

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION)

G.O. No. 1347/ 29th October 1917

Weaving expert

Sanctioning the creation in the Department of Industries of a post of— for a period of three years and addressing the Secretary of State on the subject of the recruitment of a candidate for the post.

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ORIGINAL

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION)

G.O. No. 1347, 29th October 1917

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Sanctioning the creation in the Department of Industries of a post of — for a period of three years and addressing the Secretary of State on the subject of the recruitment of a candidate for the post.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter—from C. A. INNES, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Industries.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 12th/14th July 1917.
No.—1062-D.

I have the honour to state the following case for the orders of Government.

2. The Madura Technical Institute is now well on its way to completion, and it is probable that the institute and the hostel, though possibly not the officers' quarters, will be ready for use by the end of the present official year. The latest sanctioned estimate for the institute is Rs. 3,24,700 and it is likely that even this large figure will be exceeded. For it is already plain that mistakes have been made in the design of the Mechanical Engineering Section and that the hall provided for the section will require to be extended. It is also doubtful whether the Weaving section is large enough. These remarks however are by the way. The points I wish to emphasize are that the institute will be a very large and very expensive building, and that it is most necessary that we should now decide what the scope and object of the institution should be and what courses should be taught there. For if we do not start the institute on the right lines, there is a danger that instead of being a really useful institution, it will prove merely an expensive white elephant. I am aware that in G.O. No. 647, Educational, dated 18th July 1912, Government approved generally of Mr. Chatterton's proposals for the reorganisation of the institute. But five years have passed since those orders were passed; in many respects a change has come over the policy of the department; and Mr. Chatterton himself no longer adheres to all the proposals which were generally approved by Government in the above Government Order.

3. Mr. Dunhill, Mr. Fyfe and myself have recently discussed the future of the Mechanical Engineering section of the institute, and have arrived at provisional conclusions which will be submitted in due course for the consideration of Government. I will also take up in consultation with Dr. Marsden the organisation of the dyeing section, and in this letter I propose to confine myself to the question of the Weaving section.

4. Mr. Chatterton's proposals in regard to this section are stated in his letter No. 96, dated 26th April 1911, printed in the Government Order already referred to, but it is clear that in these proposals he was hampered by Lord Morley's orders of 1910. In fact he has told me so. By reason of those orders, he discarded all idea of starting a demonstration weaving factory, and in the institute itself he proposed merely to start an industrial class. Paragraph 20 of his letter explains his ideas. Twenty boys of the weaver class were to be admitted each year, the course was to be for five years, boys were to be recruited between ages of 14 and 16 and they were to be given (a) three hours a day general education and (b) five hours a day practical instruction in weaving. The object suggested was 'to train workmen capable of dealing with every stage of the process of hand-weaving for every kind of

cloth manufactured in South India.' The boys were to be paid a small amount, and half the money was to be retained so as to start each boy in life with enough capital to buy a loom and other necessities.

5. No experiments with different types of looms were proposed, but *pari passu* with the training of the industrial classes, Mr. Chatterton proposed that various experimental investigations begun at Salem should be carried on—particularly as regards sizing. He suggested that (a) a weaving expert and (b) a expert sizer should be brought out from Home and that certain experiments suggested by Professor Fox should be made. Professor Fox's idea, as will be seen from his letter No. S. 6567, dated 10th June 1910, printed in G.O. No. 725, Educational, dated 8th August 1913, was to set up the winding, warping, sizing and other machinery necessary for the proper preparation of warps and wefts, and Mr. Chatterton apparently contemplated a preparatory process factory of the kind proposed by Professor Fox for the expert weaver and sizer to work in, the factory supplying warps and wefts not only to the weaving section of the institute but also to independent weavers in Madura.

6. Government agreed that a trained sizer from England was necessary but referred back to Mr. Chatterton the question of an expert weaver. Subsequently however in G.O. No. 725, Educational, dated 8th August 1913 on Mr. Tressler's representation that in view of the restrictions imposed by Lord Morley on the department's work machine sizing could not be usefully introduced, Government deferred action in regard to the recruitment in Europe of a trained sizer and expert weaver. As the orders now stand therefore all that it is proposed to do at the Technical Institute is to open an industrial weaving class.

7. On studying the history of the proposals however it was plain to me that Mr. Chatterton in making them was largely governed by Lord Morley's orders, and now that the restrictions imposed by those orders on the department's work have to all intents and purposes been removed, it seemed to me probable that Mr. Chatterton would have very different views about the organisation of the weaving section. Accordingly I consulted him and I attach for the information of Government extracts from his reply. It will be seen that Mr. Chatterton now recommends

- (1) that the Weaving section of the institute should comprise
 - (a) experimental work to improve the hand-loom processes,
 - (b) a school for the preliminary training of hand-loom weavers, and
 - (c) a demonstration factory;
- (2) that the machinery recommended by Professor Fox should be imported;
- (3) that a highly trained weaving expert should be engaged; and
- (4) that the Weaving Assistant Mr. Subrahmanya Ayyar should be employed in the organisation of the industry outside the weaving section of the institute and particularly in the organisation of the industry on a co-operative basis.

8. As regards the last point, I am taking action in consultation with Mr. Hemingway, the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies. I don't feel very competent myself to express opinion on the first two proposals, but Mr. Chatterton is probably entitled to speak with more authority than almost anyone else in India on the improvement of the handloom industry, and I think that his views as to the lines on which the Weaving section of the institute should be organised may be accepted with some confidence. And there can be no question, I think, as to the soundness of the third proposal that a highly trained hand-loom weaving expert should be engaged to superintend the Weaving section and that the expert should be given a say in the lay out and organisation of the section. The handloom weaving industry in the Presidency affords subsistence to about a million people, and judged by the test of the numbers dependent on it is second in importance only to agriculture. Admittedly, it is a declining industry, as is shown by the fact that the imports of cotton yarns (which so Mr. Beardsell informs me are all imported for the hand-loom weaver) during the 10 years ending 1916-17 were 12 per cent less than the imports for the 10 years ending 1906-07, but it seems generally to be believed that provided the industry is properly organized and its process and appliances improved, there is no reason why the decline should not be arrested. The weaving section of the Madura Technical Institute if it is organized on the right lines ought to be a centre for research,

demonstration and training in connection with the industry, and as such ought to do most valuable work. But the whole problem is one of sufficient importance to engage the undivided attention of a real weaving expert, and I have neither the necessary knowledge nor the time really to tackle the subject. Further I entirely agree with Mr. Chatterton that if the weaving section is to fulfil the purpose for which it is being organized a really good man must be put in charge of it. I propose therefore that steps should at once be taken to recruit a weaving expert. I think that he should take over the weaving branch of the department, subject of course to the general control of the Director, and that he should spend some time in studying the hand-loom industry up and down the Presidency before submitting any proposals for giving effect to Mr. Chatterton's general scheme for the organization of the weaving section. The course suggested may involve delay in opening the weaving section. But it is better to delay than to start on the wrong lines.

