

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

} 1912.

Enclosures

lega.

Spare copies

G.O. No. 77, 30th January 1912.

State Technical Scholarship.

Inviting applications for the — to be awarded in 1912 for the study of electrical engineering.

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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G.O. No. 77, 30th January 1912.

State Technical Scholarship.

Inviting applications for the — to be awarded in 1912 for the study of electrical engineering.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

To—the Chairman, ^{Chamber of Commerce, Madras.}
Madras Trades' Association.

Dated—the 30th October 1911.

No.—2658-1.

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 1911, 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 1912.

ENCLOSURE.

Memorandum, dated 30th October 1911.

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, seven 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, one in 1910 for the study of metallurgy and two during the current year—one for the study of weaving and one for the study of textile manufacture.

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 electric engineering, paper-making, match industry, manufacture of paint and varnish brushes, manipulation and working of nonferrous metals, weaving, manufacture of glass and pottery ware, and manufacture of cement. Of these, weaving was selected for the award of the scholarship, and an additional scholarship was awarded for the study of textile manufacture.

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 1912. Any information regarding the state of the industry to be selected would be valuable.

II

Letter—from H. S. FRASER, Esq., Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 16th November 1911.

I have the honour to inform you in reply to your letter No. 2658-1, dated the 30th October 1911, that in the opinion of the Chamber the State Technical Scholarship for the year 1912 should be awarded for the study of electrical engineering.

III

Letter—from the Chairman, Madras Trades' Association.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 23rd November 1911.

In reply to your letter of the 30th October 1911, No. 2658-1, requesting to be informed of the industry or industries which in the opinion of the Trades' Association may be selected for the scholarship to be awarded during the year 1912, I am desired by the members of my association to suggest the following:—

Soap-making,
Engineering as applied to motor-cars, and
Match-making.

IV

Letter—from ALFRED CHATTERTON, Esq., Superintendent of Industrial Education (on deputation).

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Madras, the 27th November 1911.

No.—297 G.

In reply to your Ref. No. 2658-2, dated 30th October 1911, I have the honour to suggest that, in view of the limited number of suitable candidates for the Government of India Technical Scholarships, it might be more advantageous not to select any special industry for which the scholarship should be awarded, but to invite applications for the scholarship allowing the applicants to choose whichever industry they have a preference for, stating at the same time their own reasons for selecting the industry and what prospects they have of being able to make practical use, when they return to India, of the training they receive abroad.

2. From papers which have been shown to me by the Secretary to the Educational Department of the Government of India, it appears that the Government of India technical scholars have so far met with but a limited degree of success since they returned to India, and this is chiefly due to the fact that they are unable to make a start when they return. There are possibly at the present moment a certain number of young men engaged in industrial work who would be glad to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Government of India technical scholarships, but if a man is engaged on some chemical industry and the scholarship is offered for weaving or metal-work or metallurgy it is of no use to him; whereas if it were simply notified that a scholarship was to be offered and that applicants could select their own industry, it would be possible for such a man to apply. The present system encourages young men to make applications for scholarships and to offer themselves for training in particular industries with which they have no connection. If Government approve of this suggestion I think it is probable that there will be a much larger number of applications and that by carefully selecting the applicant who is likely best to profit by the scholarship the object of granting the scholarship will be more likely to be attained.

3. In the event of it being decided that a definite industry must be selected, I would request that the recommendation made by me last year might again be considered.

4. In respect to paragraph 3 of your demi-official which gives a list of the industries recommended for selection last year, I venture to observe that such industries as match-making and the manufacture of paint and varnish brushes are not suitable for the award of scholarships as the first is distinctly a process of manufacture

entirely dependent upon the machinery selected for the same, the manipulation and control of which can be learnt in a few days by any experienced mechanic, whilst the latter is a trade which can only be learnt in a workshop, and I am very doubtful if a suitable supply of raw material can readily be obtained in this country. In regard to the manufacture of paint and glass and pottery ware, it would, I think, be useless to send young men Home to acquire a knowledge of these industries unless they were definitely assured of employment when they return to this country. It is possible that these industries might be developed in this Presidency, but it is quite certain that no one will put capital into them if the industry is to be initiated by Government of India Technical Scholars who have no more experience than they are able to pick up during the tenure of their scholarship.

