1

Educational (1906) Department.

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G.O., No. 543-44

DATED 14-8-06

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24

O. P.

[Despatch Abstract.]

State Technical Scholarship Acknowledging the receipt ~~from~~ of the letter from the Government of India regarding the scheme of Scholarships for the study of commercial subjects in Eengland by the natives of India and stating that this Government accept generally the provisions contained in the scheme.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

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Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd. } 1906. *Enclosures*
Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., &c., Nos. 543, 544, 14th August 1906.

N. P.

State Technical Scholarship.

Acknowledging the receipt of the letter from the Government of India regarding the scheme of scholarships for the study of commercial subjects in England by natives of India and stating that this Government accept generally the provisions contained in the scheme.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from H. H. Risley, Esq., c.s.i., c.i.e., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Education).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
Dated—Simla, the 16th May 1906.
No.—310.

I am directed to state, for the information of the Governor in Council, that the Government of India have from time to time received applications for the grant of scholarships for the encouragement of the study of commercial subjects. They have been compelled to regard such requests as lying outside the scope of the scheme for State technical scholarships established in 1903, and have therefore been unable to accede to them. The Government of India have hitherto treated commercial education as something quite distinct from technical education; and they have made provision for it, so far as such provision was held to be practically needed, not by providing the means of studying such subjects in England, but by encouraging the institution of classes and examinations in this country which would enable students to find actual employment in commercial firms and elsewhere.

2. Subject to the advice of local Governments, the Governor-General in Council is, however, inclined to think that it might be desirable to award to deserving students one or two Government scholarships a year for higher commercial studies, and that such a scheme might be experimentally introduced.

3. The existing facilities for commercial education in India are mainly intended for, and are utilized by, persons who are about to become clerks. They learn in considerable numbers, shorthand and typewriting, and book-keeping to some extent, and the technicalities of commercial correspondence. In some institutions a somewhat more advanced scheme of study is attempted. At one institute in Bombay, it is understood that students who intend to become merchants on their own account take up commercial and industrial law, banking and currency, and political economy for the London Chamber of Commerce examinations. At Calcutta, in the commercial classes recently established at the Presidency College, lessons in French and German are offered in the day course while the evening classes include (besides book-keeping, typewriting and shorthand) the teaching of the outlines of political economy, banking and currency, commercial and industrial law, annuities and insurance. There is, however, but little commercial teaching in India of an advanced character and the subject does not appear to be recognized by any of the Universities except for a school examination held by the Punjab University.

4. In England, the Government of India are informed that facilities for commercial education are provided at several Universities, of which Manchester and Birmingham may be taken as examples. At both these Universities the commercial course lasts for three years and begins after Matriculation. At Manchester, the subjects of the course include political economy, the organization of industry and commerce, modern history, geography, commercial law, accounting, a modern language and a special subject or group of subjects. At Birmingham, the studies fall into four categories, viz.—

(1) Languages (two modern foreign), and history (Europe and America in the 19th century);

(2) Accounting, not so much the preparation of professional accountants as the teaching of the ordinary business man, the proper use and interpretation of accounts;

(3) Applied science which includes mining, brewing, etc., and business technique, *e.g.*, organization of the staple markets and leading commercial institutions, currency and banking, transport;

(4) Commerce, consisting of descriptive courses beginning with geographical considerations, dealing with the position of industry and trade in the leading centres of the world and leading up to a critical account of international commercial relations; the discussion of questions of higher business policy under various heads, *e.g.*, markets, advertising, relation of selling price to cost, fixed charges, methods of sale and purchase, credit, good will and trade cycles.

At Manchester, the aim of the Faculty of Commerce and Administration of the University is to afford a systematic training in higher commercial subjects, in the study of government and administration, and in the work of economic and social investigation. At Birmingham, the Faculty of Commerce in the University provides a course of training which is suitable for men who look forward to business careers. Its object is not the education of the rank and file, but of those who as principals, directors, managers and heads of departments will ultimately guide the commercial activity of the country.

5. It will thus be seen that while such facilities as are provided for commercial education in India are designed to enable candidates to obtain mercantile employment in a subordinate capacity, the courses of studies provided in England have a different object and aim at equipping candidates with the knowledge necessary to enable them to control and to direct commercial undertakings for themselves. They are sufficiently different from anything provided in the Indian system of education to justify the Government in assisting students who propose to undertake an advanced study of commercial subjects to have recourse to English Universities. The scheme which the Government of India have in view accordingly aims at reaching those classes of natives who trade on their own account on some not inconsiderable scale, or those who may fairly look forward to being managers or holding a position of command in commercial firms. It is thus necessary that the selection of candidates for any Government scholarships which it may be decided to institute should be made with a definite view to this purpose, and it would probably be desirable that the leading commercial firms should be invited to advise and co-operate with local Governments in the task of selection. It would of course be necessary to ensure that candidates had received a sound preliminary education and the Government of India are disposed to think that for this purpose no one but graduates should be regarded as eligible. They would not, as at present advised, be disposed to accept a certificate that a candidate has passed one of the existing commercial courses as a satisfactory alternative.

