

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION)

G.O. No. 627, 16th May 1918

State Technical Scholarships

Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction a copy of the revised rules relating to the award of the — received from the Government of India and requesting the Director to submit proposals for the constitution of a Board of Selection for the nomination of suitable candidates.

INDEXED

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READ—the following papers :—

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G.O. No. 593, Educational, dated 29th May 1916.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction and to certain other officers the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 399, dated the 1st May 1916, on the subject of State scholarships and directing its publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

II

Letter—from the Hon'ble Sir E. D. MACLAGAN, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Simla, the 18th March 1918.

No.—175.

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 1073-Edn., dated 21st November 1913, and to forward for information a copy of a revised set of rules (with annexures) relating to the State technical scholarships which, with the approval of the Secretary of State, it has been decided to substitute for the existing rules in Appendix II (ii) (b) of this department Resolution No. 399, dated the 1st May 1916. The new rules are subject to revision in the light of such recommendations as may be made in this connexion by the Industrial Commission.

2. The Government of India request that, in the case of scholars who are to commence their training in Europe with purely academic work, proposals may be reported as usual to the Government of India by the 15th May 1918: but in the case of scholars who intend to begin their training in Europe with manual work, applications may be made in accordance with the new rules so as to reach the India Office by 1st December 1918 and the new rules should thereafter be followed in all particulars.

3. The resolution referred to above will shortly be brought up to date and copies of it, as amended, will be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations when ready.

ENCLOSURE

Rules to be substituted for those in Appendix II (ii) (b) of the Government of India Resolution No. 399, dated the 1st May 1916.

1. It has been the practice for the Government of India to award a number of technical scholarships not exceeding ten in each year to hold good for a period of two years' study in Europe,* and the sanctioned number of students in Europe at one time has thus been 20. The number will now be raised to 30 and this number will be the maximum, but it is not necessary that the maximum number of scholarships should be awarded unless thoroughly competent and well-qualified candidates present themselves (vide rule 11). The number is fixed at 30 in order to give local Governments the power to award a technical scholarship to any man of suitable

* The word Europe throughout these rules includes America.

age and skill possessing qualifications hereinafter specified, who has shown exceptional initiative in any branch of industry and who seems likely to add considerably to his usefulness by a special training in Europe.

2. The sanctioned number of students holding technical scholarships in Europe at one time will be as follows for the various provinces:—

Madras, Bombay, Bengal and United Provinces	...	...	4 each
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The various Local Governments, though at liberty to consult the Government of India on any point, will in future conduct all routine correspondence regarding the appointment and training of technical scholars in direct communication with the Under Secretary of State in the India Office.

3. The scholarships will be of the value of £150 per annum to be held subject to the observance by the scholar of the rules laid down for him by the Secretary of State. The scholarship may be withdrawn by the Secretary of State at the end of any year and it may be reduced while the scholar is being trained at works if the employer recommends this course. The scholar will also be required to execute a bond (see Annexure II) undertaking to repay the amount of the scholarship he has received if he fails to return to India when instructed by the Secretary of State to do so.

4. These scholarships will not be given for law, medicine, forestry, veterinary science, agriculture, civil engineering (other than sanitary and municipal engineering) or geology, nor for the extraction of alkalis or vegetable oil pressing. It should also be noted that certain industries in Europe, such as bleaching, dyeing, tanning and manufacture of chemicals, very rarely offer facilities for practical work for students: in other branches of technological study, such as engineering and the textile industries, adequate opportunities can probably be found for scholars who possess the necessary qualities and training. If it is proposed to award a technical scholarship in any subject in which technical scholars have not hitherto been trained, inquiry should first be made from the India Office several months in advance as to the facilities available. Certain special suggestions regarding particular industries are incorporated in Annexure I to these rules.

5. The scholarship in Europe should be for a suitable term, not less than two or more than five years. It is very desirable that this should in most cases be preceded by a practical training of not less than one year and should be followed by a period of about one year's practical work in India; and Local Governments are at liberty to give from provincial revenues scholarships not exceeding Rs. 100 per mensem for the preliminary training, and scholarships not exceeding Rs. 150 per mensem for the subsequent period of practical work.

