

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1911.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 55, 1st February 1911.

State Technical Scholarship.

Inviting applications for the — to be awarded in 1911 for the study of weaving.

Government of Madras.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

I

Letter—from H. G. STOKES, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Education).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
Dated—Simla, the 7th October 1910.
No.—1036.

In continuation of the Home Department letter No. 1000-7, dated the 30th November 1907, I am directed to address you regarding the grant of State Technical Scholarships for Mechanical Engineering.

2. Under the original scheme which was circulated to local Governments and administrations with the Home Department letter No. 565-572, dated the 21st September 1903, Mechanical Engineering was excluded from the scope of the proposals for technical scholarships for the reasons stated in paragraph 6 of Lord George Hamilton's Despatch No. 65 (Public), dated the 29th May 1903, but from the reference in paragraph 6 of that Despatch to Cooper's Hill College, it would appear that the intention was merely to exclude Civil Engineering a subject for the teaching of which there was then and is now ample provision in India. The Government of India are disposed to think that Electrical and Mechanical Engineering should be considered as falling within the scope of the technical scholarship scheme, as the instruction available in these subjects in this country is far less advanced than that procurable in Civil Engineering, while the demand for qualified Electrical and Mechanical Engineers to take charge of factories and works is steadily on the increase.

3. It will therefore be open to the Governor in Council to make recommendations in future for the grant of scholarships for the study of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, and I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, these subjects may be included among those which are annually notified by local Governments in accordance with the orders of the 30th November 1907.

II

Letter—from L. M. WYNCH, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
To—the Chairman, ^{Chamber of Commerce, Madras} Madras Trades Association.
Dated—the 1st November 1910.
No.—2014-2.

I am directed to enclose a memorandum on the subject of the State Technical Scholarship and to request that you will be so good as to let the Government know, if possible, before the 1st of December 1910, what industry or industries may in the opinion of the ^{Chamber of Commerce, Madras} Madras Trades Association be selected for the award of the scholarship during the year 1911.

ENCLOSURE.

Memorandum, dated 15th October 1910.

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 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 Civil Engineering, law, medicine, forestry or veterinary science, for which provision already exists in India, but may be awarded for the study of Electrical or Mechanical Engineering.

3. Since the institution of these scholarships, five scholarships have been allotted to Madras—one was given in 1906 for the study of the weaving industry, one in 1907 for the study of leather industry, one in 1908 for the study of textile chemistry as applied to the dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fabrics, one in 1909 for the study of the chemistry of soap-making and use of native oils, and one during the current year for the study of metallurgy.

4. The industry to be selected should be one which is either already developed or in the process of development in this Presidency. The industries which were recommended for selection during the current year were metallurgical chemistry and mineralogy, manufacture of glass and pottery ware, agricultural chemistry as more especially applied to the cultivation of sugarcane, etc., fuel and its application, and weaving. Of these, glass-making was at first selected for the award of the scholarship, but as it was not found possible to arrange for a suitable course of instruction in England for the study of that industry, the scholarship was eventually awarded for the study of metallurgy.

5. The Government will be glad to know what industry or industries may, in the opinion of the ^{Chamber of Commerce} Trades Association best be selected for the award of the scholarship in 1911. Any information regarding the state of the industry to be selected would be valuable.

III

Letter—from A. H. DEANE, Esq., Vice-Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 30th November 1910.

I have the honour to inform you, in reply to your letter No. 2014-2, dated the 1st instant, that in the opinion of the Chamber the State Technical Scholarship for the year 1911 should be awarded for the study of Electrical Engineering.

IV

Letter—from J. O. ROBINSON, Esq., Chairman, Madras Trades Association.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 2nd December 1910.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 1st November No. 2014-2 requesting to be informed what industry or industries may in the opinion of the Trades Association be selected for the State Technical Scholarship to be awarded in the year 1911. The Committee have found it rather difficult to suggest a suitable industry, but would propose Agricultural Chemistry more especially applied to the cultivation of sugarcane and tobacco, or failing that Wood-work and Metal work would probably be useful.

V

Official Memorandum No. 2520-1, Educational, dated 21st January 1911.

The Director of Public Instruction is informed that as at present advised the Government are inclined to think that the State Technical Scholarship for 1911 should be awarded for the study of the weaving industry. He is requested to obtain by telegram Mr. Chatterton's views as to what particular processes of weaving might be most advantageously studied by the selected candidate and the course of study he should follow.

2. Mr. Chatterton's attention should also be drawn to the fact that the scholarship for 1910 was awarded for the study of metallurgy and he should be requested to state whether in these circumstances his recommendation that the scholarship for this year should be awarded for the study of the manipulation and working of non-ferrous metals still holds good.

3. This reference should be treated as very urgent.

(By Order.)

C. A. INNES,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

VI

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., Acting Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 26th January 1911.

No.—Ref. on Cur. 405/11.

In reply to Government Memorandum No. 2520-1, Educational, dated 21st instant, I have the honour to state that Mr. Chatterton informs me that the scholar selected for the study of weaving should be required to attend the complete weaving course in the Manchester School of Technology and that arrangement should be made, if possible, to get practical experience in the weaving shed.

Mr. Chatterton also informs me that his recommendation that the State Technical Scholarship should be awarded for the study of non-ferrous metal industries still holds good as the course of study would be entirely different from that for metallurgical students.

2. I enclose herewith a copy of the telegram received from Mr. Chatterton on the subject.

ENCLOSURE.

Telegram—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. CHATTERTON.

To—the Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—Gwalior, the 25th January 1911.

The weaving scholar should be required to attend the complete weaving course in the Manchester School of Technology and arrangement should be made if possible to get practical experience in weaving shed. My recommendation regarding non-ferrous metal industries still holds good as the course of study would be entirely different from that for metallurgical students.

Order—No. 55, Educational, dated 1st February 1911.

In G.Os., Nos. 46 and 630, Educational, dated respectively 23rd January and 26th September 1906, and G.O., No. 103, Educational, dated 10th February 1908, 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, scholarships have been awarded to five candidates from this Presidency, one in 1906 to Mr. G. N. Dewal for the study of the weaving industry; one in 1907 to Mr. M. A. Ramunni Panikkar for the study of the leather industry; one in 1908 to Mr. V. Govindan Nayar for the study of textile chemistry as applied to the dyeing, bleaching, finishing, and printing of textile fabrics; one in 1909 to Mr. A. Kesava Menon for the study of the chemistry of soap-making and the use of native oils and one in 1910 to Mr. Kumaran Nayar for the study of metallurgy.