Order—No. 77, Educational, dated 30th January 1912.

After consulting the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades' Association and some of the 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 "electrical engineering." 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 electrical engineering. Candidates desirous of prosecuting the technical study of electrical engineering should submit their applications for the scholarship to the Director of Public Instruction, so as to reach him on or before the 1st March 1912.

2. Other things being equal preference will be given to graduates in engineering or graduates in arts who have specialized in mathematics or physics.

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 or 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.

5. 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 on the Educational Adviser* and report his arrival in writing. He should leave his address with the Educational Adviser and intimate to him from time to time all changes therein.

(3) Every scholar should, without unnecessary delay, inform the Educational Adviser to which University, college, or other institution he is about to proceed, and should at once take steps to enter himself at the institution finally selected with his approval.

(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 to carry out the objects of the scholarship granted to him; and he should, during his first college term, submit a further statement showing as accurately as possible the details of the total cost of such course of study. This latter statement should in every case be prepared in consultation with the Principal of the college or institution at which the student is entered.

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 to the Secretary of State for transmission to India. He must also submit, in the same way, from time to time, full notes of the work on which he is employed.

(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) Applications giving a detailed programme of the vacation work the scholar proposes to do, accompanied with a complete estimate of any extra expenses for fees and travelling, must be sent in through the Principal of the institution or the Professor under whom the scholar is working before the end of the month of April. Scholars are not entitled to any subsistence allowance in addition to the scholarship allowance during time spent on vacation work, but a scholar who receives permission to visit the Continent may, if the Secretary of State for India in Council considers that the circumstances render it desirable, be granted a subsistence allowance calculated at such rate as the Secretary of State may decide.

(9) 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.

(10) 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.

(11) Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of 150l. a year for two years, or three years if so determined, will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England. The first payment will be 37l. 10s. Three months after the date of reporting arrival the amount to the ensuing official quarter day will be paid. Subsequent payments will be made in advance, on or after each official quarter day. The 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, college, or institution 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. Fees for private tuition are not defrayed by the Secretary of State unless previously sanctioned by him.

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 Educational Adviser.

Deposits and other charges which are part of the regular fees exacted by the authorities of the educational establishment in which a scholar is working will be paid by the Secretary of State; but charges for books, instruments, hotel bills, and medical attendance must be paid by the scholar himself (any refund of a deposit must be repaid to the Secretary of State).

* The Educational Adviser's office is at 21, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.

(12) No claim can be admitted for the payment or refund of any expenditure unless the scholar has obtained the *previous* sanction of the Secretary of State for India to such expenditure. (This does not apply to necessary travelling expenses referred to above.)

(13) 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 instructions of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, or if a scholar on completion of the term of his scholarship declines to return to India in accordance with the undertaking mentioned in rule 5, 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.

(14) At the expiration of his scholarship a scholar is provided by the India Office with a free second-class passage to India. The scholar is not entitled to make his own passage arrangements and to claim an allowance in lieu from the India Office without the special sanction of the Secretary of State. All communications on this subject are to be made to the Educational Adviser.

(15) Should the Secretary of State be advised that the state of a scholar's health is such as to render his return to India desirable, the scholarship may be terminated forthwith and a free return passage granted to the scholar.

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

3. 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 1912 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, } paragraphs 1 and 2 of the order only.
" Madras Trades' Association,

Gazette.

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

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 77, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 30TH JANUARY 1912.

[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.
" "	279-4	"	"	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	"
" "	55,	Educational	"	1st February	1911.
" Nos.	178, 179	"	"	28th March	"
" No.	371	"	"	14th June	"

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.

2. The value of the scholarship is £150 a year, exclusive of fees and travelling expenses, and it is awarded for the study of any particular branch of industry, except civil engineering, forestry or veterinary science, for which provision already exists in India. It is also not awarded for the study of law or medicine.