6. A Board of Selection should be constituted in each province and in the selection of candidates men of business, directors of industry and employers' associations should be consulted. The selection of a scholar to proceed to Europe should be communicated to the India Office in the form laid down in Appendix III. The recommendations should, in the case of scholars who intend to begin their training in England with manual work, reach the India Office by the 1st December and the candidate should ordinarily reach England in March or April of the following year. In cases where a scholar is intended to commence his training in Europe with purely academic work, the recommendation should reach the India Office by January and the scholar should reach England not later than the middle of September.

7. The primary object of the selection should be to obtain a candidate whose experience and intelligence justify the expectation that his selection will help in developing the industries of India. As a rule he should not be selected for training in an industry not already established in India unless the co-operation of the promoters can be assured, nor for an industry for training in which facilities are not available in Europe. He should, if possible, be selected for training in an industry in which Indian capital and enterprise is engaged or likely to be engaged; this classification includes not merely textile and mining industries but also industries on a smaller scale such as pottery, tanning, and the making of matches, glass, sugar, pencils and paper; and where possible he should be a man already engaged in the industry. As a general rule, he should have had at least a year's practical training in a workshop, factory or mine, have proved his capacity to stand the strain and have learned enough of the industry to understand the theoretic teaching which must follow. When such training cannot be provided in India, the India Office should be asked to arrange a similar training in Europe. Attention is also invited to the suggestions regarding special industries which are appended to these rules. If the Board of Selection desire advice from expert officers attached to the Government of India, they are at liberty to address them on the subject: and it is suggested that if a candidate is to be trained in any industry connected with agriculture, the advice of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India should be obtained. When a scholar has had a preliminary training in India, a report on his work and progress should be sent to the Secretary of State. Any special suggestions which the Board of Selection may wish to make regarding the course of training to be followed in England should be communicated to the India Office, and in making such suggestions the

Board should consider the proposals made by the existing employers (if any) of the candidate. If possible, the employers should be induced to guarantee employment to the scholars on their return to India, and in no case shall a technical scholarship be given to a candidate unless there is a definite prospect of his obtaining employment in which he will be able to put to use in India the experience and training he will have gained.

8. In the case of indigenous industries such as tanning, flour milling, etc., a scholar should, if possible, in addition to an aptitude for the industry, inherited or acquired, have adequate educational qualifications, but in the case of candidates who have not both qualifications those who have the qualification of aptitude for the industry should have the preference provided that they have sufficient working knowledge of English to follow lectures in that language.

9. The educational qualifications referred to above are as follows. Those who are to study textile industries should have read up to the standard of the B.Sc. degree or the B.A. (with Science) or have obtained an equivalent diploma. Those who take up any branch of engineering should have passed the B.A., B.Sc. or B.Eng., should have a knowledge of mechanical drawing and descriptive geometry, and should have taken mathematics, physics and chemistry among the subjects for their degree. Scholars should be provided with certificates from the University showing in what subjects they have passed, what degree of proficiency they have reached and what marks they have secured.

10. Satisfactory evidence of good character should be obtained, and a candidate should ordinarily be of such character and habits and of such an age (not exceeding 25 years) that detailed tutelage should be unnecessary. He should also pass a searching examination as to physical fitness.

11. The fact of a vacancy existing shall not be considered a reason for awarding a scholarship if a suitable candidate is not forthcoming.

12. Candidates should be made clearly to understand (a) that the scholarships are not intended to endow the holders or prepare them for Government service, (b) that the scholar in each case is selected for a definite purpose and will be expected on proceeding to England to enter at once and without discussion of possible alternatives on the course of training laid down for him, and to comply with whatever instructions and to do whatever kind of work it may involve, and (c) that when his period of training is over he will be expected in every case to return to India and to use there the knowledge he has gained for the benefit of his country.