6. With these remarks the Government of India would be glad to receive the opinions of local Governments upon the subject generally. As already indicated the number of the scholarships must in any case be very limited: and probably not more than one or two could be allotted in the year. The term of tenure might be for three years, and the amount of the scholarship £150. In other respects the regulations applicable to the Government technical scholarships would seem to be suitable. The distribution of the scholarships between provinces would of course rest with the Governor-General in Council.

II

Letter—from A. Butterworth, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
To—the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, and the Chairman, Madras Trades Association.
Dated—Ootacamund, the 8th June 1906.
No.—Mis. 398, Educational.

The Government of India have from time to time received applications for the grant of scholarships for the encouragement of the study of commercial subjects, but they have been compelled to regard such requests as lying outside the scope of the scheme for State technical scholarships established in 1903 and have therefore been unable to accede to them. They are, however, now inclined to think that it might be desirable to award to deserving students one or two Government scholarships a year for higher commercial studies and that such a scheme might be experimentally introduced.

2. The existing facilities for commercial education in India are mainly intended for and are utilized by persons who are about to become clerks. These include the teaching of shorthand, typewriting, book-keeping and the technicalities of commercial correspondence, but there is little commercial teaching in India of an advanced character and the subject does not appear to be recognized by any of the Universities except for a school examination held by the Punjab University. In England, however, facilities for commercial education are provided at several Universities of which Manchester and Birmingham may be taken as examples. At both these Universities the commercial course lasts for three years and begins after Matriculation.

3. While such facilities as are provided for commercial education in India are designed to enable candidates to obtain mercantile employment in a subordinate capacity, the courses of studies provided in England have a different object and aim at equipping candidates with the knowledge necessary to enable them to control and to direct commercial undertakings for themselves. They are sufficiently different from anything provided in the Indian system of education to justify the Government in assisting students who propose to undertake an advanced study of commercial subjects to have recourse to English Universities. The scheme which the Government of India have in view accordingly aims at reaching those classes of natives who trade on their own account on some not inconsiderable scale or those who may fairly look forward to being managers or holding a position of command in commercial firms.

4. The selection of candidates for any scholarships which it may be decided to institute will be made with a definite view to this purpose and it is considered desirable that the leading commercial firms should be invited to advise and co-operate with the Government in the task of selection. It is also considered that the term of the tenure of the scholarships might be for three years and the amount of each scholarship £ 150 per annum and it will probably be expedient to restrict the grant of the scholarships to persons who are graduates. In other respects it appears that the regulations applicable to the technical scholarships might be made applicable to the scholarships now in question.

5. Before establishing these scholarships the Government of India desire to have the views of the Madras Government on the scheme and the Governor in Council would be glad to be favoured with the views of the $\frac{\text{Chamber}}{\text{Trades association}}$ on the subject.

III

Letter—from Sir G. G. Arbuthnot, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 28th June 1906.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, Mis. No. 398, dated the 8th instant, inviting an expression of the Chamber's views regarding the grant of scholarships for the encouragement of the study of commercial subjects. In reply I have the honour to state that the Chamber is in entire accord with the proposal and trusts that the results will be all that the Government hope for.

IV

Letter—from the Chairman, Madras Trades Association, Mount Road.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 30th July 1906.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letters of the 9th June, Mis. No. 398, and 21st July No. 214-R., the subject of which has been laid before my committee. While in sympathy with the Government of India's proposal to grant scholarships for an advanced study of commercial subjects in English Universities, the committee of this association considers that, as the teaching in India of technical subjects is not sufficiently advanced, the selection of students for the higher commercial studies will be a matter of considerable difficulty. No facilities at present appear to exist in the Presidency for a complete course in technical subjects except in classes maintained at Pachaiyappa's and Calicut Colleges. It therefore appears desirable that Government should first offer facilities in India for the teaching of shorthand, book-keeping and commercial subjects in their higher branches and that the curriculum in Colleges and schools be arranged to effect this object. It would then be an easy matter to select the most promising young men and to send them to England for further instruction.

My committee cannot, however, approve the proposal of Government that the selections should be made from those classes of natives who "trade on their own account on some not inconsiderable scale". Such firms are fully able to send their juniors or assistants of natives to study business methods at their own expense, and are in no sense those who have any right to look for or expect the direct aid of Government.

The committee would prefer to see such scholarships offered to graduates and would respectfully suggest that the proposal of the Government of India might be extended to other than the pure Asiatic, viz., to the Statutory native of India.

Order—No. 543, Educational, dated 14th August 1906.

The Government of India will be addressed.

(True Extract.)

H. D. Taylor,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Letter—from H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.
Dated—Ootacamund, the 14th August 1906.
No.—544, Educational.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 310 (Education), dated the 16th May 1906, regarding the scheme of scholarships which the Government of India propose to institute for the encouragement of the study of commercial subjects in England by natives of India.

