

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1915.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 86, 28th January 1915.

State technical scholarship

Directing the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of a notification inviting applications for the — available for award in this Presidency in 1915 and assigned for the study of architecture and town planning.

2

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR, C.I.E.,
Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

To—the Chairman, Madras Trades Association.
South Indian Chamber of Commerce.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 3rd October 1914.

No.—3038-2, Educational.

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 10th of December 1914, what industry or industries may, in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, Madras Trades Association, South Indian Chamber of Commerce, be selected for the award of the scholarship during the year 1915.

As it is, in the opinion of the Government, necessary to consider, in granting these scholarships, not only what industries need development, but also whether students are available who are qualified to promote them after training, I am also to enquire whether the Chamber of Commerce can recommend for the scholarship any young man of promise who has given proof of mechanical aptitude or an industrial turn of mind in any line and who might profit by further training in Europe in that line.

ENCLOSURE.

Memorandum No. 3038-3, Educational, dated 3rd October 1914.

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, ten 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 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, two during 1911, one for the study of weaving and one for the study of textile manufacture, one in 1912 for the study of electrical engineering, one in 1913 for the study of the leather goods industry, and one during the current year for the study of sizing and weaving.

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 electrical engineering, soap-making, wood distillation, chemistry, weaving, engineering as applied to motor-cars, architecture and manufacture of cement, matches and pottery. Of these, weaving was selected for the award of the scholarship.

5. The Government will be glad to know what industry or industries may, in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, Trades Association, South Indian Chamber of Commerce, best be selected for the award of the scholarship in 1915. Any information regarding the state of the industry to be selected would be valuable.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

II

Letter—from the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 29th October 1914.

I have the honour to inform you in reply to your letter No. 3038-2, dated the 3rd instant, that, in the opinion of the Chamber, the State Technical Scholarship for the year 1915, should be awarded for the study of Architecture.

III

Letter—from Rao Bahadur P. THEAGAROYA CHETTI, B.A., President, Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 27th November 1914.
No.—511.

Adverting to your letter No. 3038-2, Educational, dated 3rd October 1914, on the subject of the State Technical Scholarships, I am to state that my Committee beg to recommend (1) industrial Chemistry and (2) the manufacture of cement as suitable for the award of scholarships in the coming year.

2. My Committee will endeavour to select and recommend a suitable candidate for scholarship, when the industry for the award of scholarship has been finally decided upon by Government.

IV

Letter—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR, C.I.E.,
Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
To—the Chairman, Madras Trades Association.
Dated—the 12th December 1914.
No.—3696-2, Educational.

I am directed to request that you will be good enough to favour Government with an early reply to their letter No. 3038-2, Educational, dated the 3rd October 1914.

V

Letter—from the Secretary, Madras Trades Association, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 15th December 1914.

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 3rd October to the Chairman of the Association as also your letter No. 3696-2, Educational, of the 12th instant. This matter was duly considered by the Committee on the 18th November and I was directed by the Committee to inform you that it was resolved to recommend that the scholarship be given in the subject of Commercial Chemistry.

I much regret the delay in reply, which is due to oversight.

Order—No. 86, Educational, dated 28th January 1915.

After consulting the Madras and South Indian Chambers 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 architecture and town planning. 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 architecture and town planning. Candidates desirous of prosecuting the study of this subject should submit their applications for the scholarship to the Director of Public Instruction so as to reach him on or before the 1st March 1915.

2. Other things being equal, preference will be given to graduates in engineering.

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 subject 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.

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

(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 the 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 £150 a year for two years, or three years if so determined, will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England. The first payment will be £37 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).

(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 1915, furnishing full information as to the qualifications, physique, antecedents and other particulars of each of the applicants.

(True Extract.)

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

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

" Director of Industries.	}	Paragraphs 1 and 2 of order only.
" Departments of the Secretariat.		
" Chamber of Commerce, Madras.		
" Madras Trades Association.		
" South Indian Chamber of Commerce.		
" Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the Gazette.		
Editors' Table.		