13. The Local Government should receive an annual report from the India Office of the progress made by each scholar in his training; and the Board of Selection or some similar body should, with the assistance of local manufacturers and employers, endeavour to find employment for scholars, whether these are provided with a further scholarship on their return or not. When a scholar has a scholarship after his return, the Board should settle the nature of his practical training while he is drawing the scholarship and should, if they think this fit and practicable, obtain from the new employer a report on the way in which the scholar has progressed during his training and his value as a technological specialist. In such a case the scholar should at the end of his period of training receive from the Board a detailed statement of his training together with the final opinion of the Board on his qualifications. Though scholars are to clearly understand that Government cannot guarantee them employment, the Board should make every endeavour to secure permanent employment for scholars at the earliest possible date after the completion of their training.

14. The Local Government should in January of each year send a return to the Government of India and the India Office showing how all scholars from the province which have returned since 1910 are employed and what salaries they are drawing.

ANNEXURE I.

Suggestions regarding special industries.

I. *Engineering.*—(i) All engineering students of whatever branch should receive a year's preliminary workshop course in a mechanical engineer's shop in India.

(ii) Indians who come to the United Kingdom for their college course should have taken the B.A., B.Sc., or B.Eng. degree and have received a training in mathematics, physics, chemistry and engineering-drawing of a sufficiently advanced character to enable them to join a second-year class at once; special instruction in mechanical drawing and descriptive geometry is required, and should be given in India.

II. *Mining.*—(i) Scholarships in Mining (as distinguished from Geology) shall only be given to men who intend to become mine managers or mining engineers.

(ii) In every case the candidate shall have actually worked for at least one year in an Indian mine—preferably in a paid position.

(iii) A specially strict test of physical fitness shall be imposed on candidates before selection.

(iv) The candidate shall have reached the B.A. or B.Sc. standard in physics (theoretical and practical), chemistry and mathematics, mechanics and practical geometry.

III. *Mining Geology.*—Candidates should possess a knowledge of economic geology and some experience of surveying and mining methods.

IV. *Metallurgy*.—(i) Scholarships should be granted only to men who have had previous experience of metal industries, a knowledge even of primitive processes being valuable; and candidates who lack such experience should be sent for some months to metal works in India before coming to this country for their training.

(ii) If possible notice be given beforehand of the branch of metallurgy that the scholar intends to take up on his return to India.

V. *Spinning and Weaving*.—Scholars should in all cases have had considerable experience in one or more Indian mills, preferably through having served in a paid position.

VI. *Bleaching and Finishing*.—It is almost impossible for Indian students to obtain in England anything more than the training given in technological colleges, and, in order that they may complete this by practical experience, efforts should be made to secure openings for a few carefully selected men in up-to-date bleaching establishments in India; but in the woollen industry facilities for practical training are procurable to a limited extent in Europe.

VII. *Dyeing*.—No scholarship be granted to a candidate who does not possess some knowledge of the dyeing industry as carried on in India, and has reached the B.Sc. standard in chemistry.

VIII. *Tanning*.—(a) As regards students who aim at becoming owners or managers of tanneries—

(i) Hereditary connexion with the leather industry is desirable, and a knowledge of Indian methods is essential.

(ii) Where these conditions are satisfied, high academic qualifications need not for the present be insisted upon; a fair knowledge of chemistry, physics, and some knowledge of mathematics and acquaintance with the metric system of weights and measures will suffice.

(b) As regards those who intend to take up scientific research as applied to leather industries—

(i) The scholarship shall only be granted after the student has received the highest scientific training in India.

(ii) He must have shown considerable aptitude for research work.

IX. *Chemical Manufactures*.—The grant of scholarships for the study of chemical industries in the United Kingdom is of doubtful utility; training in India would be preferable, and before any such scholarship is granted, inquiry should be made as to the possibility of providing in Europe a complete training in the special branch of industry concerned, full particulars being furnished to the India Office as to candidates' qualifications and prospects of finding employment on their return to India.

ANNEXURE II.