2. The Government of India state that while such facilities as are provided for commercial education in India are designed to enable candidates to obtain mercantile employment in a subordinate capacity, the courses of studies provided in England have a different object and aim at equipping candidates with the knowledge necessary to enable them to control and direct commercial undertakings for themselves and that these are sufficiently different from anything provided in the Indian system of education to justify the Government in assisting students who propose to undertake an advanced study of commercial subjects to have recourse to English Universities. It is therefore proposed to institute a limited number of scholarships annually, the candidates for such scholarships being natives who intend trading on their own account on some not inconsiderable scale or who may fairly look forward to becoming managers or holding a position of importance in commercial firms. It is considered that none but graduates should be regarded as eligible, that the tenure of the scholarships should be for three years and their value, £150 a year and that in other respects the regulations applicable to the Government Technical scholarships may be adopted.

3. In reply I am to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council accepts generally the proposals of the Government of India. Both the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Trades Association have been consulted. The Chamber

of Commerce is in entire accord with the proposals of the Government of India. The Trades Association is in sympathy with the proposal to grant scholarships to graduates for an advanced study of commercial subjects in English Universities but would exclude from the scope of the scheme those classes of natives of India who trade on their own account on the ground that they have no right to look for the direct aid of Government.

4. The views expressed by the Madras Trades Association as to the restricted areas of recruitment do not commend themselves to His Excellency the Governor in Council. It is possible that owing to the paucity or perhaps the almost complete absence of large commercial concerns under native management in this Presidency the selection of suitable candidates may be a matter of some difficulty but with the co-operation of the leading commercial firms whose advice would be sought in the selection of suitable candidates this difficulty may be eventually overcome. His Excellency in Council would certainly invite the assistance and co-operation of such firms in the selection of suitable candidates.

Educational Department.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., Nos. 543, 544, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 14TH AUGUST 1906.

[Subject.—*Scholarships to natives of India for higher commercial studies in English Universities.*]

From the Government of India, dated 16th May 1906, *No.* 310.

The Government of India state that they "have from time to time received "applications for the grant of scholarships for the encouragement of the study of "commercial subjects" but that "they have been compelled to regard such requests as "lying outside the scope of the scheme for State technical scholarships established in "1903 and have therefore been unable to accede to them". "Subject to the advice of local Governments," however, they are "inclined to think that it might be desirable "to award to deserving students one or two Government scholarships a year for higher "commercial studies and that such a scheme might be experimentally introduced." The Government of India consider that the term of tenure of the scholarships might be for three years and the amount of each scholarship £150: in other respects the regulations applicable to the technical scholarships would seem to be suitable: no one but graduates should be regarded as eligible and it would probably be desirable that the leading commercial firms should be invited to advise and co-operate in the task of selection of candidates. The Government of India ask for the opinions of local Governments upon the subject generally.

2. Submitted that the letter may be referred u.o. to the Director of Public Instruction.

3. Should any reference be made to the Chamber of Commerce or Trades Association or both at this stage?

P. T. Tharyan—23-5-06.

C. A. Souter—25-5-06.

I think Government might profitably consult the Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association as well as the Director of Public Instruction.

A. Butterworth—26-5-06.

Yes. Send to Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association an abstract of India's proposals.

G. S. F[orbes]—31-5-06.

Draft please.

C. A. Souter—2-6-06.

The draft placed below is submitted for approval. After approval and issue the file may go u.o. to the Director of Public Instruction.

P. T. Tharyan—2-6-06.

C. A. Souter—4-6-06.

Yes.

A. Butterworth—6-6-06.

[Letter No. 398, dated 8th June 1906.]

The letters to the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association are issuing. The file may now go to the Director of Public Instruction.

P. T. Tharyan—6-6-06.

C. A. Souter—7-6-06.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

If the scholarships are instituted it would certainly be well that they should be open to the natives of this Presidency, although owing to the paucity, or one might almost say absence, of large commercial concerns under native management suitable candidates would be few and far between.

I quite agree that the scholars should be graduates.

I have no information as to the class of student to be found in the Faculty of Commerce at Manchester or Birmingham. I fancy the courses are well suited to those with sufficient interest or capital to enable them to enter a commercial concern at the top of the tree.

A. G. Bourne—9-6-06.

To the Educational Department.

Educational Department.

The replies of the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association may now be awaited.

P. T. Tharyan—11-6-06.

C. A. Souter—12-6-06.

From the Chamber of Commerce, dated 28th June 1906.

The Chamber merely says that it is in entire accord with the proposal. It is submitted that the receipt of the reply from the Trades Association may be awaited.

P.R.—5-7-06.

P. T. Tharyan—6-7-06.

C. A. Souter—7-7-06.

A reminder to the Trades Association is submitted below for approval.

P.R.—19-7-06.

P. T. Tharyan—19-7-06.

Issue.

H. D. Taylor—20-7-06.

[Letter R. No. 214, dated 21st July 1906.]

The letter has issued. It is submitted that the current may lie over.