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 86, EDUCATIONAL, DATED THE 28TH JANUARY 1915.

[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.
" "	297-A.	" "	15th April "
" "	426	" "	1st June "
" "	125	" "	5th March 1909.
" "	232	" "	23rd April "
" "	414	" "	8th July "
" "	452	" "	5th August "
" "	1303, Revenue	" "	21st April 1910.
" "	2382	" "	18th July "
" "	3446	" "	27th October "
" "	55, Educational	" "	1st February 1911.
" "	Nos. 178-79	" "	28th March "
" "	No. 371	" "	14th June "
" "	77	" "	30th January 1912.
" "	106	" "	7th February "
" "	582	" "	2nd July "
" "	62	" "	28th January 1913.
" "	423	" "	9th May "
" "	427	" "	12th " "
" "	498	" "	4th June "
" "	691	" "	28th July "
" "	Nos. 1072-3	" "	21st November "
" "	No. 146	" "	6th February 1914.
" "	156	" "	7th " "
" "	Nos. 398-9	" "	9th April "
" "	No. 621	" "	28th May "
" "	900	" "	30th July "

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.

Pages 2 and 3 of G.O. No. 103, Educational, dated 10th February 1908.

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

Paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 46, Educational, dated 23rd January 1906.

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

3. Since the institution of the scholarship, ten scholarships have been allotted to Madras as shown below :—

	Years.	Names.	Subjects of study.
G.O. No. 344, Educational, dated 14th May 1906.	1. 1906	G. N. Dewal	Weaving industry.
G.O. No. 541, Educational, dated 19th August 1907.	2. 1907	M. A. Ramunni Panikkar..	Leather goods ..
G.O. No. 426, Educational, dated 1st June 1908.	3. 1908	V. Govindan Nayar ..	Textile Chemistry as applied to the dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fabrics.
G.O. No. 404, Educational, dated 8th July 1909.	4. 1909	A. Kesava Menon ..	Chemistry of soap-making and the use of native oils
G.O. No. 2382, Revenue, dated 18th July 1910.	5. 1910	T. Kumaran Nayar ..	Metallurgy.
G.O. No. 371, Educational, dated 14th July 1911.	6. } 1911	1. M. C. Sitaraman ..	Weaving.
G.Os. No. 582, Educational, dated 2nd July 1912 and No. 829, Mis., dated 10th September 1912.	7. }	2. H. Saktharam Rao ..	Textile manufacture.
G.O. No. 691, Educational, dated 28th July 1913.	8. 1912	T. Saktharam Rao ..	Electrical engineering.
G.O. No. 621, Educational, dated 28th May 1914.	9. 1913	P. K. Rajamanikkam ..	Leather goods industry.
	10. 1914	D. M. Amalasadwala , ..	Sizing and weaving.

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 1915 should reach the Government of India by the 15th April 1915; 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 1915. The usual reference to the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, the Madras Trades' Association, and selected individuals is submitted for approval.

Vide paragraph 6 of India's resolution, page 3 of G.O. No. 103, Educational, dated 10th February 1908.

As regards "selected individuals" it has to be decided to whom the reference should be made. 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 (Shaw Wallace & Co.).
 Mr. A. D. Jackson (Parry & Co.).
 Mr. C. B. Simpson (Binny & Co.).
 Mr. Gordon Fraser (Best & Co.).
 Mr. F. G. Warbrook (Massey & Co.).
 The Hon'ble Sir A. G. Bourne, Director of Public Instruction.
 Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib, Khan Bahadur.
 The Hon'ble Haji Ismail Sait, Khan Bahadur (South Indian Industrials).
 Mr. A. Chatterton.

Sir H. Fraser (Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.), was omitted because he was at the time on leave.

