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Enclosures

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G.O. No. 115, 6th February 1915.

Directing that the Government of India be furnished with the views of this Government on the subject of the encouragement of the ancient learning of the country and the improvement of instruction in the classical languages of India.

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

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G.O. No. 115, 6th February 1915.

Encouragement of Oriental Studies.

Directing that the Government of India be furnished with the views of this Government on the subject of the encouragement of the ancient learning of the country and the improvement of instruction in the classical languages of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O. No. 375, Educational, dated the 1st May 1912.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction for report letter from the Government of India on the subject of the cultivation and improvement of oriental studies.

II

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 28th August 1912.

No.—R.C. 3836.

With reference to G.O. No. 375, Educational, dated the 1st May 1912, communicating letter from the Government of India No. 800, dated the 3rd April 1912, on the subject of the cultivation and improvement of oriental studies, I have the honour to report as follows :—

Paragraph 4 (a) & (b) of the Government of India's letter.—Certain important proposals have already been sanctioned in G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912, for the improvement of Sanskrit education in this Presidency. Two good Sanskrit scholars possessing also other linguistic attainments have been appointed Supervisors of Sanskrit schools, and they have already joined their posts. The results of the working of the above schemes may be awaited before any further steps are taken in this direction.

In this connection I beg to refer Government to the scheme of fellowships sanctioned in connection with the Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi, in G.O. No. 459 L., dated the 22nd March 1912.

Paragraph 4 (c).—A scheme for increasing the pay of the existing posts of pandits and munshis in the colleges and schools under departmental management is under consideration and the proposals of the University for utilising the Government of India grant will, if sanctioned, have the effect of providing good posts for a certain number of pandits.

Paragraph 4 (d).—The system of granting money rewards for original work is already in vogue in this Presidency. An honorarium of Rs. 1,000 was granted in G.O. No. 852, Educational, dated the 26th December 1905, to M.R.Ry. Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Tamil Pandit, Presidency College, in recognition of his work in the cause of Tamil learning. Similar cases may be met in the same way. I may also instance the proposal of Government to help in the publication of the late Rev. Dr. G. U. Pope's monumental work, viz., the Tamil Lexicon. No regular provision for the purpose seems necessary for the present.

Paragraph 5.—The collection and cataloguing of ancient manuscripts has been undertaken in this Presidency by the Oriental Manuscripts Library, which under the recent reorganization is ably staffed by specialists in Sanskrit and in the various vernaculars and is presided over by the Curator, who is also the Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the Presidency College. Besides the collection of manuscripts, the preparation of reference catalogues, the publication of descriptive catalogues, attending to the wants of visitors, and arranging for the supply

of copies of manuscripts to scholars both European and Indian, the library is engaged in helping the Curator in publishing rare and important manuscripts. In this way Sarvasiddhanta Sangraha was published with an English translation in 1909, and recently Ganitasara Sangraha has been printed with an English translation, notes and appendices. Another work named Padyacudamani is now ready for the press. By the end of March 1912, 5,891 pages containing the description of 8,176 Sanskrit manuscripts and 611 pages containing the description of 616 Tamil works were completely printed. Eleven volumes of the descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts have been issued and the first volume of the Tamil descriptive catalogue is to be published shortly. In addition to these, 3,835 slips containing the description of as many Telugu works have also been printed.

The total number of manuscripts collected till June 1912 and placed in the Library was 16,067. Of these, Sanskrit works numbered 10,026, Telugu 2,390, Tamil 1,930, Arabic, Persian and Hindustani 695, Kanarese 674 and works in other languages 352.

The work of the Library is steadily extending. The Curator says "the scope of the work may be further extended in two directions for the present. On the one hand a systematic search should be instituted in the various districts of this Presidency for manuscripts in accordance with a well-arranged plan, and on the other hand students who take interest in the classical and vernacular literatures of India and outside scholars who have leisure and an interest in research work should be enabled to co-operate with the Curator in the publication of works of value. Helping on the growth of the reference library of printed books is another point requiring attention. These naturally require a further strengthening of establishment and a larger annual grant. In any case the housing of the Library in a more suitable building is a matter of great urgency".

The question of accommodation is now under the consideration of Government.

Paragraph 6.—The local University have tried to encourage the specialized study of classical languages according to modern critical methods by instituting courses in them leading to degrees in arts, and having spent a good deal of thought and labour over these courses they are not likely at present to be disposed to alter them at the instance of the Orientalist's conference.

2. The foregoing paragraph will, I believe, be found to cover the points mentioned in clauses 2, 3, 4 and 6 of paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 375, Educational, dated the 1st May 1912. As regards the encouragement of the ancient and indigenous system of instruction in this Presidency, I beg to state that it was with the object of encouraging such instruction in Sanskrit and of improving it without depriving it of its inherent characteristics, that the office of Superintendent of Sanskrit schools was constituted and the examination for Titles in Oriental Learning established by the University under the by-laws of the University relating to Oriental degrees.

3. On the subject of encouragement of the study of Arabic and Persian, I beg to state that I have addressed certain leading Muhammadan gentlemen for an expression of opinion as to the steps that might be taken for the encouragement of the study of these languages, and that I have not yet had any replies from them. I shall submit a separate report on this matter, later.

Order—No. 115, Educational, dated the 6th February 1915.

The following letter will be addressed to the Government of India.

[Here enter letter No. 116, Educational, dated the 6th February 1915.]

(True Extract.)

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

4

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 116.

From

THE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR AVARGAL, M.A., B.L., C.I.E.,

Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Educational Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Dated Fort St. George, the 6th February 1915.

SIR,

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 800, dated the 3rd April 1912, regarding the encouragement of the ancient learning of this country and the improvement of instruction in its classical languages, in which the views of the Government of India on certain aspects of the question are recited, practical schemes for the cultivation of the ancient languages are asked for, and an offer of financial assistance is made.

2. The second paragraph of the above letter deals with the establishment of a Central Research Institute for oriental studies. The opinion of the Madras Government on this subject has already been forwarded to the Government of India in Mr. Francis' letter No. 735, dated the 11th August 1913.

3. The third paragraph refers to the important question of the retention of the ancient and indigenous systems of instruction. I am to point out, at the outset, that the improvement of Sanskrit education formed the subject of elaborate examination by a special committee and by this Government, who had before them the report of an officer deputed to tour in Northern India to study the working and organization of Sanskrit schools there. As a result of this examination, the schools in this Presidency have been classified into grades with the object of definitely fixing a course of study suited ultimately to the Oriental Titles Examination of the Madras University and of affording facility for inspection and recognition; the grant of aid to them has been systematized; and a scheme of scholarships tenable in them has also been instituted. A copy of the Proceedings of this Government No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912, is enclosed. The resolution of the University deciding to utilize a portion of the Imperial grant towards the development of the study of Indian languages is a further step in a similar direction.

4. The Governor in Council doubts whether, even with a large expenditure of public funds, he would succeed in creating an expansion of the pandit or moulvi class of the old type. Of the two proposals recommended in paragraph 4 (a) of your letter

for the direct encouragement of that class, viz., the payment of grants to, and better salaries to teachers in, institutions intended for their creation, and the establishment of fellowships and scholarships, the former has been receiving consideration, as would be seen from paragraph 3 *supra*, and so also the question of scholarships in these schools. The Government would prefer to watch the result of the changes already introduced in regard to the system of aiding these schools and the institution of scholarships in them, before taking further action in those directions. The question of fellowships is a more difficult matter; there is the risk that any large institution of fellowships may end in creating a body of seekers after them with little of that single-minded love of knowledge for its own sake which so distinguished the pandit of the old school. An attempt to perpetuate an oriental type by methods other than oriental is fraught with some danger and the Government feel that action in this respect on a wide scale is to be deprecated. I am, at the same time, to mention that a scheme of fellowships has been instituted in connection with the Sanskrit College at Tiruvadi under the Tanjore District Board under which two such fellowships, each carrying an emolument of Rs. 25 per mensem, are granted to deserving scholars and are tenable for ten years. The Government would in this case also prefer to await the result of the experiment.

