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[Despatch Abstract.]

School of Arts, Madras. Passing order
on the review by the L.P.I. of the
report on the working of the —
during 1895-6.

BACK PAPERS.

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

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Government { 1896 } of Madras. EDUCATIONAL.

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Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 677, 3rd November 1896.

NOVEMBER.

School of Arts, Madras.

Passing orders on the review by the Director of Public Instruction of the report on the working of the — during 1895-96.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From the Honourable Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 31st August 1896, No. 9543.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, two copies of my Proceedings, No. 9351, dated 27th August 1896, reviewing the report on the working of the School of Arts, Madras, during 1895-96.

ENCLOSURE.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 27th August 1896, No. 9351.

Read—the following letter from the Superintendent, School of Arts, to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 461, dated 12th June 1896 :—

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the working of this institution for the official year ending 31st March 1896.

2. *Introductory remarks.*—The following is a brief description of the general arrangement of classes, hours of attendance, subjects of instruction, fees, &c. :—

(a) *Drawing classes.*—As drawing in its various branches forms the foundation of all the practical and theoretical work taught in the school, all the students who attend the institution are required to go through a course of instruction in these classes. The subjects taught are freehand drawing, geometrical drawing, design, painting, modelling, copper-plate engraving, wood engraving and architectural drawing. The hours of attendance are from 7 to 9 A.M. every week day except Saturday, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 6 to 8 P.M. as well. The fees are 4 annas a month for the pre-elementary or standard drawing classes in the morning and 8 annas for all the other drawing classes in which candidates are prepared for the Government Technical Examinations. There is a special painting class, meeting as the others do from 7 to 9 A.M. every week day, for which the fee is 8 rupees a month; this class is open to all, but the high fee restricts it only to those who wish to study drawing and painting only—from the east, still life, and nature—and who can afford to purchase the costly materials necessary.

(b) *Industrial classes.*—These meet immediately after the morning drawing classes and continue till 4 P.M. with an interval from 12 to 1 for tiffin. The art industries or handicrafts taught are cabinet-making, silversmith's work, carpet-weaving, jeweller's work, pottery manufacture and lacquer work or decorative painting. Students are admitted to these classes after having been for some time in the drawing classes and on passing an elementary test in freehand drawing. They are then styled apprentices and are made free scholars in the drawing and general education classes both of which they are required to attend. No apprentice is allowed to take up more than one industry at the same time; those who are somewhat advanced and can do fairly saleable work receive stipends ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 10 a month. The courses in the different industrial departments vary from four to eight years.

(c) *General education classes.*—These are open only to students of the school, chiefly the apprentices, who, having to work all day in the industrial department, have no opportunity of attending other schools for general education. The subjects of instruction are English, Tamil, Telugu and Arithmetic up to Standard VII. The apprentices as stated above are compelled to attend these classes for an hour every day, they are free scholars, but other students have to pay a fee of 4 annas a month.

3. *Staff.*—There was no change in the staff during the year. Some of the masters in the industrial branch availed themselves of privilege leave. The work of teaching in the drawing classes was carried on with considerable difficulty owing to the staff of teachers being insufficient for the large number of students. I have already made this the subject of a separate letter in which I have applied for three additional drawing teachers.

4. *Accommodation.*—If it were possible to arrange to hold the different sections of the drawing classes at different times of the day, the present accommodation would be quite sufficient even for a larger number than is at present on the rolls; but as the majority of the students attend other schools for general education after their drawing lesson here, no other arrangement can be made than to hold all the classes from 7 to 9 A.M. The present accommodation is therefore not sufficient, and it is not possible to reduce the strength except by raising the fees, as the increase is not so much in the elementary classes, where admissions are made, but in the higher classes to which students are promoted on the results of the examinations. The newly-passed students cannot well be refused promotion, nor can the old students be sent out of a class to make room for new ones. The only thing that can be done is either to raise the fees or to provide additional accommodation.

