

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1911.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 327, 30th May 1911.

Glass-making Industry.

Recording letter from the Government of India forwarding copy of correspondence with the Secretary of State upon the possibility of meeting the growing demand in India for instruction in the —.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

I

G.O., No. 2382, Revenue, dated 18th July 1910.

ABSTRACT.—Informing the Director of Industries that the Government of India have sanctioned the award of a State technical scholarship to M.R.Ry. T. Kumaran Nayar to enable him to pursue in England a course of study in metallurgy.

II

From—the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).

Dated—Simla, the 1st May 1911.

No—573.

A copy of the undermentioned papers is forwarded to the Government of Madras for information, with reference to the Home Department letter No. 568, dated the 26th May 1910:—

(i)

Despatch—from the Government of India, Home Department.

To—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Dated—Simla, the 7th July 1910.

No.—23, Education.

With reference to Your Lordship's telegram, dated the 25th July 1907, we have the honour to forward for your information copies of the letters noted in the attached list from which it will be seen that, owing to the difficulty of obtaining in England a practical course of instruction in the glass industry, we have been unable to grant State technical scholarships in this industry to certain candidates who have recently been recommended by the Governments of Madras and the Punjab.

2. We are most anxious to meet the growing demand which exists in this country for instruction in the glass-making industry and should be glad to receive Your Lordship's advice and assistance in the matter. It appears possible that the facilities which are denied in England might be forthcoming on the Continent, or, in the alternative that one or more instructors in glass-making could be engaged for a term of years to develop the industry in this country.

(ii)

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 31st March 1911.

No.—61, Public.

With reference to the letter of your predecessor's Government in the Home Department,

Instruction in glass-making.

lency in Council, the enclosed copy of correspondence * with the Board of Education upon

* To Board of Education, dated 9th September 1910.

From the Board of Education, dated 27th January 1911.

No. 23, Education, dated the 7th July last, I transmit, for the consideration of your Excellency, the possibility of meeting the growing demand in India for instruction in the glass-making industry.

2. I have not considered it necessary at this stage to address the Board of Trade upon the subject.

ENCLOSURES.

(i)

India Office to Board of Education.

J. AND P. 2461.

INDIA OFFICE,
9th September 1910.

Sir,

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India, to forward for the information of the Board of Education, a copy of a letter * from the Government of India, and its enclosures, regarding the desire of that Government to encourage the development of the glass-making industry in India.

I am also to enclose a copy of the marginally-noted correspondence † which took place on the same subject in 1906-07. As a result of the enquiries then made, it was not found possible to make arrangements for an Indian student to receive a course of instruction in glass-making in this country.

It is possible, however, that there may be facilities available in the United Kingdom which did not exist in 1907, and I am to request that the Board of Education will be good enough to furnish the Secretary of State with such assistance in the matter as may be in their power.

Viscount Morley would also be glad to receive any observations that the Board may be able to offer with regard to the suggestions that facilities might be obtained for Indian students on the Continent, or that one or more instructors might be engaged for a term of years to develop the glass-making industry in India.

The Secretary, Board of Education.

I am, etc.,
COLIN G. CAMPBELL.

(ii)

Board of Education to India Office.

S.I.R. 284/10.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, WHITEHALL,
LONDON, S.W.,

27th January 1911.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to Mr. Colin Campbell's letter of the 9th September last (J. and P. 2461) and its enclosures in which the Board of Education were informed of the desire of the Government of India to encourage the development of the glass-making industry in India, and asked—

(i) Whether it would be possible to make arrangements for an Indian student to receive a suitable course of instruction in glass-making in this country.

(ii) Whether, in the event of it being found to be impossible to make arrangements for an Indian student to receive a suitable course of instruction in glass-making in this country, facilities, and if so what, could be provided for such a student on the Continent.

(iii) Whether as an alternative to sending students out of India to study the glass-making industry it might be considered desirable to engage one or more instructors for a term of years to develop the glass-making industry in India.

The answer to question (i) is in the negative. The Board understand that there are some evening courses in chemistry as applied to glass-manufacture, but, so far as they are aware, there is no regular day class instruction available, and even if there were, such instruction would be practically useless, unless it could be supplemented by practical experience gained in works. So far as the Board have been able to ascertain, no English manufacturers would think of admitting Indian students temporarily to their works.

The Board of Education are not aware whether any facilities for the study of glass-making by Indian students, and if so what, would be available on the Continent. The Educational Adviser to Indian students has suggested to the Board that German firms are sometimes willing to admit Indian students on condition that the students when they return to India act as agents in that country for the goods of the firms concerned. The Board have no independent information as to this, but if what the Educational Adviser suggests actually does take place, then it would seem that, if the Government of India awarded an Indian student a scholarship for the study of glass-making and made it tenable in Germany, the purpose with which the scholarship was created would be in danger of being entirely frustrated, seeing that the result of it would perhaps be that the student would return to India to be an agent of imported goods. At any

rate, any student who was to profit in any country by any course of instruction in any industry, would require to possess a good working knowledge of the language of the country in which the course was to be followed, and no useful detailed proposals for a course of study in glass-making in Germany or any other country could possibly be put forward without definite information as to (a) the amount of scientific training which the student had received, and (b) the kind of glass manufacture he wished to study.