Paragraph 2 *ibid.*

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

3. Since the institution of the scholarship, seven 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, one during 1910 for the study of metallurgy and two during the current year—one for the study of weaving and the other for the study of textile manufacture. The candidates who got the scholarships in these years were Mr. Dewal (1906), Ramunni Panikkar (1907), Govindan Nayar (1908), Kesava Menon (1909), Kumaran Nayar (1910) and Sitaraman and Saktharam Rao (1911).

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 1912 should reach the Government of India by the 15th April 1912; 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 1912. 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. R. T. Menzies (of Shaw Wallace & Co.).
 Mr. W. Ure (of Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.).
 Mr. A. D. Jackson (Parry & Co.).
 Mr. J. A. Boyson (Binny & Co.).
 Mr. Gordon Fraser (Best & Co.).
 Mr. F. G. Warbrook (Massey & Co.).
 The Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Bourne, Director of Public Instruction.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib.
 Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait (South Indian Industrials).
 The Hon'ble Mr. Chatterton.

T.K.—23-10-11.

The reference in the current year may be made to the same persons as were consulted last year with the exception of the Hon'ble Mr. Stone for whom Dr. Bourne,

L. DAVIDSON.

who returns from leave in the second week of November, may be substituted.

K.R.—24-10-11.

L. DAVIDSON—25-10-11.

Yes. These gentlemen may be consulted again.

M. H[AMMICK]—24-10-11.

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

Dated—the 30th October 1911.

No.—2658-2.

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, seven 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, one in 1910 for the study of metallurgy and two during the current year—one for the study of weaving and one for the study of textile manufacture.

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 electric engineering, paper-making, match industry, manufacture of paint and of paint and varnish brushes, manipulation and working of non-ferrous metals, weaving, manufacture of glass and pottery ware, and manufacture of cement. Of these, weaving was selected for the award of the scholarship, and an additional scholarship was awarded for the study of textile manufacture.

Letter—from Mr. J. A. Boyson of Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 8th November 1911.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, demi-official No. 2658-2, asking for my opinion as to the most suitable industry to be encouraged by the award of a scholarship in the ensuing year. Several of the industries enumerated in paragraph 3 of your letter under acknowledgment as having been recommended for selection during the current year are worthy of encouragement. For the sake, however, of consistency, and on the grounds of the rapid extension and development of the industry in question I adhere to my last year's recommendation, viz., electrical engineering.

To lie over till the remaining replies are received.

T.K.—9-11-11.

R. SUNDARAM AIYAR—9-11-11.

M. S. MASCARENHAS—10-11-11.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 14th November 1911.

No.—76.

In reply to your demi-official No. 2658-2 of the 30th ultimo, I would suggest that the State technical scholarship for the year 1912 be awarded for the study of paper-making.

Letter—from Mr. HAJEE ISMAIL SAIT, Chairman and Managing Director, the South India Industrials (Limited).

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 15th November 1911.

No.—G. 24/298.

In reply to your circular demi-official No. 2658-2, I beg to say that I recommend that the scholarship referred to should be awarded for the "manufacture of cement," a large quantity of which is imported into this country annually, and the only manufactory in India being the one owned by the South India Industrials, in Madras.

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Kuddus Badsha Sahib, Additional Member,
Madras Legislative Council.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 21st November 1911.

I have the honour to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your printed demi-official No. 2658-2, dated 30th October 1911, the contents of which have received my careful consideration.

I note that Government have now to determine for what industry the scholarship should be awarded, during the ensuing year, and the industry to be selected should be one, which is either already developed, or in the process of development in this Presidency.

With reference to your request regarding the industry I would recommend for selection, I beg to state that a similar reference was received by me as per Educational Department demi-official No. 2014-1, dated 1st November 1910, and in my letter of 7th November 1910, I suggested two industries:—

- (1) Paper-making,
- (2) Match,

and I suggested that, if either of these two industries were not likely to take up a student's whole time, I would add the manufacture of paint and of paint and varnish brushes.

Having regard to the desire expressed by Government in paragraph 2 of your demi-official under reply, I would strongly recommend electric engineering, in view of the fact, that in Madras and other large cities in this Presidency, electric lighting has been very largely used in private and public houses, firms, shops, bazaars, streets, and it is very essential that competent and efficient men should be employed for such work. Moreover the electric tramway exists in this city, and motor cars and motor bicycles are largely used, and the numbers are on the increase.