5. *Number and classification.*—The number of students on the rolls on 31st March 1896 was 618, the highest number on record. The average number on the rolls for the year was 524 and the average daily attendance 373. The general classification of these as kept in the registers is shown in the following tabular statement with corresponding figures for the previous year :—

General classification.	1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1895.	Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1896.	Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.
Apprentices learning a trade in addition to drawing.	137	125	98	165	147	112
Stipendiary scholars sent from out-stations to learn drawing, &c.	5	5	5	1	1	1
General students attending the drawing classes only.	376	336	198	452	376	260
Total ..	518	466	301	618	524	373

From the above it will be seen that during the year there was an increase in the number both of apprentices and general students. The number of the latter would have been still greater, but the staff of teachers and accommodation, as already explained, were insufficient to admit any more. Many were refused admission and have registered their names for vacancies.

6. In the following table classification is shown according to the class of community to which the students belonged, also sex :—

Class of community.	1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans and Eurasians	19	24	43	25	39	64
Native Christians	40	..	40	59	..	59
Muhammadans	15	..	15	22	..	22
Brahmans	5	1	6	14	..	14
Non-Brahman Hindus	409	1	410	457	1	458
Others	4	..	4	1	..	1
Total ..	492	26	518	578	40	618

It will be seen from the above that there was a very satisfactory increase in the number representing the various communities; but except in the case of Europeans and Eurasians this was confined to the male section. This state of affairs will never improve until native girls acquire more independence and courage; at present they are far too timid to venture through a crowd of school boys or to sit with them in class. There is no doubt that the latter are rude and pass all kinds of remarks in the presence of their women, but in a well-regulated Government institution such conduct would very soon be put a stop to if the girls would make up their minds to brave it, like the Parsee girls do in Bombay.

7. The following table affords information which has not been given in any previous report. It shows the distribution of the numbers according to the district to which the students belong; most are from southern districts:—

Name of district.	Number of students.
(1) Madras	527
(2) Chingleput	32
(3) Native States, &c.	17
(4) North Arcot	16
(5) Tanjore	8
(6) Coimbatore	4
(7) Nellore	4
(8) Tinnevely	4
(9) Madura	2
(10) Trichinopoly	2
(11) Kistna	1
(12) South Canara	1
Total	618

8. The following table shows the classification of the students according to their attainments in general education:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
B.A. examination	3	1
Matriculation examination	7	6
Higher Examination for Women	7	7
Lower Secondary, or the late Middle School examination	41	25
Can read and write English	412	538
Ignorant of English	55	41
Total	518	618

9. *Drawing classes.*—The following table shows the distribution of the total number of students amongst the several drawing classes as shown on 31st March last with the corresponding figures for the previous year:—

Class.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1895.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896.
(1) Entrance or standard drawing class	172	236
(2) Elementary drawing class	220	214
(3) Group certificate class	119	151
(4) Advanced class	4	10
(5) Special or painting class	3	7
Total	518	618

The first of the above classes comprises two sections, one of which meets from 7 to 9 A.M. and the other from 9 to 11 A.M. The morning section is the larger of the

two, and, as vacancies occur in this, students from the 9 to 11 class are transferred to it. There was a large increase in both sections. The second or elementary drawing class includes the evening class in which the number decreased from 31 to 17, the morning section showing a slight increase of eight when the number for the night class is deducted. The next class and the special or painting class both show an appreciable increase in the numbers. The latter, that is, the painting class, is not regularly attended; the majority of students, who are European ladies, join it for a few months in the year during the cool season, so that the names of many are not shown on the rolls at the end of the official year. There were 14 students during the year who attended for various periods and only half of this number remained till the end.

10. *Industrial classes.*—The students attending this section, as mentioned in the introductory remarks, are called apprentices; the total number of these on 31st March last was 165 against 137 in the previous year as shown in table I, paragraph 5, under general classification. The distribution of the apprentices amongst the several industrial classes and the proportion of artisans to others are exhibited in the two following tabular statements:—

A.—Paid and unpaid apprentices.

Class.	1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Paid apprentices.	Unpaid apprentices.	Total.	Paid apprentices.	Unpaid apprentices.	Total.
Wood-carving	23	22	45	34	12	46
Carpet-weaving	9	7	16	11	5	16
Metal work	12	11	23	15	22	37
Jewellery	5	6	11	6	7	13
Pottery manufacture	5	7	12	7	7	14
Decorative work	8	22	30	10	29	39
Total	62	75	137	83	82	165

B.—Proportion of artisan class amongst apprentices.