Know all Men by these presents, that We,
(undergoing a course of instruction in connexion with a Government Technical Scholarship)
and
do hereby bind ourselves, and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators,
to pay to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Government of India as the case
may be, the penal sum of

Sealed with our seals, dated this day of one thousand
nine hundred and

Whereas the Government of India has nominated the above bounden
to a Government Technical Scholarship:

And whereas the above bounden
as nominee of such Scholarship is entitled under certain conditions to 150% per annum for
years, tuition fees, certain travelling expenses, and also a second-class return passage from India
to England and back.

Now the condition of the abovementioned obligation is that:—

If, in the event of the above bounden
not returning to India, as and when directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council or
the Government of India, he shall forthwith refund to the Secretary of State for India in
Council or the Government of India any sums which have been paid to him or on his behalf in
respect of the said Scholarship, tuition fees, travelling expenses, or second-class return passage.

Then the abovementioned obligation shall be void and of no effect, otherwise it shall be and
remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by
the above bounden
in the presence of
Signed, sealed, and delivered by
the above bounden
in the presence of

N.B.—The names of some members of the scholar's family, or other persons interested in him, should be included
in the bond, so that (if necessary) legal proceedings may, without difficulty, be taken in India: and it may be hoped
that the fact that these persons would be liable to suffer in the event of his breaking his contract, will exercise a restraining
influence on his conduct. If the scholar's name alone appears, the bond will be of no practical value.

Order—No. 627, Home (Education), dated 16th May 1918.

Communicated to the Director of Public Instruction for information and
guidance.

2. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to submit in consultation
with the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries proposals for the constitu-
tion of a Board of Selection as suggested in rule 6 of the revised rules forwarded by
the Government of India.

3. The Director is also requested to submit by the 15th December of each year
a return showing how all scholars from this Presidency who have returned since 1910
are employed and what salaries they are drawing.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

„ Officer in charge of the Department of Industries.

Editors' Table.

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NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 627, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 16TH MAY 1918.

[SUBJECT.—*Revised rules for State technical scholarships.*]

Previous papers :

G.O.	427,	Educational,	12th May 1913
"	1072	"	21st Nov. "
"	593	"	29th May 1916

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

From the Government of India, No. 175, dated 18th March 1918.

A copy of the revised rules received from the Government of India may be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction for information and guidance.

For orders. These scholarships form a more proper subject for the Department of Industries to deal with, than for the Educational Department.

C.R.—21-4-18.

[It is however for consideration whether the duty of selecting qualified candidates for the State technical scholarships may not hereafter be entrusted to the officer in charge of the Department of Industries as he is the officer who possesses intimate

knowledge of the industrial condition of the Province.]

2. Rule 6 of the revised rules provides that a Board of Selection should be constituted and that in the selection of candidates men of business, directors of industry and employers' associations should be consulted. Perhaps the Director of Public Instruction may be requested to submit in consultation with Mr. Innes, proposals for the constitution of such a board. The practice of consulting men of business, etc., in the selection of candidates is already being followed in this Presidency—Cf. letter No. 1651, dated 22nd December 1917.

3. From 1919 and onwards the recommendations of this Government will have to reach the India Office by the 1st December in the case of scholars who intend to begin their training in England with manual work and by the month of January in cases where a scholar proposes to commence his training with purely academic work. The latest date for the receipt in this office of the recommendations of the Board of Selection may be fixed when orders issue in regard to the constitution of the Board. The question of the award of scholarships during the current year is separately dealt with.

4. With reference to rule 14 of the revised rules the Director of Public Instruction may be requested to send before 15th December of each year a return showing how scholars from this Presidency who have returned since 1910 are employed and what salaries they are drawing.

Subject to orders a draft is submitted for approval.

A.S.—14-4-18.

N.K.—19-4-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—21-4-18.

NOTES TO G.O. No. 627, HOME (EDUCATION), 16TH MAY 1918

Draft for approval.

P[ENTLAND]—23-4-18.

P. R[AJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR]—15-5-18.

Issue.

R.R.—16-5-18.

[G.O. No. 627, Home (Education), dated 16th May 1918.]