Electric engineering is an excellent industry, and if Government are pleased to select it for the ensuing year, there is no doubt it would not only be the means of providing an opening for men, who have special aptitude or liking for this industry, but it would induce others to qualify themselves. I would strongly recommend electric engineering.

I would in conclusion just like to say, that I am also of opinion, that the manufacture of glass and pottery ware should be considered. Glass and glassware are largely used and imported into this country. If glass could be manufactured locally, it could be supplied at a cheaper rate, and the loss sustained by breakage could be avoided.

Replies are still due from Messrs. Menzies, Ure, Jackson, Gordon Fraser and F. J. Warbrook. They may be reminded. A draft is submitted for approval.

S.K.—5-12-11.

R. SUNDARAM AIYAR—6-12-11.

M. S. MASCARENHAS—6-12-11.

Demi-official—from M. S. MASCARENHAS, Esq., Under Secretary to Government,
Educational Department.

To—{ Mr. W. Ure (Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.).
" Jackson (Parry & Co.).
" Gordon Fraser (Best & Co.).
" F. G. Warbrook (Massey & Co.).

Dated—the 6th December 1911.
No.—2658-3.

I am directed to request that you will be good enough to favour Government with an early reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson's demi-official No. 2658-2, dated 30th October 1911, inviting your opinion as to the industry or industries for the study of which the State technical scholarship might be awarded in the ensuing year.

Letter—from Mr. R. T. MENZIES of Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 5th December 1911.

I have the honour to acknowledge your demi-official No. 2658-2, dated the 30th October, and in reply would suggest that the scholarship mentioned therein should this year be given to a student for electrical engineering.

Letter—from Messrs. MASSEY & Co. (Limited).
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 8th December 1911.

In reply to your letter demi-official No. 2658-3 of the 6th instant, addressed to Mr. F. G. Warbrook we have the honour to inform you that in our opinion scholarships might be awarded for the study of oil milling and rice hulling.

Letter—from Mr. GORDON FRASER of Messrs. Best & Co.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 8 December 1911.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th instant referring to a demi-official letter written me by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson, dated 30th October 1911. I have, however, just returned from England and the letter in question has not reached me.

In reply to your enquiry, I think architecture would be a very good subject for which to award the technical scholarship for the ensuing year. The building trade is almost entirely in the hands of native contractors who really have very little knowledge of architecture and do their work in the most casual manner.

(v)

Letter—from A. D. JACKSON, Esq., Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 8th December 1911.

On my return from England I have received your demi-official No. 2658-2 of 30th October and demi-official No. 2658-3, dated 6th instant, which, though addressed W. Jackson, Esq., are presumably intended for me. In reply I beg to say that I have nothing to add to the recommendation of the Madras Chamber of Commerce which I understand is that the scholarship should be allotted to a student for the study of electrical engineering.

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

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

Firm or person.	Subject suggested.
The Chamber of Commerce, Madras	Electrical engineering.
The Madras Trades' Association	{ Soap-making. Engineering as applied to motor-cars. Match-making.
Mr. J. A. Boyson	Electrical engineering.
The Hon'ble Dr. Bourne	Paper-making.
Mr. Haji Ismail Sait (South Indian Industrials).	Manufacture of cement.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Kuddus Badsha Sahib.	{ Electrical engineering. Manufacture of glass and pottery ware.
Mr. R. T. Menzies (Shaw Wallace & Co.)	Electrical engineering.
Mr. Warbrook (Messrs. Massey & Co.)	{ Oil-milling. Rice-hulling.
Mr. Gordon Fraser (Best & Co.)	Architecture.
Mr. A. D. Jackson (Binny & Co.)	Electrical engineering.
Mr. Chatterton	Manipulation and working of non-ferrous metals.

