

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

FOR RECORD ONLY.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1908.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 103, 10th February 1908.

State Technical Scholarships.

Issuing certain rules with regard to the procedure to be adopted in awarding —

1.
order
page no 45

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Educational (1908) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 103

DATED

10th Feb 05

[Despatch Abstract.]

State Technical Scholarships.

Issuing rules on the procedure
to be adopted in awarding ———.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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FOR RECORD ONLY.

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G.O., No. 103, 10th February 1908.

State Technical Scholarships.

Issuing certain rules with regard to the procedure to be adopted in awarding —

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

I

G.O., No. 46, Educational, dated 23rd January 1906.

II

G.O., No. 630, Educational, dated 26th September 1906.

III

Letter—from G. B. H. FELL, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Education).

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

Dated—Calcutta, the 30th November 1907.

No.—1000.

I am directed to address you regarding the procedure to be adopted in future in awarding State technical scholarships.

2. Hitherto the award of these scholarships has been made on an experimental basis and the selection of scholars has taken place at irregular intervals and without sufficient regard to the best interests of the students or to the convenience of the institutions at which they propose to prosecute their studies. The Government of India consider that it is advisable to systematize the procedure to be observed in selecting scholars in future, and to this end they have decided to issue the following general instructions on the subject for the information and guidance of Local Governments and Administrations.

3. The Government of India originally recommended, in their despatch No. 8, dated the 9th October 1902, the institution of ten State technical scholarships, but on the advice of the Secretary of State it was decided that, instead of announcing the intention to award a definite number of scholarships annually, it would be sufficient to intimate that Government were prepared to give a scholarship or scholarships if promising and well-qualified candidates presented themselves in some particular branch of industry. In arriving at this decision, the Government of India had no intention of reducing the number of scholarships which might be allotted. They will accordingly be prepared to award, during the financial year 1908-1909 and the following years, ten scholarships annually, provided that the requisite number of suitable candidates is forthcoming.

4. According to the provisional distribution of the scholarships originally agreed upon, it was arranged that two each should be allotted annually to the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency and Bengal and that the remaining four should be distributed among other local Governments. Under this arrangement it might happen that some of the latter are not afforded an opportunity of nominating a scholar every year. The Government of India consider it equitable that all local Governments

should, so far as possible, be given an equal share in the benefits of the scholarship scheme, and they have therefore decided that at least one scholarship shall be available annually for each province, provided that the local Government or Administration has a suitable candidate to nominate, that its recommendation is submitted in accordance with the principles laid down in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the despatch of the Government of India, dated the 9th October 1902, and that the industry to be studied is either already developed or in the process of development in the province. It is essential that the industries to be thus encouraged should be selected in consultation with the mercantile and industrial public, and that applications should be invited only after the industry has been chosen.

5. It may however happen that, owing to the dearth of eligible candidates in certain provinces, two or more scholarships may on occasion be available for allotment to other provinces. If therefore the local Government is in a position to recommend confidently more than one candidate, such recommendation may be submitted to the Government of India. In such cases the candidates need not necessarily be selected for the same industry.

6. The Government of India have recently been informed by the authorities at the India Office that it is essential, not only in the interests of the scholars themselves, but also in order to avoid unnecessary extensions of scholarships, that the beginning of the period of the scholars' residence in England should coincide with the commencement of the academical session of the institution which they propose to enter. It has accordingly been arranged, in consultation with the Secretary of State, that scholars shall report themselves in England not later than the middle of September. It has also been ascertained that it is of no advantage to them to reach England earlier than this and consequently they should not ordinarily leave India before the middle of August. In order to afford sufficient time for the consideration of applications, the local Government should proceed, in the autumn of each year, to consult local bodies, leading firms and selected individuals as to the industry which is to be encouraged, etc., and to issue a notification containing full particulars of the scholarships to be awarded, not later than December. It should then be possible for it to make its final selection of candidates by the end of March, and to forward its recommendation so as to reach the Government of India by the 1st April at latest. Printed copies of the applications of the selected scholars should be forwarded at the same time, together with the fullest information available as to their qualifications, physique, antecedents, etc. The Government of India will then proceed to consider these recommendations and, in the event of the nominations being approved, will issue final instructions regarding the date by which the scholars should arrive in England.

Finally I am to suggest that a copy of the rules for Indian Government Technical scholars should be published with the notification in which applications for scholarships are invited.

IV

Memorandum No. 2895-1, Educational, dated 17th December 1907.

In order to further the development of indigenous industries, the Government of India have instituted with the sanction of the Secretary of State a scheme of technical scholarships to provide natives of India, who are capable of taking advantage of it, with the means of studying the progress which has been made in industries and arts in the most advanced countries of the West. The scheme provides for the award of ten scholarships the value of each of which is ordinarily £150 a year, exclusive of fees and travelling expenses and at least one of the scholarships will in future be available annually for each province.

2. The scholarships are awarded for the promotion of existing native industries and the development of new industries. They are not intended for the study of agriculture or for studying engineering, law, medicine, forestry or veterinary science for which provision already exists in India.

3. Since the institution of these scholarships, two scholarships have been allotted to Madras. One was given in 1906 for the study of the weaving industry and the other in the current year for the study of the leather industry. The industry for the study of which the scholarship shall be awarded during the ensuing year has now to be determined.

4. The industry to be selected should be one which is either already developed or in the progress of development in this Presidency. Among the industries which have been suggested are the weaving industry; industries having relation to the manufacture of oils from the produce of the country; and the soap industry. The imports of soap are steadily rising and some manufactories of the article have already, it is understood, been established in Southern India. The Government will be glad to know what industry or industries in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce may best be selected for the award of the scholarship in the ensuing year. Any information regarding the state of the industry which is recommended for selection would be valuable.

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

To the Chamber of Commerce.
" Trades Association.
Editors' Table.

V

*Letter—*from E. W. ORR, Esq., Chairman, Madras Trades Association.
*To—*the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
*Dated—*the 17th January 1908.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 17th December 1907, giving cover to a memorandum informing that in furtherance of a scheme to develop indigenous industries instituted by the Government of India one scholarship of £150 a year, open to natives of India, has been allotted to Madras for the current year.

In reply to the inquiry made as to what industry in the opinion of the Trades Association may best be selected for the award of the scholarship, I beg to state that the association would recommend a scholarship for the study of soap-making and the commercial uses of all native oils and their bye-products.

VI

*Letter—*from V. G. LYNN, Esq., Chairman, Chamber of Commerce.
*To—*the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
*Dated—*Madras, the 22nd January 1908.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th December 1907, together with the memorandum of the Madras Government, No. 2895-1, inviting an expression of the Chamber's opinion regarding the industry or industries that might best be selected for the award of the technical scholarships to natives of India during the current year. In reply, I beg to say that the Chamber considers that the scholarship might this year be awarded for the study of textile chemistry as applied to dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fabrics, and technical analysis. The processes adopted in India for dyeing, bleaching, etc., though conducted on a large scale, are very primitive, and it is only in the large towns that European methods are known and practised. The Chamber understands that during the last ten years there has been a great extension of the trade conducted in India under western methods and that the result of sending men to Manchester to study dyeing and bleaching as practised there has proved most satisfactory.