5. On the whole the Governor in Council feels that the most promising plan of encouraging pandits and moulvis would be the grant of liberal rewards for good work. This system is already in vogue in this Presidency; as instances in point the grant of an honorarium of Rs. 1,000 to M.R.Ry. Mahamahopadyaya V. Swaminatha Ayyar in recognition of his work in the cause of Tamil learning and the undertaking to publish a standard Tamil lexicon may be mentioned. The ultimate financial requirements of this policy cannot, naturally, be foreshadowed.

6. Of the other measures proposed, I am to state that, so far as Sanskrit is concerned, the recommendation regarding the appointment of specially qualified inspectors has already been given effect to here. A Superintendent of Sanskrit schools has been appointed and he is assisted by two Supervisors who are good Sanskrit scholars and possess a knowledge of other languages also. No further additions to this staff are considered necessary at present.

7. The proposals to provide posts for highly trained pandits and to encourage students trained in modern and critical methods will, in a measure, be met by a scheme which has been recently inaugurated for raising the salaries of the posts of the pandits and munshis attached to the ordinary schools and colleges. This scheme has been already sanctioned in the case of institutions under departmental management; its extension to those under local bodies and private management is held in abeyance for want of funds. Its total cost has been calculated at Rs. 63,110. The proposals of the University referred to at the close of paragraph 3 *supra* should have a similar effect.

8. The Governor in Council considers that a further step in the same direction would be to increase the allowance paid to the holders of the titles of Mahamahopadyaya and Shams-ul-ulama to Rs. 360 per annum, the present allowances of Rs. 100 being quite inadequate. Assuming that some thirty persons will, on an average, be holding these titles at one time in this Presidency, the assignment required under this head would be Rs. 10,800, so that, excluding the present outlay of Rs. 1,600 (for 16 persons), an extra sum of Rs. 9,200 would be needed.

9. As regards the collection and cataloguing of ancient manuscripts referred to in paragraph 5 of your letter, the Governor in Council agrees with the Conference of Orientalists that this is a work of pressing necessity. In this Presidency much has been, and is being done by the Oriental Manuscripts Library, an institution ably staffed by specialists in Sanskrit and in the various vernaculars and presided over by a Curator who is also the Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the Presidency College. Besides collecting manuscripts, preparing reference catalogues, publishing descriptive catalogues and supplying copies of them to both European and Indian scholars, the library staff is engaged in helping the Curator to publish rare and important texts. Its work in this direction admits of considerable expansion and this could be undertaken if funds were forthcoming. The institution of a systematic search for manuscripts throughout the Presidency and the offer of inducements to scholars to co-operate with the Curator in the publication of works of value are two of the main objects which need immediate attention. These naturally require a further strengthening of establishment under a capable assistant curator (estimated to cost Rs. 4,680), an additional assignment for the purchase of manuscripts (Rs. 5,320) and a further allotment for their publication (Rs. 4,500). The additional funds required under this head will thus be Rs. 14,500 per annum.

10. As regards the revision of the University courses for arts degrees, mentioned in paragraph 6 of your letter, the local University have after much deliberation decided to encourage the specialised study of classical languages according to modern critical methods by instituting courses in them leading to degrees in arts and the Governor in Council is disposed to allow this scheme an extended trial.

11. The question of the improvement of the teaching of Sanskrit and other languages in English schools in this Presidency, which had been held in abeyance pending the decision of the University on the general subject of the position of Indian languages in the arts courses, was recently examined, and it was decided to alter the course prescribed for the study of languages other than English under the scheme for the award of secondary school-leaving certificates by offering further inducements for the regular study of Sanskrit and other classical languages and by stiffening the vernacular course. No further action is proposed to be taken in this connection.

12. Finally, I am to state that, towards the carrying out of the improvements referred to in the foregoing paragraphs, a total recurring grant of Rs. 1,02,450 per annum will be needed, as shown below:—

		RS.
(i) Improvements to Sanskrit schools referred to in paragraph 3 <i>supra</i> .		15,640
(ii) Increasing the pay of pandits and munshis in ordinary schools—		
	RS.	
Schools under Government	4,010	
Schools under local bodies	9,100	
Schools under private management ..	50,000	
	—	63,110
(iii) Allowances of Mahamahopadyayas and Shams-ul-ulamas ..	9,200	
(iv) Collection and publication of manuscripts	14,500	
	—	1,02,450

I am to request that, if the proposals are approved, an assignment from Imperial funds of this amount may be made to this Government.

13. A copy of a minute recorded by the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar is annexed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,

Secretary to Government

[Annexure.]

ANNEXURE.

Minute of dissent.

I regret I am unable to agree with the views expressed in paragraphs 4 and 7 of the reply to the reference from the Government of India.

2. I would, in the first place, venture to express my entire concurrence in the views contained in paragraphs 1 to 4 of the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp's letter under reply. I consider it necessary to encourage the ancient learning of the country, and for this purpose to retain the ancient and indigenous systems of instruction. The time is yet far off when we can afford to contemplate with equanimity the extinction of the pandit and the moulvi. The western scholar cannot claim to have adequately explored and brought to light everything that is worthy of preservation in the field of oriental literature. Nor can he for a few generations at least dispense with the aid of the pandit and the moulvi. It is perfectly obvious that, in the absence of any encouragement by the Government, the class of pandits which is fast dwindling must completely disappear. The question is not one of artificial expansion of a class numerically sufficient for the existing requirements of scholarship, but of the necessity of the preservation of a class that is being too rapidly reduced in numbers for want of patronage and is likely to die out in the near future. The suggestions contained in paragraphs 4 (a) and (c) of India's letter are, in my humble opinion, thoroughly well-conceived and sound. The payment of better salaries to teachers in Sanskrit colleges, madrasas, tols, etc., and of scholarships and fellowships to enable students to carry on their education to the highest point possible and the provision of posts for highly trained pandits and moulvis, are very modest proposals and by no means in excess of the requirements of the situation. I see no ground for the apprehension that these proposals will create a class of mercenary seekers after scholarships and stipends any more than an apprehension of similar evil effects from the creation of scholarships or fellowships for the promotion of western learning. Pandits and students like other mortals have to keep body and soul together, and the cultivation of a single minded love of knowledge upon an empty stomach is not exactly an attractive pursuit. Owing to the paucity of good patasalas and colleges, students have to attend institutions far away from their homes. As they are mostly in straightened circumstances, the provision of scholarships to deserving students is a necessity and cannot possibly cause any injury to the interests of true scholarship. The proposition that an oriental type of scholar can best be preserved by oriental methods cannot be advanced as an argument against the provision of scholarships or fellowships. In the first place, free boarding and free education were undoubtedly oriental methods. In the next place, patronage by Rajas in the shape of maintenance grants to learned men was also an oriental method long in vogue in this country before the British rule. The proposal to grant liberal rewards for original work holds out far too precarious and slender a prospect of subsistence to encourage people to undertake the study of the ancient learning. No such proposal for reward is ever likely to materialise on the generous scale which was adopted by the former rulers of the country. In my view, grants should be made to institutions of the kind mentioned in paragraph 4 (a) of the letter of the Government of India to enable them to pay better salaries to the pandits employed in them. Taking the three grades into which Sanskrit schools have been classified in this Presidency—elementary, advanced and collegiate—the salaries payable to pandits should be not less than Rs. 20 per mensem in the elementary schools, Rs. 30 to 40 in the advanced schools, and Rs. 40 to 50 in the collegiate institutions. I have ascertained that the cost of this proposal will be about Rs. 45,000 per annum in this Presidency. I do not consider that the order of the 9th March 1912 providing for grants-in-aid under Chapter VI of the Grant-in-aid Code, i.e., according to the pleasure of the Director adequately meets the requirements of the case.