Class.	Sons of artisans.	Others.	Total.
Wood-carving	28	18	46
Carpet-weaving	12	4	16
Metal work	27	10	37
Jewellery	12	1	13
Pottery manufacture	10	4	14
Decorative work	10	29	39
Total	99	66	165

From the table A above it will be seen that there was an increase in the number in all the industrial classes except the carpet-weaving class, which it is not desirable to strengthen as students trained in this department cannot readily find employment as carpet-weavers; the few that have joined the class have done so with the object of enjoying the privilege, as apprentices, of being admitted free to the drawing and general education classes. They are all poor boys and cannot afford to pay even the very low fees charged by the school. These students generally devote more of their attention to drawing than students of the other industrial classes do, and they eventually obtain employment as draughtsmen or drawing teachers. A fair amount of work was turned out in this department during the year consisting chiefly of small carpets or rugs. The progress made in all the other industrial classes during the year was quite satisfactory. In the wood-carving class the work executed consisted chiefly of carved easels, frames, tables, screens, etc. These articles were much admired by the purchasers for their designs and generally superior workmanship and finish. In the metal work

class some very good work was turned out, including a handsome silver crozier for His Excellency the Roman Catholic Delegate, who was much pleased with the work and made a present of Rs. 20 to the maistries and students who principally took part in the work; on returning from his tour *via* Calcutta and Bombay, His Excellency the Delegate informed me that the crozier was the admiration of all India; he left instructions for a pair of silver candlesticks to be made and paid the full value in advance, that is, Rs. 820; when these are completed he has promised to order another pair. As regards the Pottery department the number shown in the table above represents only the students; but besides these there are a number of workmen and coolies employed, and the work turned out during the year was chiefly plainware. The manufacture of ornamental pottery had been stopped for some time owing to the accumulation in stock of a large quantity made previous to 1893, but as most of this has been sold I intend to have some more made shortly of new patterns and with well-designed and painted ornament. The work done in the decorative painting class during the year included some illuminated panels with texts for a church, lacquer trays and panels for screens and painted palmyra leaf fans. The goldsmith or jewellery class does not show an outturn during the year of much value as the students practised chiefly in copper and silver, gold being too expensive for experiments; besides no orders for jewellery were received, and, without special orders for gold articles, I have considered it best not to use this expensive metal for articles which may not be readily sold and may remain in stock for years as did the gold jewellery made previous to 1892.

11. *Extra classes.*—The word “special” was used in describing these in previous reports, but as the term has been more appropriately used for the painting class in this report and as the subjects taught in the classes named below form part of one or other of the industrial courses, I think the term extra is more suitable:—

Extra classes.							1894-95.	1895-96.
Modelling class	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	23
Engraving class	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	40
Architectural drawing class	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	30
Evening class	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	17

The modelling class was attended by all the students from the Pottery department with whom modelling forms part of the course of instruction, and nine students from the drawing classes, four of whom were ladies. The engraving class was attended by a few of the more advanced students from the goldsmiths' class who are required to learn ornamental engraving on metal; all the other students were from the drawing classes. The engraving class is held from 9 to 12 and 2 to 4. The architectural drawing class was attended chiefly by students from the wood-carving or cabinet-making department. The evening class is included here merely to compare the attendance with that in the previous year; the figure shown, however, represents the number on 31st March last; just before the technical examinations the strength was 34. The class was attended by those who had business in the day and could not find time to attend the morning classes; amongst them were artificers from the Gun Carriage Factory, students from the Engineering and Presidency Colleges, teachers and workmen.

12. *General education classes.*—The total number on the registers on 31st March last was 175 against 130 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Fourth Division, examined the classes on 9th December 1895, and the results as reported by him were very fair.

13. *Examinations.*—The following are the results obtained by candidates from this school at the Government examinations held in November and December 1895:—

I.—Government Technical examinations.