As regards question (iii) the Board of Education are inclined to think that if care were taken it might be found possible to obtain competent instructors under suitable conditions of service, either from this country, from the Continent, or from the United States of America, and if this could be done it might well prove a better way of developing the glass-making industry in India than either of the other methods proposed. It is suggested above that it might be necessary to go for instructors either to the Continent or to the United States of America. Instructors in glass manufacture in this country are rare, but even so the Board think it not impossible that a good practical man might be obtained from some glass works in England, if a salary adequate for the purpose were provided and proper steps were taken to recruit the man. As regards the last point I am to say that this Board have no machinery for recruiting men of the type required, and that in a matter of this kind the Board of Trade would be much more likely to be helpful.

In conclusion, I am to say that a considerable number of cases of Indian Technical students who have either come or intend coming to this country, have recently been referred to the Board of Education, and the Board venture to think that the general arrangements for providing those students who do come with the most suitable facilities available and for preventing those for whom suitable facilities cannot be provided from coming at all, can scarcely be regarded as satisfactory. The Board of Education propose at some later date to submit for the consideration of the Secretary of State for India some observations on the general position involved.

The Under Secretary of State for India.

I am, &c.,
ROBERT L. MORANT.

Order—No. 327, Educational, dated 30th May 1911.

Recorded.

(True Extract.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Revenue Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 327, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 30TH MAY 1911.

[SUBJECT.—*Absence of facilities for practical instruction in glass-making in England.*]

From the Government of India, dated 1st May 1911, No. 573.

The papers may be recorded. The draft below is for approval.

2. The Revenue department may see the correspondence u.o.

T.K.—13-5-11.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—16-5-11.

M. S. MASCARENHAS—16-5-11.

L. DAVIDSON—17-5-11.

To the Revenue department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The correspondence may, if it is submitted, be perused and returned to Educational with thanks.

N.K.—18-5-11.

V. PONNAYYA—19-5-11.

J. T. GWYNN—24-5-11.

A. G. CARDEW—25-5-11.

To the Educational department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recorded.

(I presume Honourable Member has seen the despatch. If not he might like to do so.)

L. DAVIDSON—27-5-11.

The despatch has not been seen by the Honourable Member. The file may therefore be circulated to him for perusal.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—27-5-11.

M. S. MASCARENHAS—27-5-11.

Thanks. Seen.

M. H[AMMICK]—29-5-11.

[G.O., No. 327, Educational, dated 30th May 1911.]

2,000-15-3-⁹⁰

Educational DEPARTMENT

[illegible]

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1063, From the Govt of I., No. 573, dated 1-5-1911

” ” ” ” ” ” ” 19

ORDER.

P. S. -

No. 321, dated 80. 5. 1911

Recorded

not for E.T.

7.7.
13-5-11

13-5-11

17.5m

To The D.P.I. ^{Dep't}
-- Rev. Dept. 17-641

ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

EDUCATIONAL
DEPARTMENT.

Current No., dated 190 ..

G.O., No. 327, dated 30-5- 1901.

Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence including order or orders
(b)
(b)
Notes.....

Docket Glass-making industry

Recording letter from the Govt. of India regarding correspondence with the Secretary of State upon the possibility of erecting a printing demand in India for instructions in the

Number (c) of copies required when struck off (not including copies for volumes and editorial table which are retained in the Press). Complete Correspondence and orders. Notes

FOR RECORD.
Madras Records ... 30 15
Ooty Records ... 3 3
For filing with original ... 1 1
Total ... 34 19

FOR ISSUE.†

	Letter only.	Complete G.O.	Special issue copies of G.O. (b)		Notes.
			No.	Papers.	
Signature copies.....					
India Office.....					
Govt. of India.....Dept.					
Public Department.....					
Judicial Department.....					
Financial Department.....					
Revenue Department.....					
Public Works Department.....					
Local and Municipal Department.....					
.....Dept.					
Total ...					

	Letter only.	Complete G.O.	Special issue copies of G.O. (b)		Notes.
			No.	Papers.	
Spare copies. The Director of Public Instruction.....					
The Comr. for Govt. Examinations.....					
The Superintendent, Govt. Museum.....					
The Surgeon-General.....					
The Accountant-General.....					
The Collector of.....					
The P. D. B.....					
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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.

(b) 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.

(a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Deputy Registrar with a remark to that effect.

(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.

* Copies distributed on..... (Press Clerk.)

† Copies distributed on..... (Despatcher.)

* To be initialed and dated.

TO PRESS, MADRAS.
OOTY.

A

Please send proof in triplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.

B

Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released after usual interval
at once.

C

As the matter is clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, (b) proof need not be sent. Please ~~put~~ and supply number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released after usual interval.

Clerk.

. Clerk.

. Clerk.

Supdt.

Supdt.

Supdt.

(b) Three copies of proof of all notes should be sent for approval, except when instructions are given to the contrary.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.		Initials of Press official.	
Received in Press on.....	16.11	LB	
First proof furnished on.....	8.11	LB	
Call for revised proof received on.....			
Revised proof furnished on.....			
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	13/16/11	LB	
Final copies supplied on.....	16/16/11	LB	
Account of copies.	Complete copies.	Notes.	Issue copies.
Supplied to Secretariat for Record.....	34		
" " " Issue.....	13		
For Volumes.....	16		
For E. T.....			
Total	63		