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[Despatch Abstract.]

School of Arts, Madras.

Passing orders on the review by
the S.P.I. of the report on the
working of the —, during 1887.

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BACK PAPERS.

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Enclosures

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G.O., No. 265, 22nd April 1898.

APRIL.

School of Arts, Madras.

Passing orders on the review by the Director of Public Instruction of the report on the working of the — during 1896-97.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From J. B. BILDERBECK, Esq., M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 2nd September 1897, No. 10217.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, two copies of my Proceedings, No. 10153, dated 31st ultimo, reviewing the report on the working of the School of Arts, Madras, during 1896-97.

ENCLOSURE.

PROCEEDINGS of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 10153, dated 31st August 1897.

Read the following letter from E. HOLIER, Esq., Acting Superintendent, School of Arts, to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 415, dated 10th June 1897 :—

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the working of this institution for the official year ending 31st March 1897.

2. *Introductory remarks.*—As usual, I prefix the report with a short description of the working of the school, which is principally an art-industrial institution. It is divided into two sections, termed the artistic and industrial departments. The former may be considered as the theoretical side, where those branches of drawing, painting and design are taught which are useful in the art industries, viz., freehand drawing from the flat and round, shading, elementary painting, geometrical drawing and designing. Attached to the artistic side is also a special or painting class, intended only for those who wish to become professional artists, or who wish to take up painting as an accomplishment. There is also an engraving class, where wood and copper-plate engraving are taught. The fees for all the drawing classes, except the special class, are from As. 4 to 8 a month, and in the special class Rs. 8 a month. The hours of attendance are from 7 to 9 A.M. every week day except Saturday. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, an elementary drawing class is also held from 6 to 8 P.M. for the benefit of those who are not able to attend in the mornings, such as carpenters, masons and students from other schools, viz., College of Engineering, Doveton College, Bishop Corries' Grammar School, &c. Further description regarding the various classes will be given in the body of the report. In the industrial department there are six classes, viz., wood-carving (including joinery and turning), silversmith's work, jeweller's work, pottery manufacture, carpet-weaving and decorative painting. The hours of attendance are from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., with an interval between 12 and 1 for tiffin. No fees are charged in these classes, but only those are admitted who have passed certain elementary tests in drawing and are physically and otherwise fit for such work. Stipends are given to deserving students ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 10 a month according to qualifications. Besides the above-named classes, there is also a general education division divided into six classes from second standard to third form. These classes are specially intended for the benefit of those who work in the industrial classes all day and are not able to attend other schools for their general education. Other students belonging

to the school are also allowed to join this class, provided there is accommodation and on payment of a fee of As. 4 a month. Outsiders are not admitted on any account. These classes meet in the drawing class rooms between the hours of 10 and 4.

3. *Staff*.—The only change that took place during the year was the transfer of S. Parthasarathi Aiyangar (Pottery Assistant) to the College of Engineering and the appointment in his stead of C. Gopala Aiyar. In the drawing classes more difficulty is felt than ever in affording thorough instruction to the students owing to the great increase in numbers. At least two more drawing teachers are absolutely necessary, if the work is to be carried on satisfactorily. The poor results at the last Government examinations in drawing, &c., as compared with those of the two preceding years, were due entirely to the want of a sufficient number of drawing instructors.

4. *Accommodation*.—The present accommodation for the drawing classes is just sufficient for about 500 students. But the number now on the rolls exceeds this by nearly 150. If the accommodation is to be increased, there will be a still further necessity for additional drawing teachers. In the industrial department, the accommodation is very unsatisfactory. In the silversmith's, pottery and tile manufacturing departments, there is no proper paved floor, and during the rainy weather the whole floor becomes one large puddle, chiefly owing to the ground here lying lower than that outside. The attention of the Consulting Architect to Government has already been drawn to this matter. In all the other departments, though there is not much to complain of as regards ventilation and light, yet, owing to the increasing numbers, the space is found to be insufficient, more particularly in the carving department.