P.R.—21-7-06.

P. T. Tharyan—23-7-06.

C. G. Mackay—24-7-06.

From the Madras Trades Association, dated 30*th July* 1906.

The Trades Association are in sympathy with the Government of India's proposal to grant scholarships for an advanced study of commercial subjects in English Universities, but they consider that as the teaching in India of technical subjects is not sufficiently advanced the selection of students for the higher commercial studies will be a matter of considerable difficulty. They suggest that as no facilities appear to exist in the Presidency at present for a complete course in technical subjects except in classes maintained in connection with the Pachaiyappa's College at Madras and the Government school of Commerce, Calicut, Government should first offer facilities in India for the teaching of Shorthand, Book-keeping and commercial subjects in their higher branches and that the curriculum in colleges and schools should be arranged to effect this object.

2. The Trades Association do not approve of the proposal to select candidates for scholarships from those classes of natives who trade on their own account on some not inconsiderable scale, since these are fully able to study business methods at their own expense and are in no sense those who have any right to look for or expect the direct aid of Government.

3. The Association would also prefer to see the scholarships offered to graduates and suggest that all statutory natives of India and not pure Asiatics alone should be brought under the scheme.

4. It is submitted that in paragraph 3 of the letter from the Government of India, it is admitted that there is little Commercial Teaching in India of an advanced character and the Trades Association were informed of it—paragraph 2 of letter No. 398, Educational, dated 8th June 1906. The alteration of the curriculum in colleges so as to include commercial subjects has to be effected by the University if at all. At any rate it is submitted that the scheme of scholarships for commercial studies proposed by the Government of India cannot wait till this alteration and alteration in the curriculum for schools are effected. At present * commercial subjects are largely (three and more) taught in the Calicut School of Commerce (Government), Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School, Madras, in connection with Pachayappa's College, Tirupati H.L.G Mission school and the Young Men's Christian Association classes, Madras (all aided), Tanjore Technical Institute, Tanjore Royal Technical Institute, Trichinopoly Stella Typewriting Institute and Trichinopoly Technical Institute (all unaided). There are also eleven other institutions in which less than three of the commercial subjects (Book-keeping Shorthand and Typewriting) are taught. With the establishment of scholarships for the higher study of commercial subjects these institutions are likely to develop and others are likely to spring up.

* Book-keeping.
Commercial Correspondence.
Banking.
Commercial Geography.
Shorthand.
Typewriting.

Pages 15 and 19 of volume II of the Public Instruction report for 1904-1905.

Pages 14, 15, 19 and 23 of volume II of the Public Instruction report for 1904-1905.

5. The aim of these institutions is however likely to be, for a long time at least, to enable candidates to obtain employment in a subordinate capacity; whereas the aim of the Government of India in establishing the scholarships is to assist students "who propose to undertake an advanced study of commercial subjects" so as to enable them "to trade on their own account" or to become managers or hold a position of command in commercial firms.

6. It does not appear that the proposal of the Government of India is to restrict the scholarships to pure Asiatics. Statutory natives also will come under the scheme.

India have not restricted the proposals to Asiatics.

H. D. Taylor.

7. May draft letter to India be prepared for approval accepting the proposals of that Government abstracted in paragraph 1 of the office-note of the 23rd May 1906 on page 1 *supra*?

P. T. Tharyan—4-8-06.

The proposals of India may be accepted generally. The Chamber of Commerce is in entire accord with the proposals; the Trades Association agree that such scholarships should be held by graduates only.

2. There is nothing in the proposal of India to suggest that the grant of the scholarships should be limited to Asiatics.

3. As to the classes from whom the scholars should be recruited, the Trades Association seem to overlook the fact that unless the men are selected from classes who trade and direct industry on a considerable scale, it is not likely that, on their return, they will become more than assistants in a firm—in which case they could not be expected materially to further the development of trade and commerce.

4. The question of improving the curriculum of the existing commercial education locally is not a matter for India to dispose of. The Trades Association fail to see that if, on the ground of inferior facilities for local training, we decline the offer of India, Madras will get left, and other provinces will get the benefit.

5. Please draft for approval.

H. D. TAYLOR—7-8-06.

The draft placed below is submitted for approval.

P. T. THARYAN—7-8-06.

C. G. MACKAY—9-8-06.

Please type as revised.

H. D. TAYLOR—9-8-06.

Typed and submitted.

P. T. THARYAN—10-8-06.

For approval.

H. D. TAYLOR—10-8-06.

Accepted.

G. S. F[ORBES]—10-8-06.
A. L[AWLEY]—13-8-06.

Issue.

H. D. TAYLOR—14-8-06.

[G.O., Nos. 543, 544, Educational, dated 14th August 1906.]

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46/06 Cofs
advance copies are being circulated

Edl CURRENT No. 849 7

Regd 22-5-06.

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LOCAL & MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT
22 MAY 1906

G.O. 543-44 / 06

No. 310

FROM

H. H. RISLEY, ESQ., C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

The Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras,
Educational Department.