As an alternative, the Chamber would suggest electrical engineering as deserving of encouragement by the award of a scholarship. This can hardly be called a "Native Industry", but in view of the probable great development of electricity as a source of power and light in India, the Chamber considers that it is desirable to recognise and to encourage its application to native and other industries.

Order—No. 103, Educational, dated 10th February 1908.

In G.O., No. 46, Educational, dated 23rd January 1906, and G.O., No. 630, Educational, dated 26th September 1906, the attention of the public was invited to the scheme of technical scholarships instituted by the Government of India, and information was furnished regarding the object of the scholarships and the conditions under which they were offered. Since the introduction of the scheme in 1903, two scholarships have been awarded to candidates from this Presidency, one to Mr. G. N. Dewal in 1906 for the study of the weaving industry and the other to Mr. M. A. Ramunni Panikkar in 1907 for the study of the leather industry.

2. After consulting the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association and some of the leading commercial firms in Madras, the Governor in Council considers that a scholarship may most advantageously be assigned in the current year for the study of textile chemistry as applied to the dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fabrics. The candidate for the scholarship should have taken the B.A. degree with Advanced Chemistry (Branch II-B of the Madras University) as his optional subject, but the claims of candidates who have passed in Chemistry for the degree will also be considered. Candidates desirous of prosecuting the technical study of textile chemistry as applied to dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fabrics should submit their applications to the Director of Public Instruction so as to reach him on or before the 15th March 1908.

3. Ordinarily the period for which these scholarships may be held is two years, but in special cases it may be increased to three years or reduced below two years. The value of the scholarships has been fixed at £150 sterling a year, but if in any particular case this amount is found insufficient, the Government will be prepared on good grounds to consider its enhancement. The scholarships are tenable in Great Britain and with the approval of the Secretary of State, in a foreign country. It has been decided to award one scholarship annually in Madras if a suitable candidate is forthcoming, but the Government will be ready to award an additional scholarship if any other specially promising and well-qualified applicant should be considered worthy.

4. The holder of the scholarship will not be bound by any engagement to serve Government on completion of his course nor will the Government be bound to employ him. In selecting candidates, Government will be guided by considerations of capacity, intelligence and practical interest in the industry selected, and the assurance that the candidate will continue to devote himself to that industry on his return to India. No age limit is laid down for scholars. The course of study to be followed as well as the place in which it is to be prosecuted will be settled by the Secretary of State when a scholar arrives in England. Other conditions under which the scholarships are held are similar to those laid down for the existing Government of India scholarships, and are:—

(1) that the candidate is a native of India as defined in section 6 of the Government of India Act, 1870, viz., "a person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only";

(2) that he has the consent of his family (*i.e.*, of his father, if alive; if deceased, of his guardian) to proceed to Europe or America;

(3) that his character is good ;

(4) that he has sufficient knowledge of the English language ; and

(5) that he is physically fit to undergo the course of life and study he will have to follow.

5. The following rules for Indian Government Technical scholars in England will also be published for general information :—

1. Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once present himself to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, at the India Office, and report his arrival in writing.

2. Every scholar shall, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary of State to which University or College he is about to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter himself thereat.

3. Every scholar shall, within four weeks of reaching England, submit for the approval of the Secretary of State a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow ; and the course approved shall not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

4. Every scholar shall, at the end of each term of residence at a University or College, submit to the Secretary of State a certificate from the proper University or College authority, showing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

5. Every scholar shall at all times obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State.

6. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of 150*l.* a year for two years, or three years, if so determined, will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England ; but this allowance shall be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to him out of the revenues of India in respect of residence at a University or College during the same period or any part of it, but not in respect of University or College fees, the cost of which will be separately defrayed by the Secretary of State.

The necessary travelling expenses of scholars, by second class, or by third class if no second class be available, will also be separately defrayed by the Secretary of State ; these should be claimed on forms obtainable from the Accountant-General, India Office, S.W.

Charges for hotel bills are not defrayed.

7. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete the required term of residence in England according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under rule 3, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

8. The scholars will be under the special supervision and charge of the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, through whom necessary orders will be given, and to whom all reports and other communications respecting them should be sent.

Additional Rules.

(a) Every scholar must give a written undertaking that he will devote himself exclusively, during the tenure of his scholarship, to the study of the subject for which his scholarship was granted, and that he will return to India on its termination, and there continue to devote himself to the industry which he has studied. Any scholar who neglects his studies, or tries to work for any other profession concurrently, will render himself liable to forfeiture of his scholarship.

(b) Every scholar will be required to keep a concise daily diary, to be certified by the authority under whom he is working, and to be submitted through that authority to the Secretary of State for transmission to India. He must also submit, in the same way, from time to time, full notes of the work on which he is employed.

(c) Scholars will be expected to continue their studies during the summer vacations of the institutions where they are working, with the exception of three weeks in each year. Vacation study should, when possible, take the form of practical work.

6. The Director of Public Instruction will consider the applications received and submit them with such recommendations as he may see fit to make to Government on or before the 1st April 1908 furnishing full information as to the qualifications, physique, antecedents and other particulars of each of the applicants.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Director of Public Instruction.
 „ all other Heads of Departments.
 „ all Collectors, Judges, Divisional officers, Local Boards and Municipal Councils.
 „ the Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
 „ the Trades Association, Madras.
 „ the Departments of the Secretariat.
 Gazette (paragraphs 1 to 5 only).
 Editors' Table (paragraphs 1 to 5 of the order only).

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CONTENTS.

Papers of other departments.

Encl. Cur. No. 2895
4-12-07

To
The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

Home Department.
Education.

Calcutta, the 30th November 1907.

SIR, I AM directed to address you regarding the procedure to be adopted in future in awarding State technical scholarships.

2. Hitherto the award of these scholarships has been made on an experimental basis and the selection of scholars has taken place at irregular intervals and without sufficient regard to the best interests of the students or to the convenience of the institutions at which they propose to prosecute their studies. The Government of India consider that it is advisable to systematize the procedure to be observed in selecting scholars in future, and to this end they have decided to issue the following general instructions on the subject for the information and guidance of local Governments and Administrations.

3. The Government of India originally recommended, in their despatch no. 8, dated the 9th October 1902, the institution of ten State technical scholarships, but on the advice of the Secretary of State it was decided that, instead of announcing the intention to award a definite number of scholarships annually, it would be sufficient to intimate that Government were prepared to give a scholarship or scholarships if promising and well qualified candidates presented themselves in some particular branch of industry. In arriving at this decision, the Government of India had no intention of reducing the number of scholarships which might be allotted. They will accordingly be prepared to award, during the financial year 1908-1909 and the following years, ten scholarships annually, provided that the requisite number of suitable candidates is forthcoming.

