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Educational (1903) Department.

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G.O., No. 504

DATED 9-10-03

ORIGINAL
INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

hat Technical scholarship
communicating to the D. P. J. a copy of
papers regarding the invitation of
to enable natives of India to pursue a
course of study in Great Britain or other
western countries.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

80-01-P

Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction the papers regarding the institution of the — to enable natives of India to pursue a course of study in Great Britain or other western countries.

Government {1903} of Madras. EDUCATIONAL.

Recd.

Regd.

1903.

Enclosures

Spare copies

ORIGINAL

G.O., No. 504, 9th October 1903.

OCTOBER.

Government Technical Scholarships.

Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction the papers regarding the institution of the — to enable natives of India to pursue a course of study in Great Britain or other western countries.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From W. S. MARRIS, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home department (Education), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational department, dated Simla, 21st September 1903, No. 565.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 143, dated the 13th March 1902, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, a copy of the papers noted on the margin, regarding the institution of State Technical scholarships to enable Natives of India to pursue a course of study in Great Britain or other Western countries.

2. In view of the doubts expressed by the Board of Education and the Secretary of State as to the sufficiency of the proposed amount of the scholarships, the Government of India think that it would be well to fix their value at £150 a year. As has been pointed out, however, the question depends largely upon the status of the scholar, and on the country to which he proceeds for study: and if in any particular case the local Government regards the sum now named as insufficient, the Governor-General in Council will be prepared to consider proposals for increasing it.

3. Instead of announcing the intention to award a definite number of scholarships annually, the Government of India agree with the Secretary of State that it will for the present suffice to intimate the readiness of Government to give a scholarship or scholarships if promising and well-qualified candidates present themselves in some particular branch of industry. They further accept His Lordship's suggestion that Engineering should be excluded from the scope of the proposals.

4. Subject to the foregoing modifications, the despatch of 9th October 1902 to the Secretary of State indicates the conditions under which the Government of India desire to introduce experimentally a scheme of technical scholarships. The information now before them suggests that the textile industry in Bombay and the mining industry in Bengal will be found to offer the most favourable fields for the initiation of the experiment.

The Government of India will, however, be glad to consider any suggestions which the Government of Madras may have to offer for the establishment of a technical scholarship in any other branch of industry which can thereby be developed, if a suitable candidate can be found.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

DESPATCH from the Government of India, Home Department (Education), to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Simla, 9th October 1902, No. 8.

We have the honour to advert to Your Lordship's despatch No. 105, Public (Educational), dated the 2nd August 1901, with which you forwarded a question asked in the House of Commons by Sir M. M. Bhownaggee and the answer given thereto on the subject of founding additional Government scholarships for natives of India who might desire to pursue technical studies in Great Britain or other countries of Europe.

Your Lordship at the same time expressed a wish to be informed of the result of our deliberations in the matter.

2. The question of the institution of State Technical scholarships formed one of the subjects which came up for discussion before the Educational Conference held at Simla in September 1901, and the following resolution was then passed :—

“That it is desirable that the Government of India should institute a number of State Technical scholarships, perhaps ten in number, with an approximate allowance of £100 a year, in addition to travelling expenses and fees, to be awarded annually in fixed proportions by the local Governments subject to the sanction of the Government of India, to selected candidates, who should be sent abroad to undertake definite courses of study in subjects connected with industrial science or research. That these scholarships might be held for an average duration of two years.”

3. In our letter * addressed to local Governments and administrations on the 20th November 1901, relating to the subject of practical and technical education, we informed them that the

Government of India accepted the recommendation of the Conference as to the institution of ten State Technical scholarships, and that they proposed to give two of them to the Madras Presidency, two to the Bombay Presidency, and two to Bengal, and to distribute the remaining four among the other provinces, where technical instruction had not yet advanced so far as in the three provinces mentioned. It was suggested that the selection of the students to hold these scholarships should be made by the local Governments subject to the approval of the Government of India; that the Universities should have no power of nominating to them; and that no candidate should be considered qualified unless he had displayed in his educational career an aptitude for technical study. Subject to these conditions, it was considered that a wide discretion should be left to the local Governments in selecting candidates for the award of these scholarships. We stated our opinion that in ordinary circumstances the period for which the scholarships might be held should be two years, but that in special cases it might be increased to a third year or even reduced below two years; and that the scholarships should be tenable in foreign countries as well as in Great Britain. The local Governments and Administrations were asked to submit their views as to the details for working out the scheme.