2. After consulting the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association and some other leading commercial firms in Madras, the Governor in Council considers that the State Technical Scholarship available for award in this Presidency in the current

year may most advantageously be assigned for the study of "weaving." The following notification will accordingly be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in all the District Gazettes:—

NOTIFICATION.

A State Technical Scholarship will be awarded in this Presidency during the current year for the study of weaving. Candidates desirous of prosecuting the technical study of weaving should submit their application for the scholarship to the Director of Public Instruction, so as to reach him on or before the 1st March 1911.

2. Candidates for the scholarship should have taken the B.A. degree with Advanced Chemistry (Branch II-B of the Madras University) as their optional subject, but the claims of candidates who have passed in Chemistry for the degree will also be considered.

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.

4. The holder of the scholarship will not be bound by any engagement to serve the Government on the completion of his course, nor will the Government be bound to employ him. He must generally depend upon his own exertions to make his living on his return to India and must not ordinarily expect to be taken into Government service. In selecting candidates, the Governor in Council will be guided by considerations of capacity, character 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—

(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 His 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 that he will have to follow.

The following rules have been framed by the Secretary of State for the guidance of Indian Government Technical Scholars in England:—

RULES.

1. The Secretary of State considers it desirable that all Government scholars should avail themselves of the information and advice which the Educational Adviser to Indian students is in a position to give them, and these rules are framed with that end in view. Government scholars, equally with private students, may consult the Educational Adviser upon any question, and will receive from him all possible assistance, and the Secretary of State hopes that they will communicate with the Educational Adviser, not only on the occasions when they are directed so to do in these rules, but also in any circumstances of difficulty and whenever they desire advice or information. Scholars will be regarded as being under the supervision and charge of the Educational Adviser, to whom they should in all cases address any communication they may have to make, and to whom also all reports or other communications having reference to scholars should be sent. The Educational Adviser will bring to the notice of the Secretary of State on behalf of any scholar any question requiring his decision, and will communicate to the scholar the orders passed by the Secretary of State.

2. Every scholar should, on reaching England, at once call upon the Educational Adviser and report his arrival in writing.

3. Every scholar should, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Educational Adviser to which university or college he is about to proceed, and should at once take steps to enter himself thereat.

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

5. 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.

6. 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 at the end of each term through that authority to the Educational Adviser and 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.

7. 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.

8. Every scholar must, at the end of each term of residence at a university or college, submit to the Educational Adviser a certificate from the proper university or college authority, showing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

9. Every scholar must at all times obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State, either directly or through the Educational Adviser.

10. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £150 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 will 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.

11. 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 4, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, 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.

3. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to circulate copies of the notification to all colleges from which candidates are likely to apply.

4. The Director of Public Instruction will consider the applications received and submit them to Government with such recommendation as he may see fit to make on or before the 15th March 1911 furnishing full information as to the qualifications, physique, antecedents and other particulars of each of the applicants.

(True Extract.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction (with 100 copies of Editors' Table set).

" Departments of the Secretariat,
" Chamber of Commerce, Madras,
" Madras Trades Association,

Gazette.

Editors' Table (paras. 1 and 2 of the order only).

} paras. 1 and 2 of the order only.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 55, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 1st FEBRUARY 1911.

[SUBJECT.—*State Technical Scholarships.*]

Previous papers.

G.O., No. 504, Educational, dated 9th October 1903.	
" " 46 " " 23rd January 1906.	
" " 344 " " 14th May "	
" " 630 " " 26th September "	
" " 465 " " 20th July 1907.	
" " 541 " " 19th August "	
" " 103 " " 10th February 1908.	
" " 279-A " " 15th April "	
" " 426 " " 1st June "	
" " 125 " " 5th March 1909.	
" " 232 " " 23rd April "	
" " 404 " " 8th July "	
" " 452 " " 5th August "	
" " 1303, Revenue " 21st April 1910.	
" " 2382 " " 18th July "	
" " 3446 " " 27th October "	

A scheme of State Technical scholarships was instituted in the year 1903 by the Government of India, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State, for providing promising natives of India 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 a year, of which one at least is allotted annually for each province.

Paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 46, Educational, dated 23rd January 1906, and page 2 of G.O., No. 504, Educational, dated 9th October 1903.

Paragraph 2 *ibid.*

vision already exists in India. It is also not awarded for the study of law or medicine.

3. Since the institution of the scholarship, five scholarships have been allotted to Madras. One was given in 1906 for the study of the weaving industry, one in 1907 for the study of the leather industry, one in 1908 for the study of textile chemistry as applied to the dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fabrics, one during 1909 for the study of the chemistry of soap-making and the use of native oils, and one during the current year for the study of metallurgy. The candidates who got the scholarships in these years were Mr. Dowal (1906), Ramunni Panikkar (1907), Govindan Nayar (1908), Kesava Menon (1909) and Kumaran Nayar (1910).

4. The scholarships are awarded by the Government of India and under paragraph 6 of India's letter No. 1000, dated 30th November 1907, printed with Pages 2 and 3 of the Government Order. G.O., No. 103, Educational, dated 10th February 1908, the recommendation of this Government for the award of the scholarship in 1911 should reach the Government of India by the 15th April 1911; and in order to afford sufficient time for the consideration of applications, the Government have now to consult local bodies, leading firms and selected individuals as to the industry to be selected for the award of the scholarship in 1911. The usual reference to the Chamber of Commerce, the Madras Trades Association and selected individuals are submitted for approval. As regards "selected individuals" it has to be decided to whom the reference should be made.

5. In connection with the selection of the industry for the award of the scholarship in the current year, the following gentlemen were consulted:—

Mr. Menzies (of Shaw, Wallace & Co.)

Mr. Ure (of Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.)

Mr. Jackson (Parry's)

Mr. J. A. Boyson (of Binny's)

Mr. Gordon Fraser (Best & Co.)

Mr. Cotton (Acting Director of Industries); and the Director of Public Instruction.

T.K.—10-10-10.