Subjects.				1894-95.		1895-96.	
				Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Freehand Outline Drawing.	Elementary	Grade	.. ..	83	36	120	103
	Intermediate	..	.. ..	48	30	61	42
	Advanced	..	.. ..	5	3	10	4
Geometrical Drawing	Elementary	..	.. ..	88	45	84	46
	Intermediate	..	.. ..	23	13	32	12
	Advanced	..	.. ..	5	2	4	2
Design	Elementary	..	.. ..	35	22	38	29
	Intermediate	..	.. ..	7	7	10	9
	Advanced	..	.. ..	1	1	1	1
Painting	Elementary	..	.. ..	15	15	35	23
	Intermediate	..	.. ..	3	3	8	2
Modelling	Elementary	..	.. ..	1	1	9	7
	Intermediate	..	.. ..	4	4	3	3
Wood Engraving	Intermediate	..	.. ..	3	3	2	2
Copper-plate Engraving	Do.	..	.. ..	..	..	5	5
Cabinet-making	Elementary	..	.. ..	9	9	8	5
	Intermediate	..	.. ..	1	1	8	8
Silversmith's work	Elementary	..	.. ..	6	6	9	8
	Intermediate	..	.. ..	1	1	..	..
Carpet-weaving	Elementary	..	.. ..	3	3	4	3
	Intermediate	..	.. ..	1	1	..	..
Jeweller's work	Elementary	..	.. ..	1	..	3	3
	Intermediate	..	.. ..	..	..	1	1

During the year three students obtained diplomas and ten group certificates in drawing. Their names are given below:—

Diploma.

- (1) N. C. Raghunatha Nayudu. (3) M. Punyakoti Nayakar.
(2) H. A. Wilkins.

Group Certificate.

- (1) T. Krishnaswami Mudali. (6) P. Kothandapani Mudali.
(2) P. Narayanaswami Nayakar. (7) M. Puttuswami Chetti.
(3) John Basinger. (8) C. Varadaraju.
(4) T. Raju Nayakar. (9) K. Swaminatha Rau.
(5) P. V. Viraperumal Pillai. (10) C. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.

The results of the *Technical Teachers' certificates* examination in drawing are shown in the following statement:—

				Number appeared.	Number passed.
Freehand Drawing	Advanced	..	.. ..	2	1
	Intermediate	..	.. ..	14	10
	Elementary	..	.. ..	15	14
Geometrical Drawing	Intermediate	..	.. ..	2	1
	Elementary	..	.. ..	2	1
Total				35	27

14. *Appointments gained.*—The following students gained appointments during the year:—

- (1) T. Krishnaswami Mudali (Group Certificate in Drawing and Carpet-weaving, Elementary) Drawing Master, Pithapuram Raja's College, Cocanada, salary Rs. 40.
(2) A. Rama Aiyar (Freehand, Intermediate) Drawing Master and Instructor in Penmanship, Hindu College, Tinnevely, salary Rs. 35.
(3) P. Kothandapani Mudali (Group Certificate in Drawing) Drawing Master, Vizagapatam Municipal School, salary Rs. 20.
(4) S. Muhammad Ali (Freehand I, Design E and Carpet-weaving E) Acting Drawing Master, Hindu Branch Training School, Triplicane, salary Rs. 20.
(5) T. Narayanaswami Nayudu (Freehand, Intermediate) Drawing Master, Municipal School, Palghat, salary Rs. 20.

(6) *G. R. Mahadeva Mudali* (Freehand I, Carpet-weaving E) Drawing Master, Walajanagar Municipal School, salary Rs. 20.

(7) *P. R. Govindarajulu Mudali* (Freehand I) Draftsman under H. Irwin, Esq., C.I.E., salary Rs. 15.

(8) *M. Mariasusai Asari* (nil) Goldsmith, Messrs. Rangee Laul and Co., Madras, on daily wages.

(9) *Arumuga Nayakar* (Copper-plate Engraving I) Engraver, Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, Madras, on 8 annas a day.

(10) *C. Kuppuswami Mudali* (Copper-plate Engraving I) Engraver, Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, Madras, on 8 annas a day.

(11) *T. B. Wilkins*, Fitter, South Indian Railway.

(12) *E. Newman* (Cabinet-making I, Freehand Drawing I, and Geometrical Drawing E) Superintendent, Industrial School, Tinnevely, on Rs. 40.

15. *Library*.—The books in the library were thoroughly arranged in the new glass-cases, and a complete catalogue was prepared and printed for the first time. The books and periodicals were regularly used by the students and teachers.