9. I have ascertained that there is no chance of getting a man from Basel Mission, and I am afraid that Mr. Chatterton is correct in his surmise that it will not be possible at present to get a man from Home. Still it might be worth while approaching the Secretary of State on the subject. What is wanted is a man who has not only practical experience of weaving gained in a mill and theoretical knowledge gained in some such institution as the Manchester Technological Institute but who has also made a special study of hand-loom weaving. Facilities for such study exist in England as will be seen from the report on State Technical Scholar, Dinshaw Merwanje Amalsad recorded in G.O. No. 453, Home (Education), dated 7th April 1917. For a man of these qualifications a salary of at least Rs. 750 per mensem will be necessary, and a three or five years' engagement may be offered. Failing a man from Home, I think that we ought to try an Indian. The last State Technical Scholar we tried Mr. Dewal, was not a success, but I think that careful enquiries in India ought to enable us to get a useful man provided that a salary of not less than Rs. 500 per mensem is offered.

ENCLOSURE

Copy of Extract of Letter—from Mr. A. CHATTERTON, Indian Industrial Commission.

To—the Director of Industries, Madras.

Dated—Calicut, the 3rd February 1917.

"In what follows, I do not propose to attempt to reconcile my present ideas with any previous proposals. The situation is entirely altered and Lord Morley's despatch is no longer to be taken as any guide to our future industrial policy.

The weaving department of the Madura Technical Institute should contain three sections or, if you like it better, it should have three objects:—

- (1) Experimental work to improve hand-loom weaving processes;
- (2) An elementary school for the preliminary training of hand-loom weavers;
- (3) A weaving demonstration section worked on a commercial scale as far as possible in which the processes worked out in the experimental section will be tested and the boys who have been trained in the weaving classes put to work under as near as possible factory conditions.

"I entirely agree with your conclusions in paragraph 8 so far as they are definitely set forth and I think you ought to carry out the original proposals I submitted which were based upon advice given to me by Professor Fox."

"If a linen sizing machine is got out from Messrs. Atherton and Brothers as I originally recommended, I think a special sizing expert should also be obtained, so that the machine may be given a proper trial."

"Nothing is said in the note about the Superintendent of this weaving department. I presume Mr. Subrahmanya Ayyar imagines that he is going to be made the Superintendent; but I am of opinion that a man much better qualified in technical matters is required. We must, if possible, get a man who has a thorough technical knowledge of weaving and some experience in the industry. At the Serampore school, Mr. Hoogwerf is paid Rs. 700 a month and I think that a really first class man must be got if it is possible to do so. It is no use attempting to improve the industry with maistris. They are very good in their way; but they are not likely

to solve the difficult problems which lie in front of us. To my mind, this is the first consideration. Get a man with the necessary experience and let him have a voice in the lay-out of the factory. I am pretty certain you will not be able to get an Englishman at the present moment; but it is possible that you might get a man from the Basel Mission, temporarily at any rate.

Mr. Subramania Ayyar has done very well at the work on which he is now engaged; but it is of an elementary technical character and it is quite certain that he has neither knowledge nor experience to enable him to tackle the experimental work. What he should be set to look after is the organisation of the industry outside the weaving department. I am of opinion that his services can be employed in this way to much greater advantage. We want some industrial weaving co-operative societies started fitted up with warping mills, improved hand-looms and other appliances and he could very well be set to start such work.

I have not seen any reports regarding the peripatetic weaving parties; but if they are doing good work, they should undoubtedly be continued but it is necessary to go a good deal further than this and to start in a few selected weaving villages and try and organise the weavers to work on a co-operative basis. By this, I do not mean merely co-operative credit basis or even co-operation in regard to the supply of raw materials. I would go further and try and introduce co-operative working and co-operative marketing of the goods produced.

I do not think it is worth while to go into further details till I know you are likely to accept these views or not and, in fact, if you do accept them, I think the first thing you should do is to get a weaving expert and then consult him. If I have time and am given the opportunity, I will be glad to discuss matters with him."

Order—No. 1347, Home (Education), dated 29th October 1917.

The Government sanction the creation in the Department of Industries of a post of weaving expert temporarily for a period of three years. The Secretary of State will be requested to recruit a suitable officer for the post on a pay not exceeding Rs. 750 per mensem. The incumbent of the post will not be eligible for exchange compensation allowance.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries.
" Accountant-General.
" Financial Department.

FORT SAINT GEORGE

HOME (EDUCATION) (1917) DEPARTMENT

(Copy)

LETTER to the Right Honourable the Secretary of
State for India.

No. 5, dated 6th November 1917

ADDRESSING the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in regard to the recruitment of a candidate for the post of weaving expert in this Presidency for a period of three years.

HOME DEPARTMENT

(Education)

LETTER—to

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

SIR,

In Lord Morley's Despatch No. 50, Revenue, dated the 29th July 1910, sanction was accorded to the creation of a post of weaving expert in this Presidency and to the recruitment in India of an officer to hold the post on a three years' engagement and on a salary not exceeding Rs. 400 a month. Prior to the receipt of the sanction Mr. G. N. Dewal, who had undergone training in England as a Government of India State technical scholar, was, with the approval of the Government of India, appointed temporarily as weaving expert for a period of one year but, as he lacked initiative and otherwise failed to give satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, his services were dispensed with on the expiry of the period of his engagement. As no other suitable Indian officer was then available, the sanction accorded in the despatch quoted above could not be acted upon. Since then proposals for the reorganization of the Madura Technical Institute have been under consideration and it is proposed to impart instruction in the Institute in mechanical engineering, weaving and dyeing. New buildings for the Institute are nearing completion, and the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries has urged the early employment of a weaving expert to study the condition of the handloom industry in the Presidency, to lay down the lines on which instruction should be given in weaving in the Madura Technical Institute, and generally to be in charge of the weaving branch of the Industries Department. We have accordingly, under the financial powers vested in us, sanctioned the creation of a post of weaving expert temporarily for a period of three years and, in view of the difficulties experienced in securing the services of a suitable man in India, we request that you will be so good as to select a duly qualified officer to fill the post on such salary as may be deemed necessary, subject to a maximum of Rs. 750 per mensem. The incumbent of the post will not be eligible for exchange compensation allowance.

2. The expert should have undergone a prescribed course in weaving in some such institution as the Manchester Technological Institute and should have gained practical experience of weaving in a mill. He should besides have made a special study of handloom weaving.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servants,

PENTLAND.

A. G. CARDEW.

H. F. W. GILLMAN.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
6th November 1917.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1347, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 29TH OCTOBER 1917

[SUBJECT.—*Organization of the Weaving section of the Madura Technical Institute.*]

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

*From the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries, No. 1062,
dated 14th July 1917.*

The question of the improvement of the hand-loom weaving industry has been engaging the attention of the Department of Industries for a long time. Early in the year 1906 a weaving factory was opened in Salem. The object of establishing the factory was to ascertain whether it was possible to improve the condition of the hand-weavers in Southern India (please see paragraph 3 of Mr. Chatterton's letter on page 2 of G.O. No. 1985, Revenue, dated 7th August 1907)—

- (1) by the substitution of improved looms for the country looms ;
- (2) by the introduction of the factory system among the weavers so that they might work under the management of men with commercial and manufacturing experience ; and
- (3) by the introduction of improved preparatory processes to diminish the cost of the preliminary warping and sizing of the yarn.