Mr. Chatterton, who is expected back from leave on the 29th instant, may

L. M. WYNCH.

L.M.W.

also be consulted in addition to the gentlemen mentioned above. Mr. Cotton is, however, not now acting as Director of Industries and it is unnecessary to consult him now.

2. As the department of Industries will soon cease to exist and as all questions relating to Industrial Education will in future be dealt with in the Educational Department, this subject is submitted for orders in this department.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—13-10-10.

Perhaps Hajee Muhammad Badsha Sahib & Co. and South India Industrials, Limited (pages 1048 and 1056 of Lawrence Asylum Press Almanack), may also be consulted.

M. S. MASCAREHNAS—13-10-10.

In a letter received this morning the Government of India say, I think, that engineering may be included. Please put up. In this case the senior partner of Messrs. Massey & Co. might also be consulted.

L. M. WYNCH—14-10-10.

From the Government of India, Home Department (Education), dated 7th October 1910, No. 1036.

The letter from the Government of India, since received, is put up in the current file. They think that electrical and mechanical engineering should be considered as falling within the scope of the technical scholarship scheme and they request that these subjects may be included among those which are annually notified by Local Governments as subjects for the study of which the State technical scholarships are to be awarded. The drafts have been slightly modified subject to approval.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—14-10-10.

Drafts amended and submitted.

M. S. MASCAREHNAS—14-10-10.

L. M. WYNCH—15-10-10.

Approved.

M. H[AMMICK]—28-10-10.

Issue.

A. BUTTERWORTH—1-11-10.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble A. BUTTERWORTH, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

To—
 Mr. R. T. MENZIES (of Shaw, Wallace & Co.).
 W. URE (of Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.).
 A. D. JACKSON (of Parry & Co.).
 J. A. BOYSON (of Binny & Co.).
 G. FRASER (of Best & Co.).
 A. CHATTERTON (Director of Industries).
 H. STONE (Acting Director of Public Instruction).
 the Hon'ble Mr. MUHAMMAD ABDEL KUDDUS BADSHA SAHIB.
 Mr. HAJEE ISMAIL SALT (South India Industrials).
 Mr. F. G. WARMBROOK (of Massey & Co.).

Dated—Madras, the 1st November 1910.
 No.—2014-1.

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 one scholarship at least is allotted annually to each province for the study of selected industries. Since the institution of the scheme, five scholarships have actually been given to Madras—one in 1906 for the study of weaving industry, one in 1907 for the study of the leather industry, one in 1908 for the study of textile chemistry as applied to the dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fabrics, one in 1909 for the study of the chemistry of soap-making and the use of native oils, and one during the current year for the study of metallurgy.

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 by 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 would kindly give some account of the state of that industry, the information would be valuable.

3. The industries which were recommended for selection during the current year were manufacture of glass and pottery ware, metallurgical chemistry and mineralogy, agricultural chemistry as applied to the cultivation of sugarcane, etc., fuel and its application, and weaving. Of these, glass-making was at first selected for the award of the scholarship, but as it was not found possible to arrange for a suitable course of instruction in England for the study of that industry, the scholarship was eventually awarded for the study of metallurgy. The Government of India have recently added electrical and mechanical engineering to the subjects for which the scholarship can be granted.

[Letter No. 2014-2, dated 1st November 1910.]

The demi-official and the letter have issued. The question has been taken up and dealt with in this department on the assumption that the Department of Industries will soon cease to exist and that questions relating to industrial education should be dealt with in this department.

2. But as it has now been decided that the Department of Industries will cease to exist only with effect from 1st January 1911 and that till then the Director of Industries will remain under the Revenue Department, this file may be forwarded to that department u.o. for perusal and return.

P.R.—7-11-10.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—7-11-10.

C. A. INNES—9-11-10.

To the Revenue Department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the file may be returned to the Educational Department with thanks.

S.R.G.—13-11-10.

V. PUNNAYYA—18-11-10.

F. NOYCE—19-11-10.

L. M. WYNCH—21-11-10.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. MUHAMMAD ABDUL KUDDUS BADSHA SAHIB, Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 7th November 1910.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Demi-official No. 2014-1, dated the 1st instant, on the subject of Government technical scholarships, inviting my opinion as to the particular industry or industries, which may best be encouraged by the award of a scholarship, in the ensuing year in this Presidency.

2. It seems to me, that several useful industries could be started in this Presidency, by the scientific exploitation of our forest produce. To take paper-making first, the Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund, in 1908, recommended that Government should cause a report to be published, on the prospects of a paper mill, in three Northern districts, and offer liberal concessions to private enterprise. Much useful information regarding this industry was furnished to the conference by Mr. C. E. Brasier, Conservator of Forests, in a note which he submitted at the time. Paper-making is not a new industry to this Presidency. Paper of very inferior quality has long been manufactured here, but the industry has never made any progress. With such available materials as wood pulp and jute it could be developed with fair prospects of success, if only the technical instruction required for the manufacture of paper of different qualities, is acquired by some of our intelligent and enterprising young men.

3. To turn to the match industry next I have been much struck by the account of the prospects of this industry, and the particulars of proposed match factory sites and woods suitable for match manufacture, contained in a recent publication of the Economic Products Series, Volume II, Part I, published by order of the Government of India. Mr. R. S. Troup, F.C.S., Imperial Forest Economist to the Government of India, who is the author of the publication, discusses the possibilities of match factory sites in the Madras Presidency, Chapter XIII of the book, and gives a list of woods available here for the making of match sticks and match-boxes. The districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Gôdâvari, Kistna, Kurnool, North Malabar, South Malabar and South Coimbatore are mentioned as possible match factory sites. With

such prospects, what is needed is the necessary special technical training in the manufacture of matches. Mr. Troup has collected all the available information, regarding the present state, and future development of this industry all over British India, that there can be nothing more, which any other could supplement it with.

4. As the abovementioned two industries are not likely to take up a student's whole time during the tenure of his scholarship, I would add, the manufacture of paints and of paint and varnish brushes, as an additional subject, in which he might receive special instruction.

5. Thanking you for your kind reference.

Letter—from G. FRASER, Esq., Messrs. Best & Co., Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 8th November 1910.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter demi-official No. 2014-1 of the 1st instant asking for my opinion regarding the most suitable industry for the study of which it would be advisable to award the scholarship. After due consideration I am of opinion that Government might award this scholarship for the study of Electrical Engineering as this is a profession which is likely to develop to a considerable extent in India in the near future.