5. In 1913 the Government of India forwarded for remarks to the Local Government a copy of the report of the committee appointed by the Secretary of State to enquire into the system of State technical scholarships, and in their letter No. 1865, Education, dated 24th September 1913, that Government stated that as there was hardly time for any change to be decided on before applications for scholarships of 1914 were invited, the Local Government should be guided, so far as was consistent with the present practice, by the facts disclosed in the report of the committee. The remarks of this Government were submitted in letter No. 1073, Educational, dated 21st November 1913; but the final orders of the Government of India have not yet been received. Pending their receipt, the procedure adopted for this year's scholarship may be followed in respect of the scholarships for next year also.

The only specific recommendations in the report which had to be considered in connection with these scholarships were—

- (i) that some elasticity was desirable in the system of selecting candidates for the scholarship and that Local Governments should from time to time adopt the principle of selecting the *man* rather than the *industry* to encourage;
- (ii) that business men should be consulted in selecting candidates; and
- (iii) that the candidates should have already shown industrial aptitudes and proof of capacity to stand workshop training.

6. Accordingly last year, the Government invited the persons usually consulted to suggest both industries to be studied and likely men, to enable the Government to pick out the industry or the man as seemed best. Similarly this year also, the Chambers of Commerce, the Madras Trades' Association and the selected individuals, whom it is proposed to consult, may be asked to state if they can recommend any young man who has given proof of mechanical aptitude and an industrial bent of mind for the scholarship to be awarded in the ensuing year.

7. Owing to war, instructions have been received from the Secretary of State to stop State scholars proceeding to Europe except those who intend to join the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. This need not, however, prevent Government from making the preliminary enquiries necessary for the selection of the candidate for the scholarship for *next year*; for, if by the time the scholarship is actually awarded in 1915, the prohibition is withdrawn, it may then be too late to go through the preliminary enquiries. On the other hand if after selection it is found that scholars cannot still go to Europe, the scholarship will be held in abeyance by the Government of India.

Quite so.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—29-9-14.

8. Two draft references are accordingly submitted for approval.

P. RAMUNNI NAYAR—25-9-14.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—25-9-14.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—29-9-14.

P[ENTLAND]—2-10-14.

Issue.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—30-10-14.

[Letter No. 3038-2, Educational, dated the 3rd October 1914.]

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR, C.I.E.,
Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

To—
the Hon'ble Sir H. S. Fraser, Kt.
n. T. Menzies, Esq.
A. D. Jackson, Esq.
C. B. Simpson, Esq.
G. Fraser, Esq.
F. G. Warbrook, Esq.
the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone, C.I.E.
Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib, Khan Bahadur.
the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Hajee Ismail Sait, Sahib Bahadur.
A. Chatterton, Esq.
K. T. B. Tressler, Esq.

Dated—the 30th October 1914.
No.—3038-1.

The Government of India have instituted a scheme of technical scholarships to enable natives of India to pursue a course of technical study in Great Britain or other western countries in order to qualify them to promote the improvement of existing 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, ten scholarships have actually been given to Madras—one 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 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, two during 1911, one for the study of weaving and one for the study of textile manufacture, one in 1912 for the study of electrical engineering, one in 1913 for the study of the leather goods industry, and one during the current year for the study of sizing and weaving.

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 a brief 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 electrical engineering, soap-making, wood distillation, chemistry, weaving, engineering as applied to motor-cars, architecture and the manufacture of cement, matches and pottery. Of these, the weaving industry was selected for the award of the scholarship.

4. I am also to enquire whether you can recommend for the scholarship any young man of promise who has given proof of mechanical aptitude or an industrial turn of mind in any line and who might profit by further training in Europe in that line. The Government consider that, in awarding these scholarships, it is necessary to consider not only what industries need development, but also what men are available, and that it will be of little benefit to select an industry if there be no student available who has any previous connection with, special interest in, or aptitude for that industry.

(1)

Demi-official—from C. B. SIMPSON, Esq., Binny & Co., Limited, Madras.
To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 22nd October 1914.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 3038-1 of 3rd instant.