State technical scholarships.

READ AGAIN G.O. No. 593, dated 29-5-1916. 191

abstract Communicating to the D.P. and to certain other officers
the resolution of the Govt of India no 399 of the 1-5-16 on the subject

READ ALSO:- *State scholarships and directing its publication in the*

C. No. 994 A, From the Govt. of India, Dept., No. 175, dated 18-4-1918. 191
of Education.

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ORDER.

Press.

No. 527A, dated 16.5.1918

Communicated to the ~~R.F.I.~~ for
information and guidance.

2. The D.P.I. is requested to submit in consultation with the Officer in charge of the Dept. of Industries proposals for the constitution of a Board of Selection as suggested in ^{rule}~~para~~ 6 of the revised rules forwarded by the Government of India.

To the D.P.I.
 , , , Officer in charge
 of the Dept of Industries.

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First amendment to issue after
two weeks. 1

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(iv) The candidate shall have reached the B.A. or B.Sc. standard in physics (theoretical and practical), chemistry and mathematics, mechanics and practical geometry.

(III) *Mining Geology.*—Candidates should possess a knowledge of economic geology and some experience of surveying and mining methods.

(IV) *Metallurgy.*—(i) Scholarships should be granted only to men who have had previous experience of metal industries, a knowledge even of primitive processes being valuable; and candidates who lack such experience should be sent for some months to metal works in India before coming to this country for their training.

(ii) If possible notice be given beforehand of the branch of metallurgy that the scholar intends to take up on his return to India.

(V) *Spinning and Weaving.*—Scholars should in all cases have had considerable experience in one or more Indian mills, preferably through having served in a paid position.

(VI) *Bleaching and Finishing.*—It is almost impossible for Indian students to obtain in England anything more than the training given in technological colleges, and, in order that they may complete this by practical experience, efforts should be made to secure openings for a few carefully selected men in up-to-date bleaching establishments in India; but in the woollen industry facilities for practical training are procurable to a limited extent in Europe.

(VII) *Dyeing.*—No scholarship be granted to a candidate who does not possess some knowledge of the dyeing industry as carried on in India, and has reached the B.Sc. standard in chemistry.

(VIII) *Tanning.*—(a) As regards students who aim at becoming owners or managers of tanneries—

(i) Hereditary connexion with the leather industry is desirable, and a knowledge of Indian methods is essential.

(ii) Where these conditions are satisfied, high academic qualifications need not for the present be insisted upon; a fair knowledge of chemistry, physics, and some knowledge of mathematics and acquaintance with the metric system of weights and measures will suffice.

(b) As regards those who intend to take up scientific research as applied to leather industries—

(i) The scholarship shall only be granted after the student has received the highest scientific training in India.

(ii) He must have shown considerable aptitude for research work.

(IX) *Chemical Manufactures.*—The grant of scholarships for the study of chemical industries in the United Kingdom is of doubtful utility; training in India would be preferable, and before any such scholarship is granted, inquiry should be made as to the possibility of providing in Europe a complete training in the special branch of industry concerned, full particulars being furnished to the India Office as to candidates' qualifications and prospects of finding employment on their return to India.

ANNEXURE II.

Know all Men by these presents, that We,
(undergoing a course of instruction in connexion with a Government Technical Scholarship)
and
do hereby bind ourselves, and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators,
to pay to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Government of India as the case
may be, the penal sum of

Sealed with our seals, dated this day of one thousand
nine hundred and

Whereas the Government of India has nominated the above bounden
to a Government Technical Scholarship:

And whereas the above bounden
as nominee of such Scholarship is entitled under certain conditions to 150% per annum for
years, tuition fees, certain travelling expenses, and also a second-class return passage from India
to England and back.

Now the condition of the abovementioned obligation is that:—

If, in the event of the above bounden

not returning to India, as and when directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council or
the Government of India, he shall forthwith refund to the Secretary of State for India in
Council or the Government of India any sums which have been paid to him or on his behalf in
respect of the said Scholarship, tuition fees, travelling expenses, or second-class return passage.