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

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------|
| | { | The Chamber of Commerce. |
| | { | Mr. J. A. Boyson. |
| (1) Electrical engineering .. | { | Mr. Kuddus Badsha Sahib. |
| | { | Mr. R. T. Menzies. |
| | { | Mr. A. D. Jackson. |
| (2) Soap-making .. | | The Madras Trades Association. |
| (3) Engineering as applied to motor-cars. | | Do. |
| (4) Match-making .. | | Do. |
| (5) Paper-making .. | | Dr. Bourne. |
| (6) Manufacture of cement .. | | Mr. Haji Ismail Sait |
| (7) Manufacture of glass and pottery ware. | | Mr. Kuddus Badsha Sahib. |
| (8) Oil-milling .. | | Messrs. Massey & Co. |
| (9) Rice-hulling .. | | Do. |
| (10) Architecture .. | | Mr. Gordon Fraser. |
| (11) Manipulation and working of non-ferrous metals. | | Mr. Chatterton. |

Although the Madras Glass factory has come to grief!

A.G.C.—19-1-12.

4. The weight of opinion is thus in favour of electrical engineering. Last year also this was the subject which found favour with the majority of those consulted but Government apprehended that Indian electrical engineers would for some years stand no chance of employment except in very subordinate posts and selected weaving for the award of the scholarship—please see page 13 of notes with G.O. No. 55, Educational, dated 1st February 1911.

5. In this connection, Mr. Chatterton suggests that, in view of the limited number of suitable candidates for the scholarship, it might be more advantageous not to select any special industry beforehand and then offer a scholarship for it but to invite applications for scholarship allowing the applicants to choose whichever industry they have a preference for, stating at the same time their own reasons for selecting the industry and the prospects they have of being able to make practical use, when they return to India, of the training they receive abroad. His suggestion appears to be a good one but it is contrary to the procedure laid down by the Government of India in their letter No. 1000, Education, dated 30th November 1907 (G.O. No. 103, Educational, dated 10th February 1908), that applications should be invited only after the industry

The Government of India regarded this as "essential". We are therefore debarred from adopting Mr. Chatterton's suggestion.

L. DAVIDSON—12-1-12.

If the Government approve the procedure suggested by Mr. Chatterton, it may be referred separately for the orders of the Government of India. Mr. Chatterton further notes that such industries as match-making and manufacture of paint and varnish brushes are not suitable for the award of scholarships, and that it would be useless to send young men to England to acquire a knowledge of the manufacture of paint and glass and pottery ware unless they were definitely assured of appointments when they return to this country. As regards glass-making it will be noted that it has been found to be difficult to arrange for a practical course of instruction in it in England—*vide* G.O. No. 327, Educational, dated 30th May 1911.

6. The file may be now sent to the Revenue Department for remarks.

T.K.—10-1-12.

R. SUNDARAM AIYAR—10-1-12.

Personally I incline strongly to electrical engineering. The new College of Engineering will provide for instruction in this subject and may be glad of a trained instructor. This is a possible addition to the field of demand from private employers; and the recommendations now received indicate that private employers as represented by the Chamber of Commerce do want trained electricians, Indian as well as English.

L. DAVIDSON—12-1-12.

To the Revenue Department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Reference is solicited to Honourable Member's note, dated 11th January 1911, in connection with the award of a scholarship during 1911. He said "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." A scholarship was awarded in 1911 for the study of weaving. Mr. Chatterton recommends that this year's scholarship may be given for the subject recommended by him last year, viz., "Manipulation and working of the non-ferrous metals such as copper, brass, aluminium, tin and lead." It is for consideration whether this year's scholarship will be awarded for the study of metal-working. The Educational Department is in favour of awarding the scholarship for the study of "Electrical engineering."

Vide G.O. No. 371, Educational, dated 14th June 1911.

S.R.G.—17-1-12.

V.P.—18-1-12.

Attention is drawn to paragraph 2 of Mr. Innes' note printed on pages 8 and 9 of the notes to G.O. No. 55, Educational, dated 1st February 1911.

J. T. GWYNN—19-1-12.

I think we may accept Educational's opinion.

A. G. CARDEW—19-1-12.

Very well.

J. N. A[TKINSON]—21-1-12.

A. G. CARDEW—22-1-12.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Honourable Member.

L. DAVIDSON—23-11-12.

I agree. Let it be electrical engineering.