4. According to the provisional distribution of the scholarships originally agreed upon, it was arranged that two each should be allotted annually to the Madras presidency, the Bombay presidency and Bengal and that the remaining four should be distributed among other local Governments. Under this arrangement it might happen that some of the latter are not afforded an opportunity of nominating a scholar every year. The Government of India consider it equitable that all local Governments should, so far as possible, be given an equal share in the benefits of the scholarship scheme, and they have therefore decided that at least one scholarship shall be available annually for each

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9-10-03

province, provided that the local Government or Administration has a suitable candidate to nominate, that its recommendation is submitted in accordance with the principles laid down in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the despatch of the Government of India dated the 9th October 1902, and that the industry to be studied is either already developed or in the process of development in the province. It is essential that the industries to be thus encouraged should be selected in consultation with the mercantile and industrial public, and that applications should be invited only after the industry has been chosen.

5. It may however happen that, owing to the dearth of eligible candidates in certain provinces, two or more scholarships may on occasion be available for allotment to other provinces. If therefore the local Government is in a position to recommend confidently more than one candidate, such recommendation may be submitted to the Government of India. In such cases the candidates need not necessarily be selected for the same industry.

A 6. The Government of India have recently been informed by the authorities at the India Office that it is essential, not only in the interests of the scholars themselves, but also in order to avoid unnecessary extensions of scholarships, that the beginning of the period of the scholars' residence in England should coincide with the commencement of the academical session of the institution which they propose to enter. It has accordingly been arranged, in consultation with the Secretary of State, that scholars shall report themselves in England not later than the middle of September. It has also been ascertained that it is of no advantage to them to reach England earlier than this and consequently they should not ordinarily leave India before the middle of August. In order to afford sufficient time for the consideration of applications, the local Government should proceed, in the autumn of each year, to consult local bodies, leading firms and selected individuals as to the industry which is to be encouraged, etc., and to issue a notification containing full particulars of the scholarship to be awarded, not later than December. It should then be possible for it to make its final selection of candidates by the end of March, and to forward its recommendation so as to reach the Government of India by the 15th April at latest. Printed copies of the applications of the selected scholars should be forwarded at the same time, together with the fullest information available as to their qualifications, physique, antecedents, etc. The Government of India will then proceed to consider these recommendations and, in the event of the nominations being approved, will issue final instructions regarding the date by which the scholars should arrive in England.

Finally I am to suggest that a copy of the rules for Indian Government Technical scholars should be published with the notification in which applications for scholarships are invited.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. K. U.
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

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3P
MEMORANDUM:- No. 2895-1. dated 17.12.07

In order to further the development of indigenous industries the Government of India have instituted with the sanction of the Secretary of State a scheme of technical scholarships to provide natives of India, who are capable of taking advantage of it, with the means of studying the progress which has been made in industries and arts in the most advanced countries of the West. The scheme provides for the award of ten scholarships the value of each of which is ordinarily £.150 a year, exclusive of fees and travelling expenses and at least one of the scholarships will in future be available annually for each province.

2. The scholarships are awarded for the promotion of existing native industries and the development of new industries. They are not intended for the study of Agriculture or for studying Engineering, Law, Medicine, Forestry, or Veterinary Science, for which provision already exists in India.

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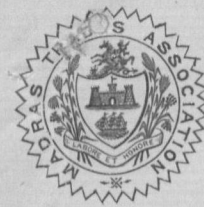
3. Since the institution of these scholarships, two scholarships have been allotted to Madras. One was given in 1906 for the study of the weaving industry and the other in the current year for the study of the leather industry. The industry for the study of which the scholarship shall be awarded during the ensuing year has now to be determined.

4. The industry to be selected should be one which is either already developed or in the process of development in this Presidency. Among the industries which have been suggested are the weaving industry; industries having relation to the manufacture of oils from the produce of the country; and the soap industry. The imports of soap are steadily rising and some manufactories of the article have already it is understood, been established in Southern India. The Government will be glad to know what industry or industries in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce may best be selected ~~for the award of the scholarship in the~~ for the award of the scholarship in the ensuing year. Any information regarding the state of the industry which is recommended for selection would be valuable.

H.D.T.
13-12-07.

Sept 17/12/7
D.C. of Commerce
to the Officer in Charge

E.T.
M. T. S. S. S.



C.N.



Clay 18/1/08

SP

From

The Chairman,

Madras Trades Association,

Madras.

To

The Ag Secretary to Government

Educational Department,

Fort St George.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 17th December 1907 giving cover to a memo informing that in furtherance of a Scheme to develop indigenous industries instituted by the Government of India one Scholarship of £.150 a year, open to Natives of India, has been allotted to Madras for the Current year.

In reply to the inquiry made as to what industry in the opinion of the Trades Association may best be selected for the award of the Scholarship, I beg to state that the Association would recommend a Scholarship for the study of Soapmaking and the commercial uses of all native oils and their by-products.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

Edw Wood
Chairman.

Madras Trades Association.

5 Edl.C. No. 125

No. 1/18, Mount Road,

10

Madras, 17th January 1908



Madras, 22nd January, 1908.

The Ag: Secretary
to the Government of Madras (Educational),
Port St George,
MADRAS.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th December, 1907, together with the Memorandum of the Madras Government, No.2895-1, inviting an expression of the Chamber's opinion regarding the industry or industries that might best be selected for the award of the Technical Scholarships to natives of India during the current year. In reply, I beg to say that the Chamber considers that the Scholarship might this year be awarded for the study of Textile Chemistry as applied to dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fabrics, and technical analysis. The processes adopted in India for dyeing, bleaching, etc, though conducted on a large scale, are very primitive, and it is only in the large towns that European methods are known and practised. The Chamber understands that during the last ten years there has been a great extension of the trade conducted in India under Western methods

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-2-

and that the result of sending men to Manchester to study dyeing and bleaching as practised there has proved most satisfactory.

As an alternative, the Chamber would suggest Electrical Engineering as deserving of encouragement by the award of a Scholarship. This can hardly be called a "native industry", but in view of the probable great development of electricity as a source of power and light in India, the Chamber considers that it is desirable to recognise and to encourage its application to native and other industries.

I have the honour to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

Alfonso

Secretary.

V. G. L. L.

Chairman.

NOTES.

C.No.2895, from the Government of India, No.1000, dated 30th November 1907

Subject.

Procedure to be adopted in awarding
State technical Scholarships.

In their letter No.1,000 dated 30th November 1907, the Government of India issue certain instructions with the view of systematizing the procedure to be adopted in awarding the State technical Scholarships.

2. They state,

(1) that during the financial year 1908-1909 and the following years, ten scholarships will be awarded annually, provided that the requisite number of suitable candidates is forthcoming;

(2) that at least one scholarship will be given for each province, provided that the local Government or Administration have a suitable candidate to nominate and that the recommendation is made in accordance with the principles laid down in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the despatch of the Government of India dated 9th October 1902 and that the industry to be studied is either already developed or in the process of development in the province.

(3) that the recommendation to be made by the Local Governments is not restricted to one candidate, that is, they may recommend more than one candidate but in such cases the candidates need

Pages 1 & 2 of C.F.

Para 3 on page 1 of C.F.

Para 4 on pages 1 & 2 of C.F.

E
+ pages 2 to 4 of go. 504 Sol.
9-10-03

Para 5 on page 2 of C.F.

Para 6 on page 2 of C.F.

Last para. on page 2 of cf.

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9. 10. 03 E.

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need not be selected for the same industry.