The factory worked till about the end of 1910 when owing to the outbreak of plague in the town it was closed (page 2 of G.O. No. 3966, dated 14th December 1910). About that time the orders of Lord Morley were also received prohibiting the Department of Industries from establishing factories for demonstration purposes—pages 17 and 18 of G.O. No. 3446, dated 27th October 1910. The factory was not therefore reopened. During the period it was working, it was under the immediate control and supervision of M.R.Ry. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, the weaving assistant in the department. Students were admitted into the factory for training, but the results achieved were not said to be very satisfactory—please see paragraph 33 of the report on page 8 of G.O. No. 98, Revenue, dated the 12th January 1911.

2. At the Industrial Conference held in Ootacamund in 1908 the following resolution was passed. (Resolution No. 33 on page 217 of papers relating to the conference):—

“The Conference considers that six weaving institutions approximately similar in character to the Manchester or Bradford textile schools, but on a moderate scale, be established at Vizagapatam, Masulipatam, Jammalamadugu, Conjeeveram, Coimbatore and Madura, each under the superintendence of an Indian expert in textile manufacture.”

The Government considered that action should at once be taken with reference to the above resolution—paragraph 4, page 3 of G.O. No. 2894, Revenue, dated 17th October 1908. In January 1909 when Mr. Chatterton wrote to Government on the subject matter of this resolution he proposed certain modifications in it. He pointed out that one high class technical school where men could be trained to become managers of weaving factories and in which work would be turned out solely with the object of affording practical training to the students should be established and that at Madura, and that in the remaining five places weaving factories for the training of workmen on the lines of the one established at Salem should be opened—Mr. Chatterton's letter on pages 16 and 17 of notes to G.O. No. 3446, Revenue, dated 27th October 1910. He further proposed that Mr. G. N. Dewal, a State technical scholar then undergoing training in England, should, on his return to India, be appointed weaving expert on Rs. 400 per mensem to be in charge of the weaving school at Madura. The Government accepted these proposals and the sanction of the Government of India was applied for to the appointment of Mr. Dewal for a period

of three years as weaving expert when that Government was addressed in regard to the recruitment of a dyeing and a leather expert for this presidency (paragraph 4 of letter to India on pages 10 and 11 of G.O. No. 3446, Revenue, dated 27th October 1910). The Secretary of State was addressed by the Government of India on the subject of the appointment of these experts and of the creation of a permanent post of Director of Industries in this presidency. But as in the meanwhile Mr. Dewal returned from England, he was appointed weaving expert for a period of six months with the approval of the Government of India and the term was subsequently extended by another period of six months (G.O. No. 2285, Revenue, dated 19th August 1909). When the Government took over the Technical Institute at Madura from the District Board, the Director of Industries was requested to submit proposals for the opening of the weaving section in the institute—G.O. No. 1479, Revenue, dated 6th May 1910.

3. In August 1910, Mr. Tressler, when he was acting as Director, submitted proposals in consultation with Mr. Dewal for the opening of the weaving section (page 4 of G.O. No. 647, dated 18th July 1912). These proposals were allowed to lie over pending the receipt of the Secretary of State's orders on the future of the Department of Industries (pages 9 and 10 of Notes to G.O. No. 647, dated 18th July 1912.) These were received in September 1910 (pages 17 and 18 of G.O. No. 3446, dated 27th October 1910). The post of Director of Industries was abolished and Mr. Chatterton was appointed Superintendent of Industrial Education under the Director of Public Instruction. About the same time the Government approved the recommendation of Mr. Chatterton to dispense with Mr. Dewal's services with effect from the date of termination of the period of his one year's engagement, viz., the 14th December 1910 (G.O. No. 3836, Revenue, dated 3rd December 1910). But as the Secretary of State had sanctioned in the orders referred to above, the employment of a weaving expert for a period of three years on Rs. 400 per mensem, Mr. Chatterton was requested to recommend a suitable candidate for the post. In reply to this he stated as follows:—

"I have not deemed it advisable to take any immediate steps to secure the services of another weaving expert pending some decision on the part of Government as to the kind of work to be taken up at the weaving institute which it is proposed to establish in Madura (please see portion marked on page 11 of Notes to G.O. No. 647, dated 18th July 1912)."

4. Mr. Tressler's proposals for the opening of the weaving school at Madura received in August 1910 were referred to Mr. Chatterton for remarks in Memorandum No. 2553-1, Educational, dated the 19th January 1911 (page 11 of G.O. No. 647, 18th July 1912). His reply was received in April 1911. He proposed to have three sections in the Institute at Madura, viz., the mechanical engineering, the weaving and dyeing sections (page 12 of G.O. No. 647, 18th July 1912). Mr. Innes explains the nature of the proposals so far as the weaving section is concerned. As at present approved there will be an industrial (as distinguished from technical) class in weaving in the Institute and Dr. Marsden and M.R.Ry. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, the weaving assistant, will be in charge of those classes (page 4 of G.O. No. 725, Educational, dated the 8th August 1913). Mr. Innes points out that in framing proposals for the reorganization of the Institute Mr. Chatterton was largely governed by Lord Morley's orders of 1910 which prohibited the establishment of Government demonstration factories. As the restrictions imposed by the Secretary of State have now been practically removed (please see Secretary of State's telegram on page 2 of G.O. No. 843, dated 5th August 1916), Mr. Innes submits in consultation with Mr. Chatterton revised proposals for the organization of the weaving section of the Institute. These are detailed in paragraph 7 of his letter. He states that the weaving section, if it is organized on right lines, ought to be a centre for research, demonstration, and training in connexion with the industry and that, as such, it should be under the control of a qualified weaving expert. He accordingly requests that steps may be taken to engage the services of such an expert.

5. In 1911 when Mr. Chatterton submitted proposals for the reorganization of the Institute, he stated that if a weaving expert was recruited from England, he should also be asked to bring out with him a trained sizer so that sizing experiments may be carried out with the best possible chances of success (paragraph 17,

page 18 of G.O. No. 647, dated 18th July 1912). In his letter to Mr. Innes, dated the 3rd February 1917, he states that if a linen sizing machine is got out, a special sizing expert should also be recruited. Mr. Innes however does not now propose to engage a sizer. Presumably the weaving expert proposed by him will be able to carry on experiments in sizing also. It is for orders whether the proposal to recruit a weaving expert may be approved.

6. Mr. Innes considers that for a properly qualified man a pay of at least Rs. 750 per mensem may have to be given and that a three or five years' engagement should be offered. Mr. Hoogwerf, Principal of the Serampore weaving school, is stated to be getting Rs. 700 a month. The Dyeing and the Leather Experts in this Presidency get Rs. 750 per mensem. The pay of Rs. 750 proposed for an expert in weaving may therefore be approved. Though it is doubtful if a suitable candidate can be recruited from England during the continuance of the war, still Mr. Innes considers that the Secretary of State may be approached on the subject. It is for orders whether this should now be done. If so, the Government of India will have to be addressed in the matter. Failing a man from Home, Mr. Innes hopes to secure the services of a useful man in India provided that a salary of not less than Rs. 500 per mensem is offered. This need not perhaps be considered now.