I have the honour to recommend that the scholarship to Great Britain be given for Architecture.

I can recommend Mr. W. H. Marshall, apprentice in the Carding department at the Carnatic Mill for a scholarship to England for further training.

(2)

Demi-official—from Messrs. HAJEE ISMAIL SAIT & SONS, Army Contractors, Agents, Bankers and General Merchants.
To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Educational Department, Madras.
Dated—the 22nd October 1914.
No.—59/386.

Your letter No. 3038-1, dated 3rd instant, addressed to our principal, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Hajee Ismail Sait, is to hand and in reply, we have the honour to inform you that owing to his absence from this country he is unable to answer to your letter. He is expected to return here during the end of next month when this letter will be placed before him.

(3)

Demi-official—from ALFRED CHATTERTON, Esq., F.C.G.I., C.I.E., Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore (India).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
Dated—the 23rd October 1914.
No.—1081.

In reply to your letter No. 3038-1, dated the 3rd October 1914, I have the honour to suggest for consideration the granting of a scholarship in connection with the wool industry in the south of India. There are a number of woollen mills already established in India chiefly in the United Provinces and the Punjab, and there is one in Bombay; also another here in Bangalore managed by Messrs. Binny & Co. of Madras. The imports of wool manufactures into India in 1913-14 were valued at 385.35 lakhs of rupees, of which the share of the Madras Presidency was 8.60 lakhs. But the south of India imports woollen goods largely through Bombay, and the real consumption of woollen goods is much larger than the Madras figures would indicate. From the trade returns, it appears that last year the imports of piece-goods and shawls from Germany were valued at 84 lakhs of rupees, and from Austria at 2 lakhs of rupees. There were also imports from France to the value of nearly 22 lakhs, and from other countries, chiefly Belgium, I believe, to the value of 18 lakhs. For a long time to come it may be assumed that neither Germany nor Austria will be able to import woollen goods into India; and as the woollen industry of France and Belgium is located within the area which is still in the occupation of the German armies, it may be assumed that these industries have suffered very severely, and that it will be a long time before they will be in a position to undertake export work. The total trade of India which has been destroyed is valued nearly 120 lakhs of rupees, and it therefore seems an opportune time to take steps to establish the woollen industry on a broader basis in the Madras Presidency. The woollen industry of Europe depends very largely upon imports of wool from South America, Australia and the Cape, and although there will be difficulties in the way of establishing an industry based upon imported raw material, yet the present seems to be the most likely opportunity that will ever occur. The industry is in some places carried on in large mills, but it differs very materially from the cotton trade in so far as there are still surviving an enormous number of small concerns. Moreover, although in Europe the hand loom industry in cotton is practically dead, it still survives in the woollen trade. Years ago in Salem I manufactured woollen shawls from imported worsted and was able to sell them in competition with imported goods. I am doing the same thing now in Bangalore, and I have recently sent to England to ascertain if it is possible to supply suitable worsted yarn for the manufacture of these shawls. I see however no reason why the worsted itself should not be spun in India, and I am in hopes that it will be practicable to make an attempt to do so.

I therefore base my suggestion that a scholarship should be given for the woollen industry on two grounds: first, that it is already established in India, and secondly, that there is a magnificent field for further enterprise in this direction at the present time.

Demi-official—from J. H. STONE, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., F.R.H., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Nungambokam, the 24th October 1914.

Your No. 3038-1 of the 3rd instant.

I have consulted the Principal of the College of Engineering and he and I agree that the best subject for this year would be architecture and town-planning. Courses in the latter subject have been instituted in two Universities at home, and of course instruction in architecture is also available. Moreover Mr. James tells me that he has two students in the College whom he could recommend for the scholarship.

There can be no doubt I think that there is scope in Madras for specialists in these subjects.

Demi-official—from Khan Bahadur M. A. KUDDUS BADSHA SAHIB, Madras.
To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 24th October 1914.