(4) that the local Government should proceed in the autumn of each year, to consult local bodies, leading firms and selected individuals as to the industry which is to be encouraged ~~and~~ and issue a notification containing full particulars of the scholarship to be awarded not later than December.

(5) that the recommendation of the local Governments should reach the Government of India by the 15th April at latest.

(6) ^{that} along with the recommendations, the local Governments should forward printed copies of the applications of the selected scholars together with fullest information available as to their qualifications, physique and antecedents.

(7) that the Government India will then proceed to consider these recommendations and in the event of the nominations being approved will issue final instructions regarding the date by which the scholars should arrive in England.

3. The Government of India also suggest that with the notification inviting applications for scholarships, a copy of the rules for Indian Government Technical Scholars should be published. These rules will be found printed with G.O. No. 32 Educational, dated 18th January 1906.

4. The principles laid down in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the despatch from the Government of India, dated 9th October 1902, as to the selection to be made by local Governments are

(1)

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9.10.03 E.

3.

38 15

(1) Each local Government should support its selection by giving the Government of India some account of the state of the particular industry which it is intended to promote and some comparisons with other industries which might be considered eligible for encouragement. In determining the industry to be studied and choosing the man to be recommended for the scholarship, the local Government should bear in mind the importance of ensuring that the returned scholar should find scope for his skill and ability.

(2) The candidate for the scholarship should not be recommended on the results of a competitive examination either open or limited.

(3) The candidate should have a competent knowledge of English or of the language of any other country to which he is to be sent.

(4) As a general rule a scholar before being nominated should have received the best technical education available in the province in the particular industry which he has to study, and

(5) that no age limit should be generally laid down.

B.

A.

5. In G.O. No.46 Educational, dated 23rd January 1906, and in G.O. No.630 Educational dated 26th September 1906, this Government explained the object of the scholarships and the conditions under which they ^{were} ~~would be~~ offered. Since the institution of the scholarships in 1903, only two scholarships have been awarded to candidates from this Presidency. The first scholarship was awarded to G.M. Deval for studying the weaving

J.

weaving industry (vide G.O. No.344 Educational dated 14th May 1906) and the second scholarship to Mr. M.A. Ramunni Panikkar for studying the leather industry - Vide G.O. No.541 Educational dated 19th August 1907.

G.

Para 6 on page 2 of C.F.

6. It has now to be decided for the study of which industry or industries, the next scholarship or scholarships shall be awarded. The Government of India say that in order to afford sufficient time for the consideration of applications, the local Government should proceed to consult "local bodies, leading firms and selected "individuals as to the industry which is to be encouraged and to issue a notification containing full particulars of the scholarships not later than December.

7. It is submitted that the ~~following~~ local bodies and officers mentioned below may be consulted:-

- (1) The Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
- (2) The Madras Trades Association
- (3) The National and Industrial Association, Madras.
- (4) The Director of Public Instruction.
- (5) The Director of Industrial and Technical Enquiries.

7/11
10.12.07

20 Rangaswami
10.12.07
Sec.

Perhaps Messrs Parry & Co,
Birmingham or Best & Co might
be asked to give their opinion.

10.12.07

Mr. V. G. Lynn
8.11.07

Are there no natives from that might also be consulted. The tanning industry is, I think, not in the hands?

W. J. Angell
10/12/07

Please see page 1731 of the Lawrence Argyle Press Almanac for 1907. There are about nine tanneries in the outskirts of the Madras city; these have been marked in blue chalk. This list does not appear to be complete, as Ramunni Parakkal, the State Technical Scholar, appears to have been received his training at the tannery owned by M. Venkataswami Nayudu and Sons at Kodambakkam. Perhaps Mr. Venkataswami Nayudu and Mr. Pitty Thiagaraja Chelvi (Municipal Commissioner of Madras) may be consulted.

W. J. Angell
10.12.07

Lee

11.12.7.

It is difficult to make a selection of individual firms. It may be left to Mr. Chellerton to consult them.

We might still restrict the selection to weaving & tanning - a persons add 'soap'

W. J. Angell

11.12.07

But there are merely the rough native tanning.

G. S. Fisher

vide the letter on page 6 of S.O. 479 Vol. 526.7.07 - XV

We have tried tanning already. [S. J. Fisher]
Translated 11/12/07
Mr No. 6.

It is much more important to develop weaving than almost any other industry, or some industry having relation to the production of oils. Thousands of tons of ~~oil~~ ~~products~~ nuts & fruits are exported to Europe annually for manufacture therefrom of oils. This might be done in the country.

B | As to "Soap" - is there any demand among natives for it?

A || I write to the Heads of the three firms mentioned July & also draw up a memorandum for the Ch. of Commerce & Trades Assoc. which we may send to E.T.

S. J. Fisher

Sup. please
12.12.07

A draft D.O. and a memorandum are submitted for approval. It is for consideration whether the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association should not be addressed by a letter.

See
Cashed
13.12.7.

7H.
12.12.07
12.12.07

of course
G. S. Fisher

Mr. Lynn
Yorke
Boysen?

vide pp. 1096 & 1103
of the Asylum Press
Almanac - pub.

vide page 126 of the
returns for 1906-07.

I 7P

The H.M. has directed that the Head of the firms
and not the firms should be addressed.

J. Perhaps the ⁸⁵Registrar will be able to
answer the H.M.'s query at B?

13/12/07

Perhaps the Soc may be addressed to the
Honble Mr. V. G. Lynn of Messrs Best & Co,
Mr. T. A. Boysen of Messrs Baring & Co, &
Mr. A. J. Yorke of Messrs. Parry and Co.

2. With reference to the H.M.'s query at
B on the previous page, it is submitted
that there appears to be a growing demand
for soap among natives. Except among the
poorer classes, and a few Conservatives,
soap is freely used, especially in the
Presidency town and in the more important
Mofussil Stations. From the returns of
sea-borne trade it is observed that the
import of soap into the Madras Presidency
has increased from 6,879 Cwts, valued at
Rs 1.93 lakhs in 1902-03 to 10,274 Cwts,
of the value of Rs 2.98 lakhs in 1906-07.
People also seem to go in largely for soaps
manufactured in India.

13/12/07

Lee.

13.12.7.

8/ 20 8P

I believe that it was an Indian Soap
(Nimala) - that was exclusively used
on the voyage of the "Perow" to the
Colonies. Each cake of soap (which was
~~previously~~ available for purchase in
the army - Navy Stores in England / but
the delivery inscription opened to see
it was manufactured & sealed locally
with labels found in the Access, track
of Nagasaland - but where the
actual factory was. I do not know.

I think that soap in India to be a
very profitable ~~industry~~. There is
a soap factory at Bangalore & many
oil mills.

The draft are for approval

Wm

12 May 1917

The Dr. Regis figures show that
the ~~estimated~~ demand for soap
is increasing: & I mention
that in the draft.

The Memo. Dr. go to some
Native form or a note - beside
the Ch. of Com. & Trades Assoc.
if possible.

7/17

280

Facts all
want

p. 1738. Chase

G. S. F. 1726

Circulated 13 1/2
Box No. 16.

9
Issued
12/12/07

9P
21

The memorandum and the D.O.s have
issued. The file is resubmitted to the
Secretary as directed.

