cut by degrees about two inches off a piece of wood rather than take the trouble of sawing it through with a few strokes of his saw. The fact is that most of the Native carpenters employed as teachers in different schools are men who have been accustomed to work at home seated on the floor and not on benches. The English saw, which is the only kind procurable in the Madras market, is not suited to their requirements, as in using it a vice or stop is necessary to keep the wood in position; while in the case of the old native saw which is largely used throughout the north of India, the teeth are cut inwards,—that is towards the handle,—and as the incision is made by drawing the instrument forwards, the feet can be readily used as a sort of vice. For want of such a tool, the carpenter who works seated on the floor is forced to employ his chisel for all small work. The habit is a bad one, and in properly regulated Carpentry classes ought to be checked. At the Anjuman I

noticed that all the benches were about 3 inches too high even for the biggest boys there. Thirty inches is the ordinary height, and for boys under 5 feet, the benches should not be higher than 27 inches. The defect may be easily remedied, without destroying the legs of the benches, by sinking them a few inches below the level of the floor. I also noticed that most of the benches, if not all, were without any sort of screw or bench vice; there should be at least one vice to each bench.

5. *Carpet-weaving Department.*—The work in this section was quite satisfactory, but it cannot be compared with that of the Carpentry class, as carpet-weaving is not a very difficult art and does not need even half the amount of practice necessary for a carpenter's trade. The Anjuman boys are pretty well trained in the mechanical part of the work, but in the arrangement of colours and in producing good original designs, they have much to learn. Seven candidates appeared for examination,—2 according to Standard I., 2 according to Standard II., and 3 according to Standard III.,—all passed. Four candidates, whose names appear in the list, were absent from the examination. With regard to the accommodation, I think much can be done to improve the rooms now used by placing sky-lights in the roof and a couple of windows opposite to the doors for more ventilation.

6. *Embroidery Department.*—Four candidates were examined according to Standard III., and one according to Standard II.,—all 5 passed; two candidates in Standard III. did good work. Of the 10 candidates examined according to Standard I., 6 passed. The work they did was not strictly in accordance with that prescribed in the Grant-in-Aid Code; by some oversight, the First Standard boys commenced their work with gold thread and silk of different colours, whereas they are merely required to use one colour; in giving the marks, however, this was taken into consideration; I was also careful in watching the manner in which they did their work. I think, if the boys in this department were to be taught to make coloured designs for embroidery on paper, the style of their work would be considerably improved.

7. *Tambour Department.*—This is really a section of the Embroidery class, but the boys engaged in this kind of work do not do silk embroidery. No standards are prescribed in the Grant-in-Aid Code for Tambour work. The candidates who appeared were divided into two sections, which, for convenience, have been classed as First and Second standards. Seven boys appeared and five of them passed.

8. *Drawing Class.*—In the list of names sent to me it was not clearly stated according to what standard in Drawing the candidates were to be examined; from the heading I understood that they had just been promoted to the Lower Secondary class and I accordingly set them a Fourth Standard test, but finding that they were unfit for it, I gave them easier work to do; still the results were unsatisfactory. Every one of the candidates started in a mechanical manner by taking measurements and drawing a number of vertical and horizontal straight lines within which, apparently after much trouble and an unnecessary use of the India rubber, they attempted to put in the curved lines which were neither correct, neat, nor symmetrical. These boys have evidently been badly taught; I never had to examine a worse set of drawings; there was not one really good drawing amongst them. Fourteen candidates appeared and seven passed. It would be very good practice for these students to work out their drawings on a large scale on the black-board. They should also be taught to draw without taking any measurements. The best method of teaching young students to draw well is for the teacher to draw out each diagram before the class from beginning to end, with explanations as he proceeds. He should then rub out his work, till the students to work as he did, and carefully watch for the most common errors which should be illustrated on the black-board. Individual instruction is neither desirable nor satisfactory in Elementary classes.

9. In conclusion, I wish to say a few words with regard to the carpentry shed. The students who work on the benches in the front row are very much exposed to the heat and glare, and those behind are comparatively in the dark. Both these defects might very easily be remedied by extending the roof or adding a shade in front and by placing sky-lights in the roof as has been done at the School of Arts.

CARPENTRY DEPARTMENT.

Names.	Whether passed with Merit, or Ordinary, or failed.
Standard I.	
1. Meer Muhammad Ali	Merit.
2. Mir Haidar Hussain	
3. Muhammad Tabir Hussain	
4. Zahed Hussain	
5. Syed Karim	Ordinary.
6. Qadir Mohuddin	
7. Mir Jafar Hussain	
8. Syed Mahmud	
9. Muhammad Abdul Wahab	
10. Gafur Khan	
11. Ashauf Hussain	
12. Muhammad Abdul Ali	Fail.
13. Ghulam Mahmud	
14. G. Haidar Ali	
15. Syed Abdur Rahim	
16. Syed A. Hussain	
17. Syed Ahmad	
18. Mustafa Hussain	
19. Syed Hussain	
20. Shek Haidar	
21. Syed Umar	
Standard II.	
1. Syed Bahadur Ali	Merit.
2. Syed Allauddin	
3. Muhammad Hussain	
4. Gafar Beig	Ordinary.
5. Abdul Majid Khan	
6. Muhammad Jafar	
7. Ahbas Ali	
8. Mir Sufder Hussain II	
9. Mir Ahbas Hussain	
10. Syed Rozi	Fail.
11. Syed Dervish	
12. Mir Sufder Hussain I	
13. Hasim Sharif	
14. Azizuddin	
Standard III.	
1. Muhammad Roza	Ordinary.
2. Mir Hussain Ali	
3. Mir Fazl Hussain	
4. Syed Rasul	Fail.
5. Haider Hussain	
6. Mir Bakir Hussain	
7. Gulam Dastagir	
8. Allah Baksh	
9. Asgar Ali	

CARPET-WEAVING DEPARTMENT.

Standard I.	
1. Rahman Beig	Merit.
2. Gulam Ghouse I	
3. Abdul Karim	Ordinary.
Standard II.	
1. Sheik Ismail	Merit.
2. Syed Muhammad Hussain	
Standard III.	
1. Muhammad Dawud	Merit.
2. Enayath Hussain	Ordinary.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.

