

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1913.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 1072, 21st November 1913.

State Technical Scholarships.

Directing that the Government of India be furnished with the opinion of this Government on the points dealt with in the report of the committee appointed by the Secretary of State to enquire into the existing system of —.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP, C.I.E., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).

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

Dated—Simla, the 22nd August 1913.

No.—1586-1597.

I am directed to forward a copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India No. 1-Public (Students), dated the 17th January 1913, together with a copy of the report of the committee appointed by His Lordship to inquire into the existing system of State technical scholarships.

2. Before expressing an opinion on the questions raised, the Government of India will be glad to be favoured as soon as possible with the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council on the points dealt with in the despatch and on such others as occur in the report but are not specifically mentioned by the Secretary of State.

ENCLOSURE.

Despatch—from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

Dated—India Office, London, the 17th January 1913.

No.—1-Public (Students).

I forward for the consideration of Your Excellency's Government copies of the Reports of *Report of Committee on State Technical Scholarships* the committee which I appointed in March last, to inquire and report as to the facilities available for the industrial and technological training of Indian students in this country, with special reference to the system of State Technical Scholarships established by your Government in 1904.

2. The committee's report is a valuable and instructive document and Your Excellency's Government will probably agree with me in accepting their general conclusion (paragraph 116), that "the results attained so far justify the continuation of the system of Government technical scholarships," and that with certain modifications and within certain limits it should yield even better results in the future.

3. The committee's recommendations relate to measures to be taken both in India and in the United Kingdom. I shall be glad to be favoured as soon as possible with the views of your Government on them, especially on those which require action to be taken by you in India. Subject to any observations which you may have to make, I am prepared to give effect, as far as may be possible, to those recommendations which relate to this country.

4. I proceed to notice the more important findings in the report. The committee find that practical experience is of the first importance, and that for the right type of scholar it is possible to secure in the United Kingdom valuable openings for practical work. While certain

industries, like bleaching, dyeing, tanning, and the manufacture of chemicals, very rarely offer facilities for practical work to students here, in other branches of technological study such as engineering, and even in the textile industries, adequate opportunities can probably be found for scholars who possess the necessary qualities and training. But if full advantage is to be taken of these opportunities, the committee consider that the practice which at present governs the selection of technical scholars in India requires to be modified in some important respects.

(i) As a longer period than two years is, except in rare cases, required for a thorough technical training, these scholarships should in future be tenable for three to five years, so as to allow for a substantial period of practical work.

(ii) The scholarships should in future be awarded with more regard to the individual merits of the men selected and to the industrial aptitudes which they have already shown. It would be better to restrict the number of scholars and to hold over scholarships, if necessary, till candidates of the right type are forthcoming, than to fill the list by including men who have not shown a decided practical bent for the particular form of study involved.

(iii) No scholar should be selected without passing a searching examination as to physical fitness, and the test should be especially strict for engineering and mining students. There have been cases of technical scholars sent to this country whose health was unequal to the strain of hard manual work, and who consequently had to fall back on academic studies and to forego or to abandon their practical training. This failure has been most noticeable in the case of mining students, but it has occurred among engineering students too. It can hardly be made too clear to candidates for technical scholarships that manual work is an essential part of their career, and that only those who are able and willing to undertake it should apply. The physical strain is to some extent increased by the present system under which these scholars arrive in the autumn and begin to work in factories in the winter months, and it would no doubt be lessened if Your Excellency's Government could arrange that technical scholars who intend to begin their training in England with manual and not with academic work should, whenever practicable, be sent here in March or April to start at the best season of the year.

(iv) A more thorough preliminary training in India is essential if full advantage is to be taken of the scholarships and no time wasted on arrival in this country. All technical scholars should have a thorough knowledge of English, without which they are at a disadvantage from the first. Those technical scholars who are selected to study the textile industries should ordinarily have read up to the standard of the B.Sc. (B.A. with science), or other equivalent degree, or should have obtained an equivalent diploma. Those who take up mechanical, electrical or mining engineering, should have reached at least the Intermediate Science standard, and should possess a competent knowledge of physics, chemistry and mathematics. It may, perhaps, be found necessary to relax these general standards in rare cases of technical scholars of the artisan and other classes, who possess hereditary aptitudes for certain industries, but whose literary attainments do not reach University standards.

The want of adequate instruction in drawing in Indian schools and of manual training has hitherto been a serious handicap to technical scholars, especially in the study of engineering. In this connection the special attention of Your Excellency's Government is drawn to paragraph 24 of the committee's report, for the issue of such instructions to the Educational Department as may be deemed necessary.

