

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

} 1913.

Enclosures

Regd.

Spare copies

G.O. No. 734, 11th August 1913.

Oriental Research Institute.

Replying to the letter from the Government of India regarding the scheme for the establishment of an — in India.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP, C.I.E., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

Dated—Simla, the 18th June 1913.

No.—1083—1094.

I am directed to forward for information a copy of the papers noted in the margin regarding a scheme for the establishment of an Oriental Research Institute in India.

1. Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 85, dated the 11th April 1912, and enclosure.

2. Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 51, Public, dated the 21st February 1913, and enclosures.

2. As at present advised the Government of India are of opinion that Delhi will be a particularly suitable centre for the Oriental Research Institute should such an

institution be established. The objections which have been raised in the course of the Secretary of State's despatch of the 21st February 1913, and of its enclosure, had already been considered by the Government of India. That Calcutta was and would continue to be the seat of the central government was the underlying assumption which unconsciously coloured the deliberations of the conference of 1911. The influences both climatic and social in Delhi would, in their opinion, be more favourable to research than those of Calcutta, especially as the Royal Asiatic Society are correct in their presumption that wherever situated the institute would offer a long vacation during the summer. The main reason (as was explained by Dr. Denison Ross in the course of the proceedings) for including the Asiatic Society of Bengal in the purview of the scheme was the desire to obtain ready access to its valuable library. But, as stated in the despatch, the lack of libraries is a matter which can be remedied and an excellent nucleus exists in the library of the Director-General of Archaeology. It is in no sense intended to cripple the efforts of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. As mentioned in the despatch of the 11th April 1912, that Society will continue to receive support; and its established reputation and its usefulness can hardly be affected by the establishment of another centre of research at a distance of 900 miles. There is room in India for more than one such body; and it is observed that Bombay has a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. It would be difficult to point with precision to the centres of various interests alluded to in paragraph 7 of the Secretary of State's despatch. But Delhi is more accessible from most parts of India than is Calcutta.

3. As regards paragraph 8 it was the intention of the Government of India to enlist the co-operation of the universities. This is clear from paragraph 4 of the scheme. The location of the institute in any university town would inevitably lead to the exclusion of the other universities from participation in its benefits. Moreover, the methods and traditions of our universities would not easily accommodate themselves to the ideals of an institute whose work will include the utilisation and encouragement of *maulvis* and *pandits* bred in older but profound ways of study. The institute is intended to keep in touch with the universities and to help them by the training up of teachers and scholars in research. But it would fail to accomplish this task were it tied to necessarily rigid regulations and the examination system of a university body.

4. It is remarked in the despatch that nothing in the proceedings of the conference of orientalists suggests the view that the choice of Calcutta was contingent on the Board of examiners remaining there. This is so. The latest proposals on this question (regarding which you are being addressed separately) comprise the

abolition of the Central Board, the formation of a number of provincial Boards, and the conduct of the Degree of Honour tests by the Oriental Research Institute. It has been observed that Calcutta is particularly ill-suited as a centre for examinations in classical languages. The great majority of candidates reside outside Bengal, and experience has shown that candidates in upper India are discouraged from going up for the higher examinations by the trouble and expense of the journey to Calcutta.

5. The Government of India regard the encouragement of oriental research as an imperial question in which they themselves are profoundly interested. Their proposal to establish such an institute by the aid of imperial funds has always been based on the supposition that the institute would be located in the capital under their own immediate supervision and that the advice of its specialists would be available for them, and they would not be prepared to finance from imperial funds an institute whose imperial character was not clearly indicated by its location.

6. Before, however, replying to the Secretary of State the Government of India would be glad to be favoured with the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council upon the contents of the despatch and its enclosure. I am to ask that these views be communicated not later than the 1st August.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Despatch—from the Government of India, Finance Department (Salaries, Establishments, etc.—Education).

To—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Dated—Simla, the 11th April 1912.

No.—85.

We have the honour to address Your Lordship on the establishment of an Oriental Research Institute.

2. The need for such an institute is pressing both from the political and from the educational point of view. There are at the present time forces at work in India which aim at the restoration of the dreams and yearnings of an ancient civilisation. They are exemplified in many ways, not least in the demand for religious instruction in our schools and colleges and for Universities of a new type resting on a religious basis. Such a movement, if wisely guided, is likely to prove beneficial; if neglected, it cannot but be reactionary. It is necessary to keep the impact of western scholarship strong and dynamic and to present the best elements of Indian civilization through the medium of western methods of research and in relation with modern ideas and progress. To effect this, we require highly trained teachers in Orientalia for our universities and colleges and through them competent instructors for our schools. These we have not got at present nor do we seem likely to obtain them under the present system. Our universities, immersed in the needful task of providing modern and utilitarian instruction, have been able to pay but little attention to research (as apart from instruction) in oriental studies. We are not satisfied as to the methods of selection of holders of scholarships in Europe for oriental research; and we feel that study in this country would often, if practicable, be more effectual. We desire therefore to rearrange and concentrate our forces. And we think that an institution framed somewhat on the lines of the schools at Hanoi and Vladivostok would best serve our purpose and would effectually remove any charge of neglect in these matters which might at present be levelled against our Government.

3. This was the view of a Conference of Orientalists which met in Simla in July last, in order to discuss the cultivation of Orientalia generally, including archaeology and museums. The scheme which we now recommend and an outline of which accompanies this despatch is the outcome of those deliberations. It aims at creating an institution in which an atmosphere of scholarship shall prevail and at providing a congenial career and a competence for a limited number of Indians who wish and who appear worthy to devote their lives to the study of antiquity. We trust also that in time it will attract European *savants* and scholars. It had originally been intended that the Institute should be located at Calcutta in connection with the Indian Museum and the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. In view of the announcement made by His Majesty the King-Emperor on the 12th December last, we now propose to establish it at Delhi; and we think it will form a dignified adjunct to the new Imperial Capital. It is not intended to remove from Calcutta any of its existing facilities for study. The Asiatic Society of Bengal will continue to receive our support. The Indian Museum will remain intact.

4. We consider it of first importance that the Institute should develop gradually on modest lines. It is important to make a commencement by getting scholars together who, with a few students, will start work in temporary accommodation. We hope to fill up the posts of professorships in the first instance in India. We do not contemplate the expenditure of more than

a lakh of rupees annually from public funds, but the enthusiasm with which the proposal has been received leads us to expect that private liberality will not be slow to support and extend the functions of the Institute. Elasticity is very necessary in an institution of this kind; and although we have, in discussion with experts, drawn up a scheme of chairs and of remuneration to their incumbents, we contemplate, as an alternative to the regular appointment of professors for a term of years, the invitation from time to time of some distinguished orientalist from inside or outside India to give a course of lectures at the Institute or to devote a few years to the study and explication of some branch of antiquarian learning. But the main work of the Institute will be research work in which professors and readers, fellows and students will co-operate. The effect of such an institution on our educational system generally will, we believe, be not inconsiderable in the long run. The co-operation of the Pundits and the Maulvis will, in the opinion of the Conference of Orientalists, be slowly obtained, but we have little doubt that eminent Pundits and Maulvis can be induced to give courses of lectures at the Institute on special subjects from time to time. There was a consensus of opinion at the conference that the indigenous systems of learning should be preserved, that the Pundit and Maulvi should be made as efficient as possible in their own line, and that then, and only then, and in exceptional cases, should they imbibe that broader and more modern culture which should initiate them into scholarship as understood at the present day and into the possibilities of critical research.