Names.	Whether passed with Merit, or Ordinary, or failed.
Standard III.	
1. Ali Husain	Passed Merit.
2. Sheik Hussain	Passed Merit.
3. Abdur Gafor	,, Ordinary.
4. Quadar Muhaddin	,, Ordinary.
Standard II.	
1. Saiyid Muhamud	Passed Ordinary.
Standard I.	
1. Abdur Rahim	Passed Merit.
2. Zahuriddin	,, Ordinary.
3. Sheik Enayathullah	,, Ordinary.
4. Saiyid Ibrahim	,, Ordinary.
5. Muhammad Ansur	,, Ordinary.
6. Mir Husain	,, Ordinary.
7. Aihasanuddin	Failed.
8. Muhammad Ali	Failed.
9. Quadir Husain	Failed.
10. Nisar Hussain	Failed.

DRAWING CLASS.

Standard III.	
1. Turab Husain	Pass Ordinary.
2. Syed Abdus Subhan	Pass Ordinary.
3. Fattah Hussain	Pass Ordinary.
4. Abdul Majid Khan	Pass Ordinary.
5. Muhammad Roza	Pass Ordinary.
6. Qadar Basha	Pass Ordinary.
7. Muhammad Abdullah	Pass Ordinary.
8. Muhammad Hussain	Fail.
9. Gafar Beig	Fail.
10. Allauddin	Fail.
11. Enayath Hussain	Fail.
12. Muhammad Ziayuddin	Fail.
13. Hussain Ali	Fail.
14. Gulam Rasul	Fail.

MADRAS,
6th April 1893.

(Signed) E. HOLDER,
Acting Superintendent.

From the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 22nd April 1893, No. 3125.

I have the honor to submit the Tabular Inspection Report on the Anjuman examined by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Schools on the 20th December last.

2. The report was submitted to me on the 8th February, but I held it over expecting that Mr. Holder's report on industrial subjects would have been referred to me or forwarded through me, and both could then have been submitted to you together.

3. I inspected the Anjuman myself on the 11th and 13th February, and also this morning.

4. At my visit on the 11th February the Drawing class of 19 boys was at work when I arrived at 8 A.M., and they had been half an hour so engaged under the Drawing master.

Five of the boys had not pencils, but they were pretending to be drawing, holding their finger and thumb, or a bit of slate pencil, in such a way that I might think they had pencils. Also three had books that were full.

The Drawing class was seated at five desks all crowded together, though there was a spare desk beside them. I asked if it was not used and was told it would be too much trouble to bring a bench from another class for it and to take it back again.

5. The writing desks are about 7 feet long, but the benches are not made to match, none of them being more than 5 feet long, and therefore the boys were crowded together. Three of the writing desks had lost part of a leg and were unsteady.

When I visited the institution this morning the same short benches were in use with the desks.

6. At my visit on the 11th February there were only 101 pupils present, distributed as follows :—

	Pupils.	Teachers and paid workmen.
Drawing	19	1
Varnishing	11	1
Carpentry	34	9
Tambour work	11	1
Embroidery	16	1
Rug-making	10	3
	101	16

7. At my visit this morning the numbers were virtually the same, only differing by one or two, more or less.

Those engaged in "varnishing" were at all my visits little boys, occupied in rubbing unfinished furniture with sand paper, and a highly-paid Hindu varnisher was superintending.

In "Carpentry," of the 9 paid teachers and employés, only 3 are Muhammadans, and in addition there were two Hindu sawyers.

Of the 10 at rug-making, 6 were beginners, merely capable of picking wool and breaking up old threads,—their present employment.

Out of 178 on the rolls, the average attendance during the last six months has been just over 100.

8. I now turn to the Sub-Assistant Inspector's report —

(*a*) *Financial Statistics.*—The figures in this table are the same as given in my special report dated 13th June last, printed with your Proceedings of the 13th December, both being for year ending 31st March 1892. I would refer you to paragraphs 4 and 5 of my letter of 13th June, the recommendations in which were endorsed by you and communicated to the Anjuman Committee. You also directed in your Proceedings of the 13th December that the Inspecting Schoolmaster should be relieved at the earliest possible date, as you could not allow him to continue to hold the appointment of "Superintendent" for which he was drawing Rs. 25 a month as carriage allowance.

This order has not been carried out, but the Inspecting Schoolmaster's designation has been changed to "Assistant Secretary." I find that in November he attended 16 days, in December he attended 19, in January no diary was kept, in February 13, in March 16, and in April 8 days up to the 18th instant,—for 1 hour, and sometimes 1½ hours, between 7 and 9 A.M., and the entry under the head of "work" is "attended the Anjuman's business."

If the Anjuman committee can spend its money this way, the Government grant should be reduced.

(*b*) *The Teaching Staff.*—I concur with the Sub-Assistant Inspector's opinion that Ahmed Hussain Sahib is too sickly to be a teacher and that he and Saiyid Ahmed have no idea of discipline.

(*c*) *Attendance.*—No less than 120 pupils were in the Infant standard and the fluctuation in the strength and irregularity in the attendance were very great; there were 127 withdrawals; of these 65 were for long absence, and 26 for irregularity.

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(*e*) *Occupation, &c.*—Inferior "servants" contributed about 25 per cent., traders 29, and "artisans," and "coolies" only about 17 each.

(*h*) *Public Examinations.*—At the Primary School Examination in 1891–92, 8 passed out of 9 sent up, which was very good. Those for 1892–93 have not been communicated to me yet by the Chairman.

(*j*) *Inspection Results.*—At the Sub-Assistant's examination the results were generally fair, except those of the Fourth Standard class which were middling, and the Second and the First classes were "very fair" and good.

(*k*) *Drill and Gymnastics*—are not taught. The Manager says there is "not time." I recommend that the portion of the compound to the right as one enters should be levelled, and some gymnastic apparatus erected and that drill be taught.

(*l*) *Dress, &c., of Pupils.*—The clothing of many of the boys was dirty and their persons were not clean, many of them smelling very badly. Several boys, too, had itch on their hands. Some at embroidery work were so bad (one actually bleeding), that no one, I think, would like to have the work that had been touched by such boys. I also noticed boys with sore heads.

Latrine, &c.—There is a latrine, but the place used as a urinal is a tumble-down out-house. This practice should be discontinued and a separate urinal erected at a small cost.

9. *General Remarks and Recommendations.*—There has been no improvement since my visits in May and June of last year, nor have any of the recommendations in my special report of the 13th June been carried out. I accordingly repeat them here:—

"From the figures in the financial statement it will be seen that on what is in reality only an elementary Industrial school, the Government grant amounted to over Rs. 2,417, or more than Rs. 200 a month.