Letter—from A. CHATTERTON, Esq., Director of Industries.

To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Dated—the 10th November 1910.

No.—165-G.

With reference to demi-official No. 2014-1 of the 1st November 1910, I have the honour to suggest that a scholarship might be awarded, preferably to a passed Mechanical Engineer student of the College of Engineering, to enable him to take up the study of the manipulation and working of the non-ferrous metals such as, copper, brass, aluminium, tin and lead all of which are largely employed in the domestic life of the people of this country.

2. From the Trade Returns of the year 1909-10 the following table has been extracted showing the value of the imports of the various non-ferrous metals of commercial importance :—

	CWT.	Value. RS.
Brass	2,075	1,03,270
Copper	7,232	3,85,787
Yellow metal (brass)	57,107	25,85,067
German silver	2,324	1,65,112
Lead	11,740	1,60,732
Tin	3,091	3,36,727
Spelter	6,369	1,32,582
Unenumerated chiefly aluminium	6,036	4,23,776

A small portion of these imports are used in organised industries such as, railway workshops, general engineering works and tea factories, but the great bulk are consumed in the bazaar and are the raw material of the various classes of metal workers in this Presidency. Some years ago my attempts to improve the status of the metal workers in this Presidency led to the introduction of aluminium and the subsequent transfer of the Aluminium department to a private company. Considerable progress has in recent years been made in the methods of working employed by that company and a good deal of its present prosperity is unquestionably due to its superior methods of working which enable it to compete very easily with the workers in the bazaar. It is, I consider, desirable that modern methods of dealing with non-ferrous metals for industrial purposes and not artistic purposes should be introduced into this Presidency as large quantities of imports from abroad and from other parts of India may be found in most of the chief towns of the Presidency. The question of establishing a school for metal-work has not yet been discussed, but I propose to bring it shortly before the notice of Government and if any scheme is finally approved a considerable amount of expert assistance will be required to carry it out.

3. If it is considered desirable to grant a scholarship on the lines indicated above the course of study should be of a practical character and would have to be carried out in various workshops and factories in England, admission to which would not I think be difficult if the objects of the scholarship are clearly explained. There is a special institution in London dealing with non-ferrous metals and known as the institute of metals the President of which is Sir Gerard Muntz, and I think that probably he and the members of the council of this institution would be glad to assist the Secretary of State in providing facilities for the instruction of the scholarship holder. The course of study should include—

- (a) foundry work,
- (b) drawing and the design of dies and processes,
- (c) shaping,
- (d) spinning and the design of chucks,
- (e) finishing processes.

4. There are a number of firms in India engaged in this line of business, but the Indian Aluminium Company is the only large concern in this Presidency and that company only deals with aluminium. The workshop manager of its factory is Mr. S. Raghavachari, an Engineer Student of the College of Engineering, who was my assistant when the Aluminium Department was in the School of Arts. I have detailed knowledge of the working of the Indian Aluminium Company and I know that Mr. Raghavachari's services are highly appreciated by the company and the directors would be glad to entertain other men of a similar character if such could be obtained. Apart therefore from the prospects of work in other directions it is almost certain that the scholarship holder will be able to get permanent employment on his return to this country.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, Acting Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 19th November 1910.

No.—86.

In reply to Mr. Butterworth's demi-official No. 2014-1 of the 1st instant I would suggest that the State Technical Scholarship for 1911 be awarded for the study of weaving.

Demi-official—from J. A. BOYSON, Esq., Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 28th November 1910.

I duly received your letter of the 1st instant demi-official No. 2014-1 asking my views as to a suitable subject for the technical scholarship to be awarded in the ensuing year.

In view of the introduction of late years of electricity for lighting and power schemes and of the inevitable extension and development of such schemes in the future, I think it would be a suitable industry for a scholarship. I know very little about the subject but it seems to me that a combination of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering would be necessary for the satisfactory equipment of a student to render him of much use after his course. Being ignorant of the method of selection I am personally not satisfied that this scheme of scholarships which is on too small a scale, is really effective in the promotion of the improvement of existing native industries or the development of new industries for which not only training but capital is essential. Perhaps it is too early since the institution of the scheme to form a correct idea of its value to the country. The effects can only be judged when we have a nucleus of trained men which under the present scheme can only be expected after the lapse of many years.

Letter from the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, dated 30th November 1910.

Letter from the Chairman, Madras Trades Association, Madras, dated 2nd December 1910.

Demi-official—from C. A. INNES, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

To—
 { Mr. R. T. Menzies (of Shaw, Wallace & Co.).
 { Mr. W. Ure (of Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.).
 { Mr. A. D. Jackson (of Parry & Co.).
 { Mr. Haji Ismail Sait (South India Industrials).
 { Mr. F. J. Warbrook (Massey & Co.).

Dated—the 13th December 1910.

No.—2014-4.

I am directed to request that you will be good enough to favour Government with an early reply to this office demi-official No. 2014-1, dated 1st November 1910, soliciting your advice as to the industry or industries for the study of which the State technical scholarship might be awarded in the ensuing year.

Letter—from R. T. MENZIES, Esq., Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co., Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 9th December 1910.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your demi-official No. 2014-1, dated 1st ultimo, and in reply would say that, in my opinion, it would be advisable to encourage electrical engineering by the award of the scholarship in question.

Letter—from H. S. FRASER, Esq., Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co., Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 14th December 1910.

With reference to your demi-official No. 2014, dated 13th instant, to Mr. W. Ure, which I have taken the liberty to open, Mr. Ure is at present at home on leave and is not expected to return before March next.

Letter—from A. D. JACKSON, Esq., Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 14th December 1910.

In reply to your demi-official No. 2014-1 of 1st ultimo, I beg to refer you to my letters, dated 1st February and 20th December 1909, and to say that I have nothing to add on the subject.

Letter—from HAJI ISMAIL SAIT, Esq., South India Industrials (Limited), Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 17th December 1910.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your demi-official No. 2014-1, which I much regret owing to my absence from Madras I was not able to reply you earlier, for which I apologise. I have now the pleasure to respond to the same and to state that I have carefully considered as to what technical scholarship I should suggest in the interest of the Indian students and have come to conclusion that cement manufacture industry would, I feel sure, be found very advantageous and one which should be encouraged. I beg to inform you for your information that this industry is already developed in Madras, i.e., The Madras Cement Works of the South India Industrials.