5. We propose that the Director-General of Archaeology should hold the chair of archaeology and utilise other members of the Department to give courses of lectures for suitable honoraria on special subjects. We do not, in view of Your Lordship's decision, wish to alter the status of the post which Mr. Marshall holds. We contemplate that he should tour as at present and have his separate budget, but that he should give lectures on monumental archaeology and take students with him on tour, and that he should work in matters of research, museums, excavation, publications, etc., with learned colleagues advising Government through the Institute while in matters of conservation he would advise Government direct as at present. The advantages of such an arrangement will, we trust, commend themselves to Your Lordship.

6. We invite Your Lordship's attention to the proposals in regard to scholarships. There will be no difficulty in placing the two scholarships of Rs. 75 per mensem for archaeology at the disposal of the Institute; the holders of them would tour with Mr. Marshall as hitherto. There are in addition the two research scholarships of £150 per annum awarded annually and tenable in Europe. These scholarships have not, it appears, very successfully answered the purpose for which they were created. The results of the discussion on the subject will be found in paragraph 8 of the report of the second day's proceedings of the Conference of Orientalists. We are strongly of opinion that when the Institute has been started they should be pooled in a common scholarship fund to be awarded on the advice of the Consultative Board of the Institute, to whom the nominations of the various local Governments in India would be sent. We would give the Institute considerable latitude in recommending in each case the amount of the scholarship. This arrangement will, we are confident, insure the maximum of efficiency with due elasticity. We do not propose to abolish the system of State scholarships to Europe but to send abroad only those few Indians who have been thoroughly trained to make the most of highly specialised studies. When scholars are sent to Europe we anticipate that the term should be longer than two years, but this can be settled with reference to the conditions of each case.

7. We have estimated the capital cost at 5 lakhs of rupees. We do not, however, propose to find this money at once. At present temporary accommodation will be provided. The recurring expenditure is shown as a little over one lakh. We propose to limit it to a lakh a year. And we think that the lakh of rupees which, in our telegram No. 862-E, dated the 5th February 1912, we proposed to hold in reserve, could not be applied to a more useful object. We anticipate that there will be savings on this amount during the first two years, but any savings will be usefully expended in the purchase of books for the library (of which an excellent nucleus will be found in the Archaeological Department library) and other charges incidental to the inauguration of the scheme. We trust that Your Lordship will not require more precise details at present. It is essential to the success of the scheme that the management of the Institution should in the first instance be as elastic as possible. We ask Your Lordship's sanction to the setting aside of a lakh of rupees a year for an Oriental Research Institute as Your Lordship's predecessor sanctioned a lakh of rupees a year for archaeology. We propose to hand over this sum to the Consultative Board, who will use it to the best advantage on an annual budget sanctioned by the Government of India. We recognise that much must depend on the selection of the individuals who will start the Institute and we do not wish to tie them down in advance to a rigid scheme. We do not intend to increase pensionary charges. The only pensionable posts in the institution will be those which, being already pensionable, will be transferred to it and possibly those of the small clerical and menial establishment.

8. We trust Your Lordship will approve a scheme which will, at a modest cost, serve a purpose of high political and educational value, open out new fields for the employment of educated Indians, and, it is hoped, awaken a fine enthusiasm for scholarship that will add to the fair name of British rule in India and gratify a very large and influential portion of the Indian public.

SUB-ENCLOSURE.

Scheme for an Oriental Research Institute.

1. *Object.*—The Oriental Research Institute is intended to offer facilities for research in the higher branches of Oriental study to both Indians and Europeans:—

(a) For Indians it will offer instruction in Western methods of research, particularly in the study of Oriental languages and literatures; Indian archaeology, including the history of architecture, sculpture, epigraphy and numismatics, etc.; and in the preparation of a standard edition of an ancient text and of catalogues raisonnées.

(b) For Europeans it will offer facilities for reading with the best Pundits and Maulvis.

2. *Control.*—The Institute will be under the immediate control of the President and Consultative Board of the Institute and under the ultimate control of the Department of Education in the Government of India to whom all questions relating to the management, staff and bursaries shall be referred for final orders.

3. *Consultative Board.*—The Consultative Board will consist of the President, the professors, and two persons to be nominated by the Government of India. It will make proposals upon the work of the Institute generally, the distribution and allotment of the scholarship fund, the filling up of vacancies in the Institute, and the outside work of the members of the permanent staff. The President will submit the opinion of the Board on these matters together with his own remarks to the Government of India.

4. *Associations with other institutions in India.*—The Institute will, so far as possible, be associated with the Universities of India and other Societies, Colleges, Madrasas and bodies interested in Oriental studies. The Consultative Board may arrange with members of the staff to engage in work connected with these bodies and may likewise arrange with those bodies for the professors, etc., serving under them to aid the Institute in the delivery of lectures and in other activities relating to *orientalia*.

5. *Associates.*—There will be a body of Associates limited in the first instance to 40, and consisting of—

- (i) Oriental scholars in India.
- (ii) Oriental scholars in other countries.
- (iii) Representatives of learned societies, etc., in India.
- (iv) Benefactors of the Institute to the extent of an endowment of Rs. 1,00,000.

Associates except in the case of No. (iii) *supra* will be life-members recommended by the Consultative Board, and approved by Government.

The body of Associates will—

- (a) receive the publications of the Institutes;
- (b) keep the President informed of the activities or needs, in the way of Oriental studies, of different institutions and different parts of the country.

6. *Staff.*—The professors and readers will ordinarily be whole-time officers. Their duties, however, may be combined with work at other institutions. Their posts will be non-pensionable. Those of professor may ordinarily be tenable for seven years, those of reader for a shorter period. But distinguished scholars may often be appointed for shorter terms and on special salaries. Rent-free residences for professors, etc., and hostels for students will, it is hoped, eventually be provided in close proximity to the Institute.

In the beginning the number of professors will be five, for the following subjects:—

- (i) The Vedas (language and literature) and Vedic culture.
- (ii) Post-Vedic literature and culture.
- (iii) Buddhism, with Pali language and literature.
- (iv) Arabic; history of Islam.
- (v) Archaeology (in the widest term, including the pre-Muhammadan history of India).

For purposes of calculation and subject to the foregoing remarks the pay may be taken at—

1 President on	Rs. 1,500
2 Professors on	„ 1,200
1 Professor on	„ 1,000

but it may be found necessary to give all the professors equal emoluments and the President a special allowance.

The Director-General of Archaeology will for the present be the Professor of Archaeology.

There will also be an Epigraphist who if possible should also be a Numismatist. He will remain at present a pensionable Government servant. He will edit the Epigraphia Indica.

The cost of the Director-General of Archaeology and the Epigraphist and Numismatist will as at present be charged to the Archaeological budget.