"In addition to the unnecessary expenditure I have pointed out, I consider that the institution spends too much money, as well as the time of the carpentry instructors in making highly-finished articles of furniture, and it would be much better if the Anjuman limited its work in this department to ordinary carpentry and the instruction of boys in that trade so as to fit them to become workmen in cabinet-makers' and similar workshops; in the Anjuman none of the pupils are doing the advanced work, but highly-finished articles are made to order by the Hindu carpenters, whose time is thus taken from their proper business of instructing the boys. The giving up of the making of such furniture would cause a great saving in the staff and in the outlay on materials, advertisements, &c., and would set free the space now used as show-rooms, and would enable the instructors to give their whole time to teaching.

"As regards the management of the institution, I recommend that it be placed under a committee of five consisting of the Superintendent of the School of Arts, the Headmaster of the Madrasa, the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Schools, and two others to be nominated by the Anjuman Association."

Read endorsement of the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, No. 5300, dated 6th July 1893, returning the report of the Acting Superintendent, School of Arts.

Read endorsement of the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, No. 8177, dated 3rd November 1893, submitting certain marks statements and pass lists, and particulars regarding the staff employed in the Anjuman.

Introduction.—The reports received from the Inspector, and the Superintendent, School of Arts, were incomplete, in that they contained no particulars regarding the staff of industrial instructors, the results of the public and standard examinations held during the year, and the financial condition of the institution. Some of these particulars have been furnished only on the 9th November. The Acting Director trusts that full information connected with the administration of this important institution will be incorporated in the future reports.

2. *Staff—Literary branch.*—The staff underwent but a slight change. The Second Assistant, Saiyed Ahmed, an old unpassed teacher, was replaced in August last by Gulam Qadir Sahib, a trained teacher of the primary grade. The First Assistant is reported to be physically unfit for his work and to be lacking managing power also. He should be replaced by an energetic and qualified teacher.

Industrial branch.—Two Muhammadan instructors in carpentry, who have passed the Elementary Technical Examination in that industry, have been newly appointed; the services of the native maistry of the Varnish department were dispensed with in August last for neglect of duty, and a Muhammadan maistry has since been appointed. An unqualified Muhammadan has been engaged as instructor in the newly-formed Blacksmiths' class. All the instructors in the recognized industries, viz., carpentry, carpet-weaving and embroidery, have passed either the Elementary Technical Examination or the technical portion of the late Middle School Examination. They should be encouraged to appear for the Intermediate Technical Examination in the respective industries and to qualify for technical Teachers' certificates under Section VIII. of the Madras Educational Rules, so that they may be in a position to give instruction up to the Elementary Technical standard. It is satisfactory to note that the number of Hindu instructors in the institution has been reduced to two.

3. *Strength.*—At the Sub-Assistant Inspector's inspection the strength of the general education classes stood at 210, as against 134 at the previous inspection. The increase almost wholly appertained to the Infant Class, the strength of which appears, from the absence of 47 boys on the date of inspection, to have been more or less nominal. The serious fluctuations in attendance indicate, as pointed out by the Sub-Assistant, want of care and judgment in the admission of pupils. The strength of the industrial classes has not been reported by Mr. Holder, but from Dr. Bradshaw's report it appears that there were altogether 178 pupils on the rolls of the industrial branch, of whom 101 only were present at his first visit.

4. *Equipment.*—The supply of tools and furniture does not seem to have been sufficient. The attention of the Superintendent will be drawn to Mr. Holder's remarks in paragraph 4 of his report; all the benches in the Carpentry Class should be fitted each with a screw or vice. Mr. Holder's suggestion that the benches in this class should be lowered down is also commended for adoption. The Drawing Class should be supplied with another bench, and the defects noticed by the Inspector in paragraph 5 of his report should be carefully attended to. Drawing being the foundation of technical education, the importance of the subject, especially in a Technical school, cannot be overestimated. Every pupil in the industrial section should receive instruction in Drawing. The Acting Director would be glad to see the subject taught as an optional subject, in future, from the Third literary standard upwards, so that pupils may have made some progress in it even before they enter on an industrial course. The rooms occupied by the carpet-weaving classes are reported to have been badly lighted. A few sky-lights and windows should be opened, as suggested by Mr. Holder. His remarks regarding improvements to the carpentry shed demand early attention.

5. *Examinations.*—The results of the Sub-Assistant Inspector's and the Primary Examination Board's examination in the literary standards were fairly satisfactory. From the summary in the margin it will be seen that the results of the Elementary Technical Examinations in Carpentry and Embroidery were very

	Pre-sented.	Passed. 1st class.	Passed. 2nd class.
Carpentry	11	6	3
Carpet-weaving ...	5	1	2
Embroidery	3	1	2

good, and those in Carpet-weaving fair. The results of Mr. Holder's examination are noted below :—

Subject.	Number of pupils presented under the first three standards.	Number passed.		
		Merit.	Ordinary.	Total.
Carpentry	44	5	15	20
Carpet-weaving	7	4	3	7
Embroidery	15	3	8	11
Tambour work	7*	...	...	5
Drawing	14†	...	7	7

* No definite standard laid down. † Tested according to the Third standard.

In Carpentry and Drawing the results were very disappointing. The poor success in the former industry is attributed by Mr. Holder to bad habits and to the inability of the boys to take correct dimensions of a given work, due no doubt to the poor attainments of pupils in Drawing. It is hoped that the new Superintendent will remedy these drawbacks. The attention of the Drawing master, whose work has again been reported on unfavourably, should be drawn to the various suggestions contained in para. 8 of Mr. Holder's report. He ought not to have allowed a number of his pupils to work without a pencil. It is not stated whether the Drawing Class has been provided with the requisite free-hand diagrams and models, the absence of which was brought to the Committee's notice by Mr. Havell in 1892. The pupils acquitted themselves fairly well in the other subjects.

6. *Finance.*—No useful information has been furnished under this head. The receipts and charges of the several industrial classes are not given. From the annual returns for 1892–93, it is observed that the total cost of the institution during that year aggregated Rs. 14,925, of which Rs. 1,876 were met from Provincial Funds, Rs. 3,825 from subscriptions, and Rs. 9,224 from endowments and other sources. In future reports, information regarding the transaction of each industry, made out as approximately as possible, should be obtained and embodied.

