

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1910.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 42, 25th January 1910.

State Technical Scholars.

Recording letter from the Government of India on the question of the employment of —
on their return to India.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Education).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
Dated—Calcutta, the 14th January 1910.
No.—39.

In continuation of the Home Department letter No. 1000—1007, dated the 20th November 1907, regarding the procedure to be adopted in awarding State technical scholarships, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, No. 138, Public, dated the 8th October 1909. a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for India noted on the margin on the question of the employment of State technical scholars on their return to India.

2. The Secretary of State refers to several instances which show that holders of technical scholarships, when they fail to secure suitable private employment, not infrequently expect that Government will provide them with appointments, and he requests that it may be made clear to these scholars that they must generally depend on their own exertions to make their living on their return to India.

3. In their despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 8, dated the 9th October 1902, regarding the institution of these scholarships, which was published under the Home Department notification No. 41, dated the 30th January 1904, the Government of India stated (paragraphs 4 and 6) that the object of the scheme was to provide natives of India with the higher technical education that might qualify them to assist in the improvement of existing native industries and the development of new ones, and, with this object, Local Governments were told that in determining the industry to be studied they should obtain assistance from the mercantile and industrial public, and that industries in which native capital and enterprise are engaged or likely to be engaged would be particularly appropriate for selection. The observation that Government would be glad, failing private employment, to turn the abilities of returned scholars to account as teachers in industrial schools or otherwise in connection with local industries must be read with what precedes; it was not intended in any sense as a promise of employment to every scholar who finds it difficult on his return to obtain a private engagement.

4. I am therefore to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, the notices upon this subject published by Local Governments may, if necessary, be amended so as to make it clear that these scholars must depend upon their own exertions when they return to India and that the Government does not and cannot undertake to provide them with employment.

ENCLOSURE.

Despatch—from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.
To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.
Dated—India Office, London, the 8th October 1909.
No.—138, Public.

I desire to address your Excellency in Council on the question of the employment on their return to India of young Indians who have been granted technical scholarships by your Excellency's Government for the study of various branches of technical education in this country. My attention has been called to the

general question by the particular case of Mr. Asok Bose, a copy of correspondence * with whom I forward for the information and consideration of your Government; but there have been four other cases in which students who have received scholarships for the study of mining have applied for appointment under Government on the termination of the scholarship. The names of the four applicants are N. D. Daru, H. C. Read, A. M. Sen and C. Fox; the first named alone received an appointment, namely, in the Geological Survey.

* Letter from Mr. A. Bose, dated 25th July 1909.

Letter to Mr. A. Bose, dated 19th August 1909.

(Not printed.)

2. Other cases of holders of technical scholarships have also occurred in which the student has appeared to think that the fact that he has been assisted by Government in obtaining technical instruction constitutes a reason why Government should provide him with employment on his return to India.

3. The notification issued by the Government of Bengal, of which a copy was sent to me with your despatch No. 18, dated the 11th August 1904, announcing the grant of these scholarships, for one of which Mr. Bose was selected, deals with the subject of returned scholars in paragraph 11, and is so worded as to leave the scholar under the impression that if he fails to secure suitable private employ, Government would be glad of his services. It is plainly impossible to find Government employment for all such returned scholars, and I commend it to your consideration whether these notifications should not make clear to such scholars that they must generally depend upon their own exertions to make their living on their return to India, and must not ordinarily expect to be taken into Government service.

4. If this is not done, there appears to be a risk that a sense of grievance may be created, and that the expenditure involved in the grant of these scholarships may prove to be unprofitable.

Sub-enclosures.

(1)

Letter—from ASOK BOSE, F.sq., B.Sc., F.G.S., ASSOC. M.I.M.E.
To—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.
Dated—Ranchee (Bengal), the 25th July 1909.

I beg to apply for a suitable appointment under the Government of India, connected with geology and mining, or the technical industries, or in any other capacity in which my technical knowledge and scientific training would be useful to my country.