5. *Number and classification*.—There were 633 pupils on the rolls at the close of the last official year (31st March), as against 618 on the corresponding date of the year previous. Given below is the tabular statement showing further particulars as to daily attendance, average number on the rolls, &c. From this statement it will be seen that the apprentices or students in the industrial department increased from 165 to 200. There would have been a still further increase had there been more accommodation and more instructors. At present, it is quite impossible for these reasons to increase the number of apprentices. In its order on the last report, Government remarked that it was the drawing and not the industrial classes that possessed the greater vitality, and that the advance in the numbers at the school appeared to be largely due to the sudden demand for drawing masters. But I trust I have here clearly explained the real cause of the smallness in numbers of the industrial section as compared with the drawing classes.

General classification.	1895-96.			1896-97.		
	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896.	Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1897.	Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.
Apprentices learning a trade in addition to drawing.	165	147	112	200	183	148
Stipendiary scholars sent from out-stations to learn drawing, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	1
General students attending the drawing classes only.	452	376	260	432	406	262
Total ..	618	524	373	633	590	411

6. *Class of community*.—From the following tabular statement it will be seen that there was a satisfactory increase in all the various classes of community except in that of the Eurasian where there appears to be a marked decrease. The fact is that this falling off in numbers took place only towards the close of the official year. But throughout the greater part of it, there was a decided increase, and special arrangements had to be made for the accommodation of the female students. The reason of this falling off is that students, particularly those of the Eurasian community, do not care to resume their lessons after the Christmas holidays before the results of the technical

examinations are known. A more satisfactory statement of attendance could be shown, if the annual report were to be written as is done at the College of Engineering for the calendar year instead of for the official year.

Class of community.	1895-96.			1896-97.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans and Eurasians ..	25	39	64	19	26	45
Native Christians ..	59	..	59	63	3	66
Muhammadans ..	22	..	22	24	..	24
Brahmans ..	14	..	14	25	..	25
Non-Brahman caste Hindus ..	457	1	458	471	1	472
Panchamas ..	1	..	1	1	..	1
Total ..	578	40	618	603	30	633

7. From the following statement which shows the condition of the students in life, it will be seen that more than 72 per cent. belong to the poorer classes; this shows that the school is resorted to by this class with a view to obtaining practical instruction which will enable them to earn a living after they leave the school.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Richer classes ..	3	7	10
Middle ..	143	23	166
Poorer ..	457	..	457
Total ..	603	30	633

8. The following is the classification of students according to their parents' occupation. It is gratifying to note that the majority belong to the artisan class:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Officials ..	4	27	31
Petty officials and menial servants ..	137	..	137
Traders ..	143	..	143
Land-holders ..	68	..	68
Artisans ..	220	..	220
Coolies ..	23	..	23
Mendicants ..	8	3	11
Total ..	603	30	633

9. Students are classified in the following table according to the districts to which they belong.

Names of districts.	Number of students.
(1) Madras ..	583
(2) Tanjore ..	12
(3) Chingleput ..	9
(4) Coimbatore ..	7
(5) Tinnevely ..	5
(6) North Arcot ..	4
(7) Mysore ..	3
(8) Bellary ..	2
(9) Kistna ..	2
(10) Trichinopoly ..	2
(11) Madura ..	1
(12) Nellore ..	1
(13) South Arcot ..	1
(14) South Canara ..	1
Total ..	633

10. In the following table the students are classified according to their attainments in general education.

	1895-96.	1896-97.
B.A. Examination	1	2
Matriculation Examination	6	4
Higher Examination for Women	7	3
Lower Secondary or the late Middle School Examination	25	28
Can read and write English	538	549
Ignorant of English	41	47
Total ..	618	633

11. *Drawing classes.*—The following table shows the distribution of the total number of students amongst the different classes.

Class.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1897.
(1) Entrance or standard drawing class	236	280
(2) Elementary drawing class	214	220
(3) Group certificate class	151	120
(4) Advanced class	10	12
(5) Special or painting class	7	1
Total ..	618	633

From the above it would appear that there was a great decrease in the number attending the painting class. Even if this were really the case, it would not be a matter to be regretted, as the object of the school is mainly to afford instruction in the technical branches of art for the benefit of artisans. As a matter of fact, however, at one time during the year when the weather was pleasant, this class was very full consisting of one Eurasian and six European ladies, one Brahman, a Native Christian and a young boy—a relative of the Raja of Cochin.

12. *Industrial classes.*—The following two statements show the number of paid and unpaid students and the proportion of artisan and non-artisan students amongst them. The figures of the previous year are also given for comparison.