Home Department.
Education.

Simla, the 16th *May 1906.*

SIR,

I AM directed to state for the information of the Governor in Council that the Government of India have from time to time received applications for the grant of scholarships for the encouragement of the study of commercial subjects. They have been compelled to regard such requests as lying outside the scope of the scheme for State technical scholarships established in 1903, and have therefore been unable to accede to them. The Government of India have hitherto treated commercial education as something quite distinct from technical education; and they have made provision for it, so far as such provision was held to be practically needed, not by providing the means of studying such subjects in England, but by encouraging the institution of classes and examinations in this country which would enable students to find actual employment in commercial firms and elsewhere.

2. Subject to the advice of local Governments, the Governor General in Council is, however, inclined to think that it might be desirable to award to deserving students one or two Government scholarships a year for higher commercial studies, and that such a scheme might be experimentally introduced.

3. The existing facilities for commercial education in India are mainly intended for, and are utilized by, persons who are about to become clerks. They learn in considerable numbers, shorthand and typewriting, and book-keeping to some extent, and the technicalities of commercial correspondence. In some institutions a somewhat more advanced scheme of study is attempted. At one institute in Bombay, it is understood that students who intend to become merchants on their own account take up commercial and industrial law, banking and currency, and political economy for the London Chamber of Commerce examinations. At Calcutta, in the commercial classes recently established at the Presidency College, lessons in French and German are offered in the day course while the evening classes include (besides book-keeping, typewriting and shorthand) the teaching of the outlines of political economy, banking and currency, commercial and industrial law, annuities and insurance. There is, however, but little commercial teaching in India of an advanced character and the subject does not appear to be recognized by any of the Universities except for a school examination held by the Punjab University.

4. In England, the Government of India are informed that facilities for commercial education are provided at several Universities, of which Manchester

and Birmingham may be taken as examples. At both these Universities the commercial course lasts for three years and begins after matriculation. At Manchester the subjects of the course include political economy, the organization of industry and commerce, modern history, geography, commercial law, accounting, a modern language and a special subject or group of subjects. At Birmingham, the studies fall into four categories, *viz.* :—

(1) Languages (two modern foreign), and history (Europe and America in the 19th century);

(2) Accounting, not so much the preparation of professional accountants as the teaching of the ordinary business man, the proper use and interpretation of accounts;

(3) Applied science which includes mining, brewing, etc., and business technique, *e.g.*, organization of the staple markets and leading commercial institutions, currency and banking, transport;

(4) Commerce, consisting of descriptive courses beginning with geographical considerations, dealing with the position of industry and trade in the leading centres of the world and leading up to a critical account of international commercial relations; the discussion of questions of higher business policy under various heads, *e.g.*, markets, advertising, relation of selling price to cost, fixed charges, methods of sale and purchase, credit, good will and trade cycles.

At Manchester the aim of the Faculty of Commerce and Administration of the University is to afford a systematic training in higher commercial subjects, in the study of government and administration, and in the work of economic and social investigation. At Birmingham, the Faculty of Commerce in the University provides a course of training which is suitable for men who look forward to business careers. Its object is not the education of the rank and file, but of those who as principals, directors, managers and heads of departments will ultimately guide the commercial activity of the country.

5. It will thus be seen that while such facilities as are provided for commercial education in India are designed to enable candidates to obtain mercantile employment in a subordinate capacity, the courses of studies provided in England have a different object and aim at equipping candidates with the knowledge necessary to enable them to control and to direct commercial undertakings for themselves. They are sufficiently different from anything provided in the Indian system of education to justify the Government in assisting students who propose to undertake an advanced study of commercial subjects to have recourse to English universities. The scheme which the Government of India have in view accordingly aims at reaching those classes of natives who trade on their own account on some not inconsiderable scale, or those who may fairly look forward to being managers or holding a position of command in commercial firms. It is thus necessary that the selection of candidates for any Government scholarships which it may be decided to institute should be made with a definite view to this purpose, and it would probably be desirable that the leading commercial firms should be invited to advise and co-operate with local Governments in the task of selection. It would of course be necessary to ensure that candidates had received a sound preliminary education and the Government of India are disposed to think that for this purpose no one but graduates should be regarded as eligible. They would not, as at present advised, be disposed to accept a certificate that a candidate has passed one of the existing commercial courses as a satisfactory alternative.

6. With these remarks the Government of India would be glad to receive the opinions of local Governments upon the subject generally. As already indicated the number of the scholarships must in any case be very limited: and probably not more than one or two could be allotted in the year. The term of tenure might be for three years, and the amount of the scholarship £150. In other respects the regulations applicable to the Government technical scholarships would seem

to be suitable. The distribution of the scholarships between provinces would of course rest with the Governor General in Council.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. H. Risley

Secretary to the Government of India.

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9 3P

To 398=8/6/06 Ms

II

CURRENT No
1066

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MADRAS

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL
30 JUN 1906
SECRETARIAT.