16. *Furniture and apparatus*.—The only additions to the stock of furniture and apparatus during the year were a few desks and benches for the drawing classes.

17. *Museum*.—Under G.O., No. 872, dated 19th October 1895, some of the specimens were removed to the Central Museum, Pantheon Road. The number of visitors during the year was 52,934. As soon as the show cases lately sanctioned are completed all the manufactured articles will be exhibited in the museum for sale.

18. *Buildings*.—The annual repairs were carried out towards the close of the official year. No additions were made to the buildings. The want of a tiffin shed is greatly felt by apprentices, workmen and others. I think this is a matter that should not be postponed till the re-organisation of the school. A place for persons of different castes to take their meals in must always be a necessity. At present the open ground at the back of the school is resorted to for this purpose; some find shelter under the few trees about the place, but the majority, as I have observed for the past four years, have to sit in the sun and partake of their principal meal. Complaints of this are always being made, and I have written about the matter on more than one occasion, but no steps have been taken to erect the shed asked for. The medical inspector of factories in his first report alluded to this as a great necessity. In paragraph 4 at the beginning of this report I have alluded to want of sufficient accommodation for the drawing classes. The industrial classes also need more accommodation. The small space at one end of the wood-carving class allotted to the jeweller class is insufficient, and as a strong light is needed for this work a suitable portion cannot be found in any other part of the industrial section. There is much in common with jewellers' work and engraving (copper-plate and ornamental engraving); so I think the best arrangement would be to add a new room adjoining one of the other industrial classes which would afford sufficient accommodation for both classes to work together. This would set free the room on the drawing class side which is now used by the engraving class and which was originally intended as the Assistant Superintendent's office. This room is quite removed from the other classes which are open all day and consequently it is not so convenient to keep proper supervision as it would be if the class was nearer to the others and to the Superintendent's quarters.

19. *Physical exercise*.—The tennis court was kept in good order and regularly used. The introduction of athletic sports will, in my opinion, be better appreciated by the students.

20. *Work of the principal members of the staff*.—The redistribution and arrangement of work referred to in the last annual report was continued with increased good results. The Acting Assistant Superintendent, M.R. Ry. M. Velayuda Asari, in addition to his other duties, continued to be in charge of the library, assisted by the third clerk from the office. He also kept a separate register of work turned out in each industrial department with value of same. S. G. Daniel, the Acting Head Clerk, managed the work of the office admirably; everything in the office is now in thorough order, and the work goes on without a hitch. This state of affairs was not achieved by any of the other head clerks before him.

21. *Finance*.—Appended are three statements—(I) showing the value of work turned out in each department, (II) the amount actually realised during the year by sale of work from each department, some of which was manufactured during the year and some sold from old stock, and (III) a comparison of receipts and charges. In the first of these it will be seen that there was a decided improvement throughout except in the case of the carpet-weaving department. The apparent decrease is accounted for as follows:—A number of the advanced students in this department left the school and their places were filled by mere beginners from whom not much work could be expected; besides about four rugs and two large carpets commenced during the year were not complete in time to be brought into account. Table II shows a large increase in the sales of pottery; this was due to the clearance sale at which a large quantity of the old stock was disposed of at reduced rates. Table III shows the receipts and charges during the year. The total charges, including liabilities and excluding the amount for repairs and additions to the school-building, were Rupees 34,252-13-3 against Rs. 33,988-1-3 in 1894-95 and Rs. 37,443-6-3 in 1893-94. The liabilities on 31st March 1896 were Rs. 257-15-4 against Rs. 338-2-2 in 1894-95, while the outstandings were Rs. 1,247-6-0 against Rs. 851 in the previous year. The large decrease of Rs. 4,546-4-5 under stock and stock materials is due chiefly to reduction of price at the clearance sale held in December last. Including the expenditure on buildings the net cost of maintaining the school was Rupees 27,855-10-5. The average number of pupils on the rolls being 618, the net cost of training each student was about Rs. 45 for the year or Rs. 3-12-0 per mensem. On the 31st March 1896 there were in the industrial department 46 coolies on daily wages ranging from As. 2-3 to As. 10.

22. The several registers and accounts were properly kept. The service registers of non-gazetted officers and the inventory of valuable stock were verified and corrected up to date.