4. The replies of the local Governments and administrations to our communication have received careful consideration at our hands, and we have now the honour to enclose a copy of them for Your Lordship's information. It will be seen that the outlines of the scheme sketched out by us have been generally accepted, but that there is a divergence of views in connection with the details. The scholarships are to be given for the purpose of providing for natives of India the higher technical education which may qualify them to assist in promoting the improvement of existing native industries and the development of new industries, wherever this may be possible. Technical education for this purpose may be defined as (a) the study of the scientific methods and principles underlying the practice of any handicraft, industry or profession, (b) the application of these methods and principles to the practice of the handicraft, industry, or profession in question. Law, medicine, forestry and veterinary science being already provided for, are not included among the subjects to be studied by the holders of these technical scholarships, and agriculture does not fall within the scope of the present scheme. The scholarships will be awarded by the Government of India upon the recommendation of the local Governments, and will for the present, as already stated, be distributed as follows:—Two annually to the Madras Presidency; two to the Bombay Presidency; two to Bengal, and the remaining four among other local Governments and administrations.

5. We do not propose to prescribe the particular industries for the encouragement of which particular provinces should give scholarships. The local Government or administration which is asked to recommend a candidate, will consider what industries are of importance in the province, and which of them may best be encouraged by scholarships, taking care to connect the scholarship scheme with the system of technical and industrial education in the province. In determining the choice of an industry local Governments should in our opinion obtain assistance from the mercantile and industrial public, and take all measures that appear to them to be possible and expedient for interesting the influential sections of that public in the scheme. Industries in which native capital and enterprise are engaged or likely to be engaged will be particularly appropriate for selection. It should be borne in mind that men who have received an expensive European training can be employed only upon such industries as are susceptible of being organized upon a considerable scale.

6. In each case in which a local Government recommends a scholarship, it will be necessary for it to support its selection by giving the Government of India some account of the state of the particular industry which it is intended to promote and some comparison with other industries which might be considered eligible for encouragement. In determining the industry to be studied and choosing the man recommended for the scholarship, the local Governments and administrations will be required to bear in mind the importance of ensuring that the returned scholar shall find scope for his skill and ability. It has been proposed on the one hand that such scholars before they are appointed should be placed under engagement to serve Government on

their return. On the other hand it has been suggested that private firms should be asked to guarantee their employment, and that the scholars should be reciprocally bound by engagement to such firms. We consider that the holder of one of these scholarships should not be bound by any such engagements, but that the prospect of his chances of employment after the completion of his studies should be well weighed when he is selected, and that upon his return the choice of his career should be in the first instance determined by his own inclination. If the early results of the scheme are successful, we think that the services of the returned scholars are sure to be in good demand, and that, failing private employment, Government will be glad to turn their abilities to account as teachers in industrial schools or in other capacities connected with the improvement of local industries.

7. It is our intention to make it a condition of the grant of these scholarships that no candidate is to be selected for recommendation to one of them on the result of competitive examination either open or limited. It is desirable that, in selecting the industry to which they are to be directed, local Governments should give the widest possible publicity, through such channels as they think fit, to their intention to nominate scholars, and that they should take such advice as they need from persons cognizant of the industry and from officers and others connected with technical education. In making the selection they should bear in mind the fact that it will be necessary for the student to have a competent knowledge of English, or of the language of any other country to which he is to be sent; and they should also be guided by considerations of his capacity, intelligence, practical interest in the industry, and the assurance which they feel that he will continue to devote himself to it on his return to India. These are matters which cannot be decided by competition; and we intend that it should be made clear from the beginning that these scholarships are not to be regarded as prizes, for which every one has a right to claim an equal opportunity of competing. It is not necessary to lay down more precise rules as to the kind of general education which the scholar is to have received. Governments will act on their own discretion, having regard to the above considerations. As a general rule a scholar before being nominated should have received the best technical education available in the province in the particular industry which he has to study. The standard of this education differs in different industries, and each may be considered on its own merits. Even if the standard of technical education in a particular industry in a province is low, the scholar may be nominated if he has availed himself of the best facilities obtainable, and shows an interest in the industry. No age limit will be laid down for scholars and none should be generally laid down by the Governments; but an age limit may at the discretion of a Local Government be fixed for any particular scholarship for which they invite applications. The particular industry to be studied will, as is stated above, be specified by the Local Governments in nominating a scholar, but they will hardly be in a position to define minutely the course of study to be pursued nor will they ordinarily be in possession of the most recent information as to the facilities for such studies existing in England and elsewhere. We are inclined to think therefore that the best plan will be to leave these matters to be settled by Your Lordship when the scholar arrives in England; and if this view is accepted we will arrange that timely information shall be submitted to you as to the probable date of each scholar's arrival and the subject which he is required to study. We propose that those scholars who study in England should be under Your Lordship's control and we trust that in the case of those who elect to pursue their studies on the Continent or in America Your Lordship may be able to make suitable arrangements for their supervision. The conditions under which they will hold their scholarships will be similar to those laid down for Government of India scholarships. Progress reports will be required upon them from time to time, and power will be retained to cancel a scholarship and to send the scholar back to India if his progress is not satisfactory.