Some of the readers will, at least in the first instance, be scholars. The pay of such scholars and their selection will be decided by the Consultative Board. One of them will ordinarily be a Muhammadan Numismatist. A sum of Rs. 2,500 will be placed at the disposal of the Director for scholar-readers under the head of scholarships. For the rest there will be regular readers in—

- (i) Sanskrit poetry and rhetoric.
- (ii) Persian and the history of the Muhammadan period in India.

The pay of these may be Rs. 400 and Rs. 500, respectively, and the total cost will be Rs. 10,800.

7. *Other expenses*.—The office will be kept within the strictest limits. The cost may be estimated:—

	rs.
Clerk	600
Menials 10 at Rs. 8 average	960
Contingencies	1,000
Travelling allowance	3,000
Purchase of books and manuscripts	12,500
Printing charges	5,000
Total	23,060

8. *Scholarships*.—The existing scholarships for research purposes will be made over to the institute. These are two, each of £150 a year. Also the two annual Archaeological scholarships of Rs. 75 a month. This will amount to an annual total of Rs. 6,300; and there is the sum of Rs. 2,500 specified above for readers. The institute will, it is expected, send scholars occasionally to Europe well prepared for highly specialised studies, paying their passage from the funds at its disposal; and the only restrictions to be imposed will be that the whole sum available for scholarships must be accounted for as spent in accordance with the intention for which it is given. The cost will then be—

	rs.
(a) Scholarships	6,300
(b) Lump sum for scholar-readerships, etc.	2,500
Total	8,800

9. *Fellowships*.—Provision will in the first instance be made for four research Fellowships, of the value of Rs. 300 a month. It is hoped that patrons of the institute will endow other Fellowships. The nomination of these Fellowships will be by the Consultative Board to the Government of India, and for a period recommended by them.

There shall be no fixed limit to the tenure of a Fellowship, but it will always be within the power of Government to deprive any Fellow of his Fellowship.

Note.—In making it possible in theory to hold Fellowships for life, the circumstance has not been lost sight of that when posts requiring a knowledge of Oriental languages fell vacant, local Directors of Public Instruction and Principals of private colleges will naturally turn first to the Oriental Institute for filling the vacancy, and if a Fellow after completing five years in the institute is tempted away by the offer of a high salary no attempt will be made to deter him.

Fellows of the Oriental Institute of two years' standing will be permitted to engage in work outside the institute provided such work is directly connected with their special subject and does not take them away unduly from the institute. It will be the duty of the Consultative Board to see that every Fellow of more than two years' standing is always engaged on some special enquiry of research and publishes theses from time to time.

The cost will be Rs. 14,400 a year.

Financial effect.—The total cost will be—

	rs.
Professors (excluding the Professor of Archaeology whose pay is provided in the Archaeological budget)	58,800
Epigraphist and Numismatist (pay provided in the Archaeological budget)	
Readers	10,800
Office and contingencies	23,060
Scholarships	(a) 6,800
	(b) 2,500
Fellowships	14,400
Total	1,15,860

The following, however, are in reality savings from other budgets or properly chargeable under other heads:—

(i) The whole of scholarships (a) represents merely a transfer of funds. Annual cost Rs. 6,300.

(ii) Of Rs. 12,500 for books and manuscripts some Rs. 5,000 can be found from the one lakh grant of the Archaeological budget.

This will reduce the recurring cost of the institute to Rs. 1,04,560.

For buildings the cost may be put at—

	rs.
Central Library and lecture rooms	2,50,000
Residences for professors and hostels	2,50,000
Total	5,00,000

(2)

Despatch.—from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

To.—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

Dated.—India Office, London, the 21st February 1913.

No..—51-Public.

I have had under my consideration in Council the letter of your Excellency's Government in the Finance Department, No. 85 (Salaries), dated the 11th April last, in which you propose the establishment of an Oriental Research Institute in India.

2. I am in sympathy with the view expressed in your letter as to the advantage both to educational progress and the social development of India of a central institution, to foster those oriental studies which have fallen into comparative neglect in the curriculum of higher education in India, and to supply a meeting point for Eastern and European scholars. A scheme framed with due regard to economy and utilising to the fullest extent existing means of oriental study and research would have my support.

3. But I do not altogether follow the process by which your Excellency's Government have reached the conclusion that such an institute must necessarily be located at Delhi. While not insensible to the advantages of adding to the dignity and amenities of the new capital, I consider that the primary necessities in a project of this kind are the concentration of educational effort with the least possible waste, the utilisation of those agencies which have already achieved satisfactory results, so far as their opportunities have allowed, and the advancement of learning by bringing scholars and students into direct touch with the most fruitful means of research.

4. The genesis of the present scheme is to be found in the Conference of Orientalists at Simla in July 1911. The scheme then discussed was based on the assumption that Calcutta would be the fittest home for a central institute, not necessarily, or even primarily, because it was then the seat of Government, but because in the University, the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Sanskrit College, and the Calcutta Madrasa, were to be found the material on which an oriental institute could be successfully founded. Importance was also attached to the Board of Examiners being in Calcutta. But even if it should be intended to locate the Board in future at Delhi—as to which I have no information—I find nothing in the proceedings of the conference to suggest the view that the choice of Calcutta as the fittest place for the institute was contingent on the Board of Examiners remaining there.

5. I have confidentially consulted expert opinion among oriental scholars in this country, and I transmit a copy of correspondence * with
* To Royal Asiatic Society, dated 26th July 1912.
From ditto, dated 17th December 1912.
the Royal Asiatic Society.

6. I am disposed to consider that the success of the institute must depend mainly in the first place on adequate materials for study in the shape of libraries with a rich store of manuscripts, and museums, and secondly on an atmosphere of interest in learning, such as is hardly, perhaps, compatible with the distractions of a seat of Government which has not hitherto been a centre of study. The lack of libraries and museums at Delhi could in process of time be supplied and I observe that in your draft resolution on educational policy you mention the creation at the capital of a museum of Indian arts and ethnography. But the expense of creating at Delhi library facilities equal to those already existing at Calcutta would be very great. It is further to be considered that the Asiatic Society of Bengal has established an honourable and worldwide record of achievement, and that the continued support which you promise to this body could hardly avail to prevent the crippling of its efforts by the transfer to another centre of the activities connected with its sphere of work.

7. Apart from these considerations which apply to Calcutta, it is to be remembered that the great historic and archaeological importance of Delhi has not availed to make it the focus of Muhammadan learning in India, while the centres of interest for the study of Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism or the meeting grounds and points of contact of the civilisations of Greece and India, are to be sought elsewhere.

8. For the successful furtherance of the ideals which your Excellency's Government have in mind, it seems to be essential that the co-operation of the existing Universities should be sought. It would be unfortunate if any feature in the establishment of a new institute were to diminish the interest which the Universities may be expected to take in the development of oriental studies under conditions more favourable than have hitherto existed. I need not labour the point that our purpose should be to supplement, and not to impair, the present opportunities for higher teaching in this branch of learning.