M. H[AMMICK]—25-1-12.

A draft is submitted for approval. It follows G.O. No. 55, Educational, dated 1st February 1911, except that the first paragraph which appears to be unnecessary has been omitted. The rules given in paragraph 5 of the notification are the latest rules on the subject. They are printed with G.O. No. 192, Educational, dated 1st April 1911.

2. The qualifications given in paragraph 2 of the notification are those prescribed in paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 630, Educational, dated 26th September 1906.

Paragraph 2 of India's letter on page 2 of G.O. No. 55, Educational, dated 1st February 1911.

These qualifications were prescribed when electric engineering was excluded from the scope of the technical scholarship scheme and when Government decided to award the scholarship for the study of industrial chemistry in one or more of its branches and in connection with the tanning industry. For an electric engineer a knowledge of engineering and of physics and electricity appears to be more necessary than a knowledge of advanced chemistry, and it is for consideration whether candidates for the scholarship may not be required to have taken the B.E. degree or the B.A. degree of the Madras University with physics (group II A) as their optional subject.

T.K.—26-1-12.

It is submitted that in clause 2 of the notification the qualification required may be a pass in advanced physics or in advanced chemistry. Both of these science divisions include magnetism and electricity, though in an advanced degree in Branch II-A—Physics. Candidates who have gone through the engineer classes of the College of Engineering may also be considered. If this is approved, the clause may be altered thus:—

“Candidates for the scholarship should have taken the B.E. degree of the Madras University or the B.A. degree in the advanced physics (Branch II-A) or advanced chemistry (Branch II-B) as their optional subject, but the claims of candidates who have gone through a course in the engineer class of the College of Engineering or have passed in physics or chemistry for the degree will also be considered.”

R. SUNDARAM AIYAR—26-1-12.

I have drafted a fresh paragraph 2 which the Director of Public Instruction accepts. Please have this set up, issued in Wednesday's gazette and with the February issues of district gazettes. A spare copy of the draft may be kept back for approval by Honourable Member before issue. He is away from Madras to-day, I believe.

L. DAVIDSON—28-1-12.

A spare copy of the notification, as altered, has been sent to the Press for publication in the gazette. The file may now be submitted to Honourable Member.

T.K.—29-1-12.

Yes, please.

L. DAVIDSON—29-1-12.

Approved.

M. H[AMMICK]—30-1-12.

[G.O. No. 77, Educational, dated 30th January 1912.]

Draft

please revise and strike off

No. 77, EDUCATIONAL, 30th JANUARY 1912.
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Order—No. 77 Educational, dated 30 January 1912.

After consulting the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association and some of the 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 1912.

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.

2. Other things being equal preference will be given to graduates in engineering or graduates in arts who have specialized in mathematics or physics.

This seems suitable

AY 28.1.12

Rules for Indian Government Technical Scholars in England.

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 on the Educational Adviser* and report his arrival in writing. He should leave his address with the Educational Adviser and intimate to him from time to time all changes therein.

3. Every scholar should, without unnecessary delay, inform the Educational Adviser to which University, College, or other Institution he is about to proceed, and should at once take steps to enter himself at the Institution finally selected with his approval.

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 to carry out the objects of the scholarship granted to him; and he should, during his first College term, submit a further statement showing as accurately as possible the details of the total cost of such course of study. This latter statement should in every case be prepared in consultation with the Principal of the College or Institution at which the student is entered.

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 to the Secretary of State for transmission to India. He must also submit, in the same way, from time to time, full notes of the work on which he is employed.

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. Applications giving a detailed programme of the vacation work the scholar proposes to do, accompanied with a complete estimate of any extra expenses for fees and travelling, must be sent in through the Principal of the Institution or the Professor under whom the scholar is working before the end of the month of April. Scholars are not entitled to any subsistence allowance in addition to the scholarship allowance during time spent on vacation work,

* The Educational Adviser's office is at 21, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S. W.

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OOTY.

PRESS SLIP.

ORDINARY.

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EDUCATIONAL
DEPARTMENT.

Current No., dated 190

G.O., No. 77, dated 30-1-1912

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Docket. State Technical Scholarship
Surrender applications for the
to be awarded in 1912 for the
study of Electrical Engineering

Number (c) of copies required when struck off (not including
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