S.K.—24-7-17.

7. The principal measures till now recommended to improve the hand-loom weaving industry are (1) organisation among weavers and (2) the improvement of the preliminary processes of warping and sizing—paragraph 11 of Mr. Chatterton's letter on page 16 of G.O. No. 647, dated 18th July 1912; and Professor Fox's letter on page 4 of G.O. No. 725, Educational, dated the 8th August 1913. So far all attempts to introduce co-operation among weavers have failed, but the subject is now engaging the attention of Mr. Innes—please see Notes to G.O. No. 3966, Revenue, dated 14th December 1910. With a view to effect an improvement in the preliminary processes of weaving and save time and labour, it is proposed to purchase and instal in the Institute the power plants recommended in Professor Fox's letter printed on pages 4 and 5 of G.O. No. 725, Educational, dated the 8th August 1913. The objections to the introduction of this plant are set out in Mr. Cotton's letter printed on pages 6 to 8 of G.O. No. 369, Revenue, dated 3rd February 1910, and in Mr. Tressler's letter printed on pages 3 and 4 of G.O. No. 725, Educational, dated the 8th August 1913. The proposed demonstration factory is to be run on commercial lines and, to utilize the full output of the plant, it will be necessary either to instal a very large number of looms as suggested by Mr. Cotton or to induce the local weavers to purchase for their use a portion of the output—paragraph 5, page 7 of G.O. No. 369, Revenue, dated 3rd February 1910; page 19 of G.O. No. 647, Educational, dated 18th July 1912. It is also clear from Professor Fox's letter printed on pages 4 and 5 of G.O. No. 725, Educational, dated the 8th August 1913, that in addition to a weaving expert, it will be necessary to import a sizer to be in charge of the plant. As pointed out in Sir Murray Hammick's note on page 34 of Notes to G.O. No. 647, Educational, dated 18th July 1912, the adoption of these measures will benefit more the factory owner than the hand-loom weaver. Mr. Innes' letter does not touch fully on the points raised above and it seems desirable to obtain a fuller statement of the proposals he has in view.

8. It is also for consideration whether, before approving the proposal to engage the services of a weaving expert, Mr. Innes may not be asked to obtain and submit to Government full details of the measures, if any, adopted in other provinces, e.g., Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces, to improve the hand-loom weaving industry, the nature of the instruction given in weaving schools, and the pay and qualifications of the staff employed. It will also be interesting to find out whether the particular plant recommended in Professor Fox's letter is now in use in any of these provinces and, if so, what degree of success has till now been attained.

N.K.—29-7-17.

I am afraid I have nothing to note of any importance corresponding to the time I have spent on this file; I have read up most of the history of the subject as it appears from the rather bulky papers assembled below; the summary of the history of the case prepared in the office seems to be accurate.

From what I can see of this case and the similar cases disposed of in the past we are largely here in the hands of experts; and I very much doubt the wisdom of delaying disposal and holding up perhaps the whole weaving section of the Institute by referring to other Governments and asking them whether they have taken measures to improve the hand-loom weaving industry and if so what, and what instructions they have issued. I doubt whether experience in other provinces will prove much help to us here, nor do I suppose that other provinces are a wit more advanced in this matter than ourselves. What information is available is probably in the possession of Mr. Innes, or in any case of Mr. Chatterton on whom he relies. I submit that for the present the Government may in any case approve in principle the rough outlines of the scheme suggested by Mr. Innes for running the weaving section in paragraph 7.

(1) a, b and c and (3) may in any case be at once approved and steps taken immediately to engage a weaving expert. In that case the Secretary of State may be addressed. It will probably be difficult if not impossible to introduce the machinery recommended by Professor Fox until after the war; and the appointment of a sizing expert will have to wait till then.

As regards putting the weaving assistant on special duty to enquire into the possibility of organising the industry on a co-operative basis, the outcome of Mr. Innes' consultation with Mr. Hemingway may be awaited.

The first thing is to take steps to engage the weaving expert. For orders whether this may be done at once.

E. A. HARVEY—28-8-17.

The weaving industry is next to agriculture the most important industry in Southern India. Anything that tends to the improvement of the industry should be welcomed.

Notwithstanding competition with factories, the hand-loom weaver is bound to stay.

Either he or we must help him. If not, he will yet stay but impoverished and degenerate. With organisation, he is bound to prosper.

The chief obstacle judging from my experience as Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies has been his own improvidence and want of character. Even this is due to economic causes.

Improvement can be approached in two ways—

(a) By raising the morale of the weaver.

Formation of co-operative societies; working in central houses; combined credit; combined sales.

This will be exceedingly difficult but not hopeless.

(b) Increasing the return to the weaver on his work.

Improvement of looms, preparation of material, etc.

The Director's report deals with this aspect of the question. His chief recommendation is to obtain a weaving expert who will first examine existing conditions and experiment and then initiate the pupils at least to begin with.

So far I think the proposal deserves strong support.

I presume it is not intended to work on power or use machines which cannot be established in rural villages. Any training on such machines will be useless to the ordinary hand-loom weaver.

First to Financial regarding the proposed appointment of the Weaving Expert with the qualifications indicated.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—30-8-17.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

So far as Financial is concerned, the proposal of Home (Education) is to address the Secretary of State with a view to recruit an officer from England on Rs. 750 per mensem on a three or five years' term of agreement to hold the post of Weaving Expert, which is now proposed to be created in the Madura Technical Institute (shortly to be opened).

2. The scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1910 relating to the Department of Industries provided for a temporary Weaving Expert on Rs. 400 per mensem for a period of three years—pages 14-18 of G.O. No. 3446, Revenue, dated 27th October 1910. The Weaving Expert's post was held for a short period of one year by one Mr. Dewal—a State technical scholar from England and it has been vacant since December 1910. Since then Government have recognised the necessity for the employment of an expert weaver (cf. paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 647, Educational, dated 18th July 1912). But action in regard to the recruitment of such an officer has, however, been deferred for the reasons referred to in paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 725, Educational, dated 8th August 1913. In view of the necessity for recruiting an expert now which is set out in Mr. Innes' letter in the current file and in the notes above, the proposal of the Home Department to get this post filled need not, it is submitted, be objected to.

3. As regards terms of the appointment, etc., a pay of Rs. 750 is now proposed; and it is the same as that allowed to the Dyeing Expert (Dr. Marsden) and the former Leather Expert (Mr. Guthrie). In 1912, when Mr. Chatterton proposed these terms for the Weaving Expert to be recruited from Europe, the Government held in paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 647, Educational, dated 18th July 1912, that the services of such an officer could probably be obtained in India at not more than Rs. 400 per mensem and that a sizer from England could be had for a salary of less than Rs. 750 per mensem. In Bengal, United Provinces and Central Provinces, weaving experts are now employed and the pay given to them is as follows:—

Place.	Name and qualifications.	Post held and pay.
(1) Serampore Weaving Institute, Bengal.	E. Hoogwerf, A.M.S.T. (Manchester) F.S.S.	Principal, pay Rs. 500-50-750 (Now draws Rs. 700).
(2) Government Weaving Institute, Benares.	T. P. Ormerod	Principal, pay Rs. 500-40-700 (Now draws Rs. 580).
(3) Central Provinces	Walter Wight	Textile Expert, pay Rs. 500.