Class.	1895-96.			1896-97.		
	Paid apprentices.	Unpaid apprentices.	Total.	Paid apprentices.	Unpaid apprentices.	Total.
Wood-carving	34	12	46	41	14	55
Carpet-weaving	11	5	16	11	7	18
Silversmith's work	15	22	37	19	33	52
Jewellery	6	7	13	7	14	21
Pottery manufacture	7	7	14	11	10	21
Decorative painting	10	29	39	11	22	33
Total ..	83	82	165	100	100	200

Proportion of artisan class amongst apprentices.

Class.	1895-96.			1896-97.		
	Sons of artisans.	Others.	Total.	Sons of artisans.	Others.	Total.
Wood-carving	28	18	46	28	27	55
Carpet-weaving	12	4	16	2	19	21
Silversmith's work	27	10	37	30	22	52
Jewellery	12	1	13	10	11	21
Pottery manufacture	10	4	14	17	1	18
Decorative work	10	29	39	8	25	33
Total ..	99	66	165	95	105	200

13. The following is a statement showing attendance in the modelling, engraving, architectural drawing and evening drawing classes. The modelling class is chiefly attended by apprentices from the pottery department. Besides these, there were three lady students. Regarding the engraving class there is little to be said. With the small accommodation, only one instructor and, above all, the very great difficulty in obtaining boxwood, it is impossible at present to increase the strength of this class. The architectural drawing class was, as usual, attended by apprentices from the wood-carving and carpentry department. The strength of the evening class rose from 17 to 21.

Name of class.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Modelling class	23	21
Engraving class	40	41
Architectural drawing class	30	30
Evening class	17	21

14. *General education classes.*—On the 31st March last, these classes were 176 strong, against 175 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, examined the classes on 23rd March 1897, and remarked that the classes "fared fairly well on the whole, the students faring better than the apprentices." The following statement shows the results of each class of scholars in the several standards.

Class.	Vernacular reading.	Vernacular writing.	Arithmetic.	English.
Third Form .. { Apprentices	..	None ..	..	Poor.
Second " .. { Students	..	..	..	..
First " .. { Apprentices	..	..	..	Fair.
Fourth Standard. { Students	Good ..	Good ..	None presented	Poor.
Third " .. { Apprentices	..	..	..	Do.
Second " .. { Students	Good ..	Fair ..	Very fair ..	Fair.
Third " .. { Apprentices	..	..	..	Poor.
Second " .. { Students	Good ..	Fair ..	Fair ..	Fair.
Third " .. { Apprentices	..	..	..	Poor.
Second " .. { Students	Fair ..	Fair ..	Good ..	Do.
Third " .. { Apprentices	..	..	..	Fair.
Second " .. { Students	Fair ..	Fair ..	Fair ..	Do.

15. *Examinations.*—The results of the various Government technical examinations held in November 1896 are shown in the following tabular statement.

Subjects.	Grade.	1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Freehand Outline Drawing	Elementary ..	120	103	114	59
	Intermediate ..	61	42	83	34
	Advanced ..	10	4	11	4
Geometrical Drawing	Elementary ..	84	46	81	37
	Intermediate ..	32	12	36	10
	Advanced ..	4	2	5	1
Design	Elementary ..	38	29	60	35
	Intermediate ..	10	9	12	6
	Advanced ..	1	..	..	..
Painting	Elementary ..	35	23	52	24
	Intermediate ..	8	2	11	5
	Advanced ..	..	..	1	..
Modelling	Elementary ..	9	7	11	8
	Intermediate ..	3	3	1	1
	Advanced ..	..	..	1	1
Wood engraving	Intermediate ..	2	2	6	2
Copper-plate engraving	Do. ..	5	5	4	4
	Elementary ..	8	5	9	7
Cabinet-making	Intermediate ..	8	8	10	9
	Advanced ..	..	..	1	1
Silversmith's work	Elementary ..	9	8	9	5
	Intermediate ..	..	..	3	..
Carpet-weaving	Elementary ..	4	3	4	2
	Intermediate ..	..	..	2	2
Jeweller's work	Elementary ..	3	3	6	4
Pottery and Porcelain manufacture	Intermediate ..	1	1	..	..
	Do. ..	..	..	1	1

During the year eight students obtained group certificates and one the diploma in drawing. Their names are given below.