10/12/07
18-12-07

has been asked at it or to define
that a notification furnishing full
particulars of the scholarship to be awarded
should be published in the Gazette as late
as possible each year.

In the present year this is
impossible. The notification may be
published as soon as we receive replies
from the bodies - gentlemen upon to
whom a reference has been made.

10/12/07
18-12-07

~~Dark print~~

97

Ch. para. 2 of E.O. 4682. B
23.1.06

It is proposed to all A.

80. 344 Sol. 14.5.06. J.
80. 541 Sol. 19.8.07. G

2. The Government have now to

~~Handwriting~~
~~Handwriting~~
~~Handwriting~~
The art of writing
write naturally is to
X

2.

Don't print

23

award of the scholarship. The industry to be selected should be one which is either already developed or in the process of development in this Presidency, and ~~I am to request that~~ in recommending the choice of any particular industry you will kindly give some account of the state of that industry ~~as compared with other industries which might be considered eligible for encouragement~~ *if it will be valuable*

~~I am to request the favour of an early reply..~~

Yours etc.

T.K.
12-12-07.

Ch
13.12.7.

10/3 m

*cf. para 4 of India's letter
pages 2 & 3.*

*cf. do & para 4 of Despatch
to S. of S. 11/3 m of 8. 50 & 81. E
9.10.03*

D.O. no 2957-1
1812-7-

Dear Mr. ~~(Yorke)~~
~~(Lynn)~~
~~(Boyson)~~
~~(Menzies)~~
~~(Chatterton)~~

Defd
18/12/7

The Government of India have instituted a scheme of Technical Scholarships, to enable natives of India to pursue a course of technical study in Great Britain or other western countries in order to qualify them to promote the improvement of existing native industries or the development of new industries. Under this scheme it is proposed to allot one scholarship at least to each province for the study of selected industries. Since the institution of the scheme two scholarships have actually been given to Madras, one in 1906 for the study of the weaving industry and the other in the current year for the study of the leather industry.

2. The Government have now to determine for what industry the scholarship should be awarded in the ensuing year and they would be glad to be favoured with your opinion as to the particular industry or industries which you consider may be best encouraged

10 25 11P

the award of the scholarship. The industry to be selected should be one which is either already developed or in the process of development in this Presidency, and if in recommending the choice of an industry you will kindly give some account of the state of that industry it would be valuable.

Yours etc.

102
17.20

502987

17-12-07

*Good to file
Muz of*

12
26 128
Ed. Ch. 3027 of 20-12-07
Madras, 20th December 1907.

My Dear Taylor,

I am in receipt of your D/O of 17th asking what industries other than the weaving and leather industries I would recommend for encouragement by means of a technical scholarship. Three industries occurred to me as pursued under very primitive conditions in this country viz., ^{Raw} Sugar making, Oil pressing and Pottery making. Of these the first suffers perhaps as much from faults in the field coming under heading of Agriculture, as from faults in the Factory and the latter requires capital on a large scale to be amended with any success. Oil pressing in itself is a simple process and it has not yet been clearly proved that western methods are really economically better than the crude ^{one} in vogue in this country. On the whole I am inclined to think that in Pottery making there is greater prospect of good resulting by the encouragement of its study in Europe. It is however not an industry of which I can claim to have an intimate knowledge, so I am diffident of attempting to describe the state of it in detail, but as showing the inefficiency of present local methods I may mention that we have long been trying to get Sulphuric Acid jars made in India and as yet without success.

Yours sincerely,

H.D. Taylor, Esq.,

Government of Madras (Educational),

Port St. George.

N. V. G. Ke

The Mr. W. J. M. also mentioned some "chemical engineering" - very desirable - but that falls under engineering - is so recommended for the scope of the scholarship
H. D. Taylor

13

Ed. C. No. 3037 / 23-12-07
2nd 13P

BINNY & Co. Ltd:

MADRAS.



Madras, 21st December 1907.

PH 21/12/07
Dear Mr: Taylor,

I am in receipt of your letter dated 17th instant, asking me to suggest some industry deserving of an allotment of a scholarship under the Government Scheme of Technical Scholarships.

I would suggest Textile Chemistry as applied to Dyeing, Bleaching, Finishing and Printing of textile fabrics and technical analysis. There are colleges for this course at Leeds and Manchester. An elementary knowledge of Chemistry and Physics is required by a student taking up the course but I presume any recipient of above scholarship would be a graduate in Chemistry of the Madras University and would therefore possess this necessary qualification.

The native processes of dyeing, bleaching etc: in India are still very primitive though on a very large scale and the European methods are unknown save in large manufacturing centres such as Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore and some other centres in the United Provinces.

From our local experience the extension of the trade under European methods has been very marked during the past decade and the potentialities of further development seem unlimited. We ourselves employ at the Buckingham and Carnatic

14 28

BINNY & Co Ld:

MADRAS.

14P

Carnatic Mills six European assistants who have undergone the courses at the Colleges referred to and hold diplomas. There are of course other industries such as Sugar & Salt manufacture, Mining etc: in which a practical knowledge of Chemistry is essential. I have confined my suggestion to Cotton manufacture as it is a subject we know most about.

Yours sincerely.

J. A. D. D. D.

15 CN^o 3062

30 Regd 26.12.07
15P

D. O.

29

FROM ALFRED CHATTERTON, Esq.,
Director of Industrial and
Technical Enquiries in the
Madras Presidency.

Madras 24th December 1907

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"Chromium,"
Madras.



Dear Sir,

In reply to your D.O. No. 2957-1 dated 17th December 1907 I would suggest that the industry to be selected for a scholarship should be dyeing and bleaching and the candidate to whom it is awarded should be a graduate in chemistry. The industry is one of gradually increasing importance in this Presidency as of late years there has been a great expansion in the dyeing of turkey red in Madura. Roughly there are three branches of the industry:

- (1) The work done in European dye-houses such as exist in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills in Madras and the mills at Madura.
- (2) Native dye-houses using aniline and alizarine dyes. These are scattered all over the country the biggest centre being at Madura.
- (3) Native dye-houses using natural dyes. This branch of the industry is by no means extinct but nowhere is

it worked on a large scale.

In regard to bleaching it is at the present moment entirely confined to mills, but there is no question that hand-made goods would be more popular and command higher prices if before putting them upon the market they were subjected to a finishing bleaching process. I am of opinion that a chemist with a practical knowledge of dyeing and bleaching would be able to make a very good income in Madras and if employed by Government he might do a great deal to improve the textile industries. As an example of what I mean I may mention that I have recently ordered some samples of dyed worsted and woollen yarn from Europe with a view to manufacture native shawls in hand looms. If these are successful it is proposed to import only grey yarn and to get all the dyeing done in this Presidency with vegetable dyes. It appears to me to be an exceedingly promising experiment and I am almost certain that when we come to the development of the dyeing we shall require the services of an expert chemist.

The carpet industry is not a very important one from an industrial point of view but it might be improved if more attention is paid to the dyeing of wool. This is
only

only practicable by chemists who are experts at tinctorial work.

Yours faithfully,

Agnes Chatterton

H.D. Taylor, Esq.,

Secy. to Government,

Educational Department,

Fort Saint George.