In view of the emoluments allowed in these three cases, it appears that the Rs. 750 proposed by the Home Department for the officer to be recruited is, to start with, too high. As Mr. Innes wants first to see whether an expert could be obtained from Home before resorting to the expedient of local recruitment of an Indian, the proposal to address the Secretary of State may be agreed to; but it is for orders whether the Home Department may be asked to inform that Rs. 750 is the limit up to which this Government are prepared to pay for him and that his pay may be fixed by the Secretary of State according to qualifications.

Yes. I would say on such rate of pay as he can be obtained not exceeding Rs. 750.

L.E.K.—15-9-17.

L.D.—17-9-17.

4. If the intention of the Home Department is to create permanently a Weaving Expert's post (recruitment for the present being however on agreement for a term of three or five years), then the Secretary of State's sanction is necessary for the creation of the post, as it is to be filled by a gazetted civil officer to be recruited from England—vide rule III (2) on page 5 of G.O. No. 508, Financial, dated 4th September 1916.

In any case Secretary of State is to be addressed.

L.E.K.—15-9-17.

England—vide rule III (2) on page 5 of G.O. No. 508, Financial, dated 4th September 1916.

T.R.N.N.—14-9-17.

A.S.—14-9-17.

L. E. KERSHAW—15-9-17.

L. DAVIDSON—17-9-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Print up please and then submit draft.

E. A. HARVEY—18-9-17.

A draft order and a draft despatch to the Secretary of State are submitted for approval. Mr. Innes has proposed that the Weaving Expert may be recruited for a period of three or five years. In the drafts submitted, the period of employment is fixed at three years in the first instance.

N.K.—12-10-17.

D. N. STRATHIE—17-10-17.

Honourable Member (Industries) and circulate.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—22-10-17.

The draft order and despatch may be approved.

P. R[AJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR]—23-10-17.

H. F. W. G[ILLMAN]—24-10-17.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—25-10-17.

P[ENTLAND]—26-10-17.

Issue.

R.R.—29-10-17.

[G.O. No. 1347, Home (Education), dated 29th October 1917.]

Weaving Expert.

Sanctioning the creation in the Sept-
of Industries of a post of — for a period
of three years and addressing the
Secretary of State on the subject of the
recruitment of a candidate for the post.

READ AGAIN G.O. No. 191, dated 191.

READ AGAIN G.O. No

” ” ”

READ ALSO:—

C. NO. 2452, From the Director of Industries, No. 1062, dated the 14-7-1917.

99 33 99 33 19

ORDER.
P. S.

No. 1347 dated 29.10.1917

The Govt. sanction the creation in the Dept. of Industries of a post of Weaving Expert temporarily for a period of three years. The Secretary of State will be requested to recruit a suitable officer for the post on a pay not exceeding Rs. 750 per mensem. ^{The} incumbent of the post will not be eligible for ~~Exchange~~ Compensation allowance.

To the Officer in charge of the
Dept. of Industries.
,, Accountant-General.
,, Financial Dept.

P. T. O.

LETTER:-

To

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary
of State for India,

Sir,

In Lord Morley's Despatch No. 50, Revenue, dated the 29th July 1910, sanction was accorded to the creation of a post of ~~weaving~~ ^w ~~expert~~ ^{expert} in this Presidency and to the recruitment in India of an officer to hold the post ~~on~~ ^{on} a three years' engagement and on a salary not exceeding Rs. 400 a month. Prior to the receipt of the sanction Mr. G.N. Dewal, who had undergone training in England as a Govt. of India State technical scholar, was with the approval of the Govt. of India appointed temporarily as ~~w~~ ^w ~~weaving~~ ^{weaving} expert for a period of one year but, as ~~he~~ ^{he} lacked initiative and otherwise failed to give satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, his services ~~was~~ ^{was} dispensed with. As no other suitable Indian officer was then available, the sanction accorded in the despatch quoted above could not be acted upon. Since then proposals for the reorganisation of the Madura Technical Institute have been under consideration and it is proposed to impart instruction in the Institute

in

in Mechanical Engineering, Weaving and Dyeing. New buildings for the ~~Madura~~ ^{Madura} Institute are nearing completion, and the officer in charge of the Dept. of Industries ~~has~~ ^{has} urged the early employment of a ~~weaving~~ ^w ~~expert~~ ^{expert} to study the condition of the hand-loom industry ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ this Presidency, to lay down the lines on which instructions should be given in weaving in the Madura Technical Institute, and generally to be incharge of the weaving branch of the Dept. ~~of Industries~~ ^{of Industries}. We have accordingly, under the financial powers vested in us sanctioned the creation of a ~~post of~~ ^{post of} weaving expert temporarily for a period of three years and, in view of the difficulties experienced in securing the services of a suitable ~~man~~ ^{man} ~~expert~~ ^{expert} in India, we request that ~~you~~ ^{you} will be so good as to select a duly qualified officer to fill the post on such salary as may be deemed ~~fit~~ ^{fit} subject to a maximum of Rs. 750 per mensem. The incumbent of the post will not be eligible for exchange compensation allowance.

2. The expert should have undergone ~~through~~ a prescribed course in weaving in some such institution as the Manchester Technological Institute and should have gained practical experience of weaving in a mill.

Co 607
187-12 (N)

Para 2 - page 1 of CF

Page 3 of CF

Page 17 of 5
30th July 1910
27-10-10

Depd
with 2 Secs.
16-11-10

Copy depts to G.O. 9
Depd 9
CO 15-11-10

Co 2358
19-10-10
Co 2358
16-7-11

on the safety of the point of the
engagement.

Secretary,

Para 9 - page 3 of CF

He

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He should besides have made a special study ^{of} hand loom weaving. ~~As he will to a great extent have to work among the uneducated classes of the Presidency, it is a considerable importance that he should be possessed of such temperament and tact as will facilitate his work among the people with whom he has to deal.~~

We have, etc.

11/11/17

17/10/17

23/11/17

23/11/17

may be omitted.

Page 134 from 3 cables

70

For approval

1.11.17

No. , HOME (EDUCATION), OCTOBER 1917
HOME DEPARTMENT
(Education)

Signature
19/11/17

LETTER—to
• THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

SIR,
In Lord Morley's Despatch No. 50, Revenue, dated the 29th July 1910, sanction was accorded to the creation of a post of weaving expert in this Presidency and to the recruitment in India of an officer to hold the post on a three years' engagement and on a salary not exceeding Rs. 400 a month. Prior to the receipt of the sanction Mr. G. N. Dewal, who had undergone training in England as a Government of India State technical scholar, was, with the approval of the Government of India, appointed temporarily as weaving expert for a period of one year but, as he lacked initiative and otherwise failed to give satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, his services were dispensed with on the expiry of the period of his engagement. As no other suitable Indian officer was then available, the sanction accorded in the despatch quoted above could not be acted upon. Since then proposals for the reorganization of the Madura Technical Institute have been under consideration and it is proposed to impart instruction in the Institute in mechanical engineering, weaving and dyeing. New buildings for the Institute are nearing completion, and the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries has urged the early employment of a weaving expert to study the condition of the handloom industry in the Presidency, to lay down the lines on which instruction should be given in weaving in the Madura Technical Institute, and generally to be in charge of the weaving branch of the Industries Department. We have accordingly, under the financial powers vested in us, sanctioned the creation of a post of weaving expert temporarily for a period of three years and, in view of the difficulties experienced in securing the services of a suitable man in India, we request that you will be so good as to select a duly qualified officer to fill the post on such salary as may be deemed necessary, subject to a maximum of Rs. 750 per mensem. The incumbent of the post will not be eligible for exchange compensation allowance.