I have the honour to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your printed circular letter No. 3038-1 of 3rd instant (received on the 22nd *idem*), intimating that the Government of India have instituted a scheme of technical scholarship, 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 industries or develop new industries.

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

With reference to the request regarding the industry, I would recommend for selection, I beg to state, I would strongly recommend—

(1) *Electrical engineering*—in view of the fact, that in Madras and other large cities in India, electric lighting and electricity are largely used in private and public buildings, firms, shops, bazaars, streets, railways, tramways, etc., and it is very essential that competent and efficient men should be employed. Moreover motor-cars, motor-bicycles and electric telephones are also largely used here and are on the increase.

(2) *Manufacture of glass*.—This is also an excellent industry, and there should be ample scope to develop the same in India. All the glassware, bottles, domes, shades, electrical bulbs, and other glass articles have been imported. The cost must be more, considering that freight, insurance and other charges have to be added to the selling price. There is always a heavy breakage, necessitating loss. If all glass articles which have hitherto been imported, could be manufactured in India, I feel sure it would be a boon to this country. I of course admit, it will take some time before it would be possible for India, to manufacture glass articles of superior quality, but in course of time this could be achieved.

Adverting to paragraph 4 of your letter, enquiring whether I could recommend any young man for the scholarship, I beg to state that in my opinion, I do not consider it desirable to recommend any one in particular. The chief element a young man should possess is, an aptitude for an industry, a fixity of purpose, with a firm determination and interest, to acquire the knowledge in the industry, which he finds best suited, as regards his capabilities. I may recommend a young man, whom I may consider suitable, but there are scores of other young men, who are in all respects better fitted, but who have not been known or recommended.

With a view to select the man who has a special aptitude, for any industry, it seems desirable that on its being decided by Government, what industry should be selected, the same should be notified in the papers and gazettes, specifying the conditions, and the elements which students should possess, before submitting their application for the scholarship, and which should be recommended by some gentleman of standing. This will admit of Government selecting from amongst the applicants, the best man, when further enquiries regarding his character, and capabilities could be ascertained.

Demi-official—from R. T. MENZIES, Esq.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 25th November 1914.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your favour of 3rd October and in reply would recommend that a scholarship be given for match-making.

Please see the letter on page 1 of current file and the demi-official on page 4 of these notes. Replies are still due from the Madras Trades Association and from Messrs. H. S. Fraser, Jackson, G. Fraser, Warbrook and Hajee Ismail Sait. They may now be reminded.

2. A draft letter to the Chairman, Madras Trades Association, is submitted for approval. The following demi-official may be sent to the gentlemen whose names are given above:—

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

To—the Hon'ble Sir H. S. FRASER, Kt.

A. D. JACKSON, Esq.

G. FRASER, Esq.

F. G. WARBROOK, Esq.

the Hon'ble Kshn Bahadur HAJEE ISMAIL SAIT Sahib Bahadur.

Dated—the 12th December 1914.

No.—3696-1, Educational.

I am directed to request that you will be good enough to favour me with an early reply to my demi-official No. 3038-1, dated the 3rd October 1914, regarding the selection of an industry for the study of which a State technical scholarship should be awarded in 1915.

Demi-official—from Messrs. HAJEE ISMAIL SAIT & SONS, Mount Road, Madras.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 14th December 1914.

No.—Ref. 60/309.

In reply to your demi-official No. 3696-1, dated 12th instant, addressed to our Principal, the Hon'ble Kshn Bahadur Hajee Ismail Sait, we have the honour to inform you that our Principal is away on the Continent and as soon as he returns the paper will be placed before him for disposal.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Sir H. S. FRASER, Kt., Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 14th December 1914.

In reply to your demi-official No. 3696-1, dated 12th instant, I would suggest that the proposal made by the Madras Chamber of Commerce for the architecture to be selected as the industry for which a State technical scholarship may be awarded in 1915 may be adopted.

Demi-official—from K. T. B. TRESSLER, Esq.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 12th January 1915.