17

C^o. 3063

Recd 26. 12. 07

32 17P



Madras, 23rd. December, 1907.

My dear Taylor,

In reply to your enquiry of the 17th instant as to what industry a scholarship should be awarded in the ensuing year, under the scheme of Technical Scholarships instituted by the Government of India to enable Natives of India to pursue a course of Technical study in Great Britain or other Western Countries, I am in favor of the award being made for the study of electrical engineering. There is a great want in this Presidency of those with a practical knowledge of electricity, and in view of the great development in recent years of electrical Science, and the possibilities in the near future of power from the Cauvery or Periyar being brought to Madras, I consider that a scholarship might suitably be given to encourage the study of electricity and its application to native or other industries. We have in Madras electric tramways, and a power and lighting Company in course of establishment, and I understand that other schemes of electrical development are under consideration.

Yours Sincerely,

V. G. L. L.

H. D. Taylor Esqr.

E.B.

Messrs Youke, Lynn,
Boyson, Menzies &
Chatterton.

pp 3 & 4 of 6.

Put this up on 18.1.08

18
33 18P

Of the five gentlemen whose opinions were invited as to industry for the study of which a scholarship should be granted in the current year, replies have been received from all except Mr. Menzies. The Madras Chamber of Commerce & the Trades Association, Madras, have not also replied to memo. no. 2895-1, dated 17th December 1907.

May a reminder be issued to

R. D. Angamalai
10.1.08

They haven't had a month.
Set. Give them another week.

Cbs. order
11.1.8.

No replies have yet been received from Mr. Menzies, the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association Madras. The file is resubmitted for orders.

R. D. Angamalai
17.1.08

Retained now.

Cbs. order
18.1.8.

CNO 125, from the Madras Trades Association, dated 17th January 1908.

The reply of the Madras Trades Association has since been received. Draft does are put up below to Mr. Menzies & to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce from whom replies

22

Ed. No 148 of 21.1.08

34

Madras, 21st January, 1908.



My dear Souter,

In reply to your letter to Mr Lynn I write to say that the Chamber's reply regarding the industry or industries to be selected for the award of the State Technical Scholarship in the current year will be forwarded in a day or two.-

Yours Sincerely,

E. Souter

W. S.

not

19

35 19 P

replies are still due.

AD Pagnon
18.7.08

Recd

Cls order
18.7.8.

Submitted to the Secretary for perusal.

AD Pagnon
18.7.08

Recd

Cls order
18.7.8.

I presume that the Rec^d of the
C of Encl^s? If so the letter
be addressed to him - as to the
the subject of same

Bayly
21.10.08

To As. for perusal.

AD
21.10.08

Cls
21.10.08

Ed. civ. No. 1148 from the Chamber of Commerce.

103 Dec
10-2-08

20
30 Educational Dept 20P

D.O. No 2957-2 of 18-1-08

My dear
~~Dear~~ Mr. Menzies,

I am directed to request that you will be good enough to favour Govt. with an early reply to my letter No 2957-1, dated 7th December 1907, on the subject of the industry or industries for the study of which, ^{enclosed that} the State Technical Scholarship should be awarded in the current year.

sd
18.1.08

Cal
18.1.08

By
21-1-08

To
R. J. Menzies Esq. ¹ Deptd
18/1/08

21 / 37 21P Educational Dept

D. No 2957-3 of 18-1-08

Dear Mr. Lynn

I am directed to request
that you will ^{be good enough to} let me know when
Government may expect the reply
of the Chamber of Commerce
to memorandum No 2895-1, dated
17th December 1907, ^{soliciting the opinion of the Chamber} on the subject
of the industry or industries
to be selected for the award of
the State Technical Scholarship
in the current year.

RD
18.1.08

Chd
18.1.08

H
20.01

To
The Hon'ble Mr. V. G. Lynn ✓
Secy to the Chamber of Commerce
Despatch 107/08.

22 22
El Au 160 of 23.1.08
38 22P

The South Indian Export Company Limited.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS

Xebec.
Madras.

Madras 22nd. Jan. 1908.

172
23.1.08

Dear Mr. Taylor,

In reply to your D.O.No.2957/1
dated the 17th., December in my opinion it -
would be advisable to encourage the study of
Electricity and I would suggest a Scholarship
be awarded for this Industry for the ensuing
year.

Yours Sincerely,

celleujs



C.No.125, from the Chairman, Madras Trades Association, dated 17-1-1908.
 " " 159, " " Chamber of Commerce, Madras, " 22-1-1908.

The suggestions which have been made as to the industry or industries, for the study of which a Government Scholarship may be awarded in the current year, are summarized below:-

vide page 5 of cf.

" " 6 of cf.

" " 7 of cf.

" " 12 of note file.

" " 13 of note file.

" " 15 of note file.

" " 17 of note file.

" " 22 of note file.

vide page 7 of cf.

Name of gentleman or body.	Industry or industries suggested.
1. The Madras Trades Association.	Soap making and the Commercial uses of all native oils and their bye-products.
2. The Chamber of Commerce, Madras.	(1) Textile Chemistry as applied to dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fabrics, and technical analysis. (2) Electrical Engineering.
3. Mr. Yorke	(1) Raw sugar making. (2) Oil pressing. (3) Pottery making. Mr. Yorke, however, prefers pottery making for the award of the scholarship.
4. Mr. Boyson	(1) Textile Chemistry as applied to Dyeing, Bleaching, Finishing & Printing of textile fabrics, and technical analysis.
5. Mr. Chatterton	Dyeing and bleaching.
6. The Hon'ble Mr. V.G. Lynn	Electrical Engineering
7. Mr. Menzies	--do--

2. The Madras Chamber of Commerce observed that although Electrical Engineering can hardly be

Use page 7 of 9.

Pages 13 to 16 of note file

Page 14 of do

Mr. Boyson is confident
of this as I understood
when talking to him
on the subject.
Calcutta
27.1.8.

be called a "native industry", yet in view of the probable great development of electricity as a source of power and light in India, the Chamber considers that it is desirable to recognize and encourage its application to native and other industries.

3. Both Messrs. Boyson and Chatterton, who recommend Textile Chemistry as applied to dyeing bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fabrics and technical analysis, are of opinion that the scholarship should be awarded to a Graduate in Chemistry who would possess the necessary primary qualifications required to prosecute the study in the Colleges at Leeds or Manchester. Mr. Boyson observes that they have employed at the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills six European Assistants who have undergone the courses at Leeds and Manchester and who hold diplomas and that from their local experience the extension of the trade under European methods has been found very marked during the past decade and that the probabilities of further development seem unlimited.

4. The result of the recommendations is as follows:-

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| (1) <u>Electrical Engineering.</u> | 1. Chamber of Commerce |
| | 2. Mr. Lynn. |
| | 3. Mr. Menzies |
| (2) <u>Soap-making and the Commercial uses of all native oils and their bye-products.</u> | 1. Trades Association, Madras. |
| (3) <u>Textile Chemistry.</u> | 1. Chamber of Commerce. |
| | 2. Mr. Boyson |
| | 3. Mr. Chatterton. |

A 25P

Pottery making
 (4) ~~Raw sugar making,~~
~~oil pressing and~~
~~pottery making,~~
 preferably the last.