2. The expert should have undergone a prescribed course in weaving in some such institution as the Manchester Technological Institute and should have gained practical experience of weaving in a mill. He should besides have made a special study of handloom weaving.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servants,
PENTLAND.
A. G. CARDEW.
H. F. W. GILLMAN.
P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
October 1917.

ADDRESSING the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in regard to the recruitment of a candidate for the post of weaving expert in this Presidency for a period of three years.

Box 24
Circ 8.11.17
Noted

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In approval
8th
9.11.17
Main
11th
13th

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1347, HOME (EDUCATION)
DATED 29TH OCTOBER 1917

[SUBJECT.—Organization of the Weaving section of the Madura Technical Institute]

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

From the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries, No. 1062,
dated 14th July 1917.

The question of the improvement of the hand-loom weaving industry has been engaging the attention of the Department of Industries for a long time. Early in the year 1906 a weaving factory was opened in Salem. The object of establishing the factory was to ascertain whether it was possible to improve the condition of the hand-weavers in Southern India (please see paragraph 3 of Mr. Chatterton's letter on page 2 of G.O. No. 1985, Revenue, dated 7th August 1907)—

(1) by the substitution of improved looms for the country looms ;
(2) by the introduction of the factory system among the weavers so that they might work under the management of men with commercial and manufacturing experience ; and

(3) by the introduction of improved preparatory processes to diminish the cost of the preliminary warping and sizing of the yarn.

The factory worked till about the end of 1910 when owing to the outbreak of plague in the town it was (closed page 2 of G.O. No. 3966, dated 14th December 1910). About that time the orders of Lord Morley were also received prohibiting the Department of Industries from establishing factories for demonstration purposes—pages 17 and 18 of G.O. No. 3446, dated 27th October 1910. The factory was not therefore reopened. During the period it was working, it was under the immediate control and supervision of M.R.Ry. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, the weaving assistant in the department. Students were admitted into the factory for training, but the results achieved were not said to be very satisfactory—please see paragraph 33 of the report on page 8 of G.O. No. 98, Revenue, dated the 12th January 1911.

2. At the Industrial Conference held in Ootacamund in 1908 the following resolution was passed. (Resolution No. 33 on page 217 of papers relating to the conference):—

"The Conference considers that six weaving institutions approximately similar in character to the Manchester or Bradford textile schools, but on a moderate scale, be established at Vizagapatam, Masulipatam, Jammalamadugu, Conjeeveram, Coimbatore and Madura, each under the superintendence of an Indian expert in textile manufacture."

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The Government considered that action should at once be taken with reference to the above resolution—paragraph 4, page 3 of G.O. No. 2894, Revenue, dated 17th October 1908. In January 1909 when Mr. Chatterton wrote to Government on the subject matter of this resolution he proposed certain modifications in it. He pointed out that one high class technical school where men could be trained to become managers of weaving factories and in which work would be turned out solely with the object of affording practical training to the students should be established and that at Madura, and that in the remaining five places weaving factories for the training of workmen on the lines of the one established at Salem should be opened—Mr Chatterton's letter on pages 16 and 17 of notes to G.O. No. 3446, Revenue, dated 27th October 1910. He further proposed that Mr. G. N. Dewal, a State technical scholar then undergoing training in England, should, on his return to India, be appointed weaving expert on Rs. 400 per mensem to be in charge of the weaving school at Madura. The Government accepted these proposals and the sanction of the Government of India was applied for to the appointment of Mr. Dewal for a period of three years as weaving expert when that Government was addressed in regard to the recruitment of a dyeing and a leather expert for this presidency (paragraph 4 of letter to India on pages 10 and 11 of G.O. No. 3446, Revenue, dated 27th October 1910). The Secretary of State was addressed by the Government of India on the subject of the appointment of these experts and of the creation of a permanent post of Director of Industries in this presidency. But as in the meanwhile Mr. Dewal returned from England, he was appointed weaving expert for a period of six months with the approval of the Government of India and the term was subsequently extended by another period of six months (G.O. No. 2285, Revenue, dated 19th August 1909). When the Government took over the Technical Institute at Madura from the District Board, the Director of Industries was requested to submit proposals for the opening of the Weaving section in the institute—G.O. No. 1479, Revenue, dated 6th May 1910.

3. In August 1910, Mr. Tressler, when he was acting as Director, submitted proposals in consultation with Mr. Dewal for the opening of the weaving section (page 4 of G.O. No. 647, dated 18th July 1912). These proposals were allowed to lie over pending the receipt of the Secretary of State's orders on the future of the Department of Industries (pages 9 and 10 of notes to G.O. No. 647, dated 18th July 1912.) These were received in September 1910 (pages 17 and 18 of G.O. No. 3446, dated 27th October 1910). The post of Director of Industries was abolished and Mr. Chatterton was appointed Superintendent of Industrial Education under the Director of Public Instruction. About the same time the Government approved the recommendation of Mr. Chatterton to dispense with Mr. Dewal's services with effect from the date of termination of the period of his one year's engagement, viz., the 14th December 1910 (G.O. No. 3836, Revenue, dated 3rd December 1910). But as the Secretary of State had sanctioned in the orders referred to above, the employment of a weaving expert for a period of three years on Rs. 400 per mensem, Mr. Chatterton was requested to recommend a suitable candidate for the post. In reply to this he stated as follows:—

"I have not deemed it advisable to take any immediate steps to secure the services of another weaving expert pending some decision on the part of Government as to the kind of work to be taken up at the weaving institute which it is proposed to establish in Madura (please see portion marked in red chalk on page 11 of notes to G.O. No. 647, dated 18th July 1912)."

4. Mr. Tressler's proposals for the opening of the weaving school at Madura received in August 1910 were referred to Mr. Chatterton for remarks in Memorandum No. 2553-1, Educational, dated the 19th January 1911 (page 11 of G.O. No. 647, 18th July 1912). His reply was received in April 1911. He proposed to have three sections in the Institute at Madura, viz., the mechanical engineering, the weaving and dyeing sections (page 12 of G.O. No. 647, 18th July 1912). Mr. Innes explains the nature of the proposals so far as the weaving section is concerned. As at present approved there will be an industrial (as distinguished from technical) class in weaving in the Institute and Dr. Marsden and M.R. Ry. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, the weaving assistant, will be in charge of those classes (page 4 of G.O. No. 725, Educational, dated the 8th August 1913). Mr. Innes points out that in framing proposals for the reorganization of the Institute Mr. Chatterton was largely governed by Lord Morley's orders of 1910 which prohibited the establishment of Government demonstration factories. As the restrictions imposed by the Secretary of State have now been practically removed (please see Secretary of State's telegram on page 2 of G.O. No. 843, dated 5th August 1916) Mr. Innes submits in consultation with Mr. Chatterton revised proposals for the organization of the weaving section of the Institute. These are detailed in paragraph 7 of his letter. He states that the weaving section, if it is organized on the right lines, ought to be a centre for research, demonstration, and training in connection with the industry and that, as such, it should be under the control of a qualified weaving expert. He accordingly requests that steps may be taken to engage the services of such an expert.