3. I am also of opinion that the scholarships sanctioned in G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th of March 1912, are insufficient in number. Under that Government Order it was proposed to allot 72 scholarships for all the 36 advanced schools with 6 classes each, the monthly value of the scholarships being Rs. 2 in the lower classes and Rs. 3 in the higher classes. These 72 scholarships have to be distributed among the six classes into which the course of instruction will run at the rate of twelve for each class, the result being that roughly 24 out of 36 advanced schools would have to go without any scholarships. There are seven Sanskrit colleges in the Presidency with a four years' course, and I think there should be two scholarships in each of the four classes provided in each of these institutions. More scholarships and of larger amounts should, in my opinion, be provided both in the advanced schools and colleges. The provision of a suitable number of scholarships would probably cost about Rs. 13,500.

4. I do not think that the suggestion of the Government of India to provide posts for highly trained pandits is met in any adequate manner by the scheme referred to in paragraph 7 of the reply. The order of the 16th of October 1912 refers only to the pay of pandits and munshis in Government schools and colleges. The total number affected by these proposals is 20, out of which the number of pandits in Sanskrit is probably less than 10. The carrying

out of the scheme for raising the pay of teachers of classical and vernacular languages in aided institutions and those under local bodies will go to improve somewhat the position of these teachers. It is, however, necessary to extend the scheme to institutions of the kind mentioned in paragraph 4 (a) of the letter from the Government of India.

5. I would also suggest the creation of a number of fellowships (say 20) of the value of Rs. 50 a month and tenable for periods of ten years by pandits and munshis in the University and Oriental Library, where ample work can be found for them in editing and publishing manuscripts of valuable works and in giving special courses of lectures to candidates for the Honours and Oriental Titles Examinations. These fellowships should be given to the most learned and deserving pandits and munshis and would encourage them to devote themselves to research work as well as instruction in the more recondite branches of ancient learning. I have only to add that in my opinion what has been and is being done by this Government is totally inadequate for the encouragement of the ancient learning of the country.

16th December 1914.

P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. Nos. 115, 116, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED THE 6TH FEBRUARY 1915.

[SUBJECT.—*Cultivation and improvement of oriental studies.*]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 28th August 1912, No. 3836.

Please see G.O. No. 375, Educational, dated the 1st May 1912, and the notes therewith.

2. In their letter No. 800, dated the 3rd April 1912, printed with the above Government Order, the Government of India dealt with the recommendations of the Conference of the Orientalists held at Simla in July 1911 for the encouragement of the ancient learning of the country and the improvement of instruction in the classical languages of India. As a first step they decided to submit proposals to the Secretary of State for the establishment of a Central Research Institute at Delhi. They agreed with the Conference that it was necessary to retain separately the ancient and indigenous systems of instruction, that the world of scholarship would suffer irreparable loss if the old type of *pandit* and *maulvi* were to die out and that what was needed to promote the indigenous systems was encouragement rather than reform. The Government of India were convinced that from the political, no less than the educational, point of view the encouragement of the ancient systems of learning was one of the most important questions in India and called for suggestions for advancing it, promising to assist as liberally as funds might permit any practical schemes that might be devised. They also invited the views of the local Governments specially on the following specific proposals which had been made at the Conference:—

- (i) Grants to Sanskrit colleges, madrasas, tols, pathasalas, makhtabs and other institutions to secure better salaries for teachers and to enable students by fellowships or scholarships to carry their education to the highest point possible,
- (ii) the appointment of specially qualified inspectors,
- (iii) the provision of posts for highly trained *pandits* and *maulvis*,
- (iv) the grant of money reward for original work,
- (v) the collection and cataloguing of ancient manuscripts,
- (vi) the revision of the University course for the Arts degree with a view to the combination of cognate subjects, such as the study of a classical language with a study of the philosophy and history of a nation,
- (vii) the improvement of the teaching of Sanskrit in schools, and
- (viii) the encouragement of students trained in the modern and critical methods of language study.

3. The Director of Public Instruction, to whom the letter from the Government of India was referred, now submits his report on the various points referred to in the letter. In G.O. No. 375, Educational, dated the 1st May 1912, the Director was requested to report precisely—

- (1) what had already been done in regard to the matters referred to by the Government of India,
- (2) what further schemes he would suggest to give effect to their proposals, and
- (3) what funds would be required to carry them out?

K The Director's report deals mainly with point (1), that is, with what has hitherto been done in this Presidency to promote Sanskrit learning, but little with points (2) and (3). Proposals for the encouragement of the study of Arabic

and Persian are not included in this report as the Director of Public Instruction is still in correspondence with some Muhammadan gentlemen on the point. The Director's remarks on point (1) are dealt with below.

4. *Proposals (i) and (ii) mentioned in paragraph 2 supra—Grants to Sanskrit schools, etc., fellowships or scholarships to students and the appointment of specially qualified inspectors.*—The Director states that certain important proposals in these directions have been sanctioned in G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912, and that the results of the working of these schemes may be awaited before any further steps are taken in the same direction. The Government Order in question dealt with Sanskrit education only and the following proposals were sanctioned therein:—

(a) the laying down of a definite principle for aiding Sanskrit colleges and schools,

(b) the institution of a system of scholarships ranging in value from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 to enable the most promising pupils to carry their education to the standard required for the oriental title examination of the University, and

(c) the appointment of two supervisors of Sanskrit schools to assist the Superintendent of Sanskrit schools.

No fellowships were however sanctioned in the above Government Order; but as regards them the Director refers to the scheme sanctioned in G.O. No. 459 L., dated the 22nd March 1912, in connection with the Sanskrit College, Tiruvādi, of instituting every year two fellowships tenable for ten years carrying an emolument of Rs. 25 *per mensem*.

It is doubtful whether these schemes can be regarded as calculated to further the object the Government of India have in view. In paragraph 3 of their letter on page 2 of G.O. No. 375, Educational, dated the 1st May 1912, they make a clear distinction between older schools of learning and modern schools which combine the old and the new methods of instruction and state that the recommendations of the Conference refer mainly to the older schools of learning. On the other hand, the proposals for the improvement of Sanskrit education sanctioned in G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912, refer only to the modern schools which combine the old and the new methods of instruction and of which the aim is to prepare students for the oriental title examinations of the University which admittedly has not been framed to produce scholars of the old type of *pandit* and *maulvi*. The Superintendent of Sanskrit schools says of these examinations as follows:—

Page 6 of G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912.

“grounding in any special sastra and the holder of the title will not be able to command much respect in the pandit community. He will, therefore, be ineligible

A very audacious statement.

P. S. S[IVASWAMI AYYAR].

“thorough knowledge of any one of the Vedas or sastras on the part of all pandits. His knowledge of English too cannot be of a very high order and oriental scholars are not likely to give him their own status and rank.”

Just the reverse of truth.

P. S. S[IVASWAMI AYYAR].

I do not think any further reference requisite. The position taken up by this Government, as I understand it, is that public funds should be devoted to improving the old school pandit rather than to multiplying the number of such persons without raising their status and intellectual equipment. (See paragraph 3 of my note at page 4 of G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912 and His Excellency's note at pages 5 and 6.)

L. DAVIDSON.

“From a pandit's point of view, the Madras scheme of the oriental title examination does not ensure good results. The holder of the title will not be able to command much respect in the pandit community. He will, therefore, be ineligible either for *vidya* in ceremonies or for *sambhāvanās* in the Darbars of Native Chiefs, wherein they insist upon a

It is thus plain that the Sanskrit colleges and schools organized under the schemes sanctioned in G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912, will not serve to create the class of pandits of the old type referred to by the Government of India. It is for consideration whether any further reference should be made to the Director of Public Instruction pointing out to him the above remarks.

5. (iii) *The provision of posts for highly trained pandits and maulvis.*—In regard to this the Director of Public Instruction states that a scheme for increasing the pay of *pandits* and *munshis* in Government colleges and schools is now under

* This charge will come out of the University grant.

Thus raising their status and indirectly encouraging pandits generally.