9. The project which you have laid before me is one of such great and lasting importance to the welfare of India that it is necessary to give the most careful consideration to the preliminary steps. I shall therefore be obliged if your Excellency's Government will invite the opinion of Local Governments on the general scheme. I shall be glad to give full and sympathetic attention to the conclusions and proposals at which you finally arrive after considering these remarks, and after consulting Local Governments, some of which will necessarily feel a peculiar interest in a measure which should react beneficially on the provincial systems of higher education.

10. In the meantime I desire to reserve consideration of the specific points raised as regards the Department of Archaeology and the redistribution of Government scholarships.

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SUB-ENCLOSURES.

(i)

[India Office to Royal Asiatic Society.]

INDIA OFFICE.
25th July 1912.

J. & P. 1512 (Confidential).

MADAM,

I am directed to state for the information of your Council that the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India in Council have under consideration proposals for the establishment of an Oriental Research Institute at Delhi. It is desired by the supporters of the scheme that the Institute should be formed somewhat on the lines of the schools at Hanoi and Vladivostok.

Its main work is intended to be Research work, but it is also expected to have the effect of providing highly trained teachers in Orientalia for Indian Universities and colleges, and through them competent instructors for Indian schools. It is hoped that in time the Institute will attract European savants and scholars. It was originally intended to locate it at Calcutta, but in view of the change of the capital of India to Delhi, it is now proposed by the Government of India that the Institute should be at the latter place.

The supporters of this scheme desire that the Institute should develop gradually on modest lines, beginning with the provision of temporary accommodation in which a few scholars and students may set to work. They hope that it will be found possible to appoint the first professors in India. Government is asked to give an initial sum of about 5 lakhs of rupees for buildings, and an annual contribution not exceeding 1 lakh; and it is expected that private liberality will not be slow to support the Institute and to extend its functions. It is proposed that the Director-General of Archaeology should hold the chair of archaeology, take students with him when on tour, and utilize other members of his department to give courses of lectures on special subjects.

An outline of a scheme for the organisation of the Institute is forwarded herewith.

I am to say that the Secretary of State for India reserves for the present his opinion on the practicability and advantage of the proposed scheme, and meanwhile will be greatly obliged if he can be favoured with the views of the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society as to the desirability of founding a Research Institute in India, and with any detailed criticisms that they may have to offer on the scheme as above described. The matter must, of course, in its present stage be regarded as strictly confidential.

I am, etc.,

LIONEL ABRAHAMSON.

The Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society.

(ii)

[Royal Asiatic Society to India Office.]

22, ALBEMARLE STREET, LONDON, W.,
17th December 1912.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. J. and P. 1512, dated the 25th July last, in which the Secretary of State invites the opinion of the Council of this Society as to the desirability of founding a Research Institute in India, and asks for any detailed criticisms they may have to offer on the scheme as set forth in the printed enclosure from the Government of India therewith forwarded.

2. In reply I am to say that the Council very much approve the proposal to found, with the support of Government, an Oriental Research Institute of the general character described. With the example before us of France (at Hanoi) and of Russia (at Vladivostok), it would, I am to submit, be a reproach to the Indian Government, which administers the most extensive and important area for oriental research in the world, that it should fall behind those powers in the assistance and encouragement which it gives to oriental learning.

3. As regards the location of the proposed Institute, my Council are disposed to think that, as a centre of research work, some other place might be better adapted for the purpose than the capital of the Empire. The Council are informed that the climate of Delhi, during the summer, is one of excessive heat, and this, perhaps, might have a deterrent effect upon European scholars whom it is desired to attract; it is presumed that, as in Indian Universities and Colleges there would be long vacation during the summer, which would admit of study being carried on at that season in the hills.

4. Turning now to the printed memorandum, my Council have no remarks to make on the first three paragraphs. As regards paragraph 4, I am to suggest that the Associates mentioned in the following paragraph should be brought into closer connection with the Consultative Board of paragraph 3, and should be regularly consulted on all important matters regarding the programme of studies.

5. With reference to paragraph 6, my Council note that the scheme in its present form is intended as a commencement only; but I am to suggest that when the Institute has taken shape and been for a few years at work, it would be desirable to invite the attention to it of Universities in the United Kingdom and British dominions beyond the seas, in the Continent of Europe, and in America, and suggest to them the establishment of Fellowships in connection with the Institute which will enable prominent scholars who may desire to do so to come to India for two or three years, and to find at Delhi materials and facilities for their researches, as well as a comfortable home. Such an arrangement could not fail to bring an important stimulus to bear on the institution, and do much to further the progress of Oriental studies in India by introducing European standards of accuracy and breadth of research.

6. My Council would suggest two additions to the list of professors in this paragraph. They doubt whether one professor dealing with Arabic and the history of Islam in a sufficient recognition of the importance of this great field of study, especially when contrasted with the three allotted to Sanskrit and allied subjects, and would suggest the addition of an assistant professor specially charged with some branch of Arabic research, such as the ancient poetry, the study of the Hadith, or the development of Arabian Philosophy. Secondly, they would suggest the addition of a professor of Comparative Philology as applied to Indian languages, ancient and modern. Since the publication of the successive volumes of the Linguistic Survey of India, the great importance of this field of research has received increased recognition.

If lectures are given by the professors the Council presume that they will be of a tutorial character, and not public or set lectures.

7. It seems to the Council that the duties of the Director of Archaeology in the field, when taken in connection with the length of the summer vacation which (as suggested above) will no doubt be found necessary, will leave him but little time for work at the Institute; and I am to suggest that he should have an assistant to represent him at Delhi in this subject.

8. As regards the pay of the professors, I am to say that my Council would strongly support the alternative suggested in the sentence quoted in the margin.* Such an arrangement could obviate any friction between persons representing different fields of study. I am to suggest that the office of President might be held by each Professor in rotation for a fixed term, say two or three years.

9. In the clause dealing with scholarships it is presumed that in the sentence "A sum of Rs. 2,500 will be placed at the disposal of the Director for Scholar-readers," the word "Director" is an oversight for "Consultative Board," otherwise the provisions would seem to be inconsistent with the terms of paragraph 3.

* "It may be found necessary to give all the professors equal emoluments, and the President's special allowance."

10. It is observed that in paragraph 3 publications of the Institute are spoken of, and in paragraph 9, the publication of these from time to time is contemplated. My Council would deprecate the establishment of anything in the nature of a journal which would compete with the publications of existing societies in India dealing with oriental learning or with the "Indian Antiquary." It would, they think, be a misfortune if the establishment of the Institute lead to a falling off of interest in these societies and their work. The publications of the Oriental Seminar at Berlin show that there is no necessary competition in a Research Institute with the field already occupied by learned societies.

11. The Council note with gratification that a liberal allowance is made in the scheme for the establishment and support of a library. I am to suggest that a museum might also be provided for.

I have, etc.,

C. HUGHES,
Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society.

The Under Secretary of State for India,

Order—No. 734, Educational, dated 11th August 1913.

The Government of India will be addressed.

(True Extract.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. W. FRANCIS, I.C.S.,

Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Educational Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (EDUCATION),

Dated Ootacamund, the 11th August 1913.