7. *General.*—Since the submission of the Inspector's report, the Managing Committee has been strengthened by the appointment of Mr. Holder, the Acting Superintendent of the School of Arts, and Hafiz Muhammad Luthfulla Sahib, the Persian Munshi of the Presidency College. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Schools will now be required to serve on the Committee. The Inspecting Schoolmaster of Muhammadan Schools has severed his connection with the institution, and Mr. George Alexander Cumine, who has long served as Foreman in the Gun Carriage Factory and as a Way Inspector under the South Indian Railway Company, has been appointed Superintendent. The special grants sanctioned in G.O., No. 206, Educational, dated 14th April 1888, were allowed to the institution for 1892–93, with reference to G.O., No. 207, Educational, dated 27th March 1893, and the full salary grants allowable under the code have been sanctioned for the Superintendent and all the members of the staff. As the further continuance of the special concessions is contingent on the satisfactory condition of the institution, the Inspector is requested to submit, early next year, a special and exhaustive report on its working during the current year. The Acting Director observes that the varnishing and turning classes serve no good purpose and considers that they might be closed. The introduction of the blacksmith industry in the present financial condition of the institution is to be regretted. Instruction in the existing industries should be made thoroughly efficient before new industries are added to the curriculum. A full-time Drawing master should be appointed in the place of Muhammed Idris Sahib, who devotes only an hour a day at present to the subject. The Superintendent, School of Arts, will be requested to state whether the number of Carpentry and Carpet-weaving instructors in the Anjuman can be reduced with a view to allow the pupils more practice in the trade. No information is available as to how the students, who had left the institution since the previous inspection, have been employed. A record of this kind must be kept, in future, as this is the only means to judge how far the institution has

succeeded in its object, viz., fitting the youth for employment in life. On the whole, the condition of the institution still seems susceptible of much improvement, and the Acting Director feels sanguine that, under the efficient supervision which it has now secured, the Anjuman will rise to the needs of the Muhammadan community.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) A. MONRO,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

To the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle.
,, other Inspectors of Schools.
To the Assistant Inspector of Schools.
,, Superintendent.
,, Secretary, Anjumani-Mufidi-Ali-Islam, Madras,
with a spare copy.
To Managers of Industrial Schools.

(True Copy.)

Ag. First Asst. to the Director of Public Instruction.

1893.

DECEMBER.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

MADRAS.

To

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS,
CENTRAL CIRCLE,
AND OTHERS.

Dated December, 23rd.

Despatched

Received

23RD DECEMBER 1893, No. 14290.

Enclosures.

Enclosure No. 1 to D.P.I. letter No. 1037 1-2-95.

Anjumani-Mufidi-Ali-Islam.—Reviewing the Reports on the working of the — for 1892-93.

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No. 495.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, dated 19th January 1895.

Anjumani-Mufidi-Ali-Islam.

Read the following papers :—

From the Acting Superintendent, School of Arts, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 17th April 1894, No. 44.

With reference to your Proceedings No. 936, dated 1st February 1894, I have the honour to state that I examined the workshops and industrial work of the Anjuman school during the first week of March 1894, and beg to submit the following report.

2. The Carpentry, Embroidery, Tambour and Drawing classes were examined in the Madras School of Arts, and the Carpet-weaving and the Blacksmith's classes at the Anjuman.

3. *Accommodation.*—Notwithstanding all that was said in previous reports regarding necessary additions and improvements to the buildings, very little has been done in this direction. The workshops are no better than they were three years ago; in fact the carpet-weaving rooms are at present in a very disreputable condition. The smell here is quite enough to cause an epidemic. In my last report I suggested that these rooms should be better ventilated; but no notice seems to have been taken about the matter. A number of students in this department were reported sick at the examination. I attribute their ill-health to the bad condition of these rooms rather than to any other cause. Immediate attention should be given to clean out these rooms, thoroughly white-wash or plaster them, and provide better ventilation. The tambour and embroidery work is still carried on in the back verandah of the main building. The carpentry-shed is overcrowded with benches and apparatus, and to add to the confusion pieces of timber and unfinished articles of furniture lie all about the place; the shed is too small for the number of students that work in it. The accommodation provided for the Blacksmith's class which has only recently been organized is also very poor.

4. *Tools and apparatus.*—It is a wonder how so much work is turned out at the Anjuman with the very indifferent stock of implements that I saw in use there. Much credit is due to the students and workmen for working as they do in spite of this deficiency. Still in a training institution the want of good tools and a sufficient quantity of them is undoubtedly a great drawback. The carpet-weaving looms at the Anjuman are constructed and put up after the most primitive fashion, no attempt having been made to improve on the ordinary rough apparatus as used by country weavers. The carpenters' benches are still unprovided with bench-vices. The students have to sit on the top of the benches and hold their work with their toes: if this is to continue I do not see any necessity for benches at all; the students might just as well work on the floor as all native carpenters do, who have not had the advantage of a regular systematic course of training. The tambour and embroidery frames are also very roughly and awkwardly constructed. The Anjuman boys in fact seem to be taught to make the best of bad implements,—an excellent lesson under certain circumstances no doubt, but not at all consistent with the principles of good teaching. The success of the English artisan whose work is renowned for its thoroughness of execution, high degree of finish and durability, is due to a very great extent to the care and consideration given in improving and always keeping in good order his tools and apparatus.

5. *Work.*—In the Carpentry department a great mistake is made by employing too many skilled workmen in order merely to turn out as much work as possible; the students are required to assist these workmen and are left to pick up knowledge as best they can by observation. This kind of instruction is imperfect; it is even less beneficial than the training that a lad would receive at home from his father or relatives who would naturally be anxious about his progress. It would be better for the success of the Anjuman as a training institution not to employ so many skilled workmen, but have a thoroughly competent instructor who

would merely set out work and get the students to do as much as possible themselves. The third standard students in the Carpet-weaving department did not appear to have been properly taught how to arrange and fix the warp on the loom, although they seem to have obtained some idea of it from observation. This portion of the instruction should on no account be neglected in future. The students in the Embroidery section were not able to make their own designs, but they could work out a pattern fairly if the leading lines were given by the teacher. It would be a good plan for these as well as the Carpet-weaving students to keep a separate drawing or note book for copying designs. They should also appear for the Government Technical Examination in Elementary Design. In the Blacksmith's department the work was quite satisfactory considering the very short time that this class has been working.

6. The following statement shows briefly the result of the examination in the different subjects. Detailed lists are also enclosed :—

Subjects.	Number appeared.					Number passed.				
	Standard I (A).	Standard II (B).	Standard III (C).	Standard IV (D).	Total.	Standard I (A).	Standard II (B).	Standard III (C).	Standard IV (D).	Total.
Carpentry	26	16	12	...	54	11	10	8	...	29
Carpet-weaving	5	2	5	...	12	5	2	5	...	12
Embroidery and tambour work	15	15	8	4	42	9	11	7	3	30
Blacksmith's work	1	2	2	...	5	1	2	2	...	5
Drawing	...	...	10	9	19	...	...	5	5	10

From the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 8th June 1894, No. 318-M.