It would facilitate the admission of Indian students into the Educational institutions of this country if the Indian Universities would furnish them with authoritative certificates showing in what subjects they have passed, what degree of proficiency they have reached, and what marks they have secured. In addition to an adequate general education, a preliminary practical acquaintance with the Indian conditions of the industry in which the technical scholars are to receive an advanced training in this country, is essential to a successful prosecution of their studies. It may be laid down as a general rule that no technical scholar should be sent to this country till he has had at least a year's practical training in workshop, factory, or mine, has proved his capacity to stand it, and has learned enough of the industry to understand the theoretic teaching which must follow. In particular, every Mining scholar should before leaving India, have at least a year's experience underground.

5. If Your Excellency's Government decide on giving effect to these and other recommendations of the report, the rules governing the grant and tenure of technical scholarships will require revision. In any such revision it will be made clear—

(a) that the scholarships are not intended to endow the holders, or to prepare them for Government service, but to train men who may be of use afterwards in developing industries in India :

(b) that the scholar in each case is selected for a definite purpose, and will be expected on proceeding to England to enter at once, and without discussion of possible alternative courses of study, upon the course of training laid down for him, and to comply with whatever instructions and to do whatever kind of work it may involve :

(c) that, when his period of training is over, he will be expected in every case to return to India, and to use there the knowledge he has gained for the benefit of his own country.

No. 1072, EDUCATIONAL, 21st NOVEMBER 1913.

6. If Your Excellency's Government could arrange to give me several months' notice of any technical scholarship in a new subject which it is intended to award, I would direct an enquiry to be made and a report to be sent to you on the facilities for training in that subject which exist in the United Kingdom. And if, in the same way, Your Excellency's Government could give me similar notice before sending any technical scholar to this country, and could forward full details of his educational acquirements and practical training in India, it would greatly facilitate my endeavour to provide the right course of training for him here, and to see that a suitable opening awaits him on his arrival.

Order—No. 1072, Educational, dated 21st November 1913.

The Government of India will be addressed.

(True Extract.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1073.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. W. FRANCIS, I.C.S.,
Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Dated Fort St. George, the 21st November 1913.

SIR,

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 1586-1597, Education, dated the 22nd August 1913, forwarding a copy of the report of the committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India to enquire into the existing system of State technical scholarships and of His Lordship's despatch dealing with the report and requesting the views of this Government on the several points dealt with in them.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council has read the report with interest and I am to state that he concurs throughout with the views expressed therein and is prepared to accept all the alterations suggested in the procedure regarding the award of the scholarships and in the rules laid down for the guidance of the scholars.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. Nos. 1072-73, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 21st NOVEMBER 1913.

[SUBJECT.—*Report of the committee appointed by the Secretary of State to enquire into the existing system of State technical scholarships.*]

From the Government of India, dated 2nd August 1913, No. 1586.

The papers may, it is submitted, be in the first instance referred to the Director of Public Instruction for report. The draft placed below is for approval.

T.K.—10-9-13.

C.R.—12-9-13.

I don't quite see what parts of it he need report upon. Please explain further.

W. FRANCIS—13-9-13.

The Government of India desire to have the views of this Government on the points dealt with in the despatch of the Secretary of State No. 1, Public (Students), dated 17th January 1913, and on such others as occur in the report of Sir Theodore Morison's committee. In the Secretary of State's despatch, the following points are dealt with:—

(1) The technical scholarships should in future be tenable for three to five years, so as to allow for a substantial period of practical work (This is based on the recommendation in paragraph 52 of the committee's report—page 29).

(2) The scholarships should, in future, be awarded with more regard to the individual merits of the men selected and to the industrial aptitudes which they have already shown; i.e., the principle should be of choosing the man rather than the industry (This is based on the recommendation in paragraph 50 of the report—pages 27 and 28).

(3) No scholar should be selected without passing a searching examination as to physical fitness, and the test should be especially strict for engineering and mining students (This is based on recommendation (iii) in paragraph 78 of the report—page 43).

(4) All technical scholars should have a thorough knowledge of English—those who are selected to study the textile industries should ordinarily have read up to the standard of the B.Sc. or B.A. degree (with science) and those who take up mechanical, electrical or mining engineering should have reached at least the Intermediate science standard (This is based on the recommendation in paragraph 48 of the report—page 27).