Sir,

I am directed to reply to your letter Nos. 1083-1094, dated 18th June last, regarding the scheme for the establishment of an Oriental Research Institute in India.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the primary and paramount necessity is that local research institutes and schools for the study of local problems and materials should be established and encouraged. A central institute at Delhi, Calcutta or Bombay would possess few attractions and offer little assistance to scholars from this Presidency, partly owing to the distance of these places from Madras and the uncongeniality of their cold weather climate to Indians from the south and partly because the material for the researches in which the many scholars in this Presidency are chiefly interested would be found in greater abundance in the Oriental Libraries at Madras and Tanjore. The correspondence ending with your letter No. 1229, dated 9th July last, will show that this Government and the Madras University are already endeavouring to encourage research into local material and the Dravidian languages of which this Presidency is the home, and a central institute could not hope to awaken an interest in such matters equal to that which will be developed by their proposals.

3. While, however, this Government would on these grounds emphasize the prime importance of local institutes of research, they appreciate the many advantages which would accrue from the establishment of an Imperial Institute for all India on the general lines indicated in the correspondence communicated with your letter and are of opinion that, if such an institute is founded, it would best be located at Delhi.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.Os. Nos. 734, 735, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 11TH AUGUST 1913.

[SUBJECT.—*Establishment of an Oriental Research Institute at Delhi.*]

From the Government of India, No. 1083-1094, dated 18th June 1913.

Remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar on the advance copy of the letter from the Government of India, Department of Education, No. 1083-1094, dated 18th June 1913.

I should like to see the papers before disposal.

P. S. S[IVASWAMI AYYAR]—2-7-13.

The Government of India ask the opinion of this Government on their despatch to the Secretary of State (and its enclosure) relating to the establishment of an Oriental Research Institute at Delhi. The objections raised thereto by the Secretary of State have been briefly referred to and answered in the current Government of India's letter to the local Governments.

2. The scheme in question was already incidentally referred to by the Government of India in their letter relating to the encouragement of the ancient learning of the country and the improvement of instruction in the classical languages of India. The Director of Public Instruction to whom that letter was referred for report, did not offer any remarks on the subject of the establishment of an Oriental Institute at Delhi, as they were not necessary then.

3. The scheme of the Government of India seems unobjectionable so far as this Government and this Presidency are concerned, but before replying to that Government, the Director of Public Instruction may be consulted. He may have some valuable remarks to offer in consultation with Professor Rangacharya of the Presidency College and the Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools. It seems unnecessary to consult the University also though in accordance with paragraph 4 of the draft scheme, the University and the Institute will have to be associated with each other after the institute is established. The time allowed will not be sufficient for it; nor do the Government of India ask for it.

4. As a reply is due to India by 1st August next, the Director of Public Instruction may be requested to treat this file as *urgent*.

B. GOPALA ACHARI—3-7-13.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARI—3-7-13.

Please put up Sir Harold Stuart's note on this when it was circulated in advance.

W. FRANCIS—4-7-13.

Please see below for Sir Harold Stuart's note.

B. GOPALA ACHARI—4-7-13.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARI—4-7-13.

I am glad to see that the Secretary of State has snubbed the Government of India for not consulting local Governments about this precious scheme before submitting it to him. An institute located at Delhi would be of no use for Southern India and in a country so large as this the proper course would be to have

several institutes. I believe that in the Oriental Manuscripts Library and the Theosophists Library at the Adyar, Madras possesses material for Oriental research which cannot be surpassed in any other place in India, while for research in Dravidian literature and work at the comparative philology of the Dravidian languages, Madras is the only possible centre. I suggest that the Director might consult Dr. Schrader of the Theosophists Library on the subject of the comparative value for research of the Madras material. There is also the library at Tanjore which could no doubt be acquired now.

The question of such acquisition is lying over pending a suit against one of the Ranis—Pages 4 and 5 of G.O. No. 65, Political, dated 6th February 1913, and pages 6 and 11 of the notes therewith.

W. FRANCIS.

I should like to see the case when it is submitted for orders.

H. A. S[TUART]—2-7-13.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

W. FRANCIS—5-7-13.

The letter from the Government of India about the establishment of an Oriental Research Institute at Delhi was referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks on 5th July 1913. As the Government of India require a reply not later than the 1st August, the Director of Public Instruction may perhaps be reminded now.

B.G.—15-7-13.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARI—15-7-13.

Yes.

W. FRANCIS—16-7-13.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

As desired I made a reference to Dr. Schrader and Professor Rangachari about the status of Madras in regard to original material for Oriental research. I hardly think it likely I shall get a reply so soon.

It may however be assumed that there is a very large amount of material and so far as the Dravidian languages are concerned a unique amount.

There is I presume no objection here to the establishment of an Institute under the "immediate supervision" of the Government of India—whatever this may mean—so long as there is no attempt to cripple local effort.

Our University proposes to develop an Oriental side using a considerable portion of the Imperial grant for the purpose. The sanction of the Government of India has been received—vide letter No. 1229, dated 9th July 1913.

B.G.

I should suggest effective protest. I say effective because it would evidently receive the support of the Secretary of State (paragraph 8 of despatch No. 51, Public, dated 21st February 1913).

So far as our Oriental school is concerned, I should think the University would be quite as capable as the Government of India of preventing its being tied to rigid regulations and examination systems and quite as much in sympathy with those "bred in older but profound ways of study" (paragraph 3 of Mr. Sharp's letter). These are moreover the very people who would prefer to remain in Madras and for whom Delhi would have few attractions in spite of its imperial character.

A. G. BOURNE—21-7-13.

Replies from Dr. Schrader and Professor Rangachariar have now reached me and I attach them to the file.

A copy of the printed correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State appears to have been sent to them for perusal and return. I did not suggest nor had I intended that this should be done, but it has doubtless resulted in their being able to make more useful replies.

They agree that there is a wealth of material in the Presidency and it seems clear that the establishment of a Central Institute will not in any way render it unnecessary to make arrangements (as proposed by the University) to carry on work locally.

A. G. BOURNE—23-7-13.

ENCLOSURES.

(i)

Demi-official—from Dr. F. OTTO SCHRADER.

To—J. H. STONE, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Special Deputy Director of Public Instruction.
Dated—Adyar, Madras, S., the 19th July 1913.

I am herewith returning the correspondence regarding the establishment of an Oriental Research Institute in India. This is, indeed, a matter of great interest to me, and I will briefly tell you what I think of it.

The problem seems to fall into two parts: (1) the scheme and (2) the location. Let me speak of the latter first.

The proportion of Hindus and Muhammadans in India is about 10:3, while the history of Muhammadanism in India extends over hardly one-third of the period covered by that of Hinduism. That is to say, Oriental research in India, if carried on in the right proportion, can be Islamic research only in one out of 13 cases, or admitting (which is questionable) that the Muhammadan history and civilization in India is as important a field of research for the Indian Orientalist as is the whole of the pre-Muhammadan periods, in one out of eight or nine cases. It is evident, then, that the new Institute, if it is to have the situation required for its work, cannot possibly be located in a place which is more Muhammadan, in character, than Hindu.

The new institute must be located in some focus of Hinduism which has at the same time a good library and, if possible, a good museum. Calcutta fulfills these conditions but its situation is very unfavourable indeed. Benares is perhaps too exclusively Hindu. But Poona is unrivalled as regards situation and climate. And there are two more places to which attention may be called in this connection, viz., Madras and Tanjore.