Madras, 28th June, 1906.

Regd. 2-7-6

The Secretary
to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department,
Ootacamund.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.398, Mis. dated the 8th instant, inviting an expression of the Chamber's views regarding the grant of Scholarships for the encouragment of the study of Commercial Subjects. In reply I have the honour to state that the Chamber is in entire accord with the proposal and trust that the results will be all that the Government hope for.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

George G. Arbuthnot.

Chairman.

Ed CURRENT No 1263. Regd 2/8.

No. 1/18, Mount Road, 10

Madras, 30th July 1906.

G.O. No. 543-44 / 14-8-06

HB2 2/8/06

From

The Chairman

Madras Trades Association,

Mount Road.

To

The Ag: Secretary to the Govt: of Madras,

Educational Department,

OOTACAMUND.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letters of the 9th June No.398 Mis and 21st July No.214 R, the subject of which has been laid before my Committee. While in sympathy with the Government of India's proposal to grant scholarships for an advanced study of Commercial subjects in English Universities, the Committee of this Association considers that as the teaching in India of technical subjects is not sufficiently advanced the selection of students for the higher commercial studies will be a matter of considerable difficulty. No facilities at present appear to exist in the Presidency for a complete course in technical subjects except in classes maintained at Patchaiappas and Calicut Colleges, it therefore appears desirable that Government should first offer facilities in India for the teaching of shorthand, Book Keeping and Commercial subjects in their higher branches and that the curriculum in Colleges & Schools be arranged to effect this object. It would then be an easy matter to select the most promising young men and to send them to England for further instruction.

My Committee cannot however approve the proposal of Government that the selections should be made from those ~~[illegible]~~ classes (of Natives) who "trade on their own account on some not inconsiderable scale." Such firms are fully able to send their Juniors or Assistants of natives to study business methods at their own expense, and are in no sense those who have any right to look for or expect the direct aid of Government.

The Committee would prefer to see such scholarships offered to graduates and would respectfully suggest that the proposal of the Government of India might be extended to other than the pure Asiatic – viz., to the Statutory native of India.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Edw W Orr
Chairman.
M. T. A.

Read

[Notes connected with G.o. no. Edl. d/]

[E/6]
300—2-12-04.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 849, From the Government of India, No. 310, Dated 16-5-1906.

~~to~~ Subject natives of India

Scholarships ^ for higher Commercial Studies in English universities

The Govt. of India state that they "have from time to "time received applications for the grant of scholarships "for the encouragement of the study of Commercial subjects" but that" they have been compelled to regard ~~—~~ such requests "as lying outside the scope of the scheme for State technical "scholarships established in 1903 and have therefore been "unable to accede to them". "Subject to the advice of local Govts. however, they are "inclined to think that it might be "desirable to award to deserving students one or two Govt. "Scholarships a year for higher commercial studies and "that such a scheme might be experimentally introduced". The Govt. of India consider that the term of tenure of the Scholarships might be for three years and the amount of each Scholarship £150. in other respects the regulations applicable to the technical scholarships would seem to be suitable: No one but Graduates should be regarded as eligible and it would probably be desirable that the leading Commercial firms should be invited to advise + cooperate in the task of selection of Candidates. The Govt. of India ask for the opinions of local Govts. upon the subject generally.

2. Submitted that the letter may be referred u.o. to ~~the D.P.I.~~.

3. Should any reference be made to the Chamber of Commerce or Trades Association or both at this stage?

Harrison
23/5/6

Sec

CLS
25/5/6

Soon

Press

Please print & show proof soon

9-7-06

13 2 P

I think Gout. might profitably consult the Chamber of Commerce & Traders Association as well as the D. P. I.

A. Butterworth
ALS
26/5

H. M.

Yes. Send to C. of C. & T. A. an abstract of Lewis's proposals.
[Forbes]
31/5

Draft please
C. L. Carter
2. 6. 06.

The draft placed below is submitted for approval. After approval & issue the file may go u.o. ~~to the D.P.I.~~

2/6/6

See
C. L. Carter
4.6.06

Yes
A. Butterworth
An
6/6

Edl. no. 423 D
7-6-06.

The letters to the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades assn. are issuing. The file may now go to the D.P.I.

6/6/6

C. L. Carter
7.6.06

D.P.I.

desp
7/6/6

Read

Office of the D. P. I.

14 3 P

If the Scholarships are instituted it would certainly be well that they should be open to the natives of this Presidency although owing to the paucity or one might almost say absence of large commercial concerns under native management suitable candidates would be few & far between.

I quite agree that the scholars should be graduates.

I have no information as to the class of student to be found in the Faculty of Commerce at Manchester or Birmingham. I fancy the courses are well suited to those with sufficient interest or capital to enable them to enter a commercial concern at the top of the tree.

A.G.B. 9. 6. 6
A. G. Bourne

6. 6. 06

The replies of the Chamber of Commerce & the Trades association may now be awaited.

Wolfgaar 11/6/06

C.E.S. order 12.6.06

[From the Chamber of Commerce d/28-6-06.