8. Should the principles which we have advocated in connection with the institution of these technical scholarships meet with Your Lordship's acceptance, we trust the scheme for the establishment of ten scholarships of £100 a year may receive Your Lordship's early sanction.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

DESPATCH from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, India Office, London, dated 29th May 1903, No. 65, Public.

On receipt of the letter of your Excellency in Council, No. 8 (Education), dated the 9th

Proposed technical scholarships for natives of India studying in Great Britain or other Western countries.

October last, in which you proposed the establishment of ten State technical scholarships, to be awarded annually to natives of India studying in Great Britain or other Western countries, I thought it desirable to obtain the opinion on the scheme of the Board of Education.

2. I enclose a copy of the letter addressed to the Board, and of their reply thereto.

3. It is not necessary for me to assure your Excellency that the principle of the scheme, which applies to India a system which has, I understand, proved very successful in the case of Japan, and more recently in that of Siam, meets with my full approval, and that I cordially

sympathise with the desire of your Government to further the development of Indian industries by providing promising young men with the means of studying the progress which has been made in industries and arts in the most advanced countries of the West. It appears to me, however, that before the details of the scheme can be finally settled there are some points which call for further examination.

4. Your Excellency will observe that the Board of Education express a doubt, which I share, whether a scholarship of 100l. a year, in addition to fees and travelling expenses, will fully meet the expenses of a student in this country. I observe that in 1887, when dealing with the existing Government scholarships of 200l. a year, the Government of India found it necessary to issue a

public warning* that "while the scholarship allowance of 200l. a year is sufficient to cover the necessary expenses of college life at Oxford

or Cambridge, it is very desirable, if not absolutely necessary, that the scholars should have some small private resources of their own to meet expenses in the vacation and other general expenses which are scarcely avoidable." And it appears to me that the holders of the proposed technical scholarships will be in the same case. I would therefore ask you to consider whether it is not necessary to fix some higher limit to the scholarship allowance.

5. I observe from your fifth paragraph that it is proposed to connect the scholarship scheme with the system of technical and industrial education in the various Provinces, which will no doubt be established as the result of your deliberations on the report of the Industrial Schools Committee. I do not gather from the replies of the various Local Governments which you forward that there is any large supply of qualified candidates for the scholarships as yet forthcoming, at any rate in the two Provinces which are believed to be industrially most advanced, Bombay and Bengal, and I should suppose that it would take some time to bring into existence a class of students, trained in properly equipped technical schools in India, who would be ready to take up the scholarships when established. Before, therefore, sanctioning any definite annual number of scholarships to be awarded, I think it would suffice to announce the readiness of Government to give a scholarship or scholarships if promising and well-qualified candidates present themselves in some particular branch of industry. In other words, it appears to me that the scheme should for the present be worked experimentally, its further development being left for consideration when your technical institutions in India have begun to produce a class of students who might be expected to profit by its extension.

6. I notice that you exclude from the scope of the scheme Law, Medicine, Forestry and Veterinary Science, as being already provided for; and certainly there is no lack of Indian students who, without the inducement of a scholarship, visit this country in order to study the first two of these subjects. Engineering is not mentioned among the excluded subjects; you are, however, aware that Indian candidates present themselves in considerable numbers for entry to the Coopers' Hill College, while the Engineering Colleges in India are, I presume, capable of giving instruction of a high class in that subject.

7. I shall be ready, with the advice of the Board of Education, to undertake the selection of the course of technological study best fitted to the needs of any particular scholar. Your Excellency will observe that the Board, in the concluding paragraph of their letter, ask that they may, in any case in which their advice is desired, be furnished with full particulars as to the past educational experience and future requirements of each scholarship-holder. Should any student elect to pursue his studies on the Continent or in America, it would probably be found possible to obtain from the head of the institution where he is studying a periodical report on his progress and conduct; but no more extended supervision by this Office would in such a case be practicable, and I should hope that the persons selected for the scholarships would ordinarily be of such formed character and habits, and of such an age, that detailed tutelage would in their case be unnecessary.

SUB-ENCLOSURE No. 1 TO ENCLOSURE No. 2.

India Office to Board of Education.

J. and P. 2392-02.

INDIA OFFICE,
25th February 1903.

SIR,—I am directed by Lord George Hamilton to enclose, for the information of the Board of Education, a copy of a Despatch † which has been received from the Government of India, proposing the establishment of ten scholarships annually for Natives of India who may desire to pursue technical studies in Great Britain or other European countries.

† No. 8, dated the 9th October 1902, with enclosures.