5. In 1911 when Mr. Chatterton submitted proposals for the reorganization of the Institute, he stated that if a weaving expert was recruited from England, he should also be asked to bring out with him a trained sizer so that sizing experiments may be carried out with the best possible chances of success (paragraph 17, page 18 of G.O. No. 647, dated 18th July 1912). In his letter to Mr. Innes, dated the 3rd February 1917, he states that if a linen sizing machine is got out, a special sizing expert should also be recruited. Mr. Innes however does not now propose to engage a sizer. Presumably the weaving expert proposed by him will be able to carry on experiments in sizing also. It is for orders whether the proposal to recruit a weaving expert may be approved.

6. Mr. Innes considers that for a properly qualified man a pay of at least Rs. 750 per mensem may have to be given and that a three or five years' engagement should be offered. Mr. Hoogwerf, Principal of the Serampore weaving school, is stated to be getting Rs. 700 a month. The Dyeing and the Leather Experts in this Presidency get Rs. 750 per mensem. The pay of Rs. 750 proposed for an expert in weaving may therefore be approved. Though it is doubtful if a suitable candidate can be recruited from England during the continuance of the war, still Mr. Innes considers that the Secretary of State may be approached on the subject. It is for orders whether this should now be done. If so, the Government of India will have to be addressed in the matter. Failing a man from Home, Mr. Innes hopes to secure the services of a useful man in India provided that a salary of not less than Rs. 500 per mensem is offered. This need not perhaps be considered now.

S.K.—24-7-17.

7. The principal measures till now recommended to improve the hand-loom weaving industry are (1) organisation among weavers and (2) the improvement of the preliminary processes of warping and sizing—paragraph 11 of Mr. Chatterton's letter on page 16 of G.O. No. 647, dated 18th July 1912; and Professor Fox's letter on page 4 of G.O. No. 725, Educational, dated the 8th August 1913. So far all attempts to introduce co-operation among weavers have failed, but the subject is now engaging the attention of Mr. Innes—please see Notes to G.O. No. 3966, Revenue, dated 14th December 1910. With a view to effect an improvement in the preliminary processes of weaving and save time and labour, it is proposed to purchase and instal in the Institute the power plants recommended in Professor Fox's letter printed on pages 4 and

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NOTES TO G.O. No. 1347, HOME (EDUCATION), 29TH OCTOBER 1917

5 of G.O. No. 725, Educational, dated the 8th August 1913. The objections to the introduction of this plant are set out in Mr. Cotton's letter printed on pages 6 to 8 of G.O. No. 369, Revenue, dated 3rd February 1910, and in Mr. Tressler's letter printed on pages 3 and 4 of G.O. No. 725, Educational, dated the 8th August 1913. The proposed demonstration factory is to be run on commercial lines and, to utilize the full output of the plant, it will be necessary either to instal a very large number of looms as suggested by Mr. Cotton or to induce the local weavers to purchase for their use a portion of the output—paragraph 5, page 7 of G.O. No. 369, Revenue, dated 3rd February 1910; page 19 of G.O. No. 647, Educational, dated 18th July 1912. It is also clear from Professor Fox's letter printed on pages 4 and 5 of G.O. No. 725, Educational, dated the 8th August 1913, that in addition to a weaving expert, it will be necessary to import a sizer to be in charge of the plant. As pointed out in Sir Murray Hammick's note on page 34 of notes to G.O. No. 647, Educational, dated 18th July 1912, the adoption of these measures will benefit more the factory owner than the hand-loom weaver. Mr. Innes' letter does not touch fully on the points raised above and it seems desirable to obtain a fuller statement of the proposals he has in view.

8. It is also for consideration whether, before approving the proposal to engage the services of a weaving expert, Mr. Innes may not be asked to obtain and submit to Government full details of the measures, if any, adopted in other provinces, e.g., Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces, to improve the hand-loom weaving industry, the nature of the instruction given in weaving schools, and the pay and qualifications of the staff employed. It will also be interesting to find out whether the particular plant recommended in Professor Fox's letter is now in use in any of these provinces and, if so, what degree of success has till now been attained.

N.K.—29-7-17.

I am afraid I have nothing to note of any importance corresponding to the time I have spent on this file; I have read up most of the history of the subject as it appears from the rather bulky papers assembled below; the summary of the history of the case prepared in the office seems to be accurate.

From what I can see of this case and the similar cases disposed of in the past we are largely here in the hands of experts; and I very much doubt the wisdom of delaying disposal and holding up perhaps the whole weaving section of the Institute by referring to other Governments and asking them whether they have taken measures to improve the hand-loom weaving industry and if so what, and what instructions they have issued. I doubt whether experience in other provinces will prove much help to us here, nor do I suppose that other provinces are a wit more advanced in this matter than ourselves. What information is available is probably in the possession of Mr. Innes, or in any case of Mr. Chatterton on whom he relies. I submit that for the present the Government may in any case approve in principle the rough outlines of the scheme suggested by Mr. Innes for running the weaving section on page 2, current file.

(1) a, b and c and (3) may in any case be at once approved and steps taken immediately to engage a weaving expert. In that case the Secretary of State may be addressed. It will probably be difficult if not impossible to introduce the machinery recommended by Professor Fox until after the war; and the appointment of a sizing expert will have to wait till then.

As regards putting the weaving assistant on special duty to enquire into the possibility of organising the industry on a co-operative basis, the outcome of Mr. Innes' consultation with Mr. Hemingway may be awaited.

The first thing is to take steps to engage the weaving expert. For orders whether this may be done at once.

E. A. HARVEY—23-8-17.

NOTES TO G.O. No. 1347, HOME (EDUCATION), 29TH OCTOBER 1917

The weaving industry is next to agriculture the most important industry in Southern India. Anything that tends to the improvement of the industry should be welcomed.

Notwithstanding competition with factories, the hand-loom weaver is bound to stay.

Either he or we must help him. If not, he will yet stay but impoverished and degenerate. With organisation, he is bound to prosper.

The chief obstacle judging from my experience as Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies has been his own improvidence and want of character. Even this is due to economic causes.

Improvement can be approached in two ways—

(a) By raising the morale of the weaver.

Formation of co-operative societies; working in central houses; combined credit; combined sales.

This will be exceedingly difficult but not hopeless.

(b) Increasing the return to the weaver on his work.

Improvement of looms, preparation of material, etc.

The Director's report deals with this aspect of the question. His chief recommendation is to obtain a weaving expert who will first examine existing conditions and experiment and then initiate the pupils at least to begin with.