I have the honour to forward (1) Inspection Report of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Schools on the inspection of the Primary classes of the Anjuman Industrial School and (2) Report of Mr. Holder (sent to me for remarks) on the inspection and examination for grant of the Industrial classes.

I may here note that I was invited to join the Anjuman committee when I took charge of the Central Circle last January, and that I have been on both the General and Executive committees since. In the absence of Colonel Underwood (who is away from India on three months' leave) I am acting as President of the Association. Khajakhan Sahib, the Sub-Assistant of Muhammadan Schools, has in accordance with your Proceedings No. 14290, dated December 23, 1893, also been placed on the committee and attends the weekly meetings while in Madras.

A full-time Drawingmaster has been appointed, as directed in the Proceedings quoted above.

A vacancy in the Carpet-weaving instructor's establishment having occurred, the place has not been filled.

A record has been kept of the history of students who have left the institution so far as the information can be obtained.

Two additional vices have been bought, as the want of these articles was pointed out by Mr. Holder in his report for last year. There is now one large vice with bench for each standard.

The use of the saw instead of the chisel has been generally introduced.

A large number of additional tools have been bought.

The pay of one of the peons has been made to depend partly on the number of boys in attendance every day. It is his duty to go round to the homes of boys who have been absent for several days, report the fact to their parents and endeavour to get them back to the school. This plan has been adopted as an experiment with the object of improving the attendance in which much irregularity was noticed by the Sub-Assistant Inspector when he examined the school.

On Mr. Holder's report I beg to make the following remarks.

Accommodation.—The accommodation might no doubt be better than it is, but Mr. Holder's remarks are to my mind not justified by facts.

There is, in my opinion, ample ventilation, the workshops consisting of open sheds, through which there is a constant current of air.

No doubt the building and workshops compare unfavorably with the School of Arts. But it is quite impossible for the Anjuman Committee with the means at its disposal, to provide a building which shall come up to the ideal of an industrial school. All that it can attempt to accomplish is, to provide accommodation which shall satisfy the conditions for aid laid down in the Educational Rules. The smell Mr. Holder complains of in the carpet-weaving rooms, I have certainly never perceived, although I have been in these rooms a good many times. The rooms are most certainly far better than the huts or dark cottages in which the majority of the children who attend the classes live, and I do not think work in the Anjuman rooms at all likely to affect their health in any way. The difficulties in the way of procuring larger and more convenient sheds for workshops are two-fold. It was only with much trouble that the premises now occupied were obtained. They are the best that can be rented in the neighbourhood. The owner, a Hindu, does not appear to be satisfied with the rent now paid, though it is high. Colonel Underwood is trying to obtain a lease from him on reasonable terms. Should he succeed, it would then be possible to enlarge the building. It would be foolish to do so without the certainty of occupation for a reasonable period.

The second difficulty is the very usual one—of want of funds. To obtain these for the purpose of enlarging or improving the building, a special subscription would be necessary, and whether the money could be raised is very doubtful. In the present state of the public finances, aid would probably be refused by Government. Until a lease of the building is obtained, however, it would be useless to endeavour to raise funds.

The boys who attend the Industrial classes are mostly of the very poorest classes. Three pies a day is to them an object to work for. For this class of boys the accommodation provided is not, I think, altogether unsuitable.

Tools.—Since Mr. Holder visited the school additional vices and tools have been procured.

I would suggest that Mr. Holder's remarks be communicated to the Superintendent Mr. Cumine for his information. If Mr. Holder who is on the committee, would also kindly visit the workshops occasionally and give the Superintendent the benefit of his valuable advice, the institution would benefit greatly.

The results of Mr. Holder's examination may be summarized thus :—

	Appeared.	Passed.	Percentage.
Carpentry	54	29	54
Carpet-weaving	12	12	100
Embroidery and tambour	42	30	71
Blacksmith's work	5	5	100
Drawing	19	10	53

These results are very fair. The largest number of failures were in the First standard in which it is most difficult to secure regular attendance, the pupils being very young.

My remarks on the Sub-Assistant's inspection will be found in the columns for remarks in the report itself.

To those remarks I may add the following.

Finances.—The total receipts amounted to Rs. 16,547–8–8 derived from the following sources :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Subscriptions and donations	4,173	2	1
(2) Government Grants-in-Aid	2,036	3	2
(3) Loan and Commission	458	14	0
(4) Recovery of advances, fines and fees	46	15	0
(5) Sale of articles made	9,832	6	5
Total ...	16,547	8	8

The first two items are clear and need no explanation. The third item represents (1) a loan of Rs. 250 (since repaid) from contingencies incidental, I am informed, to the visit of His Excellency the Governor and (2) Commission on the supply of certain articles which not being made in the Anjuman workshops was given out on contract. Item (5) which is much more than all the rest put together is the gross amount realized by the sale of articles made up in the Anjuman. This is not all profit, for from it must be deducted the cost of material. As the articles were not all made within the year but at different periods, while the material was similarly bought in the lump at different times, it is difficult to estimate the profit exactly. The simplest plan is to deduct the cost of material bought within the year from the gross amount realized by articles sold during the same period.

This will be found detailed below.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure excluding credit balance amounted to Rs. 15,110-7-8 as follows :—

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
(1)	Teaching staff—						
	Educational	456	0	0	1,954	10	8
	Technical	1,498	10	8			
(2)	Servants	...		...	1,705	1	9
(3)	Scholarships	...		...	1,410	11	11
(4)	Rent	...		...	612	0	0
(5)	Contingencies	...		...	1,239	4	7
(6)	Advertisements and postal charges ...	...		...	215	1	11
(7)	Meals to boys	...		...	526	0	9
(8)	Cost of material—						
	Carpentry	4,717	6	6			
	Varnish	464	7	9			
	Turning	100	5	3			
	Sawyers' wages	407	15	2	7,186	10	3
	Rattaning	327	6	4			
	Carpet materials	685	6	3			
	Embroidery	437	0	2			
	Tambour	46	10	10			
(9)	Printing	...		...	51	6	0
(10)	Trade charges	...		...	48	7	6
(11)	Advances to workman	...		...	40	0	0
(12)	Stationery	...		...	116	7	4
(13)	Refund of fines	...		...	4	9	0
	Total ...				15,110	7	8

The cost of material being Rs. 7,186-10-3 and the realizations from sales being Rs. 9,832-6-5, the profit made was Rs. 2,645-12-2.