I hope my opinion will assist you in deciding the scholarship.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Replies have now been received from the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, from the Madras Trades Association and from all the gentlemen, except Mr. Warbrook of Messrs. Massey & Co., who were consulted as to the industry or industries for which the State technical scholarship might be given in the ensuing year.

2. The suggestions in the replies received are summarized below :—

	(1) Paper-making.
The Hon'ble Mr. Kuddus Badsha Sahib.	(2) Match industry.
	(3) Manufacture of paints and of paint and varnish brushes.
Mr. Gordon Fraser	Electric engineering.
The Hon'ble Mr. Chatterton	Manipulation and working of non-ferrous metals.
The Hon'ble Mr. Stone	Weaving.
Mr. J. A. Boyson	Electric engineering.
The Chamber of Commerce	Do.
The Trades Association	(1) Agricultural Chemistry as more especially applied to the cultivation of sugarcane and tobacco; or
	(2) Wood work and metal work.
Mr. R. T. Menzies	Electric engineering.
Mr. A. D. Jackson	Manufacture of glass and pottery ware.
Mr. Haji Ismail Sait	Manufacture of cement.

3. The result of the recommendations is as follows :—

(1) Electric engineering	Mr. Gordon Fraser.
	Mr. J. A. Boyson.
	The Chamber of Commerce.
	Mr. R. T. Menzies.
(2) Paper-making	The Hon'ble Mr. Kuddus Badsha Sahib.
(3) Match industry	Do. do.
(4) Manufacture of paint and of paint and varnish brushes.	Do. do.
(5) Manipulation and working of non-ferrous metals.	The Hon'ble Mr. Chatterton.
(6) Weaving	The Hon'ble Mr. Stone.
(7) Manufacture of glass and pottery.	Mr. A. D. Jackson.
(8) Manufacture of cement.	Mr. Haji Ismail Sait.

4. The majority of those consulted are in favour of electric engineering. G.O., No. 2382, Revenue, dated 18th July 1910. Glass-making was at first selected for the award of the scholarship during the current year, but as it was not found possible to arrange for a suitable course of instruction in England for the study of that industry, the scholarship was eventually awarded for the study of "metallurgy."

5. It is for consideration which of the industries may be selected for the award of the scholarship during the ensuing year.

T.K.—20-12-10.

Attention is solicited to paragraph 2 of Home Department letter, from which it will be seen that the Government of India consider that electrical and mechanical engineering fall within the scope of the technical scholarship scheme.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—20-12-10.

The subjects for which scholarships have so far been allotted are stated on page 2 above.

2. The weight of opinion among those who have been consulted is certainly in favour of allotting the scholarship this time for the study of electrical engineering, and the Government of India have now ruled that electrical and mechanical engineering may properly be regarded as falling within the scope of the scheme for the grant of these scholarships. All the same it seems to be very doubtful whether Government should select electrical engineering for the subject this time. No doubt the use of electricity for tramways, lighting and power schemes will increase in the

future in this Presidency, and an Indian Electrical Engineer trained in England will probably find employment without difficulty when he gets back to this country. But so far as I can see there the matter will end, and it is not, I suppose, the object of the scheme for the grant of these scholarships merely to provide one individual with the equipment which will enable him to make a living. There are no local industries which would be in any way developed or encouraged by an Indian trained in electrical engineering.

3. Of the other suggestions made, Mr. Chatterton's proposal that a scholarship might be awarded for the study of the manipulation and working of non-ferrous metals such as copper, brass, etc., is carefully worked out, and as he is more or less our adviser in industrial matters, his suggestion deserves special consideration. Mr. Stone's suggestion in favour of weaving also appears suitable. The 1906 scholarship was given for this subject, but the student Mr. Dewal unfortunately did not prove a success, and we have just dispensed with his services. Weaving, however, is one of the most important industries; we are just getting a weaving expert; and there is no doubt that training in improved methods of weaving will be a prominent feature of industrial education in this Presidency for a long time to come. There is little doubt that employment would always usefully be found for an expert in weaving trained at home, and another advantage in allotting the scholarship for this subject would be that we should be literally carrying out the injunctions of the Government of India that the scholarship scheme should be linked up with industrial and technical education in the Presidency. See paragraph 5 of the Home Department despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 8, dated 8th October 1902. I am not sure however, that it would not be difficult to get a practical weaver with sufficient general education to enable him to profit by a period of training in England, and on the whole I would be inclined to adopt Mr. Chatterton's suggestion.

4. Revenue Department, however, has had more to do with industries than this department in recent years and it may be asked to advise.

C. A. INNES—21-12-10.

Letter—from Messrs. MASSEY & Co. (Limited), Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 29th December 1910.

[Scholarships.]

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your demi-official No. 2014 L. and your reminder demi-official No. 2014-4, dated the 13th instant, and I regret that I have been unable to reply to this letter earlier.

Of the subjects specified in your letter as recommended for the current year, the one most suitable for a native student appears to be agricultural chemistry as applied to the cultivation of sugarcane. I recommend this subject as the natives of India have a natural aptitude for agricultural work and also because the want of knowledge and of expert direction in the cultivation of sugarcane is a want which has been severely felt by those native gentlemen who have undertaken the pioneer work in this branch of agriculture in the Madras Presidency.

The sugarcane-growing and sugar-manufacturing industry is capable of very great extension in this province, and there seems to be no reason why the bulk of sugar used in the province should not be manufactured within its limits, provided that the growth of the cane and the manufacture of sugar is directed on scientific lines; and this is obviously impossible unless specially trained men are available for the spread of knowledge on the subject.

The value of the sugar imported into this province each year reaches huge figures and if only a small percentage of this sugar could be manufactured in the province, it would afford a lucrative pursuit for many of its inhabitants.

The attention of the Government of Madras may be drawn to the highly organised effort being made in the United Provinces to place the growth of the sugarcane and the manufacture of sugar on a scientific basis, and I think it is highly desirable that a similar organization should be brought into being in this province.