Madras and Tanjore have, both of them, two inestimable advantages: they are situated in a country where ancient Hinduism is still alive to a far greater extent than is the case in the North of India (non-Dravidian India); and they have a Library (the Adyar Library and the Palace Library, respectively) which is in the unique position of possessing not only a splendid collection of South Indian manuscripts but also a fair amount of valuable North Indian manuscripts, whereas either the former or the latter are entirely (or almost entirely) missing in all the remaining libraries of India. The Adyar Library offers also facilities for the study of Buddhism which are partly missing even in Calcutta. In Madras there is, moreover, the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library which is inferior to the mentioned two only as regards the lack, in it, of North Indian manuscripts, but superior to them in some other respects, as, e.g., the representation of the vernacular literatures. Further Madras is, on account of its situation, the ideal centre for Dravidian studies. And after all, if Madras be chosen, Tanjore is in the easy reach of any professor or student who wants to personally consult its Library. And likewise, if Tanjore be selected, the members of the Institute would have practically the use of the three Libraries.

But if Government insist on locating the Institute on some town which has no university and if centrality be also insisted on, then nothing remains but showing the "imperial character" of the Institute by locating it right in the centre of India, i.e., in Nagpur (which will soon have all the desirable railway facilities).

A central situation of the Institute would enable its members to visit in the shortest possible time any place they might want to go to in connection with their studies; and it would (2) give students all over India an equal chance to enjoy the education imparted by the Institute.

The lack of a Manuscripts Library would not be an absolute obstacle, if Government would induce the important libraries of India to join hands and adopt some effective lending system.

I have to say but little on the scheme for the new Institute. I feel unable to agree with the opinion of the Royal Asiatic Society that one professorship for Islam is not enough when contrasted with the three allotted to Sanskrit and allied subjects. But I also believe that a professor of Comparative Philology as applied to Indian languages could not well be dispensed with by the Institute.

(ii)

Demi-official—from Professor M. RANGACHARIYAR.

To—J. H. STONE, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Special Deputy Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—Triplicane, the 20th July 1913.

In reply to your Demi-official No. 102, dated 17th July 1913, please permit me to mention that, in my note on the encouragement of Sanskrit learning and research in Madras, appended to the Report of the Simla Conference of Orientalists held in July 1911, I have made the following remarks in relation to the proposed Oriental Institute of Research:—

“It will not only create in India the much-required academic atmosphere in connection with all the higher forms of Oriental Study and Research, but will also tend to give guidance to the aims and operations of all the Governments and the Universities in the country in regard to questions, relating to Oriental learning and research. Its very existence is certain to fire the academic ambition of young Indian scholars, and it will undoubtedly enable them to aim high and easily put forth really useful endeavour. In a big country like India, however, care must be taken to see that the many intellectual and moral advantages to be derived from the Central Institute are not, even unwittingly, subjected to any kind of narrow geographic limitation. Unless means are devised for having the academic atmosphere produced by the Institute, circulated freely in all parts of the country, so that it may purify and invigorate the living blood of Orientalist thought and endeavour in all our ancient and modern seats of learning, the Institute cannot be expected to fulfil well its highly exalted purpose, and may indeed come to have for itself a stunted and lop-sided growth.”

2. Such is my opinion even now in respect of the usefulness of the proposed Institute and the possible danger of its becoming too provincial and narrow in operation. It appears to me that the transference of the proposed Institute to Delhi guards it better from the danger of over-provincialization; in Calcutta, it would probably have become, as it was feared by more than one member in the Simla Orientalists' Conference, a big Bengal show. Delhi no doubt has its disadvantages, in that the materials for research have to be gathered there anew and the atmosphere of culture and research has also to be created afresh. Nevertheless, provincial centres like Madras and Bombay may well feel glad that Delhi has been chosen to be the seat of the Institute. If the men employed to work out, in the beginning, the high aims of the Institute do their duty with sufficient far-sight, comprehension and due devotion and earnestness, the above-noted deficiencies in relation to Delhi will of themselves become rapidly remedied. In a few years the required materials will find their way to Delhi; and even sooner than this happens the needed academic atmosphere may be brought into existence. Moreover, there is nothing to prevent the working members of the Institute to go to such places as afford materials for research and utilise them wherever they are collected.

3. It is well worth observing that the Secretary of State for India has laid particular stress, in paragraph 8 of his letter to the Governor-General in Council, on the maintenance of a healthy and mutually stimulating co-operation between the proposed Oriental Institute and the existing Universities in India. Although in paragraph 4 of the scheme submitted by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, the association of the Institute with the existing Indian Universities is contemplated, it is nowhere made clear what the nature of this association is to be and how the Institute on the one side and the Universities on the other are expected to act and react upon each other so as to further the cause of Oriental culture and research in India.

More attention has to be directed by the Government of India to this question of the association of the Universities with the Institute of research, and details should be worked out with a view to make sure that they influence and encourage each other's work in all the higher fields of Oriental thought, culture and research. The insistence of the Government of India that the Imperial Institute of Oriental research should be situated in the Imperial Capital and should be placed directly under the guidance and supervision of the Government of India seems to be quite reasonable. Nevertheless, it may be possible to allow the various Provincial Governments in India to come into formal association with the Institute and provide for all such forms of higher work in criticism, exposition and research as have to be conducted in connection with the languages, literatures and antiquities belonging to the several provinces. This will on the one hand add to the financial resources of the Institute, and on the other hand make it certain that in the matter of oriental study and research the interest of no province in India is neglected in the Institute. I do not know if it is in any way a point of honour that the Imperial Institute should be maintained entirely with the aid of Imperial funds.

4. In the scheme submitted by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, there is no provision made for the conduct of research in connection with the various vernacular languages and literatures flourishing in India. The Council of the Royal Asiatic Society has very properly drawn attention to it and made a valuable suggestion to the Secretary of State for India to the effect that a Professor of Comparative Philology, as applied to ancient as well as modern Indian languages, should be appointed in the Institute. The work and interest of such a professor will naturally cover the whole of India; and the ethnographical and linguistic materials collected in the successive volumes of the Linguistic Survey of India surely deserve to be developed and digested and put into what may be called the accurate and appropriate scientific mould. The Professor of Comparative Philology in the Imperial Institute should be aided by two assistant professors, one of them dealing mainly with the history and philology of the Aryan Vernaculars of India, and the other with the history and philology of the Dravidian Vernaculars. It is only in this way that the Madras Presidency may be made to have its part adequately represented in the Imperial Institute of oriental research. It requires no saying that the Professor of Indian Archaeology in the Institute cannot afford to neglect South Indian architecture or epigraphy or buried remains of antiquarian interest. His work also has, like that of the professor of philology, to cover the whole range of Indian antiquities. The establishment of the Imperial Institute at Delhi and the development of close and wholesome relation between it and the Universities are together certain to make a demand upon these latter institutions to develop their means as well as machinery for the conduct of Oriental study and research.