L. DAVIDSON.

† G.O. No. 921, Educational, dated the 16th October 1912.

doubtful whether it can be said to provide posts for “highly” trained pandits. The object of the scheme is to increase the pay of the existing language teachers and not to provide new posts for highly trained pandits. In course of time the increased pay now sanctioned may attract pandits of this class. But the provision of new posts for them will come under consideration only after a definite scheme of fostering the old class of pandits has been settled.

The proposals of the University for the utilization of the Government of India grant are dealt with in Memorandum No. 1314-3, Educational, dated the 2nd

‡ This charge will come out of University grant.

More prizes for the pandit class.

L. DAVIDSON.

for Tamil and one for Telugu—*vide* paragraph 3 of the memorandum above cited.

6. (iv) *The grant of money reward for original work.*—The Director states that the system of granting rewards for original work is already in vogue in this Presidency and quotes the case of a honorarium of Rs. 1,000 paid to M.Ry. Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Ayyar in 1905. He states that similar cases may be met in the same way and that no regular provision for this purpose is necessary. Mahamahopadhyaya Swaminatha Ayyar's case was an exceptional one and the honorarium paid to him was intended to recoup the expenditure incurred by him in publishing certain Tamil classics—*vide* G.O. Nos. 600, 601, Educational, dated the 6th September 1905.

The Director also instances the proposal of Government recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State to provide § funds for the publication of a standard Tamil lexicon, but this can hardly be said to be

§ Cf. Letter No. 494, Educational, dated the 4th June 1912.

Dr. Pope's materials embody much original work.

L. DAVIDSON.

assistance; and his advice that no regular provision for the purpose is necessary is sound as applications for assistance will only come in occasionally. It may perhaps be enough to tell India that the Government are prepared to assist persons with money “rewards” for bringing out original works, as applications for help are received.

7. (v) *The collection and cataloguing of ancient manuscripts.*—This point is dealt with by the Director of Public Instruction in his letter under the head “Paragraph 5.” The Government Oriental Manuscripts Library has been publishing a descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts in the library and is about to publish one for Tamil manuscripts, while one for Telugu manuscripts is in course of preparation. Though the library is doing much useful work in the matter of publishing catalogues, etc., it has not made hitherto any systematic search for manuscripts in the Presidency. This will be plain from the extract from the Curator's letter given in the current and from paragraph 12 of Mr. Hayavadana Rao's note on page 4 of the notes with G.O. No. 491, Educational, dated the 25th August 1909.

It may be noted that one of the proposals made by the University to utilize the Government of India grant is to take over this library under its control, and that the Government have generally agreed to this proposal—*vide* paragraph 4 of Memorandum No. 1314-3, Educational, dated the 2nd September 1912. In issuing final orders on

Yes; I would lay special stress on the publishing of valuable manuscripts, the progress under that head being slow.

L. DAVIDSON.

be considered after the University takes up the work and submits definite proposals in that regard. The Government of India may be informed that separate application will be made later on for funds after the University takes over the work.

8. (vi) *The revision of the University arts course.*—The Director states that the University has tried to encourage the specialized study of classical languages according

Quite so.

L. DAVIDSON.

thought and labour over these courses it is not likely at present to be disposed to

The position may be explained and "India's" wishes communicated to the Syndicate for consideration.

L. DAVIDSON.

* Regulation No. 190 of the University Regulations.

tion whether India's attention may be drawn to this.

9. (vii) *The improvement of the teaching of Sanskrit in schools, and (viii) the encouragement of students trained in the modern and critical methods of language study.*—The Director of Public Instruction makes no specific reference to these points in his report. As regards the former the whole question may come up for consideration after the University which is reconsidering the position of second languages has definitely decided upon a course of action. In respect of the other question

L. DAVIDSON.

the Director of Public Instruction apparently considers his remarks in connection with "paragraph 4 (a) and (b)" sufficient.

10. A report on this subject has to be made to the Government of India and

The Director of Public Instruction's letter will serve as the model, I think.

L. DAVIDSON.

sequently no request for financial help can

† Since sanctioned by Government in G.O. No. 921, dated the 16th October 1912.

figure and it has been decided that the question of asking the Government of India

I would recite the additional outlay we are incurring under this head and under G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912, and ask for a grant—small though the amount may be.

L. DAVIDSON.

The proposals for revision in some respects of the scheme for the improvement of Sanskrit education approved in G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912, are now under consideration. The lines on which those proposals are framed are not, as already observed, those suggested by the Government of India. It

I should like to see these proposals for revision before they are disposed of.

P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR.

is doubtful whether they would agree to give any grant towards the cost of giving effect to them.

11. The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar wishes to see these papers.
C. RAMANUJACHARI—8-10-12.

I notice that an expression of the Madras Government's views is explicitly sought only in regard to one point, namely, the revision of the University course for Arts. No doubt, however, they would like a general review of the position as it now stands.

L. DAVIDSON—9-10-12.

To the Financial Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Subject.—The point for consideration in this department is the financial assistance to be asked from Imperial revenues for the better cultivation of ancient languages in India—an object towards which the Government of India have promised to assist this Government liberally as funds permit—*vide* Government of India letter No. 800, dated the 3rd April 1912.

Pages 2 and 3 of G.O. No. 375, Educational, dated the 1st May 1912.

2. *Discussions in connection with expenditure out of University grant.*—Attention is solicited to the Honourable Member's *remarks in paragraph 1 of his note, dated the 11th July 1912, and His Excellency the Governor's remarks in his note, dated the 15th July 1912, regarding the utilization of the recurring grant of Rs. 65 lakh given by the Government of India for university education. The question of

G.O. No. 271, Educational, dated the 25th March 1912.

meeting the expenditure on Dravidian languages proposed by the University from Paragraph 3 of Memorandum No. 1314-3, Educational, dated the 2nd September 1912. the special grants referred to in paragraph 1 *ante*, was discussed, and it has been decided that the charges, to the extent which Government are prepared to sanction, should be met from the University grant only.

3. *Schemes proposed.*—In the Director of Public Instruction's letter are specified the several schemes formulated with reference to the Government of India's promise. As remarked by Educational at K on page 1 *ante*, the Director of Public Instruction's letter is more an account of what has been done in the past than a programme of further schemes with estimates of cost. The several proposals have been examined in Educational and the conclusions arrived at are the following:—

(a) *Encouragement of study of Arabic and Persian.*—This will be dealt with separately after the Director of Public Instruction submits his report.

(b) *Grant of money-rewards for original work.*—The Educational Department do not propose to make regular provision for this charge, as it is only occasional, and to inform the Government of India accordingly. This may, it is submitted, be accepted.

(c) *Collection and cataloguing of ancient manuscripts.*—The transfer of the Oriental Manuscripts library and of control over it to the University is separately under consideration; and Educational propose to address the Government of India separately after the transfer is made. This may, it is submitted, be accepted.

Paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 375, Educational, dated the 1st May 1912.

Paragraph 4 (d) of Government of India letter on page 3 of G.O. No. 375, Educational, dated the 1st May 1912.

Paragraph 6 on page 3 *ante*.

Paragraph 5 of Government of India letter on page 3 of G.O. No. 375, Educational, dated the 1st May 1912.

Paragraph 4 of Memorandum No. 1314-3, Educational, dated the 2nd September 1912.

Paragraph 7 on page 4 *ante*.

(d) (i) *Improvement of Sanskrit education and (ii) Revision of pay of pandits.*—

In respect of these two items, Government have recently sanctioned an additional expenditure from Provincial funds of about * 14 lakh *per annum*. The

* G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912 ('10 lakh).

G.O. No. 921, Educational, dated the 16th October 1912 ('04 lakh).

Educational Secretary's marginal remark on page 4 *ante*.

C. REILLY.

Cf. notes on page 2 *ante*.

4. In this connection it is for orders whether the three University Professorships in Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu (cost 27 lakh *per annum*) which the University proposed, but was disallowed by Government,

Paragraph 2 of Memorandum No. 1314-3, Educational, dated the 2nd September 1912.