1. Mr. Yorke.

5. As regards "Electrical Engineering" it is submitted that "Engineering" is one of the subjects specially excluded from the scope of the scholarship; - Vide paragraph 6 of the Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 65, Public, dated 29th May 1903; and Electrical Engineering being an Engineering subject, it cannot ^{apparently} be selected for the award of the scholarship. The only other industry which may be selected is "Textile Chemistry" and it is for consideration whether this may be selected for the current year.

27.1.08
 20 May 1908

Lee.

'Textile Chemistry' i.e. the Chemistry of all products required for the making of cloth of different kinds seems a subject peculiarly suited to this country. Mr. Chatterton really recommends the award of the scholarship for dyeing & bleaching, but he clearly is looking at the chemical side of the question too as his nominee would be a graduate in Chemistry.

Chatterton
 27.1.08.

Leaving "Electrical Engineering" out of the question as a subject to be considered

Special order would
 be necessary for the
 a remuneration in the
 direction. May 1908

26
 26P

the balance of opinion is in
 favour of the award of a scholarship
 for textile chemistry

H Macne

H. J. [unclear]
 21- [unclear]

CIRCULATED IN
 AND LEG. DEPT.
 Box Ordinary No. 22
 29-1-08

I think there can be no
 question that the best subject
 for a scholarship is
Textile Chemistry as applied
to dyeing, bleaching, finishing
Printing of textile fabrics

J. H. [unclear]
 20/1

I find [unclear]

J. G. [unclear]
 30/08.

I agree

J. A. Hawley
 31.1.08.

Best when writing the subject of
 the scholarship - call it [unclear]
 - to be [unclear] £500 as the 1st year

H. J. [unclear]
 3. 2. 08

The draft order placed below is for approval.

A³ 27P

page 2 of 6.

The ~~old~~ Draft seems adequate.

Card on file
6.2.8

In optimal

The only question is whether application
etc., be submitted to the B.P.D. direct,
or through Mr. Challerton in his
capacity as Inspector of Technical
Police.

I think that the applications may be made to the B.F.P. Direct; the latter can, if necessary, consult Mr. Challenor - but the conditions of grant of the scholarship appear to be sufficiently well defined to admit of the Directors being able to make specific recommendations.

✓
hm

Ans/any two
6-3-00

CIRCULATED IN EDL.
AND LEG. DEPT.

Box Ordinary
~~Bag Confidential~~ No. 3
7/2. n

True a union.

Page 1 to the published in overseas

Letter

Baylor
82108

ORGANIZED IN 18
AND LEG. DEPT.
OF THE
UNITED STATES

Read again G.O. No.46 Edl. dated 23rd January 1906. B.)

" " " " 630 " " 26th September 1906. A.)

Read also:-

Not to be printed in the copies for use. C.No.1000, from the Government of India, Home Deptt., No.1000 d/30-11-08.

Note 103, Sub.

ORDER:-
P. S.

1035 10th Feb 1908

B.

A.

In G.O. No.46, Educational, dated 23rd January 1906 and G.O. No.630 Educational, dated 26th September 1906, the attention of the public was invited to the scheme of technical scholarships instituted by the Government of India, and information was furnished regarding the object of the scholarships and the conditions under which they were offered. It was also stated that the first few scholarships would be assigned in connection with the study of Industrial Chemistry in one or more of its branches and in connection with the tanning industry. Since the introduction of this scheme in 1903, two scholarships have been awarded to candidates from this Presidency, one to Mr. G.N. Dewal in 1906 for the study of the weaving industry and the other to Mr. M.A.

Ramunni

G.O. No. 478 Edl. 14-7-06. XX.

Geno. 541 dated 19.8.07. G1.

After consulting the Ch. of
Com, the Trades Assoc. &
some of the leading com-
mercial firms in Madras,
the 26 of note file.

see Mr. Chatterton's do
amp. 15 & Mr. Boyson's
on pp. 13 & 14 of note file.

but the claims of candidates
who have passed in Chemistry
for the degree will also be
considered.

MB
Scientific
but technical
817

Para 3 of Geno 46 dated
22.1.06. B

2.

Ramunni Panikkar in 1907 for the study
of the leather industry.

2. The Governor in Council considered
that a scholarship may most advantage-
ously be assigned in the current year
in connection with the study of textile
chemistry as applied to ^{the} dyeing, bleach-
ing, finishing and printing of textile
fabrics. This industry has Chemistry
as its scientific basis and a candidate
for the scholarship should ordinarily,
therefore, have taken the B.A. Degree
with advanced Chemistry (Branch II B.
of the Madras University) as his

optional subject or at any rate he
should have passed in this branch.
~~the B.A. also~~
Candidates desirous of prosecuting the
technical scientific study of textile chemistry
as applied to dyeing, bleaching, finish-
ing and printing of textile fabrics
should therefore submit their applica-
tions to the Director of Public
Instruction so as to reach him on or
before the 15th March 1908.

3. In ordinary circumstances the
period for which these scholarships
may be held is two years, but in special
cases it may be increased to three
years or reduced below two years. The
value of the scholarships has been
fixed at £.150 ¹¹⁷ a year, but if in any
particular

Further the approval of the
S. of S., in a foreign
country.

Scholarship if

Para 3 of Govt. 46 Ed. 1 - B
23. 1. 06

3.

particular case this amount is found
insufficient, the Government will be
prepared on good grounds to consider
its enhancement. The scholarships
are tenable in foreign countries as well
as in Great Britain. It has been
decided to award at least one scholar-
ship annually in Madras, but the
Government will be ready to consider the
case of any promising and well-qualified
applicant ^{if a suitable candidate is forthcoming} ^{will be} ^{award an additional}
~~candidate, even if this limit is to be exceeded.~~

4. The holders of the scholarships
will not be bound by any engagement to
serve Government on completion of ^{his} their
course nor will the Government be bound
to employ ^{him} them. In selecting candidates,
Government will be guided by considera-
tions of capacity, intelligence and
practical interest in the industry
selected, and the assurance that the
candidate will continue to devote him-
self to that industry on his return
to India. No age limit is laid down
for scholars. The course of study to
be followed as well as the place in
which it is to be prosecuted will be
settled by the Secretary of State
when a scholar arrives in England.
Other conditions under which the scholar-
ships are held are similar to those
laid down for the existing Government
of India scholarships, and are:-

4.

48 11P

- (1) that the candidate is a native of India as defined in section 6 of the Government of India Act, 1870, viz., "a person "born and domiciled within "the dominions of Her Majesty "in India, of parents habitually "resident in India, and not "established there for temporary "purposes only";
- (2) that he has the consent of his family (i.e., of his father if alive; if deceased, of his guardian) to proceed to Europe or America;
- (3) that his character is good;
- (4) that he has sufficient knowledge of the English language; and
- (5) that he is physically fit to undergo the course of life and study he will have to follow.

5. The following ~~revised~~ ^{technical} rules for Indian Government scholars in England will also be published for general information:-

5 125P
49

1. Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once present himself to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, at the India Office, and report his arrival in writing.

2. Every scholar shall, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary of State to which University or College he is about to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter himself thereat.