I went with an India Government State technical scholarship to England from Bengal four and a half years ago, and returned home in January last.

I studied geology, mining and the allied sciences at the Birmingham University (which is now reckoned to be one of the premier Universities in Europe in the point of imparting technical education), and qualified myself for the B.Sc. degree in mining in June 1908.

I take the liberty of enclosing printed testimonials (copies) of my former Professors both in England and in India. These I trust will satisfy your Lordship as regards my general and technical education in mining, geology and the allied sciences, and my moral character and ability.

Your Lordship will notice from the credentials that I have not only a theoretical knowledge of geology, mining and the allied sciences, but have a good practical grounding in all of them, a fact which is highly essential in developing the economic and mineral resources of a country. Besides my practical experience in England in geology and mining, I have had field training in both for three years, before I left for England with a State technical scholarship.

As regards my mining experience in India, I worked in my father's coal mine in the Bengal coal fields, off and on for three years, before I went to England.

This coal mine has been sold since owing to financial considerations. During the time I worked at the mine, I gained experience in the methods of working thick seams of coal varying from 20 feet to 30 feet in thickness, in transporting the coal to the surface, and in draining the underground area and keeping it dry from the monsoon rains, which are very heavy in India.

I also gained experience in carrying out underground surveys and general office work.

My experience in Indian geology is composed of a complete course in geology, with lectures and laboratory classes, and also field excursions. I did this work in the Presidency College, Calcutta, in the B.Sc. class, which was newly formed then. I took part in the geological excursions to the neighbouring well formations in Bengal, and in the long summer vacation, I went to Orissa with the party and had extensive field experience of the geological formations there. I also worked under my father, Mr. P. N. Bose, when he was in the Geological Survey Department of India, before I joined the Presidency College. I visited Assam Valley and Upper Assam, and gained a good geological knowledge of the different well formations there, and also as regards working some of the mineral products, e.g., coal near Cherra Punjee and some of the petroleum deposits.

I beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the fact that, since my return home in January last, I have had practically nothing to do. I had hopes of working in my father's mine but that has been sold.

I have been trying my best to get a suitable appointment, since my return to India, in some capacity in which my acquired technical and scientific knowledge would be of assistance in promoting the improvement of existing Indian industries, but I am sorry to say that I have found no scope for my acquired skill and ability.

I tried to get an employment in the Bengal coal fields, but have failed to secure one, due, I am afraid, to the lack of enterprise on the part of Indian capitalists. My failure to secure an appointment in the Bengal coal fields is due to the fact, that the large and responsible mines in Bengal are nearly one and all floated by European capitalists, and they naturally employ a European staff to carry out the workings. The lesser mines, which are chiefly owned by Indian gentlemen, are not in a financial position to employ a man of my European and scientific training. In fact, they do not, in most cases, require a man of my qualifications to carry out any part of the work as they generally work on a small scale, with a limited output, and consequently with small possibilities.

I have since my return from England also tried to get employed in one of the Native States. In most cases I received no reply to my application for appointment; in others, they were unfavourable.

I applied to the Local Government for an appointment suited to my qualifications. I was informed by the Secretary to the Bengal Government, when I saw him, that there was no appointment vacant under the local Government, and also mentioned that the higher appointments in the various departments suited to my qualifications are all made direct from the India Office by Your Lordship.

With the foregoing statement of the case, and bearing in mind the fact that there is no prospect and possibility of my being employed in any capacity, connected with the improvement of local industries, may I beg your Lordship to honour me with a suitable appointment under the Government of India connected with my qualifications.

I have always held that the improvement of existing Indian industries, and the development of new industries, with the aid of the higher technical education imparted in Europe, is of prime importance, and I have endeavoured my best to qualify myself for such work by the help of the Government scholarship. And I sincerely wish and hope that your Lordship will kindly help me to obtain some suitable appointment, in which I may be useful to my country.

From some of the certificates your Lordship will perceive that I applied for an appointment in the Geological Survey of India three years ago, and also just before I left England.