Group Certificate in Drawing.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) P. Somasundara Mudali. | (5) M. S. Jagadisam Pillai. |
| (2) P. Muthukumaraswami Chetti. | (6) P. R. Govindarajulu Mudali. |
| (3) V. Govindarajulu Nayudu. | (7) D. Mariasusai Asari. |
| (4) S. Vijiarangam Pillai. | (8) A. Jagannadha Asari. |

Diploma in Drawing.

M. Augustine.

The results of the technical teachers' certificates examination in drawing were as follows:—

Examination.	Number appeared.	Number passed.		
		First class.	Second class.	Total.
Freehand Drawing, Intermediate	11	1	5	6
Do. Elementary	14	2	4	6
Total ..	25	3	9	12

16. *Employment of students.*—The names of most of the students who left the institution during the year after passing a public examination are given in the following statement. Some of them obtained employments.

Names.	Highest examination passed.	Period spent in the school.	Present occupation.	Salary.
1. S. Vedachalam Pillai.	Freehand Outline Drawing I. Geometrical Drawing .. I. Pottery and Porcelain manufacture .. E. Technical Teachers' certificate in Freehand Drawing .. I.	6 years ..	Drawingmaster, Erode ..	Rs. 15.
2. M. Narayanaswami Nayudu.	Freehand Outline Drawing I. Technical Teachers' certificate in Freehand Drawing .. E.	5 years ..	Drawingmaster, Anantapur.	„ 20.
3. T. C. A. Bashikarayya.	Group certificate in Drawing ..	Do. ..	Drawingmaster, Bellary ..	„ 25.
4. T. Dharmalingam Pillai.	Geometrical Drawing .. E. Painting E. Design E. Pottery and Porcelain manufacture .. E. Freehand Outline Drawing I. Modelling I. Technical Teachers' certificate in Freehand Drawing .. E.	7 years ..	Drawingmaster, Nellore ..	„ 15.
5. P. Muthukumaraswami Chetti.	Group certificate in Drawing and Technical Teachers' certificate in Freehand Drawing .. I.	5 years ..	Drawingmaster, Vizianagaram.	„ 40.
6. Thirumalaiswami.	Cabinet-making I. Geometrical Drawing .. E. Freehand Outline Drawing I. Geometrical Drawing .. I.	Do. ..	{ Wood-carver, Messrs. Oakes & Co., Madras. }	On daily wages.
7. P. Joa Kinn ..	Design E. Technical Teachers' certificate in Freehand Drawing .. E. Freehand Outline Drawing I. Geometrical Drawing .. E.	Do. ..	Drawingmaster, Erode Municipality.	Rs. 15.
8. E. Gangadara Pillai.	Design E. Technical Teachers' certificate in Freehand Drawing .. E. Freehand Outline Drawing I. Geometrical Drawing .. E.	6 years ..	Drawingmaster, Trichinopoly Municipality.	„ 20.
9. P. Mangapathi Nayudu.	Silversmith's Work .. E.	4 years ..		„
10. P. Savariraya Pillai.	Freehand Outline Drawing I. Technical Teachers' certificate in Freehand Drawing .. I. Group certificate in Drawing ..	6 months.	Drawingmaster, St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore.	„ 25.
11. T. Raju Nayakar.	Freehand Outline Drawing A. Design I. Technical Teachers' certificate in Freehand Drawing .. E. Freehand Outline Drawing I.	8 years ..	Drawingmaster, Municipal school, Bellary.	„ 25.
12. Muhammad Raza.	Geometrical Drawing .. E. Cabinet-making E. Carpentry E.	1 year ..	Student, Harris High school, Royapettah.	„

Names.	Highest examination passed.	Period spent in the school.	Present occupation.	Salary.
13. S. Lourdeswami Pillai.	Freehand Outline Drawing E.	3 years.	Student, St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore.	„
(14) I. Rajanna ..	Silversmith's Work .. E.	5 „	Draughtsman, Messrs. P. Orr & Sons.	On daily wages.
(15) D. Mariasusai Asari	Group certificate in Drawing ..	7 „	Draughtsman, Survey Office, Madras.	Rs. 10.
(16) M. Vedachalam Asari.	Freehand Outline Drawing I. Geometrical Drawing .. E. Design E. Cabinet-making I.	3½ „	„	„

E.=Elementary. I.=Intermediate. A.=Advanced.