3. Every scholar shall, within four weeks of reaching England, submit for the approval of the Secretary of State a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow; and the course approved shall not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

4. Every scholar shall, at the end of each term of residence at a University or College, submit to the Secretary of State a certificate from the proper University or College authority, showing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

5. Every scholar shall at all times obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State.

6. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of 150l. a year for two years, or three years, if so determined, will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England; but this allowance shall be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to him out of the revenues of India in respect of residence at a University or College during the same period or any part of it, but not in respect of University or College fees, the cost of which will be separately defrayed by the Secretary of State.

The necessary travelling expenses of scholars, by second class, or by third class if no second class be available, will also be separately defrayed by the Secretary of State; these should be claimed on forms obtainable from the Accountant-General, India Office, S.W.

Charges for hotel bills are not defrayed.

7. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete the required term of residence in England according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under rule 3, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

8. The scholars will be under the special supervision and charge of the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, through whom the necessary orders will be given, and to whom all reports and other communications respecting them should be sent.

Additional Rules.

- (a) Every scholar must give a written undertaking that he will devote himself exclusively, during the tenure of his scholarship, to the study of the subject for which his scholarship was granted, and that he will return to India on its termination, and there continue to devote himself to the industry which he has studied. Any scholar who neglects his studies, or tries to work for any other profession concurrently, will render himself liable to forfeiture of his scholarship.

- (b) Every scholar will be required to keep a concise daily diary, to be certified by the authority under whom he is working, and to be submitted through that authority to the Secretary of State for transmission to India. He must also submit, in the same way, from time to time, full notes of the work on which he is employed.

- (c) Scholars will be expected to continue their studies during the summer vacations of the institutions where they are working, with the exception of three weeks in each year. Vacation study should, when possible, take the form of practical work.

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6. The Director of Public Instruction ^{will} should consider the applications received and ~~should~~ submit them ^{with such recommendations as he may see fit to make to} Government on or before the 1st April 1908 ^{providing} with full information as to the qualifications, physique, antecedents and other particulars of each of the applicants ^{and} with his recommendation ^{if} any.

20
5-2-08
Cus
6-2-08
HSD
6-2-08

To
The D. P. I.
All other Heads of Departments.
" Collectors, Judges, Divisional officers, Local Boards and Municipal Councils.
The Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
" Trades Association, Madras.
" Departments of the Secretariat.
Gazette (Paras. 1 to 5 only).
Editors' table. (Paras. 1 to 5 of the order only).
10/2/8
11/3/8
10/2

List showing the Distribution of the Proceedings of Government,
No. 103, dated 10.2.08.

						Ordinary.	Circular.
Judicial Department	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Public Department	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Political Department	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Ecclesiastical Department	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Financial Department	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Revenue Department	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Public Works Department	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Do. Railway	...	...	...	...	...	31	60
Marine Department	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Local and Municipal Department	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Pension Department	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
						91	120
JUDICIAL.	Honourable the Chief Justice (with C.L.)...	...	...	...	...	6	31
	Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	6	6
	Do. of Prisons, Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	2	22
	Do. of Registration	...	...	...	...	6	25
	Chief Presidency Magistrate	...	...	...	...	1	6
	Commissioner of Police	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Advocate-General *	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Government Solicitor	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Administrator-General	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Sheriff of Madras	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Government Pleader	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Crown Prosecutor †	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Registrar of Joint Stock Companies †	...	...	...	...	1	1
						32	101
PUBLIC.	Surgeon-General	...	...	...	...	3	6
	Protector of Emigrants	...	...	...	...	2	1
	Superintendent, Government Press	...	...	...	...	3	1
	Tamil Translator to Government	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Telugu do. do.	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Malayalam do. do.	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Canarese do. do.	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Hindustani do. do.	...	...	...	...	1	1
	British Consular Agent, Pondicherry	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Bangalore	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Government Epigraphist, Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages	...	...	...	...	6	6
	President, Board of Examiners	...	...	...	...	2	1
	Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Military Secretary do. do.	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Chemical Examiner	...	...	...	...	1	1
						27	26
POLITICAL.	Resident in Travancore and Cochin	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends	...	...	...	...	2	1
	Political Agent, Pudukota	...	...	...	...	4	1
	Do. Sandur	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Do. Banganapalli	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Government Agent at Tanjore	...	...	...	...	2	1
ECCLESIASTICAL.	Special Agent, South Arcot	...	...	...	...	1	1
	The Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Venerable Archdeacon of Madras	...	...	...	...	2	1
	Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland	...	...	...	...	3	1
	Roman Catholic Archbishop	...	...	...	...	1	1
						8	5

* Addressed to the Government Solicitor.

† Only such orders as concern him.

		Ordinary.	Circular.
FINANCIAL.	Accountant-General	4	4
	Commissioner of Paper Currency	1	1
	Superintendent of Stationery	3	1
	Postmaster-General	3	3
		11	9
EDUCATIONAL.	Director of Public Instruction	5	35
	Commissioner for Government Examinations	4	1
	Superintendent, Government Central Museum	1	1
		10	38
REVENUE.	Board of Revenue (Land Revenue)	15	15
	Do. (Revenue Settlement)	20	20
	Do. (Separate Revenue)	15	15
	Superintendent, Revenue Survey	7	7
	Inam Commissioner	2	2
	Director of Government Cinchona Plantation, Ootacamund.	1	1
		60	60
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.	Sanitary Commissioner	3	8
	Sanitary Engineer	1	3
	Sanitary Board	1	1
		7	12

THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF	Anantapur	8	16
	North Arcot (Chittoor)	8	25
	South Arcot (Cuddalore)	8	24
	Bellary	8	16
	South Canara (Mangalore)	8	16
	Chingleput (Saidapet)	8	18
	Coimbatore	8	23
	Cuddapah	8	23
	Ganjām (Chatrapur)	8	23
	Godāvari (Cocanada)	8	31
	Kistna (Masulipatam)	8	26
	Kurnool	8	19
	Madura	8	26
	Malabar (Calicut)	12	31
	The Nilgiris (Ootacamund)	8	8
	Nellore	8	23
	Salem	8	26
	Tanjore	8	26
	Tinnevely	8	23
	Trichinopoly	8	16
	Vizagapatam	8	31
		173	471

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGE OF	North Arcot (Chittoor)	6	6
	South Arcot (Cuddalore)	6	6
	Bellary	8	8
	South Canara (Mangalore)	10	10
	Chingleput	6	6
	Coimbatore	9	9
	Cuddapah	6	6
	Ganjām (Berhampur)	6	6
	Godāvari (Rajahmundry)	10	10
	Kistna (Masulipatam)	6	6
	Kurnool	6	6
	Madura	11	11
	North Malabar (Tellicherry)	9	9
	South Malabar (Calicut)	6	6
	Nellore	6	6
	The Nilgiris (Ootacamund)	6	6
	Salem	6	6
	Tanjore (Tanjore)	6	6
	Tinnevely (Palamcottah)	8	8
	Trichinopoly	6	6
	Vizagapatam	7	7
		150	150

42 Divisional Officers as per Civil List 81-1-8.
~~All Presidents of Sh. As.~~
 All Chairmen M. Cs.

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