No.—E. 46.

In reply to your circular letter No. 3038-1, I have to remark that my personal experience leads me to regard the present system of awarding State scholarships as devoid of practical value. This being the case, it does not matter what particular industry is selected for the award of scholarships. What should, in my opinion, be done is to make the scholarship fit the man, not the man the scholarship. What I should do, would be, when a scholarship is available, to invite applications and to select a man who has already done a couple of years' industrial work in India and wishes to improve himself. Such a man is likely to be a success; but the ordinary applicant, who merely has a taste for further study, usually does no good at all. I have a man in my glass factory who has been working in Bombay for about four years on the industry. If he does any good with me, I should strongly recommend his being sent home in about a year's time to learn something more about his subject; but I should not send him to a Technical College but simply put him in works. I mention this simply as a case for the sort of man that ought to be given assistance. If my suggestion is followed, the industry for which a scholarship is given cannot be pre-determined, but must be decided on the character of the applications received.

All the firms and individuals, except Mr. A. D. Jackson (Parry & Co.), Mr. G. Fraser (Best & Co.), Mr. F. G. Warbrook (Massey & Co.), and the Hon'ble Hajee Ismail Sait (South Indian Industrials), have replied to the Government's reference. A reminder was also sent to them on the 12th December 1914. The last is away to Europe, but there has been no response from the first three. Submitted that their

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—18-1-15.

replies need no longer be awaited. The result of the replies already received is summarized below:—

Firm or person.	Industry.	Recommendation as to candidate.
1. Chamber of Commerce ..	Architecture ..	Nil.
2. Madras Trades Association ..	Commercial Chemistry ..	Nil.
3. South Indian Chamber of Commerce.	(1) Industrial Chemistry .. (2) The manufacture of cement.	Promises to recommend a suitable candidate after industry is determined.
4. Sir H. S. Fraser ..	Architecture ..	Nil.
5. Mr. R. T. Menzies ..	Match-making ..	Nil.
6. Mr. C. B. Simpson ..	Architecture ..	Mr. Marshall of the Carnatic Mills.
7. Hon'ble Mr. Stone ..	Architecture and town-planning.	Two students of the College of Engineering.
8. M. A. Kuddus Badsha Sahib.	Electrical engineering or manufacture of glass.	None to recommend.
9. Mr. Chatterton ..	Wool industry ..	Nil.
10. Mr. Tressler ..	Nil.	Nil.

In other words—

Architecture is voted for by { 1. Chamber of Commerce.
2. Sir H. S. Fraser.
3. Mr. C. B. Simpson.
4. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone.

and each of the remaining subjects has only one vote. Messrs. Jackson and Fraser, who have not yet replied, were in favour of architecture last year as well as the year before last. It may therefore be assumed that, if they had replied to the reference, they too would have voted for architecture.

Page 9 of notes to G.O. No. 146, Educational, dated 6th February 1914.

2. It will be observed that both in 1913 and 1914, the majority of the votes was in favour of "architecture". In spite of it, in 1913 "leather goods industry" was selected, as it was considered to be the most hopeful industry. In 1914, however "architecture" was selected and applications were invited from candidates who wished to study that subject. As, among the applicants, there was not even one who was a suitable candidate for the scholarship, the scholarships had to be awarded for the study of "weaving" for which industry a suitable candidate was available. This is now the third occasion on which the weight of opinion is in favour of "architecture"; and in view of the Hon'ble Mr.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—18-1-15.

3. Mr. Tressler, who was also consulted in the matter, condemns the idea of selecting the industry first and then getting a man for continuing his studies in it. He proposes to advertize the scholarship first and then select a man who had already done a couple of year's industrial work in India.

Mr. Tressler's suggestion may be considered next year.

P.R.—18-1-15.