17. *Library.*—During the year 23 new books were added to the collection in the library, which now contains 710 volumes. Books may not be taken out of the library. Advanced students on application are permitted to sit in the library and call for such books for reference as they require. This is the practice followed in the library at South Kensington. The reason for not letting the books go out of the school is because most of them are very expensive and rare.

18. *Furniture and apparatus.*—The show cases referred to in the last report have been completed and are placed in the museum. There was no other addition to the stock of furniture. The small kiln, which was in a dilapidated condition, was thoroughly repaired and has been regularly used.

19. *Museum.*—There were no additions to the museum during the year. As the show cases have now been completed, the manufactured articles will be exhibited for sale. The number of visitors was 53,168 against 52,934 in the previous year.

20. *Buildings.*—No addition was made to the accommodation during the year. I beg again to point out the pressing need of additional space for the engraving and the goldsmith's classes. The erection of a tiffin-shed sanctioned in G.O., No. 677, Educational, dated 3rd November 1896, has not yet been commenced by the Department of Public Works. The annual repairs were carried out towards the close of the official year.

21. *Physical exercise.*—No provision exists for the physical training of the pupils except tennis, which continues to be popular amongst the students. It is extremely necessary that a sports instructor should be appointed as early as possible.

22. *Finance.*—The value of work turned out in each department, the amount actually realized during the year by sale of manufactured articles in each department and a statement of receipts and charges are given in Appendices A, B and C. The total charges, including liabilities and excluding the amount for repairs and additions to the school building, amounted to Rs. 34,900-15-5 against Rs. 34,252-13-3 in 1895-96. The liabilities on 31st March 1897 amounted to Rs. 188-9-10 against Rs. 257-15-4 in 1895-96, while the outstandings were Rs. 1,020-8-7 against Rs. 1,247-6-0 in the previous year. Including the expenditure on buildings, the net cost of maintaining the school was Rs. 28,299-2-9. The average number of pupils on the rolls being 590, the net cost of training each student was Rs. 48 for the year, or Rs. 4 per mensem. On the 31st March 1897, there were 44 coolies on daily wages ranging from As. 2-3 to As. 10-0.

23. The different registers and accounts were properly kept. The provisions of the Educational Rules were carried out as far as possible. The service registers of the non-gazetted officers of the permanent establishment and the inventory of valuable stock have been corrected and verified up to date.

APPENDIX A.

Departments.	Value of work turned out in the year	
	1895-96.	1896-97.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Wood-carving	1,209 10 4	1,573 15 6
2. Carpet-weaving	389 14 1	560 14 10
3. Silversmith's work	954 7 0	1,807 2 9
4. Pottery	3,649 2 5	2,900 1 9
5. Lacquer work	826 1 0	436 1 0
6. Jeweller's work	237 5 5	250 1 6
7. Engraving	225 11 9	111 2 0
8. Drawing and miscellaneous	40 0 0	437 1 9
Total ..	7,532 4 0	8,076 9 1

APPENDIX B.

Manufacture.	Receipts on sales of manufactures.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Wood-carving	1,292 11 5	1,789 14 0
2. Carpet-weaving	354 15 11	656 1 11
3. Silversmith's work	1,549 3 10	1,257 13 8
4. Pottery	4,254 15 4	2,741 15 1
5. Lacquer work	750 12 6	556 11 0
6. Jeweller's work	771 2 5	226 2 1
7. Engraving	204 12 1	128 3 6
8. Drawing and miscellaneous	40 2 6	21 2 0
Total ..	9,218 12 0	7,377 15 3

APPENDIX C.
STATEMENT of Receipts and Charges for 1896-97.