To the best of my knowledge no such organization exists and in one case which has come under my notice, a native gentleman of Madras has been compelled to discontinue his efforts in the introduction of sugarcane into his lands, owing to the want of a guiding hand to steer him over the difficulties he has encountered, and it seems apparent that if expert advice was available in Madras a badly felt want would be removed.

It is a regrettable fact that the natives of India trained in metallurgy, mechanical or electrical engineering are quite unable to apply the knowledge they have gained during their study of the subject to practical work in every day life.

The above is in reply to the enquiry made as to what industry should be selected for the award of the Government Technical scholarship during the current year. The file on the subject is now with the Revenue Department to whom it was sent for remarks u.o. on the 22nd December last. This letter may be sent to that department to be attached to the main file.

T.K.—4-1-11.

I do not think that this suggestion need be seriously considered so far as the Government Technical scholarship is concerned. Native students can be trained in agricultural chemistry at Coimbatore and at Pusa.

2. It is for Revenue Department to decide whether the statement at A in the letter should be enquired into.

C. A. INNES—4-1-11.

To the Revenue Department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Please see notes in the linked file.

2. As regards paragraph 2 of the Deputy Secretary's note above it is submitted that the point referred to may be considered after the main question is disposed of.

S.R.G.—7-1-11.

V.P.—7-1-11.

E.S.J.—7-1-11.

F. NOYCE—7-1-11.

Is not the cultivation of sugarcane being specially studied on the Samalcotta Farm?

Agricultural chemistry is taught in the Agricultural College at Coimbatore and its application to sugarcane in particular might perhaps be taken up there if necessary. Further enquiries can be made about this on receipt of orders on the linked file.

L. M. WYNCH—9-1-11.

The recommendations made by the local bodies, leading firms and selected individuals that were consulted during the four years (1907—1910) as to the industry or industries to be selected for the award of scholarships are:—

1907.

Pages 7 and 8 of notes to G.O., No. 103, Educational, dated 10th February 1908.

* Scholarship was awarded for the study of this industry in 1909.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Electrical Engineering | 1. Chamber of Commerce.
2. Mr. Lynn.
3. Mr. Menzies. |
| (2) Soap-making* and the commercial uses of all native oils and their bye-products. | 1. Trades Association, Madras. |

* Scholarship awarded for the study of this industry in 1908.

Vide page 8 of notes to G.O., No. 125, Educational, dated 5th March 1909.

Page 6 of notes to G.O., No. 304, dated 29th January 1910.

† Scholarship was awarded for the study of this industry in 1910.
G.O., No. 2382, Revenue, dated 18th July 1910.

‡ Vide Mr. Cotton's letter at page 3 of G.O., No. 304, dated 29th January 1910.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (3) Textile chemistry* as applied to the dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fabrics and technical analysis. | 1. Chamber of Commerce.
2. Mr. Boyson. |
| (4) Pottery-making | Mr. A. J. Yorke. |
| (5) Dyeing and bleaching | Mr. Chatterton. |

1908.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Metal work industry | 1. Mr. Chatterton.
2. The Hon'ble Dr. Bourne. |
| (2) Metallurgical chemistry, mineralogy. | 1. Mr. Boyson.
2. Mr. Ure. |
| (3) Oil pressing and commercial use of native oils and their bye-products. | The Hon'ble Mr. Lynn. |
| (4) Manufacture of glass and pottery ware. | Mr. A. D. Jackson. |
| (5) Agricultural chemistry as more especially applied to the cultivation of sugarcane, etc. | Mr. Boyson. |

1909.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Manufacture of glass and pottery ware. | 1. Mr. A. D. Jackson.
2. The Chamber of Commerce.
3. The Madras Trades Association. |
| (2) Metallurgical† Chemistry and Mineralogy. | Mr. J. A. Boyson.
Mr. W. Ure. |
| (3) Agricultural Chemistry as applied to the cultivation of sugarcane, etc. | M. J. A. Boyson. |
| (4) Fuel and its application | Mr. J. A. Boyson. |
| (5) Weaving | Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Bourne. |
| (6) (a) Pottery‡ and Brickmaking.
(b) Commercial Geology and
(c) Metal spinning. | Mr. C. W. E. Cotton. |

1910.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Electrical Engineering | 1. Mr. Gordon Fraser.
2. Mr. J. A. Boyson.
3. The Chamber of Commerce.
4. Mr. R. T. Menzies. |
| (2) Paper making | The Hon'ble Mr. Kuddus Badsha Sahib. |
| (3) Match industry | Do. |
| (4) Manufacture of paint and varnish brushes. | Do. |
| (5) Manipulation and working of non-ferrous metals. | The Hon'ble Mr. A. Chatterton. |
| (6) Weaving | The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone. |
| (7) Manufacture of glass and pottery. | Mr. A. D. Jackson. |
| (8) Manufacture of cement | Haji Ismail Sait. |
| (9) Agricultural Chemistry as applied to the cultivation of sugarcane. | Mr. F. J. Warbrook.
The Trades Association. |

2. The majority of those consulted for the award of scholarship during 1911 are in favour of allotting it to "Electrical Engineering". But the Educational Department thinks that there are no local industries which would be in any way developed

or encouraged by an Indian trained in Electrical Engineering and doubts whether this subject is fit to be selected for the award of a scholarship this time. That department is of opinion that a scholarship may be awarded for "Weaving" as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone or for the "manipulation and working of non-ferrous metals" as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. A. Chatterton.

Demi-official at page 5 of notes to G.O., No. 304, dated 29th January 1910.

ing the subjects for the award of scholarship in that year, the Honourable Member stated " . . . The very object of these "scholarships is to help the industrial "development of the country; and there- "fore, though I would have preferred to "give a scholarship in connection with an indigenous, and if possible existing "industry, such as metallurgy or weaving, I agree with my Hon'ble Colleague that "this year it may be given for glass-making". The Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick

observed with regard to "Weaving" that there was no doubt that there was room for more skilled weavers and that the great advantage of teaching a scholar that trade was that he was certain to get work if he became really efficient.

Vide his note, dated 14th January 1910, at page 7 of notes to G.O., *ibid*.

4. The recommendation of the Industrial Conference was to establish six weaving schools in this Presidency at Vizagapatam, Masulipatam, Jammalamadugu, Conjeeveram, Coimbatore and Madura (as alternatives Kumbakonam, Tanjore, Trichinopoly or Palghat) each under the superintendence of an Indian expert in textile manufacture. In requesting sanction for the appointment of a weaving expert, it was stated "weaving institutions are necessary in the centres mentioned in the resolution of the

Resolution No. 33 at page 217 of the Industrial Conference.