The present practice is to get the help of the mercantile and industrial public in selecting an industry, in accordance with paragraph 5 of the Government of India's despatch to the Secretary of State on page 3 of G.O. No. 504, Educational, dated 9th October 1903, and ask them at the same time whether they can recommend a suitable candidate for the scholarship in accordance with paragraph 50 of the Morrison Committee's report. If the *candidates* recommended are not suitable, the *industry*, which is in demand, is selected and applications are invited for its study. Practically, there is nothing new in Mr. Tressler's suggestion which has not already been considered by the Government. He has apparently none to suggest for the scholarships for the current year. His nominee's claim for the glass industry is mentioned as one that has to be considered a year hence, that is, for the next year's scholarship.

Perhaps in inviting applications for scholarships for selected industry, it may also be notified that applications from candidates for the study of *other* subjects, if suitable, will also be considered. This may satisfy Mr. Tressler also. As a matter of fact applicants in previous years have not confined themselves to the industry notified.

4. Mr. C. B. Simpson has suggested the name of Mr. Marshall of the Carnatic Mills. Apparently this is for the weaving industry, since Mr. Marshall's name has once before been recommended for that subject—please see pages 6 and 7 of notes to G.O. No. 62, Educational, dated the 28th January 1913. As weaving was the subject selected last year and that subject has already had six scholarships till now, it is submitted that the applications that may be called for may be awaited.

5. It is for consideration whether "architecture and town-planning", as Mr.

I think so.

P.R.—18-1-15.

Revenue Department in the first instance for remarks, if any.

P.R.—16-1-15.

C.R.—16-1-15.

Has Revenue any wishes in the matter?

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—19-1-15.

To the Revenue Department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Submitted for orders whether the proposal of the Educational Department to select "architecture and town-planning" as the subject for the scholarship in the current year may be accepted in this department.

K.A.M.—21-1-15.

M.R.N.—21-1-15.

L. J. P. JOLLY—21-1-15.

Accepted in Revenue.

L. DAVIDSON—22-1-15.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

For orders as to circulation.

C.R.—23-1-15.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—23-1-15.

P[ENTLAND]—25-1-15.

A draft Government order similar to G.O. No. 146, Educational, dated the 6th February 1914, is submitted for approval.

2. In view of the Secretary's note in the margin of paragraph 3 of the office note, dated the 16th January 1915, it is thought that he has not approved of the suggestion at **K** at end of that paragraph. It has not therefore been embodied in the draft order.

P.R.—26-1-15.

C.R.—26-1-15.

Quite right.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—27-1-15.

[G.O. No. 86, Educational, dated 28th January 1915.]

Order—No. ⁸⁶ Educational, dated ^{28 Jan 1915} ~~28 Jan 1915~~

After consulting the Madras and South Indian Chambers 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 architecture. 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 architecture. Candidates desirous of prosecuting the study of this subject should submit their applications for the scholarship to the Director of Public Instruction so as to reach him on or before the 1st March 1915.

2. Other things being equal, preference will be given to graduates in engineering.

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 subject 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

Recd.

Regd.

1914.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 146, 6th February 1914.

State Technical Scholarship.

Directing the publication in the Fort St. George Gazette of a notification inviting applications for the — available for award in this Presidency in the current year and assigned for the study of architecture and town planning.

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No. 146, Educational, 6th February 1914.

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 £150 a year for two years, or three years if so determined, will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England. The first payment will be £17 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.

P.T.O.

No. 146, Education, 10th February 1914

(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.

(True Extract)

W. FRANKS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

3. The D.P.I. will consider the applications received and submit them to Govt. with such recommendation as he may see fit to make, on or before the 15th March 1915, furnishing full information as to the qualifications, physique, antecedents and other particulars of each of the applicants.

26.1.15
26.1.15

The D.P.I. (with 100 copies of E.T. set)
Dept. of the Secy.

Chamber of Commerce, Madras
Madras Trades Association
South Indian Chamber of Commerce
Director of Industries
S.P. for publication in the Gazette

E.T. (Para 102 of order m/c)

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DEPARTMENT.

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†(Press Clerk).

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