Receipts.		Charges.	
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Drawing class.		Drawing class.	
School-fees	2,048 10 0	Pupil-teachers, permanent establishment	500 0 0
Sales	26 4 0	Do. temporary	1,224 0 0
		Clerk	204 0 0
Industrial department.			
Cash sales	1,500 5 6	Industrial department.	
Realization upon bills	4,022 0 1	Pottery Assistant and stock-keeper	824 11 4
Amount realized from articles sent to the Exhibition, London	301 15 0	Instructors, permanent establishment	2,091 0 0
Advances	1,553 10 8	Do. temporary	2,729 11 1
		Slipends to apprentices	3,525 15 2
Miscellaneous.		Wages of coolies	3,767 11 11
General education class school-fees	90 9 0	Value of materials	4,377 2 10
Outstandings on 31st March 1897	90 9 0	Contingencies	845 11 9
		General establishment (servants, &c.)	466 2 0
		General.	
Stock of manufactured articles on 31st March 1897	6,818 1 11	Acting Superintendent and house-rent	6,600 0 0
" of unfinished articles on 31st March 1897	1,844 0 0	Do. Assistant Superintendent	2,400 0 0
" of materials on 31st March 1897	827 10 11	English class teachers	683 6 11
		Head and Assistant clerks	1,150 0 0
Stock and stock materials and stock of unfinished articles on 31st March 1896	9,489 12 10	General establishment (servants, &c.)	1,463 9 9
Decrease of stock and stock materials and unfinished articles on 31st March 1897	11,513 12 8	Municipal assessment	1,006 8 0
Total amount of receipts	2,023 15 10	Periodicals	204 5 0
Balance	8,539 15 0	Office contingencies	780 5 10
		Travelling allowance	268 0 0
		Annual repairs, additions and improvements to the buildings	34,712 5 7
		Liabilities	1,938 2 4
			188 9 10
		Total ..	36,839 1 9

Proceedings, No. 10153 of 1897.

Staff.—Mr. Holder continued to act as Superintendent of the school throughout the year. The only change of importance in the subordinate staff was the appointment of Gopala Aiyar as Pottery Assistant in the room of S. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., transferred to the College of Engineering. The sanction of Government will be sought for the entertainment of two additional Drawing Instructors, as soon as the present financial difficulties have come to an end.

2. *Accommodation.*—Approved plans and estimates for the construction of tiffin-rooms were sent with this office Proceedings, No. 7767, dated 19th July. The Consulting Architect will be requested to furnish estimates for the necessary minor improvements. Inadequacy of accommodation must undoubtedly interfere with the successful working of the school, but the question of removing existing inconveniences or of extending the present accommodation must lie over till the receipt of orders on the reorganization of the institution.

3. *Library and museum.*—Twenty-three new books were added to the library. The number of books used by the teachers and pupils, respectively, should be given in future reports. During the year little progress seems to have been made in carrying out the proposed arrangements for the museum. The Acting Director thinks that it would be advisable to treat the show-cases containing specimens of articles manufactured for sale in the school as quite distinct from the museum proper which, to have a real educative value, should, as far as possible, contain typical specimens of some of the best artistic work of different parts of India and Europe. Short descriptive labels should be attached to individual articles in the museum.

4. *Strength and attendance.*—(1) *General.*—The total strength advanced from 426 on the 31st March 1892 to 633 on the corresponding date in 1897. The following summary gives particulars as to the strength and attendance :—

	Apprentices.	Stipendiary scholars.	General students.	Total.	Average daily attendance.
On the 31st March 1892	164	12	250	426	276
Do. 1893	186	9	294	489	314
Do. 1894	139	5	399	543	405
Do. 1895	137	5	376	518	301
Do. 1896	165	1	452	618	373
Do. 1897	200	1	432	633	411

While stipendiary scholars have almost disappeared from the rolls, the figures for the quinquennium afford evidence of considerable expansion in the number of apprentices and of general students. The increase in the number of apprentices, *i.e.*, students in the industrial department, is very satisfactory, and it is noted that the Acting Superintendent, having regard to the accommodation at present available, is of opinion that this number has reached its maximum limit. The average daily attendance rose from 276 in 1892 to 411 in 1897. In the case of general students the attendance appears to have been poor. Greater regularity should be insisted on, in the interests of discipline, and the names of pupils should be struck off the rolls for continued absence.

The distribution of pupils according to the classes of the community is shown below :—

Year.	Europeans and Eurasians.		Native Christians.		Muham-madans.		Brahmans.		Non-Brah-man caste Hindus.		Panchamas and others.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1892-93	15	29	38	1	32	..	23	..	346	..	5	..	489
1893-94	26	39	32	..	17	..	6	..	417	..	6	..	543
1894-95	19	24	40	..	15	..	5	1	409	1	4	..	518
1895-96	25	39	59	..	22	..	14	..	457	1	1	..	618
1896-97	19	26	63	3	24	..	25	..	471	1	1	..	633