It will be seen that the Government of India, while contemplating that the particular industry to be studied by a scholarship-holder shall be determined in India by the local Government before he is nominated, propose to leave to this office the prescription of a course of study, with reference to the facilities for such studies existing in England and elsewhere. They propose

also that special arrangements should be made for the supervision of any students who may elect to pursue their studies on the Continent or in America. The value of the scholarships is fixed at 100% a year, in addition to the fees payable to the institutions where the scholars will study, and travelling expenses.

Lord George Hamilton would be much obliged if the Board of Education would favour him with their advice on the proposed scheme, and in particular in regard to those points in it which are enumerated in the preceding paragraph. There is not at present in this department any official who could be made responsible for selecting a course of study for an Indian holding a technical scholarship, and his Lordship hopes that if the scheme is brought into operation, he may count on the assistance of the Board of Education especially in this respect.

It is understood that the system of deputing students to Europe for technical study has been adopted with much success by the Government of Japan, and more recently by that of Siam; and it is probable that the experience gained in these cases (if known to the Board of Education) would afford some criterion of the results which may be expected from the establishment of a similar scheme for Natives of India.

Lord George Hamilton would be glad to learn whether, in the opinion of the Board, an allowance of £100 annually (in addition to fees and travelling expenses) is likely to suffice for the support of an Indian in this country while undergoing a course of study.

I have, etc.,

HORACE WALPOLE.

The Secretary, Board of Education.

SUB-ENCLOSURE No. 2 TO ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Board of Education to India Office.

WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.,

21st April 1903.

SIR,—In reply to Sir H. Walpole's letter of February 25th, I am directed by the Board of Education to state that they regard the proposed establishment of ten annual travelling scholarships for Natives of India who shall pursue technological studies in Great Britain or some other Western country as likely to prove of benefit to Indian industry and education.

The Board note that the Government of India in their despatch of October 1902 contemplate cases in which the scholar will elect to pursue his studies in America, while in your letter of 25th February last the sphere of study is limited to Great Britain or other European countries. If this discrepancy is due to inadvertence, the Board would take this opportunity of saying that in their opinion some of the scholars might derive special advantage from a course of study in America supplementing a period of residence in Europe.

If requested by the Secretary of State for India, the Board of Education, though unable to undertake responsibility for the personal supervision of the students, will be happy to give such advice as is within their competence, from time to time, as to the course of technological study best fitted to the needs of any particular scholar.

In reply to the question of the Secretary of State as to the sufficiency of the proposed annual allowance, the Board are of opinion that £100 annually (in addition to fees and travelling expenses) would not be adequate to the student's needs, and they believe that this view is confirmed by the experience of those who have organised similar scholarship-systems for the Governments of Japan and Siam, but, of course, much would depend on the social status of the scholars and on the country to which they were sent.

In this connection the Board of Education would be glad to receive more precise information as to the exact educational standing of the proposed scholarship-holders. The Board are at present not clear whether it is contemplated that these scholars should pursue technical studies of the highest grade, or of an intermediate character, or whether they might even be of artisan rank; but it is presumed that the reference is to the needs of the first two classes. In any case in which the Board might be called upon to advise with regard to any student they would desire to be furnished with a statement of his past educational experience and future requirements.

I have, etc.,

ROBERT L. MORANT,

The Under Secretary of State for India,

ORDER—No. 504, Educational, dated 9th October 1903.

Communicated to the Director of Public Instruction.

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,

Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Exl. A. F. Eccleston,

Educational (190³) Department.

CURRENT No. 1561

From

[Name] W. S. Morris Esq.

[Designation] Under Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Dept.

[Station] Simla

No. 565

Received 1 - 10 - 1903.

Dated 24 - 9 - 1903.

Enclosures 3

Registered 1 - 10 - 1903.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding a copy of the despatches to and from the Secretary of State regarding the institution of State Technical Scholarships to enable natives of India to pursue a course of study in Great Britain or other Western countries.

BACK PAPERS.

for no. 142-43 and 13-3-02

FURTHER PAPERS.

C. No. 1561 From the Govt. of India No. 565 dated 21-9-1903.

SUBJECT.

Institution of State Technical
Scholarships to enable natives of
India to pursue a course of study
in Great Britain or other Western
Countries.

It is submitted that before any action is taken
the letter from the Government of India with its enclosures
may be circulated to His Excellency the Governor and the
Honble Members for perusal only with reference to memo-
randum no. 671 Public, dated 29th April 1901.

msr
1/10/03

1/10/03

1.10.03

Seen

4

4-10-03

6-10-03

7/10

7.10.03

The draft placed below may issue

7/10/03

7.10.03

READ ALSO :—

C. No. 1561, From the Govt. of India, No. 565, dated 21-9- 1903

ORDER

No. ⁵⁰⁴~~605~~, dated 9 - 10 - 1903

Communicated to the DOJ

7/10/3

Ref
9.1003

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To the D.P.I. - Sept 6

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G.

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITO.

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IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

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