Cf. Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar's remarks on page 12 of notes *ibid*.

may not be mentioned to the Government of India as items on which expenditure will be incurred when the required men become available and whether an assignment may not be asked for this charge.

A. SAVARINATHA PILLAI—19-10-12.

C. REILLY—23-10-12.

From the financial point of view there is little to be said on this file, as the Director's proposals do not seem to involve any new expenditure.

2. The encouragement of the study in this country of the classical and modern languages of India is, however, so important and interesting a matter that perhaps I may be allowed to suggest that it might be considered whether something more definite can't be done to advance it. From paragraph 3 of the Educational Department note, dated the 24th April 1912, on page 2 of notes to G.O. No. 375, Educational, dated the 1st May 1912, it appears that little has been done to make available to scholars the great collections of Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, etc., manuscripts in the Oriental Manuscripts library. The first volume of the Tamil descriptive catalogue has not yet been published. Again while 10,000 Sanskrit manuscripts have been collected, all the vernacular manuscripts taken together number only 6,000, indicating that attention has been too much concentrated on Sanskrit. Would it not be in accordance with the policy of the Government of India now to adopt Mr. Francis' suggestion in the notes to G.O. No. 491, Educational, dated the 25th August 1909, appoint a carefully selected whole-time assistant curator to the Library and insist on his whole attention being given to the collection, cataloguing and publication of vernacular texts? I fear it is rather beyond the scope of Financial Department to refer to this, but it has been referred to in Educational Department notes before, as is shown by the above references.

A. G. CARDEW—25-10-12.

The papers have been wrongly brought to me first instead of being taken to His Excellency. I noticed the mistake after I had gone through the papers. To save further delay, I have noted my views and I hope His Excellency will not mind.

2. I am unable to approve of the mode of disposal suggested in the office-notes.

3. I would in the first place express our concurrence in the views expressed by the Government of India in paragraph 3 of their letter under reply. I agree with them that it is necessary to retain separately the ancient and indigenous systems of instruction in the classical languages of India and that the world of scholarship would suffer irreparable loss if the old type of pandit or maulvi were to die out. Comparisons have too often been instituted between the modern orientalist and the pandit of the old type, much to the disadvantage of the latter and unjustly so. There is no doubt that the modern orientalist has an historical and critical bent of mind and that the pandit has generally a contempt for history and pays too much reverence to authority. But, for profundity of scholarship, the modern scholar cannot possibly

compare with the pandit. Much of the Shastraic literature is of a very abstruse character and is expressed in very terse technical language. A right understanding of the texts is the essential basis of all original work and must necessarily precede research and I know very few modern scholars who can get on without the help of the pandit. I endorse the remarks of the late Hon'ble Mr V. Krishnaswami Ayyar (in paragraphs 1 to 3, page 6 of the notes to G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th of March 1912) as to the desirability of preserving the pandit class and the traditional type of scholarship. It is clear, however, that if things were left alone, Sanskrit scholarship of this type will die out. Under present conditions, the pandit finds it very hard to earn a living by his scholarship and the recent check given to the study of Sanskrit in schools by the action of the University and the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme has tended to aggravate his difficulties. The provision of posts for highly-trained pandits is, in my opinion, the most important part of the scheme for the encouragement of oriental learning proposed by the Government of India. As this view has been accepted by India, I think it is unnecessary to labour this point any further. I will now deal with the various questions referred to in the letter of the Government of India in the order in which they have been dealt with in the office notes. I may, however, premise by stating that I do not think that enough has been done by this Government by way of encouragement to Sanskrit learning in the directions pointed out by the Government of India. Dr. Bourne is apparently satisfied to the contrary, but I do not agree with him.

4. *Grants to Sanskrit colleges and schools to secure better salaries for teachers and to enable students by scholarships to carry their education to the highest point possible.*—The Director refers to the proposals sanctioned in G.O. No. 223, Educational, of the 9th March 1912, and advises that we should await the results of the working of that scheme. Those proposals do not afford adequate encouragement to Sanskrit schools and colleges and I think they call for revision on satisfactory lines, more especially, as the Government of India promise the necessary financial aid. Under this Government Order elementary Sanskrit schools are to be aided by a capitation grant of Rupee 1 *per annum* for each pupil in average daily attendance. I do not approve of the system of capitation grant, the objections to which have, I believe, been pointed out on more occasions than one. For the present purpose, it is sufficient to say that the capitation grant will place the schools in a worse position than they have occupied hitherto. The financial results to the schools have been worked out in page 3 of the notes to G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912. As these schools have little or no income from school-fees and have very little endowments to boast of, the only workable principle to lay down is that the amount of the grant should be such as to enable these schools to pay their teachers a salary of not less than Rs. 20 *per mensem* each. The ordinary principle of half the net cost adopted with regard to aided English schools in this Presidency will be totally unsuitable. The attainments of the pandits who are likely to be employed as teachers in the elementary schools would be higher than those of the teachers in the ordinary elementary schools, and the salaries of the former cannot therefore be fixed on the same lines as those of the latter.

5. *Advanced schools.*—It is provided in G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th of March 1912, that they should be aided under Chapter VI of the Grant-in-Aid Code. Here also I would lay down that the grant should be so arranged as to secure for each pandit-teacher a salary ranging between Rs. 30 and 40.

6. In the Sanskrit colleges in the mofussil the grant should be fixed so as to secure for each pandit-teacher a salary of Rs. 40 to 50.

7. As regards the scholarships sanctioned in G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th of March 1912, I think they are insufficient in number. It is proposed to allot 72 scholarships for all the 36 advanced schools (with 6 classes each), the monthly value of the scholarships being Rs. 2 in the lower classes and Rs. 3 in the higher classes. The provision is very meagre. These 72 scholarships are to be distributed among the six classes into which the course of instruction will run at the rate of 12 for each class. The result will be that 24 out of the 36 Advanced school will have to go without any scholarships. I do not regard this as a satisfactory arrangement. The minimum provision to be made is one scholarship for each class in every one of the Advanced schools, or (36 × 6) 216 scholarships in all. A

regards the colleges, leaving out the Sanskrit college at Trivadi which is self-supporting, there are seven colleges with a four years' course. The minimum provision in this case should be two scholarships in each of the four classes in each of the seven colleges, i.e., 56 scholarships for all the seven colleges. I would also increase the value of the scholarships by Rs. 2 making them Rs. 9 to 12 instead of Rs. 7 to 10, as sanctioned in the Government Order. The colleges being few in number, most of the students who attend them would come from distant places and live away from their homes, and the value of the scholarships as sanctioned is, I think, insufficient. In the case of those colleges which feed their students, as in the case of Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar's Sanskrit college at Mylapore, the feeding charges are a heavy burden on the resources of the colleges, and it would be desirable to increase the number of stipends to four for each class. Grants for the purchase of books for the schools and colleges should be made on the same lines as in the case of English schools.

8. As regards the appointment of specially qualified inspectors, two supervisors having been recently appointed, I think it is at present unnecessary to make any further proposals in this direction. In page 2 of the office-notes it is suggested that the scheme sanctioned in G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912, refers only to modern schools which combine the old and new methods of instruction and whose aim is to prepare students for the Oriental Titles examinations and that the curriculum for these examinations has *admittedly* not been so framed as to produce scholars of the old type of pandits. I do not know where the admission is to be found or by whom it was made. There has been no such admission by the University or the Board of Studies. Apparently, the office bases its remarks upon the statement of the Superintendent of Sanskrit schools in page 6 of G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912. The statement of the Superintendent that from a pandits' point of view, the scheme of the Oriental Titles examinations does not ensure a good grounding in any special Shastra and that the holder of the title will not be able to command much respect in the pandit community, is altogether wrong, and if I remember aright, Mr. Krishnamachariyar the Superintendent who was a member of the Board of Studies in Sanskrit which framed the curriculum considered it too stiff. The curriculum was intended to ensure such a knowledge of the Shastra chosen as would ensure a thorough grounding in it. The students who successfully go through this course will be really as good as pandits of the old type with the advantage of having a knowledge of English and of western methods.