Page 4 of Current.

The Chamber merely says that it is in entire accord with the proposal. It is submitted that the receipt of the reply from the Trades Association may be awaited.

P.R.
M
5/7/16.

PG [illegible]
6/7/16

C.S. [illegible]
7.7.16

P.R

Meanwhile get the currents & notes printed please.

PG
6/7/16

The Br: Press here cannot keep the type standing for a long time. So please have this printed & sent up soon

M
7/7/16

2

6

I have no information as to the class of student to be found in the Faculty of Commerce at Manchester or Birmingham. I fancy the courses are well suited to those with sufficient interest or capital to enable them to enter a commercial concern at the top of the tree.

A. G. BOURNE—9-6-06.

Education Dept.

The replies of the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association may now be awaited.

P. T. THARYAN—11-6-06.

C. A. SOUTER—12-6-06.

From the Chamber of Commerce, dated 28th *June* 1906.

The Chamber merely says that it is in entire accord with the proposal. It is submitted that the receipt of the reply from the Trades Association may be awaited.

P.R.—5-7-06.

P. T. THARYAN—6-7-06.

C. A. SOUTER—7-7-06.

~~[G.O., No. Educational, dated th July 1906.]~~

A ~~letter~~ reminder to the Trades Association is submitted below for approval.

20-7-06

P.R. 19/7/6

P T Tharyan 19/7/6

K.

[Letter R. No. 214 d/ 21st July 1906].

The letter has issued. It is submitted that the current may lie over.

21.7.06

C. G. Mackay

P.R. 21/7/6

P T Tharyan 23/7/6

From the Madras Trades Association d/ 30.7.06.

The Trades Association are in sympathy with the Govt. of India's proposal to grant scholarships for an advanced study of commercial subjects in English universities but they consider that as the teaching in India of technical subjects is not sufficiently advanced the selection of students for the higher commercial studies will be a matter of considerable difficulty. They suggest that as no facilities appear to exist ~~at present~~ in the Presidency at present for a complete course in technical subjects except in classes maintained ~~at~~ in connection with the Pachaiyappa's College at Madras & the Govt. School of Commerce, Calicut, Govt. should first offer facilities in India for the teaching of Shorthand

P
note 543-44 581

3

1738

Book Keeping & Commercial subjects in their higher branches and that the curriculum in Colleges & Schools should be arranged to effect this object.

2. The Trades Association do not approve of the proposal to select candidates for Scholarships from those classes of natives who trade on their own account in some not inconsiderable scale, since these are fully able to study business methods at their own expense and are in no sense those who have any right to look for or expect the direct aid of Govt.

3. The Association would also prefer to see the Scholarships ~~being~~ offered to Graduates and suggest that all Statutory Natives of India and not pure Asiatics alone should be brought under the scheme.

Pages of current.

4. It is submitted that in para. 3 of the letter from the Govt. of India it is admitted that there is little commercial teaching in India of an advanced character and the Trades Assn. were informed of it - para. 2 of letter No 398 Coml. dd 8th June 1906. The alteration of the curriculum in Colleges so as to include commercial subjects has to be effected by the University, if at all. At any ~~ra~~ rate it is submitted that the scheme of Scholarships for commercial studies proposed by the Govt. of India cannot wait till this alteration and alteration in the curriculum for schools are effected. At present* Commercial subjects (three and more) are largely taught in the Calicut School of Commerce (Govt.), Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School, Madras, in connection with Pachaiyappa's College, Tirupati U.F.C. Mission school, ~~Tanjore Technical Institute~~ and the Young men's Christian Assn. classes, Madras, (all aided) Tanjore Technical Institute, Tanjore Royal Technical Institute, Trichinopoly Stella Type

* Book Keeping,
Commercial Correspondence
Banking,
Commercial Geography
Shorthand
Typewriting. Pages 15 & 19 of Vol: II
of the Public Instruction
Report for 1904-05.

Pages 14, 15, 19 + 23 of vol. II of the Public Instruction report for 1904-05.

writing Institute and Trichinopoly Technical institute, (all unaided). There are also 11 other institutions in which less than three of the Commercial Subjects (Book keeping, shorthand & typewriting) are taught. With the establishment of Scholarships for the higher study of commercial subjects these institutions are likely to develop & others are likely to spring up.

Para. 5 of letter - page 2 of current.

5. The aim of these institutions is however likely to be, for a long time at least, to enable candidates to obtain employment "in a subordinate capacity" whereas the aim of the Govt. of India in establishing the Scholarships is to assist students "who propose to undertake an advanced study of commercial subjects" so as to enable them "to trade on their own account" or to become managers or hold a position of command in commercial firms.

India have not restricted the proposal to Asiatics
H.R.

6. It does not appear that the proposal of the Govt. of India is to restrict the Scholarships to pure Asiatics. Statutory natives also will come ~~up~~ under the scheme.