I

Departments.	Value of work turned out in the year	
	1894-95.	1895-96.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
(1) Wood-carving	783 7 3	1,209 10 4
(2) Carpet-weaving	609 15 0	389 14 1
(3) Metal work	558 10 9	954 7 0
(4) Pottery	2,859 11 9	3,649 2 5
(5) Lacquer work	606 3 0	826 1 0
(6) Jeweller's work	152 12 7	237 5 5
(7) Engraving	37 4 0	225 11 9
(8) Drawing	7 4 6	40 0 0
Total ..	5,615 4 10	7,532 4 0

II

Manufacture.	Receipts on sales of manufacture.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
(1) Wood-carving	1,313 2 0	1,292 11 5
(2) Carpet weaving	837 9 0	354 15 11
(3) Metal work	1,954 12 3	1,549 3 10
(4) Pottery	2,912 6 5	4,254 15 4
(5) Lacquer work	848 5 1	750 12 6
(6) Jeweller's work	181 4 11	771 2 5
(7) Engraving	47 11 0	204 12 1
(8) Drawing	12 8 6	40 0 0
(9) Miscellaneous	..	0 2 6
Total ..	8,107 11 2	9,218 12 0

[illegible]

2. *Accommodation.*—Owing to improved attendance the inadequacy of the accommodation was felt even more keenly than in the previous years. But until the proposals for the reorganization of the school are sanctioned, the exact amount and kind of additional accommodation cannot be determined, and the matter must accordingly lie over. The sanction of Government will, however, be sought for the preparation of the necessary plans and estimates for tiffin rooms to students on receipt of a special report from the Acting Superintendent as to the number of rooms required and the approximate cost of constructing them.

3. *Library and Museum.*—No information has been furnished regarding the number of volumes in the library and the number taken by the teachers and pupils. It is presumed that a library register is maintained. The show cases should be completed as soon as possible, so that the articles for sale may be exhibited to the public. The Acting Superintendent should gradually enrich the museum by purchasing articles of good and rare workmanship from the other Presidencies or Europe.

4. *Strength and attendance*—(i) *General*.—The loss in strength in 1894-95 was more than recovered, the number on the rolls having risen from 518 to 618, and both the drawing and industrial classes shared equally in the increase. Though the proportion of average daily attendance to average number on the rolls advanced from 59 to 69, the number of absentees must still be considered high. In view of the limited accommodation available for instruction in drawing, the rules for attendance might be worked with greater stringency so that greater regularity could be secured. All the communities participated in the general advance under male pupils. Of the forty female pupils as many as 39 were Europeans and Eurasians and only one was a non-Brahman Hindu. The absence of Native Christian women is disappointing. Over 85 per cent. of the pupils belonged to the City of Madras and 3 per cent. to Native States and foreign territories. The decrease from 11 to 7 per cent. in the number of pupils ignorant of English is a pleasing feature, though the number of passed students fell from 51 to 39. The distribution of pupils according to the wealth-condition and occupation of parents or guardians has again not been given; the omission should not recur.

(ii) *Drawing Classes*.—There was an increase from 343 to 375 in the number of pupils preparing for the Government Technical examinations in drawing, and it appertained to the group certificate and advanced classes; this is encouraging and shows that a larger number are seeking to improve their knowledge of the subjects.

(iii) *Industrial Classes*.—Both paid and unpaid apprentices received an accession to their number, and 60 per cent. of the apprentices belonged to the artizan class. Five of the industries were better represented than in the previous year, while the carpet-weaving class contained but 16 apprentices as in 1894-95. A larger amount of work was done in all the sections, except in the carpet-weaving section, but the actual receipts from sale of manufactured articles in the wood-carving, metal work and lacquer work sections show a diminution. The large increase in the sale-proceeds of pottery is due to the clearance sale of accumulated stock. The appreciative remark of His Excellency the Roman Catholic Delegate regarding the work done for him in the school is noted. The manufacture of ornamental pottery should be limited to a small quantity unless special orders are received for a large supply. The Superintendent rightly decided not to use gold for class purposes.

(iv) *Extra Classes*.—The modelling, engraving, architectural drawing and evening classes which the Acting Superintendent would designate extra classes were 110 strong as in 1894–95. A steady decrease is noticed in the strength of the evening class. The engraving class continued to be popular.