The name, designation and pay of every person employed, whether as manager, clerk, peon or instructor, is entered on page 6 under the head of establishment. All appear to be necessary. One appointment, however, as noted above, that of an instructor in Carpet-weaving was left unfilled on a vacancy occurring.

The scholarships are fees and stipends paid to old students of the school to enable them to prosecute their studies further in the School of Arts.

No further remarks appear to be necessary.

If I should find any opportunity of effecting a reduction in expenditure in any direction, I will not fail to take advantage of it.

The above are the reports on the examinations of the literary and industrial branches of the Anjuman during 1893-94, and they call for the following remarks.

2. *Staff—Literary Branch.*—Though the three teachers on the staff are men of low educational attainments, yet they all hold trained teachers' certificates, and possess much experience in teaching. The First Assistant, whose physical fitness for tutorial work was once questioned, is reported to have improved in health and done satisfactory work. An increase of salary grant has been sanctioned on behalf of this teacher and the Second Assistant with effect from 1st April last.

Industrial Branch.—No changes occurred in the staff of this branch since the submission of the Inspector's report No. 8177, dated 3rd November 1893, read in the last review, except that a full-time Drawing master has been appointed. This teacher, who has passed the old Preliminary Higher (now Intermediate Technical) Examination in Drawing, should, as suggested in Proceedings, No. 5649, dated 12th June 1894, qualify for a Technical Teachers' certificate under Section VIII of the Madras Educational Rules. The instructor in Blacksmith's work, who is a pensioned maistry from the Gun Carriage Factory, should also be advised to qualify similarly unless he is considered too old. The Committee has accepted the suggestion in the last review that the instructors, who have passed the Elementary Technical examination, should be required to obtain a higher qualification by passing the Intermediate Technical examination in their own industries.

3. *Accommodation and Sanitation.*—Mr. Holder considers that the accommodation provided for the Industrial classes is hardly sufficient, and that the sanitary condition, especially of the Carpet-weaving workshop, is susceptible of much improvement. But Mr. Marsden differs from him in thinking that in the matter of accommodation and sanitation the Anjuman complies with the requirements of the Educational Rules, and that everything has been done that could be done in the present financial condition of the institution. It is, however, hoped that additional accommodation will be provided as soon as the continuance of the institution in the present premises has been decided on.

4. *Apparatus and Appliances.*—The supply of tools and apparatus was considered by Mr. Holder to be inadequate, but it is understood that vices and tools have been supplied to the school since its examination by Mr. Holder. His other remarks in paragraph 4 of his letter merit the attention of the Committee.

5. *Strength and attendance.*—The weakness of the Anjuman lies mostly in the irregular attendance of the pupils. According to the Sub-Assistant's report, the withdrawals during the year exceeded the admissions, and no fewer than 73 pupils were absent from his inspection. The average attendance during the term preceding the inspection was also very low, being 108. Passing on to the Industrial branch it is observed that out of 179 students on the rolls at the beginning of March last, when Mr. Holder's inspection took place, only 132 were present. The number of absentees here was also large. This state of things calls for the serious attention of the Committee, which should insist on greater regularity in attendance. The appointment of a conductor, whose duty it is to go from house to house in quest of absentees, is not likely to lead to any material improvement in this direction. In this connection it would be well to consider the expediency of holding over the payment of a portion of the wages earned by each student at the beginning of a month till the close of the month, and of making the disbursement of the full amount so reserved contingent on regularity of attendance shown during the month. Irregular attendance being fatal to efficiency and discipline, it behoves the Committee to devise immediately such stringent measures as will effectually check this serious drawback.

6. *Examinations—Literary Branch.*—The pupils acquitted themselves fairly satisfactorily at the grant examination conducted by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Schools. It is not clear from table (*f*) whether the Fourth class was presented for the Primary Examination during the year.

Industrial Branch.—From the summary of the results furnished in paragraph 6 of Mr. Holder's report, it is observed that, as in the year previous, the results in Carpentry and Drawing were poor. Mr. Holder attributes the unsatisfactory work of the Carpentry class to insufficient practice on the part of the students, the chief portion of the work being undertaken by skilled workmen on the staff. With the object of giving to each student a thorough insight into the work, the Committee would do well to reconsider the decision arrived at not to reduce the number of Carpentry instructors employed in the school. In any case five instructors do not seem to be necessary, especially as extra cooly workmen may be employed whenever there are on hand large orders which cannot be undertaken by the students and the staff. Standard A in Carpentry fared very badly. The Director trusts that better results will be obtained in Drawing at the next examination, now that the institution has secured the services of a full-time Drawing master. The

results in the other industries were satisfactory, though the proportion of merit passes secured was not as good as it might have been. The reports are silent regarding the success of the students at the Elementary Technical Examination, and the Committee is requested to report the number presented, if any, for the above examination during the year and the number passed.

7. *Finance.*—Of the expenditure incurred in the school during 1893–94 amounting to Rs. 14,493, Rs. 3,093 was met from Government grant, the balance being borne from subscriptions and the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures. The cost of the staff was Rs. 3,024, of which the Government grant covered Rs. 1,273 or 42 per cent. The Director is not prepared to recommend to Government the continuance to the institution of the special grants sanctioned in G.O., dated 14th April 1888, No. 206, Educational, and renewed subsequently, the institution having enjoyed the special concession for six years and the funds available for grants-in-aid not admitting of its being continued. But in view of the net cost of the school to the management, he will favourably consider an application for such grants as the Committee may claim under the strict provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code.

8. *General.*—Early steps should be taken to render the Blacksmith's department eligible for recognition. The Director is glad to note that the vacancy in the Carpet-weaving department has not been filled up. The continuance of Blacksmith's work and of Turning and Varnishing work, the utility of which was doubted in the last review, was strongly urged by the Committee in its letter, No. 284, dated 21st November 1894, and as the reasons adduced appear satisfactory, the abolition of those classes need not be carried out at present. The Sub-Assistant Inspector's remark that the fee register is correctly and neatly kept requires to be explained in view of the fact that no fees are levied in the institution. It is satisfactory that a record of past students is maintained. Information should be given in future reports of the number of students who left the institution during the year, the number who obtained employment, the rate of salary or wages obtained and the standard of education (literary and industrial) reached by each individual when leaving the institution. The Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, and the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Schools have joined the Committee of the Anjuman as suggested last year, and it is gratifying to note that the Committee has striven to carry out the several suggestions made in the last review, as well as several others made from time to time by the Department.

(A true Extract.)