7. May draft letter to India be prepared for approval accepting the proposals of that Govt. abstracted in para 1 of the Office note of the 23rd May 1906 on page 1 supra?

Ppj
4/8/6

The proposals of India may be accepted generally. The Chamber of Commerce is in entire accord with the proposals; the Trades Association agree that such scholarships should be held by graduates only.

2 There is nothing in the proposal of India to suggest that the grant of the

19 5P

scholarships shd. be limited to ~~Statu~~ Asiatics.

3. As to the classes from whom the ~~men~~ scholars shd. be recruited, the Trades Association seem to overlook the fact that, unless the men are selected from classes who trade & direct industry on a considerable scale, it is not likely that, on their return, they will become more than assistants in a firm — in which case they could not be expected materially to further the development of Trade and Commerce.

4. The question of improving the curriculum of the existing commercial education locally is not a matter for India to dispose of. The Trades Association fail to see that if, on the ground of inferior ~~[illegible]~~ facilities ~~[illegible]~~ for local training, we decline the offer of India, Madras will get left, and other provinces will get the benefit.

WH
8-8-08

W.M.

Returned from circulation without H.M's initials
7-8-08.

8-8-08

Please draft for approval
7-8-08.

The draft placed below is submitted for approval.

PH 7/8/6

C. G. M.
9-8-06

Please type as revised

BL
9. 8. 06.

Typed and submitted.

PH 10/8/6

For approval

H.M.

HBL
10. 8. 06

Accepted

H. E. the Govr. ✓

13.8.06

Issue HBL
14. 8. 06

E. G. No. 543-544 [illegible] 14.8

Educational Department.

21 G P

C. No. 844, from the Government of India, No. 310, dated 16--5--1906.
----- Letter to the Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association, No.398, dated 8--6--1906.
C. No.1066, from the Chamber of Commerce, dated 28--6--1906.
C. No.1263, from the Madras Trades Association, dated 30--7--1906.

ORDER:-- 543 d/ 14 - 8 - 06
P.S.

The Government of India will be addressed.

402
10.8.06.

13.8.06.

despd & some furnished for print - at Madras
14/8/6

LETTER:-- 544 d/ 14 - 8 - 06.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

despd
14/8/6

Sir,

GO 214 R d/ 21-7-06
& 398 Mis d/ 8-6-6
are herewith sent
to be printed if necessary
KG
14/8/6

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.310 (Education) dated the 16th May 1906 regarding the scheme of scholarships which the Government of India propose to institute for the encouragement of the study of commercial subjects in England by Natives of India.

Para.5 of their letter - page 2 of current.

2. The Government of India state that while such facilities as are provided for commercial education in India are designed to enable candidates to obtain

obtain mercantile employment in a subordinate capacity, the courses of studies provided in England have a different object and aim at equipping candidates with the knowledge necessary to enable them to control and direct commercial undertakings for themselves and that these are sufficiently different from anything provided in the Indian system of Education to justify the Government in assisting students who propose to undertake an advanced study of commercial subjects to have recourse to English Universities. It is therefore proposed to institute a limited number of scholarships annually, the candidates for such scholarships being Natives who intend trading on their own account on some not inconsiderable scale or who may fairly look forward to becoming Managers or holding a position of importance in commercial firms. It is considered that none but graduates should be regarded as eligible, that the tenure of the scholarships should be for three years and their value, £150 a year and that in other respects the regulations applicable to the Government Technical scholarships may be adopted.

Para.6 of Govt. of India letter - page 2 of current.

3. In reply I am to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council accepts generally the proposals of the Government of India. Both the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Trades Association have been consulted. While the Chamber

of

23

of Commerce is in entire accord with the
proposals of the Government of India; the
Trades Association ~~are~~ is in sympathy with
the proposal to grant scholarships to
graduates for an advanced study of com-
mercial subjects in English Universities
but would exclude from the scope of the
scheme those classes of Natives of India who trad
on their own account on the ground that
they have no right to look for the dire
aid of Government.

4. The views expressed by the Madr
Trades Association as to the restricted
areas of recruitment do not commend ther
selves to His Excellency the Governor i
Council. It is possible that owing to
the paucity or perhaps the almost com-
plete absence of large commercial conce
under native management in this Preside
the selection of suitable candidates ma
be a matter of some difficulty but with
the co-operation of the leading commerc
firms whose advice would be sought in t
selection of suitable candidates this di
culty may~~, it is considered,~~ be eventua
overcome. His Excellency in Council wou
certainly invite the assistance and co-operation ~~such firms to advise and~~
of such firms ~~co-operate~~ in the selection of suitable
candidates.

I have etc.

10-8-16.

opy sent to Press.

rned for signature.

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NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED.
Order complete. 25
Letter only. 32
Order complete with Letter. 40

in G.O., No. , DATED
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Press

Please print-up and show proof

M.S.
18/8/03

12 P

[illegible] 1–6 P

No.

rens to C. No.

of Government

to Government

ement with ditto.

apers not filed up, being meant for despatch in original.

N.B.—
A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.