(v) *General Education Classes*.—These classes regained the loss they had sustained in 1894–95. The distribution of pupils according to the different standards should have been specified.

5. *Examinations*—(i) *Drawing Classes*.—For the different examinations under drawing, 422 candidates were presented and 289 passed as against 185 out of 321; the marked improvement in the percentage of passed to examined is satisfactory. Three students obtained diplomas and ten group certificates in drawing, and as many as nine of these are non-Brahman Hindus, two Eurasians and one a Brahman. Of the 35 candidates examined for technical teachers' certificates, 27 passed.

(ii) *Industrial Classes*.—For the Technical examinations in cabinet-making, silversmiths' work, carpet-weaving, and jewellers' work, 33 candidates appeared as against 22, and 28 were successful as against 21; the failure was greater, but nine against three candidates passed for the Intermediate standard.

(iii) *General Education Classes*.—These classes obtained a fair report at the Assistant Inspector's examination. Particulars should be given in future reports of the number presented and passed under each standard.

6. *Employment of Students*.—Twelve students are reported to have obtained employment during the year. But the information under this head is as usual incomplete. The Superintendent is requested to submit in future with the annual report a statement showing (i) the names of all students and apprentices who left the institution during the year after passing the Elementary or any higher technical examination in drawing or any technical subject taught in the school; (ii) the highest general and technical examinations passed; (iii) the period spent by them in the school and (iv) the employment secured on leaving. Every student or apprentice should be encouraged to keep the Superintendent informed of how he is being employed for, say, three years after leaving the school.

7. *Physical Education*.—The Director is glad that the tennis court was well used. The introduction of athletic exercises should form the subject of a separate communication.

8. *Finance*.—Sales of school manufactures including advances fetched Rs. 9,293 as against Rs. 8,227; of the increase, Rs. 430 appertained to "advances" and the balance chiefly to the proceeds of the clearance sale of the old stock of pottery. The drawing and general education class fees yielded Rs. 2,178 as against Rs. 2,073 and the accession to the strength of the drawing class explains the increase. It is to be regretted that the outstandings have again shown a tendency to rise: prompt steps should be taken to keep this item at as low a figure as possible. Including outstandings, the receipts amounted to Rs. 12,719 as against Rs. 11,150. The charges, including liabilities and repairs to the buildings, also advanced from Rs. 35,271 to Rs. 36,028; out of this increase, Rs. 492 represent the additional outlay on repairs. There was a larger expenditure on wages of coolies which must be attributed to the larger value of the articles manufactured during the year. The net cost to Government fell from Rs. 24,121 to Rs. 23,309. In consequence of the reduction effected in the price of the old stock of articles at the clearance sale, the year resulted in a decrease of Rs. 4,546 in the stock-valuation; this must, however, be viewed as a nominal transaction, and the sooner the unsaleable stock is disposed of the better. In calculating the net cost of training each student, the Acting Superintendent has taken the average number on the rolls as 618, which is a mistake for 524, as per details in paragraph 5 of his report.

9. *General*.—The proposals of the special committee and the Director's recommendation for the reorganization of the institution were under the consideration of Government at the close of the year, and the Director hopes to receive the orders of Government at no distant date, now that the Secretary of State has been pleased to direct the continuance of the school as a Government institution and to pass final orders on the scheme for the reorganization of the Department. A brighter future is thus before the school, and there is every reason to be sanguine that, if its steady

progress is not interfered with by any radical changes in its constitution, it will ere long develop into one of the most successful technical institutions in India.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) D. DUNCAN,
Director of Public Instruction.

To the Superintendent, School of Arts.
" Inspectors of Schools.
" Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.
" Principals of Colleges.
" Managers of Industrial Schools.
Copy to Government with covering letter.

From the Honourable Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 23rd October 1896, No. 11399.

With reference to paragraph 2 of my Proceedings, No. 9351, dated 27th August last, submitted to Government with letter, No. 9543, of the 31st idem, I have the honour to request that the Consulting Architect may be permitted to prepare the necessary plan and estimate for a tiffin-shed with six apartments in the School of Arts. The rooms will be distributed among the different sects who attend the institution.

ORDER—No. 677, Educational, dated 3rd November 1896.