As might be expected, non-Brahman caste Hindus predominated; Muham-madans and Brahmans were poorly represented. There was a marked advance in the number of Native Christians, and there was a large decrease in the number of European and Eurasian students, both males and females, compared with the previous year. There were 30 female pupils on the 31st March last; of these 26 were Europeans and Eurasians, three Native Christians and one a non-Brahman Hindu. Pupils are classified below according to their general education :—

Year.	B.A. Examina-tion.	F.A. Examina-tion.	Matri-culation Examina-tion.	Higher Examina-tion for Women.	Lower Secondary Examina-tion.	Can read and write English.	Ignorant of English.	Total.
1892-93	2	2	9	7	26	434	9	489
1893-94	1	..	8	8	64	416	46	543
1894-95	..	..	3	7	41	412	55	518
1895-96	1	..	6	7	25	538	41	618
1896-97	2	..	4	3	28	549	47	633

A large decrease is noticed in the number of pupils who have passed a public test. The majority of students consisted of unpassed pupils, and over 7 per cent. of them were ignorant of English.

All the districts, with the exception of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Gódvári, Salem and Malabar, were represented on the rolls. Madras contributed the largest number as usual, and Native States sent in three pupils. In respect to the occupation of parents, it is observed that considerably over one-third of the pupils were the sons of traders and artisans. This circumstance, as well as the fact that such a large number of students on the rolls have not passed any of the recognised general examinations, points to the conclusion that the School of Arts in a way supplies a real want among the labouring and trading classes who, however ignorant in many respects, are certainly practical-minded and are capable of estimating the advantages of an education which has a direct value on the material side of life.

(ii) *Drawing classes.*—The following table compares the strength of the drawing classes for five years :—

Year.	Entrance or standard drawing class.	Elementary drawing class.	Group certificate class.	Advanced class.	Fine Arts Branch or special or painting class.	Total.
1892-93	233	172	70	9	5	489
1893-94	287	186	55	6	9	543
1894-95	172	220	119	4	3	518
1895-96	236	214	151	10	7	618
1896-97	280	220	120	12	1	633

All the drawing classes—Intermediate and Fine Arts branch sub-divisions excepted—were stronger than in 1896. There was an appreciable improvement in the number in the Advanced class. The decrease in the Fine Arts branch is expected to be only temporary.

(iii) *Industrial classes.*—The following summary compares the number of paid and unpaid apprentices during the quinquennium :—

Class.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Paid appren-tices.	Unpaid ap-prentices.	Paid appren-tices.	Unpaid ap-prentices.	Paid appren-tices.	Unpaid ap-prentices.	Paid appren-tices.	Unpaid ap-prentices.	Paid appren-tices.	Unpaid ap-prentices.
Wood-carving	33	13	33	8	23	22	34	12	41	14
Carpet-weaving	26	7	21	3	9	7	11	5	11	7
Metal work	35	18	24	7	12	11	15	22	19	33
Jeweller's work	11	8	8	3	5	6	6	7	7	14
Pottery manufacture	7	3	9	1	5	7	7	7	11	10
Decorative work	19	6	11	11	8	22	10	29	11	22
Total	131	55	106	33	62	75	83	82	100	100

ORDER—No. 265, Educational, dated 22nd April 1898.

As the scheme for the reorganization of the school is still under consideration, it appears to Government unnecessary to pass detailed remarks on the administration of the institution during 1896-97 which has been fully dealt with in the Director's review.

2. The strength of the school rose from 618 to 633, the difference being the net result of an increase of 35 pupils in the industrial branch and of a decrease of 20 in the students who attended the drawing classes only. The percentage of the average daily attendance, however, continued to be low, being 70 against 71 in the previous year. The Government trusts that greater regularity will be secured by removing such of the pupils as are continually absent. It is also a matter for regret that only 95 out of 200 students in the industrial branch were the sons of artisans against 99 and 165, respectively, in 1895-96. The number of students in the industrial department distributed according to the classes of the community and the number of pupils in each form or standard of the general education classes should be given in future reports.

3. The results of the technical examinations were fair, 49 per cent. of the pupils presented having passed, but they compare unfavourably with the results of 1895-96 when 70 per cent. were successful. None of the students in the industrial section again appeared for any of the advanced tests.

4. The Government endorses the Director's remark in paragraph 3 of his review regarding the arrangement of the show-cases in the museum.