*Vide paragraph 4 of letter No. 3942 A 08-2, dated 3rd March 1909, at page 12 of G.O., No. 3446, dated 27th October 1910.

Conference already quoted and it is intended that five of them should be carried on "in the manner which has been found to work satisfactorily at Salem. The sixth "institution should be a high class weaving school in which men would be trained "to become managers of weaving factories. Madura, the second largest town in the "Presidency, is in every way the place most suited for the establishment of this "institution. If it proves successful, one of the smaller factories might later on be "raised to the same standard to provide similar facilities for the northern half of the "Presidency. . . . It was intended that Mr. Dewal who was granted a scholarship for this subject in 1906 should be appointed for the school at Madura. But he having been found unsuitable for the post of weaving expert, his services were dispensed with. Even if a weaving expert is now appointed for the school at Madura, another will be required later on for charge of a school in the north.

5. As regards Mr. Chatterton's proposal that a scholarship may be awarded for the "manipulation and working of the non-ferrous metals such as copper, brass, aluminium, tin and lead", the Deputy Secretary states that it is carefully worked out and that, as Mr. Chatterton is more or less our adviser on industrial matters, his suggestion deserves special consideration. The scholarship for 1910 was awarded for the study of "metallurgy" which is the art of separating metals from their ores. The subject proposed by Mr. Chatterton appears to be allied to metallurgy. It is for consideration whether scholarships will be awarded in two consecutive years for more or less the same subjects. If Mr. Chatterton's suggestion will not be approved on this ground, the subjects that remain for consideration are "Electrical Engineering" and "Weaving".

Vide Government of India's letter (item VII) at page 6 of G.O., No. 2382, dated 18th July 1910.

It is also the "art of working metals". F.N.—7-1-11.

two consecutive years for more or less the same subjects. If Mr. Chatterton's suggestion will not be approved on this ground, the subjects that remain for consideration are "Electrical Engineering" and "Weaving".

S.R.G.—6-1-11.
V.P.—7-1-11.

Mr. Innes' criticisms of the proposal to award the scholarship for this year in *Electrical Engineering* are, I venture to think, sound. The question of awarding a scholarship in this subject may be considered if ever the Periyar power scheme develops into something more concrete.

2. I am not very clear as to the exact difference between "Metallurgy" and the "Manipulation and working of the non-ferrous metals". The latter is evidently more limited in scope than the former. Mr. Chatterton was away when G.O., No. 2382, Revenue, dated 18th July 1910, issued and may therefore not be aware of the fact that last year's scholarship was awarded for "Metallurgy." There is, I think, a close connection between "Metallurgy" and the "Manipulation and working of non-ferrous metals", and as last year's scholarship was awarded for "Metallurgy", this year's scholarship may, I submit, be awarded for an entirely different subject.

3. In these circumstances this department may, I submit, agree with Mr. Innes that the scholarship should be awarded for Weaving. A scholarship in this subject was * awarded in 1906. In view of the * G.O., No. 344, Educational, dated 14th May 1906. important position weaving occupies amongst the industries of this Presidency, a second scholarship after an interval of five years does not seem excessive, I submit.

F. NOYCE—7-1-11.

The object of the scholarship being to promote the improvement of existing native industries or the development of new ones, I should be inclined to recommend that the scholarship this year be given for weaving.

It is true that the majority of those consulted vote for electrical engineering, but the reasons given are not very convincing. Mr. Gordon Fraser says "this is a profession which is likely to develop". Mr. Boyson speaks of the introduction of late years of electricity for lighting and power schemes, but here in Madras we seem still to be a long way off the introduction of any large scheme to make electric power available for industrial purposes on any extensive scale.

The Chamber of Commerce offer no reasons at all, nor does Mr. Menzies of Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co.

As regards Mr. Chatterton's proposal as pointed out by Under Secretary, we gave the scholarship last year for metallurgy which seems to be pretty much the same thing.

The suggestions offered by the Indian gentlemen consulted are paper-making, † and cement manufacture, ‡ but I would submit that the weaving industry is more important than either of these two and I think the scholarship might suitably be awarded for weaving.

L. M. WYNCH—9-1-11.

Electrical power stations and installations are likely for years to come to be in the hands of English Companies who will employ Englishmen as engineers. An Indian trained for the few years covered by these scholarships would stand no chance of employment except in very subordinate posts.

"Weaving" is a good subject, but is enormously wide. Presumably we don't want a man trained so much in power loom work as in the processes which can be applied in hand looms. Tell Mr. Chatterton that we think of selecting weaving and ask him to specify the particular processes to be studied, and the course of study. At the same time tell him last year's scholarship was given in metallurgy, and ask does his recommendation still hold that this year's selection should be for working in non-ferrous metals. There is a very great deal to be said for his recommendation. Metal-working and weaving are the two most important indigenous industries in this Presidency, and I believe we might with advantage go on year after year training men in these two alone.

J. N. ATKINSON—11-1-11.

Draft reference to Mr. Chatterton accordingly please.

L. M. WYNCH—11-1-11.

A draft Official Memorandum is submitted for approval. It may be sent to the Educational Department for acceptance.

S.R.G.—14-1-11.

V.P.—16-1-11.

The draft is submitted for approval. It should, I think, issue in Educational as the control of all matters connected with the industrial education has now been transferred to that department.

F. NOYCE—17-1-11.

Yes.

L. M. WYNCH—18-1-11.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The draft memorandum may be accepted and issue in Educational. But Mr. Chatterton is now absent at Allahabad and is not likely to return to Madras before the second week of February. Under paragraph 6 of Home Department letter No. 1000, dated 30th November 1907, a notification has to issue "not later than December" containing full particulars of the scholarship to be awarded and inviting applications for the scholarship; and the recommendation of a candidate for the scholarship will have to be made so as to reach the Government of India by the 15th April at the latest. If the issue of the notification is to be deferred until Mr. Chatterton's reply is received, and if Mr. Chatterton should defer his reply to the reference until he returns to Madras, there will not be sufficient time for inviting applications and for selecting a candidate for the scholarship. The notification inviting applications was issued last year on 29th January 1910—*vide* G.O., No. 304, Revenue, dated 29th January 1910. Perhaps the reference to Mr. Chatterton may be made by telegram.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—19-1-11.