The re-organization of the school being still under the consideration of Government, there remains but little to be added to the Director's careful review of the report.

2. His remarks and directions in paragraph 6 of the review have the entire approval of Government. As has already been observed in paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 551, Educational, dated 11th September 1896, the registers and statements showing the qualifications, avocations and addresses of past students of the school will not only serve as an index of the degree to which the institution has served to encourage and improve indigenous arts, but will act as a kind of directory of skilled craftsmen which should operate to the benefit of both employers and employed.

3. The tiffin-room, referred to in paragraph 2 of the review, will probably be required whatever shape the re-organization may eventually take, and the Director's proposal to undertake its erection at once is sanctioned.

4. The report as usual contains ample evidence that it is the drawing, and not the industrial, classes which possess the greater vitality. Only 165 students out of the 618 on the rolls on the 31st March 1896 were attending the latter; some even of these appear to have attended them in order that they might thereby obtain free drawing lessons. This was especially the case with those who attended the carpet-weaving class. Only 99 of the 165 were the sons of artizans. None of the industrial students appeared for the advanced tests in the Government Technical examinations, and none of the students of metal-work, decorative work, or pottery-making seem to have presented themselves for any of the technical tests whatever. The advance in the numbers at the school appears, indeed, to be largely due to the sudden demand for drawing masters with certain qualifications which has been caused by the recent

inclusion of drawing in the curriculum of many recognized schools. Pending orders on the re-organization of the school, it is, however, impossible to look for any great increase in the number of students appearing for the technical tests.

(True Extract.)

A. T. ARUNDEL,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Public Works Department,
with reference to paragraph 3.
" Accountant-General.
Editors' Table.

Educational (1896) Department.

CURRENT No. 1063

✓ 471/95 sc. 390/96 ✓
✓ 1752/94 sc. 341/96 ✓
✓ 1730/93 sc. 872/95 Pub. sc.
610/92 sc.

From

The Dir. of Pub. Instruction,
Madras.

Order

No. 9543

Dated 31st August 1896.

Received 1/9/96

Registered 1st September 1896

Enclosures 2.

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

School of Arts, Madras:-

Submitting copies of his
review of the report on the-for
1895-96.



BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date
	390 his	60	30-6-9
	341-u.	- u	8-6-96
	831-u	- u	19-10-95
	627-u	- u	29-7-95
	854 Sc	- u	1-11-95
	471-u	- u	7-6-95

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[G.
75]

Cuo 1262

NOTE FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY.

This may lie over till the
School of Arts report returns from
Cue.!

7/12
28/10

W. H. Crew

W. H. Crew

Educational - (1896)) Department.

CURRENT No. 1262



From the Secy of Pub. Instruction,
Madras.

Order

No. 11399

Dated 23 October 1896.

Received 24 } -10-96

Registered 24 }

Enclosures nil.

Spare copies nil.

SUBJECT.

Requesting to permit
the Consulting Architect to
prepare the necessary plan
and estimate for a library
sheds in the school of school-



BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Report on the school of Arts.

[G. 24.]

15-11-95.

(for orders)

Edue DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings:—

FM. & circ.

Again G.O., dated

189 , No.

Again G.O., dated

189 , No.

Current No.

1063

of 1896, dated

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ORDER.

N^o 677 of 3^d Nov 1896.

R5.

The reorganization of the school being still under the consideration of Govt. there remains but little to be added to the Director's careful review of the report. (2) His remarks & directions in para. 6. of the review have the entire approval of Govt. As has already been observed in para. 3. of G.O. 551. Ed. 11/10/96 the registers & statements showing the avocations & addresses of fresh students of the school will not only serve as an index of the degree to which the institution has served to encourage & improve indigenous arts but will act as a kind of directory of skilled craftsmen which should prove to the benefit of both employers and employed.

25

24/10/96

26/10/96

24/10/96

Qualifications

3. The tiffin-room referred to in para. 2 of the report will probably be required whatever shape the reorganization may eventually take. The Director's proposal to undertake ^{its} creation at once is sanctioned.

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FROM ORDERS.

C. S.

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29

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to expect look for any great increase in the number of students ~~admitted to the school~~

appearing for the technical tests.
Training

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