W. D. Duncan.

Director of Public Instruction.

To the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, with a spare copy
for the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Schools, Central Circle.
„ other Inspectors of Schools.
„ the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Fourth Division.
„ the Superintendent, Anjumani-Mufidi-Ali-Islam.
„ the Secretary, Anjumani-Mufidi-Ali-Islam, with a spare copy.
„ the Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras.
„ the Superintendent, Victoria Technical Institute, Madura.
„ Managers of Industrial Schools.

(Spare Copy)

W. D. Duncan
Director of Public Instruction

1895.

JANUARY.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

MADRAS.

To

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS,
CENTRAL CIRCLE,
AND OTHERS.

Dated January, 19th.

Despatched

Received

19TH JANUARY 1895, No. 495.

Enclosures.

Enclosure No. 2
to D.P.I.'s letter, No. 1037/1-2-95

Anjumani-Mufidi-Ali-Islam.—Reviewing the Reports on the working of the — for 1893-94.

1895
Edl Dept
Enclos. No. 1
To 137
G. No.

137

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 1 February 1895.

No. 1037

From

THE HONORABLE MR. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc.,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras,

To

THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the information of Government, copy of my Proceedings reviewing the report on the working of the Anjumani Mufidi-Ali-Islam for 1893-94. I beg also to enclose a copy of the Proceedings reviewing the report for 1892-93, which should have been submitted to Government with reference to G.O., dated 27 March 1893, No. 207, Educational, but which, I regret to find, was not submitted in time through an oversight.

The D.P.I. was reminded of this on the 15th Aug 94

2.

Ed. Cor. 15 (b) 1,500—17-11-94.

2. The Managing Committee has carried out several of the suggestions made by the Department to improve the condition of the institution and I am on the whole favourably impressed with the progress of the school.

3. In its order No. 206, Educational, dated, 14th April 1888, Government was pleased to sanction the following special concessions on behalf of the school.

(1) Results grants for general education subjects.

(2) Haly salary grants to a qualified Superintendent.

(3) Special scholarship grants.

(4) Half grants for tools and contingencies.

(5) Rent grant for a show-room.

The rent grant for the Show-room ceased to be drawn on the closing of the room. The other special grants to the school were, with the sanction of Government, continued till the 31 March 1894. The Managing Committee again requests the continuance of these concessions, but I do not see my way to recommend its request in its entirety for the following reasons.

(1) Teachers of the general education subjects are in receipt of salary grants, and payment of results grants in addition to salary grants is contrary to the express provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The maximum rate of salary grants which the Code permits is given, and will continue to be given, for the teachers employed both in the literary and in the industrial standards, and any further concession seems

art 4, ch I of the G.I.A. Code

seems both inexpedient and unnecessary as it will lee an inconvenient precedent.

(2) In all industrial schools the employment of a Superintendent is absolutely necessary, and the Superintendent virtually takes the place of the Head of the school so far as the industrial department is concerned. He will lee considered as a teacher of technical and industrial subjects and will lee allowed a half grant under Article II, Chapter III of the revised Grant-in-Aid Code.

(3) Under the revised Code scholarship grants in industrial schools are given only to pupils who, after passing the Elementary Technical Examination, pursue their studies for the Intermediate and Advanced Technical Examinations.

Ch V of the G-in-A Code

The grant of such scholarships at an earlier stage of study does not seem necessary. It is open to the Committee to give from the school funds a few stipends to pupils in Standards 6 and 7 and in the Elementary Technical Examination class, as the pupils in those classes are expected to turn out remunerative work.

Section V M. Ed. Rules

para 6 of Pro 495 19-1-95

I have suggested in the last review a reduction in the number of industrial instructors with a view to afford students an opportunity of being more largely employed than hitherto on work executed in the Workshop attached to the school. Should this suggestion lee adopted, the savings in the salaries of the instructors should suffice to meet the charge on stipends.

stipends. Students will in this way acquire more insight into the details of work, which will justify the expenditure on stipends. In the School of Arts also, I have recommended stipends being given from standard C upwards.

(4). Half grants for tools and contingencies will be given under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Code. No grant for Contingent charges is admissible under the Code, and any departure in this respect is inexpedient.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
T Brunton
Director of Public Instruction

Ed. Cor. / 17. 2,000—29-3-94.

206 – 14 – 4 – 88
Grant-in-aid-Code
149 – 18 – 2 – 92

137

1895.

Educational Department.

From

The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

To

The Honorable the Chief Secretary
to Government,
Fort St. George.

DESPATCHED 1-FEB-95 No. — CHIEF SECRETARY'S 25 FEB 1895 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dated 1st.
Despatched do } Feb. 1895
Received 2
Regd 4

No. 1037

Enclosures. 2

Subject.

Anjumani-Mufidi-Ali-Islam

Subg. copy of the review on the working of the —— for 1893-94, and stating ~~that~~ the special concessions sanctioned on behalf of the institution need not be continued except to the extent admissible under the Grant-in-aid Code.

H.M.

Order
mis.

Recorded with the remark that the Govt considers it inexpedient to continue the special concessions any longer.

To

The D.P.I. g/to.

Note

These special concessions were intended for only a short term of years – vide para 10 of Mr Grigg's letter recorded in G.O. d 14th April 88 no 206 Ed.

TK
8/3/95

[G/69]
250—23-1-9

Ed. Department.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT, MADRAS.

Memorandum. No. 764 Ed. d. 4.4.95

Read ~~the following~~ letter from the D.P.I. d 1st Feb. 95 no 1037.

The ~~Govt.~~ has been informed ~~It is understood from Major the Hon'ble R. T. Lawley~~ that in a Pro. d the 8th March 1895 the D.P.I. has expressed himself to be in favour of the continuance of the special scholarships granted to the Anjuman; the Director is requested to state ~~if it is so~~ whether the information is accurate and if so to forward a copy of the Pro. in question for the ~~information of Govt.~~

D
20.3.95

do
1/4/95

Cop. 2/A 3/4

To The D.P.I. – desp. 4/4/95

Note.

No such proceedings has been received in office

D
20.3

TK
9/3/95

Ed. Cor

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction.

REFERENCE.— Dated 8 March 1895.
No. 2718.

Officer.— Inspector of schools, Central circle.

No.— 169 M.

Date.— 17 February 1895.

Returning, with recommendation, application for certain grants from the Honorary Secretary, The Anjuman. } orders of Government on the question of the continuance of special grants to the Anjuman are awaited.

Sd. D. Duncan.
Director of Public Instr.