9. *The provision of posts for highly trained pandits and maulvis.*—Under this head, the Director refers to the scheme for increasing the pay of pandits and maulvis in colleges and schools under departmental management (which has been sanctioned in G.O. No. 921, Educational, dated the 16th of October 1912) and to the proposals of the University for utilizing the Government of India grant. The total number of pandits affected by the proposals in this Government Order is 20, and out of these, the number of pandits in Sanskrit is probably less than ten. The pandits proposed to be employed in connection with the University grant is six, out of which the number of Sanskrit pandits will only be two. Taking that there are (10 + 2) twelve places available for Sanskrit scholars and pandits, it can hardly be suggested that this provision is sufficient to attract or maintain a flow of highly trained pandits. I have recommended the payment of better salaries to teachers in the aided Sanskrit schools and colleges not merely with reference to the propriety of paying a reasonable living wage to men who have devoted several years of their lives to classical studies, but in view of the impossibility of otherwise keeping up a supply of trained pandits as a class. I think, however, that even this would not be sufficient and that it is desirable to create a number of fellowships in connection with the University and Oriental Library. A scheme of fellowships has no doubt been sanctioned in connection with the Sanskrit College at Trivadi, the monthly value of each fellowship being Rs. 25. These fellowships, however, are paid out of the Raja's chatram funds and I do not think that we are entitled to take credit for this. The number provided at Trivadi is twenty, which is none too large for the pandits as a class. I would, therefore, create an equal number (20) of fellowships, tenable for ten years each, for Sanskrit pandits, to be held in connection with the University and Oriental

Library, the monthly value of each fellowship being fixed at Rs. 50 in view of the higher cost of living at Madras. Ample work can be found for these pandits in the Oriental Library. There are thousands of manuscripts and the work of editing and publication may be entrusted to these pandits. They may also be utilized for the purpose of giving special courses of University lectures to candidates for Honours and Oriental Titles examinations. I agree with Mr. Cardew in thinking that it is necessary to arrange for the collection and publication of vernacular manuscripts also.

10. *The grant of money rewards for original work.*—If my proposal for the creation of fellowships in connection with the University and Oriental Library is agreed to, it may obviate the necessity for special rewards for original work. Demands under this head are, however, of a casual character and it is not possible for us to put forward any definite request for funds. I would, however, ask for more funds for the publication of manuscripts. The amount proposed to be allotted by the University, viz., Rs. 4,500 (see page 2 of G.O. No. 1314-3, Educational, dated the 2nd of September 1912) is not large, and we might ask the Government of India to grant a further sum of Rs. 4,500 for publication. In passing, I may observe that the sum of one lakh of rupees recently sanctioned for the standard Tamil Lexicon seems excessive.

11. As regards the collection and cataloguing of ancient manuscripts, I agree with Mr. Cardew that a full-time assistant curator must be appointed to push on the collection, cataloguing and publication of vernacular manuscripts. He must have the assistance of pandits in each of the vernaculars and it would be necessary to employ additional pandits. Two more pandits for each of the more widely spread vernaculars (Tamil and Telugu) and one each for Malayalam and Canarese could probably be usefully employed under the assistant curator.

12. *The revision of the University Arts course.*—I do not think it is possible to get the University to revise the arts course now in the manner suggested in paragraph 6 of the letter from the Government of India. I do not know whether there is any proposal before the Director of Public Instruction to include a second language in the group of compulsory subjects in the secondary school course. If not the Director should be requested to consider and report on the feasibility of this course.

13. I should like to have the cost of my proposals worked out in the office. In paragraph 9 of their letter, the Government of India say that they are prepared to assist as liberally as they can any practical scheme for the better cultivation of the ancient languages in India. I think we should tell them what provision we consider necessary and adequate for the objects recommended, leaving it to them to grant such amounts as they think they can spare.

P. S. S[IVASWAMI AYYAR]—19-11-12.

This file has apparently not yet been seen by His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar wants the cost of his proposals worked out first. The file is therefore returned to Educational.

A. G. CARDEW—19-11-12.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Print these notes at the same time. Work out the cost in the meanwhile.

L. DAVIDSON—21-11-12.

The probable cost of the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar's proposals will now be calculated :—

(i) *Grants.*—Taking first his suggestion regarding grants for paying higher scale of salaries to teachers, it is submitted that information regarding the number of teachers employed in the various Sanskrit schools is required. This is given in subsidiary table No. 2 (a) appended to the report on Public Instruction for 1911-12, Volume II, pages 24-34, but as some of the schools included in the Director's list

given on pages 12 and 13 of G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912, do not find a place in the subsidiary table, complete information in regard to all schools which it is proposed to aid is not available. As many as 18 of the 67 schools are either omitted or their identity cannot be traced from the tables. The present pay of the teachers in the other schools also is not known. The cost has therefore been calculated in the following manner:—

(1) The total cost of teaching staff according to the Honourable Member's scale is calculated for schools for which information is available.

(2) The income from fees, endowments, local or municipal funds and subscriptions is deducted from this cost.

(3) Out of this excess in cost the Provincial grant now being paid on account of the schools is deducted to determine what additional funds will be needed.

(4) The income from "other unspecified sources" has been for present purposes omitted as a set off against any expenditure on rent, scholarships, contingencies, etc.

(5) The cost of the other 18 schools has been provisionally adopted from the average of the 49 schools:—

Name of school.	Number of teachers employed.	Scale of pay per month proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.	Total cost of staff per annum.	Income from fees, endowments and subscriptions.	Excess in cost (col. 4—col. 5).	Provincial grant paid in 1910-11.	Balance (column 6—7).	Income from other sources.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Colleges.</i>								
1. Sanskrit school, Akiripalli ..	3	47 (average value of scale Rs. 40—50).	1,692	585	1,107	..	1,107	..
2. Sanskrit college, Mylapore ..	6	Do.	3,384	2,650	734	1,000	..	102
3. Do. Sriperumbudur ..	5	Do.	2,820	1,421	1,399	400	999	779
4. Central Sanskrit college, Pattambi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Sanskrit college, Puthukkote ..	2	47 (average value of scale Rs. 40—50).	1,128	..	1,128	..	1,128	240
Total ..	16	..	9,024	4,656	4,368	1,400	3,234	1,121
<i>Advanced schools.</i>								
1. Sanskrit school, Parlakimedi ..	1	37 (average value of Rs. 30—40).	444	108	336	75	261	..
2. Do. Parushottapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Do. Utlam ..	2	37 (average value of Rs. 30—40).	888	..	888	..	888	300
4. Do. Bobbili ..	2	Do.	888	120	768	132	636	112
5. Do. Salur ..	3	Do.	1,332	834	498	75	423	158
6. Do. Jami ..	2	Do.	888	28	860	75	785	56
7. Do. Injaram ..	5	Do.	2,220	140	2,080	100	1,980	..
8. Do. Draksharam ..	2	Do.	888	..	888	..	888	324
9. Do. Kakrapur ..	4	Do.	1,776	..	1,776	100	1,676	..
10. Do. Peddavarai ..	1	Do.	444	..	444	50	394	..
11. Do. Peddapulivaru ..	2	Do.	888	50	838	50	788	..
12. Do. Amartalur ..	1	Do.	444	37	407	50	357	..
13. Do. Nellore ..	3	Do.	1,332	378	954	..	954	..
14. Do. Chirtanur ..	4	Do.	1,776	..	1,776	100	1,676	1,849
15. Do. Punganur ..	1	Do.	444	..	444	50	394	229
16. Do. Sholinghar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Sanmarga Samaj Sanskrit school, Bellary.	1	37 (average value of Rs. 30—40).	444	120	324	75	249	36
18. Sanskrit school, Madurantakam ..	2	Do.	888	..	888	75	813	..