5. There is, as you say, ample material for Oriental research in Madras in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library and also in the Library of the Theosophical Society at Adyar. In the former of these two libraries, there is much material of value for the conduct of research in relation to the history of South India and also the history of the Dravidian languages and literatures. While Madras happens to be really the best centre for the conduct of research work in relation to Dravidian culture, civilisation, philology, literature and antiquities, it cannot be gainsaid that the breathing of the larger atmosphere of the Imperial Institute will be of great value to the worker in the comparatively limited field of Dravidian research. There are vernacular records and old transcriptions of inscriptions in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, which are capable of throwing much light on the social and political condition of South India and on the nature of the current vernacular languages as they were more than a hundred and fifty years ago. By working at these records, it is really possible to arrive at valuable, historical, sociological and linguistic results; and in regard to “the preparation of a standard edition of an ancient text and of *catalogues raisonnés*,” which are mentioned as among the things to be learnt from the activities of the Oriental Institute, it may be mentioned here that both these items of work are now being carried out in both the libraries referred to above. More may be done along these and other lines of research-work, if the co-operation of willing and capable scholars can be secured for the object. The recent publication of a volume of the descriptive catalogue of the Tamil manuscripts in the Oriental Manuscripts Library appears to have acted as an eye-opener in many places in more than one respect. The catalogue of the Telugu manuscripts, which is being prepared, will also, I have no doubt, prove to be of value. I have, as Curator of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, officially drawn attention to the possibility as well as the need of developing further the work of that library in these directions. In so far as Dravidian philology, literature and antiquities are concerned, there is indeed no other place in India than Madras, which can offer materials and facilities for research work in such abundance as Madras does. It may not be amiss to mention here that the descriptive catalogues and the editions of two interesting Sanskrit works with English translations issued from the Government Oriental Manuscripts library have received the approbation of more than one scholar interested in Indian *Orientalia*.

6. The enclosures sent with your demi-official letter are herewith returned.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble SIR ALFRED GIBBS BOURNE, K.C.I.E., D. Sc., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANCIS, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 24th July 1913.

I enclose a supplemental letter from Dr. Schrader to be added to the file about the Oriental Institute.

Demi-official—from Dr. F. OTTO SCHRADER.

To—J. H. STONE, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Special Deputy Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 21st July 1913.

It seems to me that in my yesterday's letter I have not called attention to the fact that, though the printed material of *Orientalia* available in the Madras libraries is very insignificant, the collection of printed oriental works existing in the Adyar Library is probably the best of

its kind in India. Many printed Sanskrit books available here have long since disappeared in trade. We have also all important books written by western orientalists, and we have complete or nearly complete sets of almost all of the academical magazines on oriental subjects.

The student of Buddhism will find in our Library—

- (1) All publications of the Pali Text Society.
- (2) The King of Siam's edition of the Pali Tripitaka (39 vols.) } Not in trade.
- (3) The Tibetan, Tanjore and Kanjura (327 vols.)
- (4) Tokyo edition of the Chinese Tripitaka — only one copy existing in India.
- (5) Pali manuscripts from Ceylon and Burma.

The student of Chinese literature will also find in our Library the biggest Chinese encyclopaedia (comprising 1,600 vols.).

Hoping that these additional remarks will be useful to you.

The papers are submitted for orders.

2. In regard to the place where the Imperial Institute should be located, Professor Rangacharya is in favour of Delhi as that will guard it from the danger of over-provincialization. While admitting that Madras is the best centre for research work in relation to Dravidian culture, etc., he says that "the breathing of the larger atmosphere of the Imperial Institute will be of great value to the worker in the comparative limited field of Dravidian research." Dr. Schrader prefers Poona. Madras or Tanjore to Delhi, and adds that Poona is unrivalled both as regards situation and climate. If a central place is desired he would recommend Nagpore which will have all railway facilities. The Director says that the establishment of an Institute at Delhi will not in any way render it unnecessary to make arrangements as proposed by the University to carry on work locally.

3. As regards the details of the scheme both Professor Rangacharya and Dr. Schrader are of opinion that a Professor of Comparative Philology is necessary for the institute as pointed out by the Royal Asiatic Society. Further Professor Rangacharya calls attention to certain other omissions—please see portions marked A on pages 4 and 5 ante.

B.G.—24-7-13.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARI.—24-7-13.

There is little or no chance of India agreeing to locate the central institute in Madras.

It is equally clear that a central institute—whether at Delhi, Poona, Calcutta or elsewhere—would not satisfy the needs of Madras and the Dravidian languages, and that Madras must make its own provision for research in these. India is not

* Letter of 9th July.

† Letter No. 566, Educational, dated 14th June 1913.

of manuscripts therefore, travelling expenses of pundits, cost of printing and publishing manuscripts, and the development of the study of the languages of South India. Please see also paragraph 2 of its present letter (cf. page 1) admitting that there "is room in India for more than one such body" and promising not to interfere with the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Madras students will have the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, the Adyar Library and the Tanjore Palace Library to work on, and should be able to give a good account of themselves.

So long as Madras is left to work out its own salvation, we need not, it is submitted, oppose a central institute for research in Northern languages and Musalman history which could never be adequately dealt with here, especially as the whole cost will be met with from Imperial. I suppose it will not try to annex our libraries.

Submitted therefore that a qualified approval of the central institute may be forwarded, with the reservation that anyhow Madras wants to develop oriental research on its own account and with reference to its own special interests.

The Government of India will probably prevail eventually over the Secretary of State. Indeed they say that if they are not allowed to put the Institute in Delhi they won't vote it any money.

W. FRANCIS—25-7-13.

The consideration of primary and paramount importance, I suggest, is that local research institutes and schools for the study of local problems and materials shall be established and encouraged.

2. India has approved our Madras proposals for which we are grateful. They will, it is hoped, provide us with the beginnings of what should be a local centre for Oriental research for Southern India; and may ultimately develop into what may be the Dravidian centre for the whole of India. So far therefore for the time being the needs of Madras seem to be met.

3. It seems hopeless, as Mr. Francis suggests, to propose Madras as the site of a Central Institute of Oriental Research for India.

4. A Central Institute somewhere is desirable. Madras will get help from it wherever it is placed.

5. The Government of India perhaps naturally express a somewhat emphatic opinion in favour of Delhi. On the other hand, the Secretary of State desires to elicit the opinions of local Governments. On the merits I can find no reason to justify our throwing the weight of the opinion of the Madras Government into the scales in any degree in favour of Delhi.

6. In our own interests then and in fairness to those whose interests may be more closely affected than those of Madras are likely to be by the ultimate decision, my suggestion would be a reply in the sense of the first four preceding paragraphs and to the effect that in regard to the location of the Central Institute, the Madras Government are unable after full consideration to express a decided preference for Delhi or to offer any other suggestion.

P[RENTLAND]—2-8-13.

The Secretary of State wants the opinions of local Government on "the general

scheme," i.e., the scheme for establishing a Central Oriental Research Institute at Delhi.* I think we should say quite clearly that an institute located at that place would not attract Oriental scholars

from South India, partly on account of the distance and the climate (the Session of the Institute is to be in the cold weather) and partly because the material for the Oriental research in which they are interested is found in great abundance in the libraries at Madras and Tanjore. It will take a very long time for the Delhi Institute to collect such material unless they commandeer our libraries, which I hope they have no intention of doing.