(5) Scholars should be sent in March or April instead of in September as at present (cf. paragraph 2 page 2 of G.O. No. 671, Educational, dated 28th July 1913.)

(6) Provision should be made for adequate instruction in drawing and manual training in Indian schools (This is based on paragraph 24 of the report—page 14).

(7) Indian universities should be required to furnish the selected scholars with authoritative certificates showing in what subject they have passed, what degree of proficiency they have reached and what marks they have secured (This is based on paragraph 66 (ii)—page 36 of the committee's report).

(8) No technical scholar should be sent to England till he has had at least a year's practical training in workshop, factory or mine, has proved his capacity to stand it, and has learned enough of the industry to understand the theoretical teaching which must follow (This is based on the recommendation in paragraph 49 of the report—page 27).

(9) The revision of the rules governing the grant and tenure of technical scholarships (This is based on the recommendations in paragraph 57 and 58 of the report—pages 31 and 32).

(10) Arrangements should be made to give the Secretary of State several months' notice of any technical scholarships in a new subject which it is intended to award, so that preliminary enquiries may be made before the award of scholarships (This is based on the recommendation in paragraph 55 of the report—pages 30 and 31).

(11) Similar notice should be given to the Secretary of State of the intention of sending any technical scholar to England and full details of the scholar's educational acquirements and practical training in India should be forwarded in advance to admit of adequate arrangements for practical training (This also is based on the recommendation in paragraph 55 of the report—pages 30 and 31).

2. Other recommendations in the committee's report which are not dealt with in the Secretary of State's despatch are—

(12) Local Governments should, in selecting candidates for technical scholarships, consult the business men and Directors of Industry in the Province to a greater extent than appears to have been the practice hitherto—paragraph 51 of the report.

(13) The amount of the scholarship allowance should remain as at present (£150 a year), but power should be taken to reduce the amount during works-training, if the employer recommends this—paragraph 56 of the report.

(14) All Government technical scholars should execute a bond undertaking to repay the value of their scholarship if they fail to return to India within three years after its expiration—paragraph 58 of the report.

(15) Local manufacturers and employers should be appointed to the Provincial Advisory Committees and be asked to co-operate in finding employment for those technical scholars who return to India with good credentials—paragraph 59 of the report.

(16) The Government of India should send to the India Office regular reports upon technical scholars who have returned to their own country showing how they are employed and what salaries they are drawing—paragraph 60 of the report.

(17) The technical scholarships should be given only to men of quite exceptional capacity—paragraph 61 of the report

3. Of the ten points dealt with by the Secretary of State, Nos. (3) and (4) regarding physical fitness and the educational qualifications of candidates are already being followed in this Presidency. Under G.O. No. 253, Educational, dated 29th April 1909, all candidates selected for the award of Government scholarships tenable in England are subjected to a careful medical examination by a medical board. Sufficient knowledge of the English language is always required—please see paragraph 4 (4) of notification on page 4 of G.O. No. 62, Educational, dated 25th January 1913; and under paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 630, Educational, dated 26th September 1906, candidates for technical scholarships in industrial chemistry and tanning are ordinarily required to have taken the B.A. degree with advanced chemistry.

As the Local Government are asked to express opinion on all the other points above referred to, it was thought preferable to have first as usual the advice of the head of the department and of the officer immediately in charge of the technical education. His advice will be especially useful with reference to the following:—

- (a) Extension of the period of training (1).
- (b) Revision of the rules (9).

(c) Selection of candidates (2), (8) and (12).

(d) Time, and preliminary arrangements, for departure of candidates (5), (10) and (11).

(e) Appointment of local manufacturers on Provincial Advisory Committee (15).

T.K.—17-9-13.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—21-9-13.

To the Director of Public Instruction u. o. for any remarks he may wish to offer.

W. FRANCIS—22-9-13.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

If any further opinion is necessary this better wait for Mr. Tressler's return. On their merits the proposals are quite sound.

I find that our Madras men have with one exception done well.

A. G. BOURNE—30-9-13.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Tressler is due from leave about the 15th of November next. For orders as to whether this should await his return.

C.R.—2-10-13.

No necessity, I think. What we have principally to do is to overhaul our present system of selecting industries to be studied and students to study them and see where it needs amendment with reference to this report. Please note on that aspect of the question.