Honourable Member will probably accept the Hon'ble Revenue Member's suggestion that the information specified in the draft official memorandum should be obtained. But there is not much time, and the information should be got by telegram. Mr. Chatterton should now be addressed through the Director and I have accordingly altered the official memorandum.

Yes.

M. H[AMMICK]—20-1-11.

C. A. INNES—19-1-11.

Issue at once.

C. A. INNES—21-1-11.

[Memorandum No. 2520-1, Educational, dated 21st January 1911.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 26th January 1911, R.O. No. 405.

Mr. Chatterton states that the scholar selected for the study of weaving should be required to attend the complete weaving course in the Manchester School of Technology and that arrangements should be made if possible to get practical experience in the weaving shed.

2. As regards his recommendation that the scholarship for the current year should be awarded for the study of non-ferrous metal industries, Mr. Chatterton states that it still holds good as the course of study would be entirely different from that for metallurgical students.

3. It has now to be decided for the study of which of the industries the scholarship should be awarded during the current year—"weaving" or "non-ferrous metal industry."

4. A draft * order is submitted for approval and issue as soon as the selection of the industry for the award of the scholarship has been made.

* This has been put in type in advance.

T.K.—30-1-11.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—30-1-11.

The weaving course may be selected.

M. S. MASCARENHAS—30-1-11.

I have inserted "weaving" in the printed draft. May it issue without further reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson who, it is understood, is away from Madras?

L. DAVIDSON—30-1-11.

Yes. I agree.

M. H[AMMICK]—31-1-11.

Issue.

L. DAVIDSON—1-2-11.

Submitted to Deputy Secretary for perusal before issue.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—1-2-11.

Seen.

G. F. PADDISON—1-2-11.

[G.O., No. 55, Educational, dated 1st February 1911.]

Issue 246
20 Sep 11

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
2 FEB 1911
Feb.

No. 55, EDUCATIONAL, 14TH JANUARY 1911.
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Order—No. 55 Educational, dated 14TH January 1911.

In G.Os., Nos. 46 and 430, Educational, dated respectively 23rd January and 26th September 1906, and G.O., No. 103, Educational, dated 10th February 1908, 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, scholarships have been awarded to ~~one~~ candidates from this Presidency, one in 1906 to Mr. G. N. Dewal for the study of the weaving industry; one in 1907 to Mr. M. A. Ramunni Panikkar for the study of the leather industry; one in 1908 to Mr. V. Govindan Naik for the study of textile chemistry as applied to the dyeing, bleaching, finishing, and printing of textile fabrics, one in 1909 to Mr. A. Kesava Menon for the study of the chemistry of soap-making and the use of native oils and one in 1910 to Mr. Kumaran Naik for the study of metallurgy.

2. After consulting the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association and some other leading commercial firms in Madras, the Governor in Council considers that the State Technical Scholarship available for award in this Presidency in the current year may most advantageously be assigned for the study of "weaving." The following notification will accordingly be published in the Fort St. George Gazette and in all the District Gazettes:—

NOTIFICATION.

A State Technical Scholarship will be awarded in this Presidency during the current year for the study of weaving. Candidates desirous of prosecuting the technical study of weaving should submit their application for the scholarship to the Director of Public Instruction, so as to reach him on or before the 1st March 1911.

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Press

Please strike off as amended
+ send copies for signature
urgently.
1.2.11

2. Candidates for the scholarship should have taken the B.A. degree with Advanced Chemistry (Branch II-B of the Madras University) as their optional subject, but the claims of candidates who have passed in Chemistry for the degree will also be considered.

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.

4. The holder of the scholarship will not be bound by any engagement to serve the Government on the completion of his course, nor will the Government be bound to employ him. He must generally depend upon his own exertions to make his living on his return to India and must not ordinarily expect to be taken into Government service. In selecting candidates, the Governor in Council will be guided by considerations of capacity, character 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—

- (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 His 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 that he will have to follow.

The following rules have been framed by the Secretary of State for the guidance of Indian Government Technical Scholars in England:—

RULES.

1. The Secretary of State considers it desirable that all Government scholars should avail themselves of the information and advice which the Educational Adviser to Indian students is in a position to give them, and these rules are framed with that end in view. Government scholars, equally with private students, may consult the Educational Adviser upon any question, and will receive from him all possible assistance, and the Secretary of State hopes that they will communicate with the Educational Adviser, not only on the occasions when they are directed so to do in these rules, but also in any circumstances of difficulty and whenever they desire advice or information. Scholars will be regarded as being under the supervision and charge of the Educational Adviser, to whom they should in all cases address any communication they may have to make, and to whom also all reports or other communications having reference to scholars should be sent. The Educational Adviser will bring to the notice of the Secretary of State on behalf of any scholar any question requiring his decision, and will communicate to the scholar the orders passed by the Secretary of State.

2. Every scholar should, on reaching England, at once call upon the Educational Adviser and report his arrival in writing.

3. Every scholar should, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Educational Adviser to which University or College he is about to proceed, and should at once take steps to enter himself thereat.

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

5. 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.

6. 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 at the end of each term through that authority to the Educational Adviser and 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.

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7. 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.

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

9. Every scholar must at all times obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State, either directly or through the Educational Adviser.

10. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £150 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 will 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.

11. 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 4, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, 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.

3. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to circulate copies of the notification to all colleges from which candidate/are likely to apply.

4. The Director of Public Instruction will consider the applications received and submit them to Government with such recommendation as he may see fit to make on or before the 15th March 1911 furnishing full information as to the qualifications, physique, antecedents and other particulars of each of the applicants.

(True Extract.)

A. DAVIDSON,

Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction (with 100 copies of Editors' Table set).

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" Chamber of Commerce, Madras,
" Madras Trades Association,

} paras. 1 and 2 of the order only.

Superintendent, Government Press, for publication of the notification,
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G.O., No. 55, 14th January 1911.

State Technical Scholarship.

Inviting applications for the — to be awarded in 1911 for the study of —.

F.H.
30-1-11

Gazette No 14193 of Part I-B 975987-211.

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