2. His Excellency says a central institute is desirable and that Madras will get help from it wherever it is placed. I am disposed to agree that a body of Oriental scholars of distinction might give us some help though we should probably get less than any other province except Burma. As I have said already, the institute would attract few, if any, scholars from Madras but a good deal could be done by correspondence. I am therefore prepared to support the proposal for a central institute.

3. But if we are to have a central institute, I think it should be at Delhi. Whether the constitution of Delhi, the Imperial Capital, was wise or not is now irrelevant. It is the capital and we should do all we can to increase its grandeur and dignity. An institute located anywhere else could not fail to be provincial and its usefulness would thereby be impaired.

H. A. S[TUART]—4-8-13.

Three questions require consideration—

- (i) The necessity of a Central Oriental Research Institute,
- (ii) The location of such an institute, and
- (iii) The lines of organization and work of the institute.

2. Upon the need for a central institution to foster Oriental studies, the Government of India and the Secretary of State are both agreed. Notwithstanding the fact that, owing to the vastness of this country, no place however central is likely to attract scholars from all parts of the Indian Empire, a central institution is, in my opinion, desirable. An Imperial institution under the direct management and patronage of the Government of India is likely to be much better staffed and equipped than any local institution, and more likely to attract European scholars, as pointed out in paragraph 5 of the letter of the Royal Asiatic Society. The Consultative Board, which will control the central institute, will also be in a better position to guide and co-ordinate the work of the various Provincial research institutes which may come into existence.

3. Granting the need for a central institute, it is not possible to suggest a more suitable place than Delhi, which is the capital of the Empire. The location of the institute in any Provincial capital would undoubtedly have the effect of giving undue predominance to the scholars of that province and the studies in which they are interested. The same reasons which have dictated the removal of the political capital of the Empire to a place where no one province is likely to exercise greater influence than any other, suggest that the local habitation of the central institute should also be fixed in Delhi. I quite agree that we must point out to the Government of India that our approval of the scheme of a central institute proceeds on the assumption that its establishment will in no way interfere with the creation and development of Provincial research institutes and will not lead the Government of India to stint the financial support which it has given to Provincial effort in this direction and which we expect to be continued. In this connection, we may point out, as Sir Harold Stuart suggests, the deterrent effect upon South Indian scholars of the distance and the climate of Delhi, the abundance of materials available here for research in the field of Sanskrit and Dravidian literatures and the existence of a large number of pandits, probably superior in learning to those of any other parts of India. While I agree in the first four paragraphs of His Excellency's note, I think we should express a strong opinion in favour of Delhi as against any other Provincial capital.

4. As regards the outlines of the scheme contained in the enclosure to the despatch, I do not think it is necessary to go into any detailed criticism. It is sufficient to express our general approval of the scheme. I should only like to suggest that, of the scholarships and fellowships provided, each of the major provinces should have a fair share either every year or in turns. I would also point out the necessity for a complete staff of the most learned pandits and moulvis in the various traditional branches of Oriental learning. I would also express the hope that the proposed body of associates will, as far as may be practicable, be representatives of the more important provinces.

5. I think we may send the two suggestive letters we have received from Professor Rangachariar and Dr. Schrader as enclosures to our letter to the Government of India.

P. S. S[IVASWAMI AYYAR]—5-8-13.

I agree with the above notes. I am in favour of Delhi as the home for the central institute. I would make it quite clear that we assume that there will be no interference with our local institutions. I don't think we need criticise or discuss the details of the scheme.

J. N. A[TKINSON]—5-8-13.

A draft in accordance with the views of the majority is submitted for approval. It is marked urgent as India ask for a reply by 1st August.

W. FRANCIS—6-8-13.

P[ENTLAND]—9-8-13.

ISSUE.

W. FRANCIS—11-8-13.

[G.Os. Nos. 734, 735, Educational, dated 11th August 1913.]

C.No.2036, from the Government of India, Nos.1083-1094, d/13th June 1913.

ORDER: No 734 S.C. 11-8-13
P.S.

The Government of India will be addressed.

LETTER: No 735 S.C. 11-8-13

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Department of Education (Education)

Sir,

I am directed to reply to your letter Nos.1083-1094, dated 13th June last regarding the scheme for the establishment of an Oriental Research Institute in India.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the primary and paramount necessity is that local Research Institutes and schools for the study of local problems and materials should be established and encouraged. A central institute at Delhi, Calcutta or Bombay would possess few attractions and offer little assistance to scholars from this Presidency, partly owing to the distance of these places from Madras and the uncongeniality

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SECRETARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Current No., dated 19 ..
G.O., No. 734725, dated 19/3 ..

Number of MS. pages sent
Correspondence including order or orders
Notes 31/14

Docket, *Printed Resolutions submitted to the
Rajya Sabha on the 11th Nov. 1930. The Govt.
of India regarding the scheme for the
establishment of an ... in India.*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECRETARIAT.

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

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

(b) For rules regarding printing of notes, see the rules in G.O., No. 1220, Public dated 30th November 1900.

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

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

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

(v) Number of copies required when struck off (not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press).

FOR RECORD.*		Complete correspondence and orders.	Notes
Madras Records	...	30	20
Ooty Records	...	6	6
For filing with original	...	1	1
Total		37	

FOR ISSUE.†

	Letter only.	Complete G.O.	Special issue copies of G.O.		Notes.
			No.	Papers.	
Signature copies.....					
India Office.....					
Govt. of India..... Dept.					
Revenue Department.....					
Public Works Department.....					
Educational Department.....					
..... Dept.					
..... Dept.					
..... Dept.					
..... Dept.					
Total					

Spare copies

The C. M. C.....					
The Collector of.....					
The P. D. B.....					
The Accountant-General.....					
The Director of Public Instruction.....					
The Surgeon-General.....					
The Sanitary Commissioner.....					
Do. Engineer.....					
Do. Board.....					
The President, Corporation of Madras.....					
The.....					
The.....					
The.....					
The.....					
Total					

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

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

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

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

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

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

* Copies distributed on..... (Press Clerk.)

† Copies distributed on..... (Despatcher.)

* To be initialled and dated.

(P.T.O.)

TO PRESS. ~~MADRAS,~~
~~COPY.~~

A

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

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

Type may be released after usual interval at once.

.....Clerk.

.....Supdt.

B

As the matter is clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, (b) proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released after usual interval.

128

12873

.....Clerk

.....Supdt.

(b) Three copies of proof of all notes should be sent for approval, except when instructions are given to the contrary.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on.....	<i>14/12/12</i> <i>AKS</i>
First proof furnished on.....	
Call for revised proof received on.....	
Revised proof furnished on.....	
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	
Final copies supplied on.....	<i>29/12/12</i> <i>AKS</i>

Account of copies.	Complete copies.	Notes.	Issue copies.
Supplied to Secretariat for Record.....	<i>37</i>		
" " " Issue.....	<i>16</i>		
For Volumes.....	<i>16</i>		
For E.T.....			
Total ...	<i>98</i>		