So far I think the proposal deserves strong support.

I presume it is not intended to work on power or use machines which cannot be established in rural villages. Any training on such machines will be useless to the ordinary handloom weaver.

First to Financial regarding the proposed appointment of the Weaving Expert with the qualifications indicated.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—30-8-17.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

So far as Financial is concerned, the proposal of Home (Education) is to address the Secretary of State with a view to recruit an officer from England on Rs. 750 per mensem on a three or five years' term of agreement to hold the post of Weaving Expert, which is now proposed to be created in the Madura Technical Institute (shortly to be opened).

2. The scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1910 relating to the Department of Industries provided for a temporary Weaving Expert on Rs. 400 per mensem for a period of three years—pages 14-18 of G.O. No. 3446, Revenue, dated 27th October 1910. The Weaving Expert's post was held for a short period of one year by one Mr. Dewal—a State technical scholar from England and it has been vacant since December 1910. Since then Government have recognised the necessity for the employment of an expert weaver (cf. paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 647, Educational, dated 18th July 1912). But action in regard to the recruitment of such an officer has, however, been deferred for the reasons referred to in paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 725, Educational, dated 8th August 1913. In view of the necessity for recruiting an expert now which is set out in Mr. Innes' letter in the current file and in the notes above, the proposal of the Home Department to get this post filled need not, it is submitted, be objected to.

3. As regards terms of the appointment, etc., a pay of Rs. 750 is now proposed; and it is the same as that allowed to the Dyeing Expert (Dr. Marsden) and the former Leather Expert (Mr. Guthrie). In 1912, when Mr. Chatterton proposed these terms for the Weaving Expert to be recruited from Europe, the Government held in paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 647, Educational, dated 18th July 1912, that the services of such an officer could probably be obtained in India at not more than Rs. 400 per

6 NOTES TO G.O. No. 1347, HOME (EDUCATION), 29TH OCTOBER 1917
 mensem and that a sizer from England could be had for a salary of less than Rs. 750 per mensem. In Bengal, United Provinces and Central Provinces, weaving experts are now employed and the pay given to them is as follows:—

Place.	Name and qualifications.	Post held and pay.
(1) Serampore Weaving Institute, Bengal.	E. Hoogwerf, A.M.S.T. (Manchester) F.S.S.	Principal, pay Rs. 500-50-750 (Now draws Rs. 700).
(2) Government Central Weaving Institute, Benares.	T. P. Ormerod	Principal, pay Rs. 500-40-700 (Now draws Rs. 580).
(3) Central Provinces ..	Walter Wight	Textile Expert, pay Rs. 500.

In view of the emoluments allowed in these three cases, it appears that the Rs. 750 proposed by the Home Department for the officer to be recruited is, to start with, too high. As Mr. Innes wants first to see whether an expert could be obtained from Home before resorting to the expedient of local recruitment of an Indian, the proposal to address the Secretary of State may be agreed to; but it is for orders

Yes. I would say on such rate of pay as he can be obtained not exceeding Rs. 750.

L.E.K.—15-9-17.

L.D.—17-9-17.

whether the Home Department may be asked to inform that Rs. 750 is the limit up to which this Government are prepared to pay for him and that his pay may be fixed by the Secretary of State according to qualifications.

4. If the intention of the Home Department is to create permanently a Weaving Expert's post (recruitment for the present being however on agreement for a term of three or five years), then the Secretary of State's sanction is necessary for the creation of the post, as it is to be filled by a gazetted civil officer to be recruited from

England—vide rule III (2) on page 5 of G.O. No. 508, Financial, dated 4th September 1916.

T.R.N.N.—14-9-17.

A.S.—14-9-17.

L. E. KERSHAW—15-9-17.

L. DAVIDSON—17-9-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Print up please and then submit draft.

E. A. HARVEY—18-9-17.

A draft order and a draft despatch to the Secretary of State are submitted for approval. Mr. Innes has proposed that the Weaving Expert may be recruited for a period of three or five years. In the drafts submitted, the period of employment is fixed at three years in the first instance.

N.K.—12-10-17.

D. N. STRATHIE—17-10-17.

Honourable Member (Industries) and circulate.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—22-10-17.

The draft order and despatch may be approved.

P. R. [AJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR]—23-10-17.

H. F. W. G. [ILLMAN]—24-10-17.

A. G. C. [ARDEW]—25-10-17.

P. [ENTLAND]—26-10-17.

Issue.

R.R.—29-10-17.

[G.O. No. 1347, Home (Education), dated 29th October 1917.]

ORDINARY.

PRESS SLIP.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

Seott. II-38-2-15.

DEPARTMENT.

Current No. dated 191

G.O. No. 1347 dated 29/10/1917

Number of MS. pages sent { Correspondence.
(b) Notes.

Brief subject. Please see top of order sheet

(c) Number of copies required when struck off (not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press).	E. T. copies to supply requisitions for purchase by the public.	Complete correspondence and orders.	Notes.
FOR RECORD.*			
Madras Records ...	4	30	25
Ooty Records ...		4	4
For filing with original		1	1
Total ..		35	20

FOR ISSUE.†

Signature copies.

	Letter only.	Complete G.O.	(b) Special issue copies of G.O.		Notes.
			No.	Papers.	
India Office		3			
Govt. of India					
Revenue Department					
Public Works Department					
Local and Municipal Department					
Educational Department					
Public Dept.					
Judicial Dept.					
Political					
Financial Dept.					
Marine Dept.					
Ecclesiastical Dept.					
Total		2			

	Letter only.	Complete G.O.	(b) Special issue copies of G.O.		Notes.
			No.	Papers.	
The Officer in Ch.		4			
The ...					
The ...					
The ...					
The ...					
The ...					
The ...					
The ...					
The ...					
The ...					
The ...					
The ...					
The ...					
Total		9			

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECRETARIAT.

(a) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.

(b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.

(b¹) For rules regarding printing of notes, see rule 315 of the office Manual.

(c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.

(d) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for one week, and larger papers for two weeks only. The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.

(e) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

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

(b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.

(c) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

(d) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.

(e) The names of the Secretary and Members should be printed in full when they occur on the right hand side, only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

* Copies distributed on †(Press Clerk).

† Copies distributed on †(Press Despatcher).

† To be initialled and dated.

P.T.O.

8.6.44

TO PRESS, MADRAS OOTY.

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

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

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.

Type may be released after usual interval at once.

Type may be released after usual interval.

Referencer.
Clerk.

Referencer.
Clerk.

Referencer.
Clerk.

Supdt.

Supdt.

Supdt.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Please send proof of despatch as early as possible. The separate slip attached gives the docket of the despatch.

8/29/10/17

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on.....	
First proof furnished on.....	
Call for revised proof received on.....	
Revised proof furnished on.....	
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	
Final copies supplied on.....	

Account of copies.	Complete copies.	Notes.	Issue copies.	Special E.T. edition
Supplied to Secretariat for Record.....				
" " " Issue.....				
" " " for Extra E.T. copies to supply requisitions for sale to the public.				4
For Volumes.....				
For supply to newspapers and institutions admitted to the privileges of the E.T.				
Total ...				