W. FRANCIS—4-10-13.

The procedure now observed in the selection of industries studied and of students to study them is given below with the alterations suggested in the report—

	Present procedure in selecting industries.	Alterations proposed.
Paragraph 6, page 3 of G.O. No. 103, Educational, dated 10th February 1908.	(a) In the autumn of each year, the Government consult local bodies, leading firms and selected individuals as to the industry which should be encouraged by the award of scholarship in the succeeding year. When all the replies have been received the Government select the industry and issue a notification inviting applications from candidates desirous of prosecuting the technical study of the industry selected, so as to reach the Director of Public Instruction on or before the 1st March. Please see G.O. No. 62, Educational, dated 28th January 1913.	Scholars should be sent in March or April instead of in September as at present. This will necessitate the starting of preliminary enquiries in March or April instead of in autumn. More regard should be paid to the individual merits of the man selected, i.e., the man rather than the industry should from time to time be chosen.

W. FRANCIS—11-10-13.

2. There seems to be no objection to the adoption of the first of the alterations. As regards the second, the committee does not appear to suggest the abandonment of the existing procedure altogether; they only recommend the adoption of the

Paragraph 50, page 28 of report.

alternative principle of selecting the man *from time to time*. The adoption of both the systems alternatively will give greater elasticity to the method of selection. Where the suggested alternative is adopted, the Government, instead of calling on the local bodies, the leading firms and selected individuals to state what industry

The Government can invite them to suggest both industries to be studied and likely men, and can then pick either the industry or the man, as seems best.

W. FRANCIS—11-10-13.

3. (b) Selection of candidates—

Of G.O. No. 62, Educational, dated 28th January 1913.

Candidates submit their applications to the Director of Public Instruction, who considers them, sometimes interviewing the candidates personally, and submits the applications to Government on or before the 15th March with such recommendations as he sees fit to make. He furnishes also full information as to the qualifications, physique, antecedents and other particulars of each of the applicants. The Government finally selects the candidate whom they consider best and submit nomination to the Government of India by the 15th April. The candidate approved by the Government of India is required to time his departure so as to arrive in England not later than the middle of September.

Paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 601, Educational, dated 28th July 1913.

The Local Government should consult business men and Directors of Industry in selecting the candidate.

(c) The following points are considered in making the selection :—

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Notification in G.O. No. 62, Educational, dated 28th January 1913.</p> | <p>(i) Capacity.
(ii) Character.
(iii) Practical interest in the industry selected.
(iv) Assurance of devotion to it.
(v) Sufficient knowledge of English.
(vi) Physical fitness.
(vii) Consent of family.</p> | <p>At least one year's practical training in a workshop or factory is requisite, as well as proof of capacity to stand it and sufficient knowledge to understand theoretical teaching.</p> |
|---|--|--|

4. As regards the former alteration, it is submitted that at present no formal consultation with business men is adopted in respect of the capacity of the applicants. Apparently the Director in submitting his recommendation consults freely the Superintendent of Industrial Education.

W. FRANCIS—11-10-13.

* (1) Of choosing the industry and then the candidate and (2) of choosing the man first.

the capacity of the candidates is needed only where the industry is first selected. In that case business men, when they are consulted as to the industry to be selected, may at the same time be asked to suggest the name of possible candidates they know of who will be willing to take up the scholarship and can be usefully trained.

Yes: see above.

W. FRANCIS—11-10-13.

As regards the other alteration, it is doubtful whether a rigid rule of preliminary practical training in a workshop or factory can be successfully enforced in the present state of industrial development of this Presidency. Though infractions may be allowed in exceptional cases, it perhaps be better to retain the rule

W. FRANCIS—11-10-13.

5. The other alterations in the existing system are also indicated below for facility of comparison.

	Existing.	Proposed.
Notification in G.O. No. 62, Educational, dated 28th January 1913.	(a) <i>Tenure of scholarship</i> .—Two years ordinarily, three years in special cases.	Three to five years.
Do.	(b) <i>Value</i> .—£ 150 a year.	Power should be taken to reduce the amount during apprentice course when necessary and if the employer recommends it.
Rules (5) and (13) on page 5 of G.O. No. 62, Educational, dated 28th January 1913.	(c) The scholar who neglects to return to India at the close of the tenure of the scholarship will be liable to forfeit the scholarship and return passage to India and will also refund the cost of his passage to England.	Should also be required to repay the value of the scholarship.

W. FRANCIS—11-10-13.

* I don't see why: we pay him a scholarship that his knowledge may benefit India. If he takes his knowledge elsewhere to profit himself he breaks the implied contract and should refund in full.