Name of school.	Number of teachers employed.	Scale of pay per month proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar.	Total cost of staff per annum.	Income from fees, endowments and subscriptions.	Excess in cost (column 4—column 5).	Provincial grant paid in 1910-11.	Balance (column 6—column 7).	Income from other sources.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Advanced schools—cont.</i>								
19. Sanskrit school, Tirumazhisai ..	4	37 (average value of Rs. 30—40).	1,776	..	1,776	100	1,676	..
20. " Therighandhur ..	3	Do.	1,332	..	1,332	75	1,257	168
21. " Nathur ..	4	Do.	1,776	..	1,776	..	1,776	100
22. " Kavasseri ..	2	Do.	888	26	862	50	812	..
23. " Kollengode ..	2	Do.	888	..	888	75	813	225
24. " Guruvayur ..	4	Do.	1,776	10	1,766	50	1,716	713
25. " Kuthur ..	4	Do.	1,776	15	1,761	150	1,611	738
26. " Eranjoli (Maduthumbakam).	3	Do.	1,332	46	1,286	75	1,211	..
27. " Kadirur ..	3	Do.	1,332	43	1,289	100	1,189	..
28. " Katcherivalep (Koodaly).	3	Do.	1,332	20	1,312	75	1,237	..
29. " Kezhal ..	3	Do.	1,332	..	1,332	50	1,282	..
30. " Azhikkode ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31. " Chirakkal ..	5	37 (average value of Rs. 30—40).	2,220	15	2,205	75	2,130	..
32. " Kuttipuram ..	3	Do.	1,332	60	1,272	75	1,197	..
33. " Alapatamba ..	3	Do.	1,332	..	1,332	75	1,257	..
34. " Udipi ..	6	Do.	2,664	600	2,064	100	1,964	..
35. Board Sanskrit school, Kalladukurichi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36. Board Sanskrit school, Trikarangudi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	88	..	39,072	2,650	36,422	2,132	34,290	5,008
<i>Elementary schools.</i>								
1. Sanskrit school, Dharkota ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Rajah's Sanskrit school, Parlakimedi	1	20	240	..	240	..	240	190
3. Devasthan Sanskrit school, Srikuramam.	1	Do.	240	..	240	..	240	102
4. Devasthan Sanskrit school, Simhachalam.	1	Do.	240	..	240	..	240	342
5. Devasthan Sanskrit school, Ramatirtham.	1	Do.	240	180	60	..	60	..
6. Girls' Sanskrit school, Injamam ..	5	Do.	1,200	140	1,060	100	960	..
7. Sanskrit school, Maduramangalam.	1	Do.	240	437	..	..	..	120
8. " Akaram (Chinnambadu).	1	Do.	240	..	240	..	240	..
9. " Tiruvendipuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. " Nedunderuvu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. " Srirangam ..	3	20	720	..	720	..	720	168
12. Girls' Sanskrit school, Periyakulam.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. " " Trikarangudi.	1	20	240	..	240	..	240	200
14. " " Karikurichi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. " " Kadayam ..	1	20	240	120	120	..	120	..
16. " " Kalladakurichi.	2	Do.	480	14	466	..	466	420
17. Board Sanskrit school, Tenkasi ..	2	Do.	480	..	480	..	480	323
18. " " Alwartirunagari.	2	Do.	480	..	480	..	480	449
19. " " Srivaikuntam.	2	Do.	480	1,680	..	..	..	..
20. Sanskrit school, Tenkurissi ..	3	Do.	720	..	720	..	720	480
21. " Cherplacherri ..	2	Do.	480	..	480	75	405	255
22. " Naduvattam (Karalamannam).	2	Do.	480	..	480	50	430	226
23. Sanskrit school, Vaillankunnam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Girls' Sanskrit school, Srikrishnapuram.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Mapilla Sanskrit school, Puthur ..	2	20	480	..	480	50	430	298
26. Girls' Sanskrit school, Malappuram.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27. Sanskrit school, Malappuram ..	3	20	720	65	655	50	605	588
28. Girls' Sanskrit school, Chowra, Cannanore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29. Sanskrit school, Pulapparra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30. " Karkla ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31. " Panidi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	33	..	8,640	2,636	7,401	325	7,076	4,161

From the above statement it will be seen that additional amount required will be Rs. 55,498 :—

		RS.
* Column 8 of the statement on pages 10 and 11.	Colleges	{ * 3,234
† The cost of these has been worked out with reference to clause (5) of note on page 10 <i>supra</i> .	Advanced schools	{ † 808
		{ * 34,290
	Elementary schools	{ † 5,530
		{ * 7,076
		{ † 4,560
	Total ..	55,498

† Even taking credit for this purpose the whole of the income from other sources (Rs. 13,860), an additional sum of Rs. 41,638 will be needed. It may perhaps be safe to put the amount at Rs. 45,000, roughly.

(ii) Scholarships—

Number of scholarships in advanced schools	216	RS.
Rate of scholarship in the first three classes Rs. 2 per mensem and in the second three classes Rs. 3—statement at page 14 of G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912.		

Amount required for the scholarships—

2 × 108 × 12	Rs. 2,592
3 × 105 × 12	„ 3,888
	6,480

Number of scholarships in colleges 56

Rate of scholarship for the first year Rs. 9 per mensem, for the second year Rs. 10, for the third year Rs. 11, for the fourth year Rs. 12.

Average rate of scholarship, Rs. 10-8-0.

Amount required for the scholarship

10½ × 56 × 12	7,056
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Total for scholarships .. 13,536

Deduct—sanctioned scale 5,400

Excess 8,136

Information is not available as to what institutions provide boarding for students. It is not therefore possible to work out the additional cost involved by

Honourable Member's suggestion to grant more scholarships for such colleges.

(iii) Fellowships—

Number of fellowships	20
Value of fellowships	50

Amount required for fellowships 50 × 20 × 12 12,000

(iv) Publication of manuscripts—

Amount required 4,500

† Rupees 10,290 for schools for which statistics are available and the balance for others at a proportionate rate.

(v) Collection and cataloguing of ancient manuscripts—

	Pay. RS.	Average. RS.
One assistant curator	150	150
(The pay suggested by Mr. Francis in 1909 is adopted— <i>vide</i> paragraph 7 of his note, dated the 22nd August 1909, on page 7 of the notes with G.O. No. 491, Educational, dated the 25th August 1909).		
One senior Tamil pandit	40—2—50	46½
One junior Tamil pandit	30—2—40	36½
One senior Telugu pandit	40—2—50	46½
One junior Telugu pandit	30—2—40	36½
One Malayalam pandit	30—2—40	36½
One Canarese pandit	30—2—40	36½
(The pay of pandits sanctioned recently for colleges has been adopted)		

Total ..	390 per mensem.
Annual cost 390 × 12 ..	4,680

Summary—

	RS.
Teaching grants	45,000
Scholarships	13,536
Fellowships	12,000
Publication of manuscripts	4,500
Collection of manuscripts	4,680
Total ..	79,716

Of this only Rs. 5,400 represents the expenditure already sanctioned.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—14-1-13.

Please print this addition before re-circulation to the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar through Financial and when the proof is submitted please explain how the case (which His Excellency Sir. Murray Hammick might just have seen) came to be circulated first to Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar. I will show the file to His Excellency before the next stage of circulation begins; he will probably desire to see the further criticism of Financial and the further notes, if any, of Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar before himself dealing with the case.

L. DAVIDSON—20-1-13.

The notes have been printed and the file is re-submitted.

2. On the 25th October 1912 the Chief Secretary in the *Financial Department* marked the case for circulation first to His Excellency the Governor and secondly to the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar. The Financial Department, however, appears to have circulated it first to the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar. Please see Chief Secretary's note, dated the 19th November 1912, at the bottom of page 9 *ante*.

C.R.—8-2-13.

Yes. The Chief Secretary noticed the mistake. I will not trouble His Excellency at this stage.