Then the abovementioned obligation shall be void and of no effect, otherwise it shall be and
remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by }
the above bounden

in the presence of

Signed, sealed, and delivered by }
the above bounden

in the presence of

N.B.—The names of some members of the scholar's family, or other persons interested in him, should be included
in the bond, so that (if necessary) legal proceedings may, without difficulty, be taken in India: and it may be hoped
that the fact that these persons would be liable to suffer in the event of his breaking his contract, will exercise a restraining
influence on his conduct. If the scholar's name alone appears, the bond will be of no practical value.

Order—No. 627, Home (Education), dated 16th May 1918.

Communicated to the Director of Public Instruction for information and
guidance.

2. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to submit in consultation
with the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries proposals for the constitu-
tion of a Board of Selection as suggested in rule 6 of the revised rules forwarded by
the Government of India.

3. The Director is also requested to submit by the 15th December of each year
a return showing how all scholars from this Presidency who have returned since 1910
are employed and what salaries they are drawing.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

„ Officer in charge of the Department of Industries.

Editors' Table.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 627, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 16TH MAY 1918.

[SUBJECT.—Revised rules for the State technical scholarship.]

Previous papers :
G.O. 427, Educational, 12th May 1913
" 1072 " 21st Nov. "
" 593 " 29th May 1916

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

From the Government of India, No. 175, dated 18th March 1918.

A copy of the revised rules received from the Government of India may be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction for information and guidance.

For orders. These scholarships form a more proper subject for the Department of Industries to deal with, than for the Educational Department.

C.R.—21-4-18.

[It is however for consideration whether the duty of selecting qualified candidates for the State technical scholarships may not hereafter be entrusted to the officer in charge of the Department of Industries as he is the officer who possesses intimate

knowledge of the industrial condition of the Province.]

2. Rule 6 of the revised rules provides that a Board of Selection should be constituted and that in the selection of candidates men of business, directors of industry and employers' associations should be consulted. Perhaps the Director of Public Instruction may be requested to submit in consultation with Mr. Innes, proposals for the constitution of such a board. The practice of consulting men of business, etc., in the selection of candidates is already being followed in this Presidency—Cf. letter No. 1651, dated 22nd December 1917.

3. From 1919 and onwards the recommendations of this Government will have to reach India Office by the 1st December in the case of scholars who intend to begin their training in England with manual work and by the month of January in cases where a scholar proposes to commence his training with purely academic work (vide paragraph 2 on page 1 and paragraph 6 on page 3 current file). The latest date for the receipt in this office of the recommendations of the Board of Selection may be fixed when orders issued in regard to the constitution of the Board. The question of the award of scholarships during the current year is separately dealt with.

4. With reference to rule 14 of the revised rules (page 4 current file) the Director of Public Instruction may be requested to send before 15th December of each year a return showing how scholars from this Presidency who have returned since 1910 are employed and what salaries they are drawing.

Subject to orders a draft is submitted for approval.

A.S.—14-4-18.

N.K.—19-4-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—21-4-18.

2

NOTES TO G.O. No. 627, HOME (EDUCATION), 16TH MAY 1918

I do not think that any advantage is secured by asking the Director of Industries to forward recommendations instead of the Director of Public Instruction. In future the selection has to be made by a board where the Director of Industries can be represented. A very high standard of theoretical knowledge is yet insisted on in several cases and the Director of Public Instruction is the officer who can assess such attainments best.

Draft for approval.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—22-4-18.

P[ENTLAND]—23-4-18.

P. R[AJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR]—15-5-18.
Issue.

R.R.—16-5-18.

[G.O. No. 627, Home (Education), dated 16th May 1918.]

ORDINARY.

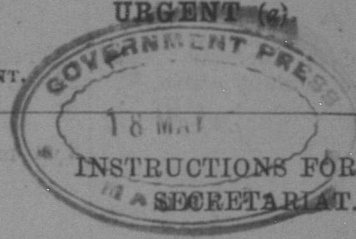
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Clerk.

Supdt.

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