W. FRANCIS—11-10-13.

There seems to be no objection to accept the above alterations. It is presumed that the second of the alterations will be resorted to only in very exceptional cases* to avoid any hardship.

6. Government may generally agree to the proposals (6), (7), (10) and (11) on pages 1 and 2 *supra*. They may also agree to the revision† of the rules issued by the India Office for the guidance of scholars (printed on pages 4 to 6 of G.O. No. 62, Educational, dated 28th January 1913), so as to define clearly the duties of the scholar towards the employer with whom he is apprenticed. There is no reference to this question in the existing rules.

Certainly. Nearly all employers complain that these youths get too big for their boots—cf. Atkinson and Dawson report *passim*.

W. FRANCIS—11-10-13.

7. As regards the remaining proposal No. 15 on page 2, it is submitted that no Provincial Advisory Committee at present exists to find employment for technical scholars. In the notification inviting applications, the Government clearly state that the Government are not bound to find employment for them and that they must generally depend upon their own exertions to make their living on return to India. It is doubtful whether any committee will be feasible in Madras.

We hardly want any standing committee.

W. FRANCIS—11-10-13.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—11-10-13.

His Excellency the Governor—

The current asks for this Government's views on the report. It seems a very wise report and it is submitted that this Government may concur throughout with its views. On the whole, the system has worked astonishingly well and, as Sir Alfred Bourne notes, the Madras youths have done well with one exception.

W. FRANCIS—11-10-13.

So.

P[ENTLAND]—13-10-13.

Draft.

W. FRANCIS—15-10-13.

6

Nos. 1072-73, EDUCATIONAL, 21st NOVEMBER 1913.

A draft letter to India is submitted for approval.

T.K.—6-11-13.

C.R.—19-11-13.

Approved.

W. FRANCIS—20-11-13.

[G.O. Nos. 1072-73, Educational, dated 21st November 1913.]

C.No.2679, from the Govt. of India, No.1586-1597, dated 22--8-1913.

ORDER:
P.S.*No 1072 Sc*
*21-11-13**W*The Government of India will be
addressed.*Mrd*

LETTER:--to

No 1073 Sc
*21-11-13**bb*

The Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Department of Education.

Sir,

I am directed to reply to your letter No.1586-1597, Education, dated the 22nd August 1913, forwarding a copy of the report of the committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India to enquire into the existing system of State technical scholarships and His Lordship's despatch dealing with the report and requesting the views of this Government on the several points dealt with in ~~them~~.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council has read with interest ~~the~~ ^{the report} ~~valuable and instructive report of the committee~~ and I am to state that he concurs throughout with the views expressed ~~in the~~ ^{and} ~~report~~ ^{therein} and is prepared to accept all the ~~alterations~~ ^{suggested} in the procedure ~~followed in~~ ^{regarding} the award of the scholarships and in the
rules

Best in msp.
7/11
20/11
Dips in bill
21-11-13
34 cc. dups
10.12.13

Recd 21/11/13

2.

9 28

W. 20/11

rules laid down for the guidance of
the scholars ~~which are recommended by~~
~~the committee.~~ Although ~~he~~ notes that
the existing system has so far worked
satisfactorily and that with one
~~solitary~~ exception the scholars from
this Presidency have all done well, ~~but~~
~~he believes~~ ^{hopes} that with the modifications
~~now~~ suggested by the committee the system
~~may lead to still~~
~~should yield even better results in~~
the future.

I have etc.

(C)

21/11/13
W. 20/11

7/11
19-11-13
CR
19-11-13

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PREFERENCE.

EDUCATIONAL
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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G.O., No. 6727/13, dated 21-11-1903.

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(b¹)
Notes.....

Docket... State Technical Scholarships
Directing that the Govt. of I. be furnished
with the opinions of this Govt. on the points
dealt with in the report of the Committee appointed
by the S.G.S. to enquire into the existing system
of

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE
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of orders, in the file of correspondence should be
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or blue chalk above the item. The particular
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(b¹) For rules regarding printing of notes,
see the rules in G.O., No. 1220, Public, dated
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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

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(b) Unless a note to the contrary is made
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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
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OCTY.

A

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

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C

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

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Revised proof furnished on.....	
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	3/12/13 <i>LS</i>
Final copies supplied on.....	8/12/13 <i>LS</i>

Account of copies.	Complete copies.	Notes.	Issue copies.
Supplied to Secretariat for Record.....	26		
" " " Issue.....	48		
For Volumes.....	16		
For E. T.....			
Total	87		