5. The large reduction—from Rs. 9,219 to Rs. 7,378—in the receipts from the sale of manufactured articles should have been explained in the report. It is observed that the charges on account of wages to coolies amounted to Rs. 3,768 or Rs. 499 in excess of those for the previous year. The number of coolies engaged in each department of the school during the course of the year should have been given and the necessity for their employment should have been briefly explained as required in paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 330, Educational, dated 14th May 1894.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Accountant-General.
Editors' Table.

Educational (1897) Department.

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SUBJECT.

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 from the Superintendent, School
 of Arts requesting to make
 a certain ^{Correction} in the report on
 the working of the school of Arts
 during 1896-97.



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G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 16th November 1897.

No. 12363.

From

THE HONOURABLE MR. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc. LL.D.,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras,

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

SIR,

I have the honour to request that the following correction may be made in Appendix C printed in page 9 of Proceedings No 10153 dated 31st August 1897, reviewing the report on the School of Arts for 1896-97 submitted with my letter No 10217 dated 2nd September 1897:-

Charges-Stipends to apprentices ~~from~~ Rs. 3525-12-2 ~~to~~ Rs. 3525-15-2.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. Duncan

Director of Public Instruction.

Report on the School of Arts.

[L. & M.]
300-16-2-09.

C13-498 Educational
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., No.	dated	189 ,
Again G.O., No.	dated	189 ,
Current No. 1010	of 1897, dated	2 nd Sept/1897, from the Director of Public Instruction.
" "	" 189 , "	" "
" "	" 189 , "	" "

M. and C. H. E.
P.S. ORDER. W. 2650, 22-4-88

The papers reached me only lately. I hope to draft during the Easter holidays H.T.

28
13/4/98
A.H.
18.4.98

It is noticeable that the vast majority of the students belong to Madras itself. This was particularly the case, though possibly in a less degree, in the case of industrial students, attending a Madras School in Madras.

A.H.
18.4.98

Students who attended the Drawing classes are

As the scheme for the reorganization of the school is still under consideration, it appears to Government unnecessary to pass detailed remarks on the administration of the institution during 1896-97 which has been fully dealt with in the Director's Review.

2. The strength of the school rose from 618 to 633, the difference being the net result of an increase of 35 pupils in the industrial branch and of a decrease of 20 in the General branch. The percentage of the average daily attendance, however, continued to be low, being 70 against 71 in the previous year. The Government trusts that greater regularity will be secured by removing some of the pupils as are continually

absent. It is also a matter for regret that only 95 out of 200 students in the industrial branch were the sons of artisans against 99 and 165, respectively, in 1895-96. The number of students in the industrial department distributed according to the classes of the community and the number of pupils in each standard of the general education classes should be given in future reports.

3. The results of the technical examinations were fair, 49 per cent of the pupils presented having passed but they compare unfavourably with the results of 1895-96 when 70 per cent were successful. None of the students in the industrial section again appeared in any of the advanced tests.

4. The inattention of the Superintendent to the instructions in para 6 of the Director's review for 95-96 and in para 2 of G.O. No. 677 Educational dated 3rd November 1896 that complete information should be furnished regarding the employment &c, of all the best students of the school

6. The government does not judge of the success or otherwise of the school by the amount realised by the products of its students. It is on its success as an educational institution that the school can be judged and from that point of view only; ^{nevertheless the}

Note for H. In.

Suggested that the principle enunciated above cannot be too often or too clearly repeated.

S.S.R.
1.4.98

vide Appendix C on page 9 of the report.

is unsatisfactory. The omission should not be allowed to recur. The statement in para 16 of the report that out of the students who left the institution during the year after passing a public examination, only some obtained employment, is inaccurate, as from the tabular statement appended to the same paragraph it appears that no less than twelve out of the sixteen students named therein have secured employment.

5. The Government endorses the Director's remark in para 3 of his review regarding the arrangement of the show-cases in the museum. The

large reduction - from Rs 9219 to Rs 7378 - in the receipts from the sale of manufactured articles should have been explained in the report. It is observed that the charges on account of wages to coolies amounted to Rs 3768 or Rs 499 in excess of those for the previous year. The number of Coolies engaged each department of the during the course of the

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necessity for their employment
should have been briefly explain-
ed as required in para 2 of
G.O. No. 330 Educational dated
14th May 1894.

H.T.
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