(True copy)

D Duncan
Director of Public Instruction.

To The Inspector of schools, C circle
Secretary

Ed. Cor.
1 (a) 5,000—16-1-95

From

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras,

To

THE INSPEC OF SCHOOLS,

Circle, and others.

No.

Dated
Despatched
Received

ENCLOSURE.

Subject.

Encl. to D.P.I's letter No. 4531/95

Encl 1 to Educl C. No 481/95

Current No.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras, 17 April 1895.

No. 4531.

From

THE HONORABLE MR. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc.,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras,

To

THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

Referring to G.O., Educational Cno. 137, dated, the 4th instant I have the honour to submit a copy of my Proceedings, No. 2718, dated the 8th March 1895, from which it will be seen that Government has been misinformed on the matter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
D Duncan
Director of Public Instruction

Ed. Cor.
15 (b) 1,500—17-11-94.

Ed, Cor

Current No. 481 Educt.

From,

Director of Public Instruction, Madras;

To the Honorable the Chief Secretary to Govt, Fort St George

DESPATCHED
17 APL

No. 4531

Dated 17th ~~March~~ April 1895

Despatched Do

Enclosure i

Recd 14/4/95.

Subd., with reference to G.O. Edl C No. 137 of the 4th inst., a copy of Pro: No. 2718 of the 8th March 1895.

Refs 7/4: 4-4-95
E. C. No. 115 of 95
207: 27-3-93
149: 18-2-92
206: 14-4-88
grant in aid Code
Ed. Rules

Grants to the Anjuman

H.M.

Submitted to H.M. with reference to his query in the note for orders on C No 137. The D.P.I. has not subsequently advocated the continuance of the Special Scholarships to the Anjuman.

D
26-4-95

[illegible]
30/4/95

C 1/5
R 2/5

[illegible]
3/4/95

[G./25.]
100—21-12-94.

No.

From

Dated 18

FOR ORDERS.

Major Lawley tells me that in subsequent proceedings @ the 8th Mar the DPI has advocated the continuance of the scholarships. Has any further communication been received from him?

J.G. 18/3

The Director's proceedings of the 8th Mar do not express any opinion in favour of the continuance of the Special Scholarship grant of R 600 but simply await orders on this current. The Director's proposals that the concessions of G.O. 806/14.4.88 should cease must apparently be accepted. The Scholarship

In G.O. of 14 April 1888 No 20[illegible]
Sanction was accorded to the grant of the following special concessions to the Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ahl-i Isl[am]

(i) A monthly grant not exceeding [illegible] salary to the Manager — about Rs. 10[illegible]
(ii) Results grant on general subjects — " Rs. 6[illegible]
(iii) Special Scholarship grants .. Rs 60[illegible]
(iv) Rent grant for show room Rs. 12[illegible]

about Rs. 222[illegible]

(v) Grants for tools & contingencies — Rs. 300

2520

These were in addition to salary grants to teachers aggregating some Rs 930. — The total was thus about Rs 3450, or nearly equivalent to the lump grant of Rs 300 per mensem tentatively sanctioned in 1886-7 which Mr Stokes' note speaks of as "money "thrown away".

Mr Duff in recommending these special concessions said: — " This concession "I think necessary for a short time "term of years as it takes considerable "time to bring an institution of this

such good working order as to [illegible] manager to get substantial [illegible] grant aid under the ordinary [illegible] of the Code"

Dr. [illegible] in approving the pro[illegible] noted "The new arrangements [a]t least be tried & the better [super]vision may produce better results." [con]cessions were extended until [illegible] in G.O. 149 of 18 Feby 1892 - on the report that the school had considerably [improve]d in efficiency, while suffering at the time from a decrease in subscriptions [illegible] grant for the show room (item IV) was subsequently ~~by the time [illegible]~~ discontinued, when show room was closed.

G.O. of 27 March 1893 No 204 the [illegible] concessions were extended to 1893-94 [wi]th the remark that "it appeared to Govt. that the Anjuman was in a very un-satisfactory condition & that unless "the report for 1893-94 disclosed a very different state of affairs the special concessions then allowed to the institution "would certainly be discontinued." The D.P.I. was directed to submit as soon as possible a report on the progress of the school during 1892-93. No report was however submitted "through an oversight" as the Director now says.

3. He now submits his reviews of the school for 1892-93 & 1893-94. & while stating that he is on the whole favourably impressed with progress of the school recommends the withdrawal of all

grant is inconsistent with our Rules. It was only given as a temporary aid till the Institution could be brought into good working order. As the DPI suggests the number of Industrial instructors should be reduced & the saving expended in Stipends.

J.G.
2/5

[G. / 25.]
100-21-12-94.

DE[PARTMENT]

No.

From

Dated 1

FOR ORDERS.

special concessions on the follow[ing] grounds.

(a). The payment of results grant [in] addition to salary grants is op[posed] to the provisions of the Grant-in-[aid] Code (Art. 4. of Chapter I)

(b) The manager (or Superintendent) can be considered to be, for all prac[tical] purposes, a teacher of technical & industrial subjects & can thus draw an ordinary half grant under Art. [illegible] of Chapter III of the Code

(c) Scholarship grants under Chapter V of the Code are only given to students who after passing the Elementary Technical Examination pursue their studies for the Intermediate & Advanced exams. The grant of scholarships at an earlier stage appears therefore unnecessary.

The half grant for tools will be continued under Chapter VIII of the Code.

Submitted that the Director's proposal may be approved.

[illegible]
12/3/95

D
11/3-95

Grant to the Anjuman-i-Mufidi-Ali-Islam

H M

For orders

KP

See in, H.M.'s remark. Has the subsequent proceedings referred D been received?

D
19.3.95

No
[illegible]
19.3.95

No subsequent communication on the subject has been received.

Telephone [illegible] 19/3/95 to the DPI's office

D
19 3

13/5

[G. 24.]
600—8-3-95.

DEPARTMEN

Papers to be read in proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. 137 of 1895, dated 1. Feb. from } the D.P.I.

Current No. 481 of 1895, dated 17 April from }

ORDER. D 9th May 1895, No. 387.

1. The Govt. accepts the Dir. recommendation & the special concessions accorded to the Anj-i-Mufidi ali Islam in G.O. 14 April 1888 No. 2/306 will now be withdrawn

2. His suggestion to reduce the number of industrial teachers & to expend the consequent savings upon stipends should be adopted

(True copy)

D
3.5.95

8/5/95

The D.P.I. (True copy)

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17 MAY 95
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Anjuman Scholarships &c

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