I was informed by the Under Secretary of State, that there was no vacancy at the time, but there were likely to be some within a year or so. May I beg Your Lordship to honour me with a post in that department, if there are any vacancies now, or in any other time in the near future.

Besides being a B.Sc. in mining, I am a Fellow of the Geological Society of London, and an Associate Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers.

I took up Latin and French in the Matriculation examination of Calcutta University. I took French as an optional subject.

I was educated at St. Joseph College, North Point, Darjeeling, from the year 1895 to 1899, and at St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, from 1899 to 1901, and then afterwards at the Presidency College, Calcutta, from 1901 to 1904.

I shall be 24 (twenty-four) years of age on the 31st July next, and I am unmarried.

I am son of Mr. P. N. Bose, late Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, and grandson of Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt, C.I.E., late Member of the Decentralization Commission.

Thanking your Lordship in anticipation for your courtesy, and apologising for troubling you.

An early reply will greatly oblige.

(2)

Letter—from FRANCIS C. DRAKE, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office.

To—ASOK BOSE, Esq., B.Sc., F.G.S., Ranchee (Bengal).

Dated—London, S.W., the 19th August 1909.

No.—R. & S. 1869.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th July applying for a geological, mining, or other technical appointment under the Government of India. In reply,

I am to say that, so far as this office is aware, there is at present no such appointment vacant, but should a vacancy occur in the Geological Survey of India, or otherwise, your application will be carefully considered.

Order—No. 42, Educational, dated 25th January 1910.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 42, EDUCATIONAL, DATED
25TH JANUARY 1910.

[SUBJECT.—*Employment of State Technical Scholars.*]

Previous papers.

G.O., No. 46,	Educational,	dated 23rd January	1906.
" "	103	" "	10th February 1908.
" "	125	" "	5th March 1909.

From the Government of India, dated 14th January 1910, No. 39.

The Government of India request that the notices upon the subject of State Technical Scholarships, published by this Government, may, if necessary, be amended so as to make it clear that the holders of these scholarships must depend upon their own exertions when they return to India and that the Government do not and cannot undertake to provide them with employment.

2. In the notices or orders published by this Government it has been clearly stated that the Government will not be bound to employ the scholars—*vide* paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 125, Educational, dated 5th March 1909; paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 103, Educational, dated 10th February 1908; and paragraph 8 of G.O., No. 46,

This may be done.

C. A. SOUTER—24-1-10.

Yes.

L. M. WYNCH—25-1-10.

Educational, dated 23rd January 1906.

If this is not considered sufficient, it may be amplified in the notice which is to be published shortly in connection with the award of the State Technical Scholarship for the current year.

3. India's letter may now be recorded. The draft below is for approval.

T.K.—22-1-10.

K. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR—22-1-10.

C. A. SOUTER—24-1-10.

Issue.

L. M. WYNCH—25-1-10.

[G.O., No. 42, Educational, dated 25th January 1910.]

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P.S.

No. 42, dated 25-1- 1900

Recorded.

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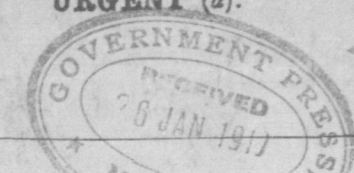
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ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

EDUCATIONAL
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE
SECRETARIAT.

(a) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.

(b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.

(b¹) For rules regarding printing of notes, see the rules in G.O., No. 1220, Public, dated 30th November 1900.

(c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.

(d) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for one week, and larger papers for two weeks only. The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.

(e) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

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(b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Deputy Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.

(c) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

(d) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.

(e) The names of the Secretary and Members should be printed in full when they occur on the right hand side, but only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

Current No. 107, dated 18 — 1 — 1910.

G.O., No. 42, dated 25 — 1 — 1910.

(b)

Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence including order or orders
(b¹)
Notes.....Docket: State Technical Scholars.
Recording letter from the Govt.
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