L. DAVIDSON—10-2-13.

To Financial *v.o.*
To Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted with reference to paragraph 13 of the Honourable Member's note, dated the 19th November 1912, and the Chief Secretary's note, dated the 19th November 1912, on page 9 *ante*. The extra cost, as now calculated by Educational, of the

Honourable Member's proposals is Rs. 74,316 *per annum* recurring, exclusive of the recurring charge of Rs. 15,640 *per annum* involved in the proposals for the improvement of Sanskrit education approved in G.O. No. 25, Educational, dated the 7th January 1913. These figures do not also include grants for the purchase of books for the schools and colleges referred to by Honourable Member in the last sentence of paragraph 7 of note on pages 7 and 8 *ante*.

2. The Director of Public Instruction has not yet submitted proposals for the encouragement of study of Arabic and Persian.

C.P.K.—13-2-13.

S.D.S.—14-2-13.

C. REILLY—15-2-13.

To the Educational Department.

A. G. CARDEW—17-2-13.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Circulate now to Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.

L. DAVIDSON—19-2-13.

I do not consider the cost too excessive for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning. In my last note I forgot to bring to the notice of His Excellency the question of the allowances now paid to Maha Mahopadhyayas. It is Rs. 100 per annum, and is miserably inadequate. The number of pandits now alive on whom this title has been conferred between the years 1898 and 1911 is only 11. We may, if necessary, make a rule that not more than two Maha Mahopadhyayas should be created every year or six months. The allowance should, I think, be not less than Rs. 25 (the minimum pay of clerks in several departments now is Rs. 20).

P. S. S[IVASWAMI AYYAR]—24-2-13.

The following statement gives in one view the recommendations of the Director of Public Instruction and the suggestions of the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar:—

Specific points on which opinion is called for.	Director of Public Instruction's recommendation.	The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar's suggestions.
(i) Grants to Sanskrit Colleges, etc., to secure better salaries for teachers.	The result of the working of the scheme of aid sanctioned in G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912, be awaited. The Director of Public Instruction has since asked for sanction to revert to the old system of aid under Chapter VI of the Code for elementary schools in lieu of the system of capitation grant.	Honourable Member advocates a system of grant which would enable the schools to pay their teachers a salary of not less than Rs. 20 in case of elementary schools, of Rs. 30—40 in case of advanced schools, and Rs. 40—50 in colleges. (Please see Secretary's note, dated the 25th November 1912, on page 8 of notes in the linked file in which he pointed out that there was no inconsistency between Honourable Member's proposal and the Director of Public Instruction's.)
(ii) Grants for fellowships.	The Director refers to the fellowships sanctioned in connection with the Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi, Tanjore, maintained from Chattram funds.	Twenty fellowships of the value of Rs. 50 each should be created tenable for ten years each for Sanskrit pandits to be held in connection with the University and Oriental library.

Specific points on which opinion is called for.	Director of Public Instruction's recommendation.	The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar's suggestions.
(iii) Grants for scholarships.	The Director refers to the scheme of 30 scholarships of Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 for colleges and 72 scholarships of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 for advanced schools sanctioned in G.O. No. 223, dated the 9th March 1912.	The Honourable Member considers this inadequate. He proposes— (a) two scholarships for each of the four classes in the seven colleges in all 56 scholarships) of value of Rs. 9 to 12; (b) one scholarship for each of the six classes in the 36 advanced schools (in all 216 scholarships) of the same value as in the Director's proposal; and (c) four for each class in colleges which feed students. Grants for the purchase of books in schools and colleges.
(iv) Appointment of specially qualified inspectors.	The Director refers to the appointment of two supervisors of Sanskrit schools sanctioned in G.O. No. 223, dated the 9th March 1912.	The Honourable Member agrees.
(v) Provision of posts for highly trained pandits and moulvis.	Pay of pandits and munshis in Government colleges and schools has been increased in G.O. No. 921, Educational, dated the 16th October 1912. University proposals for the utilization of Imperial grant if sanctioned, will provide some good posts for certain number of pandits.	Inadequate as the increase provides only for ten Sanskrit pandits and the University may provide for only two pandits. Honourable Member refers to his scheme of grants for securing higher pay to teachers and for creating fellowships. (Item (ii) above.)
(vi) Grant of money rewards for original works.	System already in vogue in the Presidency.	No definite request for funds need be made.
(vii) Collection and cataloguing of ancient manuscripts.	Already being done in the Oriental Manuscripts Library.	The Government of India may be asked for an annual sum of Rs. 4,500 for publication. A full-time assistant Curator with six more pandits to be appointed for pushing on the work of collecting, cataloguing and publishing manuscripts.
(viii) Revision of University Arts course to combine study of classical languages with study of philosophy and history of the nations.	University is not likely to alter the course.	Honourable Member agrees.
(ix) Improvement of teaching Sanskrit in schools.		The Director of Public Instruction should be asked to consider and report on the feasibility of including the second language in the group of compulsory subjects in the secondary school course. (The decision * of the University as to the position of Indian languages in the arts courses is being awaited).

* Since approved in G.O. No. 448, Educational, dated the 23rd April 1914.

2. The Honourable Member also suggests the increase in the amount of pensions sanctioned for holders of titles of Mahamahopadhyaya.

3. The Director of Public Instruction's promised report on the encouragement of the study of Arabic and Persian languages has not yet been received.

C.R.—18-3-13.

Print this addition and then circulate to His Excellency the Governor.

L. DAVIDSON—19-3-13.

I should like to have the observations of the Director of Public Instruction apart from finance.

P[ENTLAND]—25-4-13.

His Excellency wishes the Director of Public Instruction to see Honourable Member's notes. The file must go complete.

L. DAVIDSON—28-4-13.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The pushing on with the work now being done in the Oriental Manuscripts Library is certainly very important and more hands might well be entertained.

* Since disposed of in G.O. No. 448, Educational, dated the 23rd April 1914. The position of the Indian languages in the arts courses is still * under consideration.

As to the other matters it is not for me to raise any objection to the attempt to secure a share of money ear-marked for these purposes but I cannot agree that the grant by Government of scholarships and salaries to the old type of pandit or maulvi is likely to do much towards retaining him and his work. His best work must have been a labour of love and the honour and glory bestowed upon him by a patron with incidentally gifts and subsistence kept him alive and urged him doubtless to further efforts. I cannot believe that this sort of thing can be replaced by money drawn at a Government treasury on a monthly salary bill, it may provide more ghee but it won't nurture the poetic spirit.

I may be out of my depth but I should say that nothing could replace the private patron and that the measures now proposed will tend to exterminate the old type rather than perpetuate him.

The Government cannot create the private patron and if they are to help perhaps the least injurious system would be comparatively lavish rewards (gifts) for good work, the idea being to preserve an oriental type by oriental methods.

A. G. BOURNE—14-5-13.

Please circulate again to His Excellency the Governor.

L. DAVIDSON—15-5-13.

Now circulate.

P[ENTLAND]—12-6-13.

*Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson—
Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart—*

W. FRANCIS—14-6-13.

I am sorry to have kept this file so long. The importunities of other business and the perplexities of this file are my excuse.

2. The question for consideration is the reply to be sent to paragraphs 3-8 of Mr. Sharp's letter of 3rd April 1912, printed in G.O. No. 375, Educational, dated the 1st May 1912. So far as paragraphs 4 (b) and (d), 5 and 6 of that letter are concerned the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar and the Director of Public Instruction from

whom a report has been obtained are in general agreement, and I concur. I accept my Honourable Colleague's proposal that we should ask the Government of India for a grant of Rs. 4,500 for publication of ancient manuscripts.

3. As to the suggestion made in paragraph 7 of Mr. Sharp's letter I think we may say that it will be borne in mind.

4. The real difficulty of the case is in regard to paragraph 3 of Mr. Sharp's letter, and its development in paragraph 4 (a) and (c). It is on this point that there is some difference of opinion between the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar and the Director of Public Instruction. In paragraph 3 we have been asked our opinion on the proposal that the ancient and indigenous systems of instruction should be retained separately—separately as I understand from “the cultivation and improvement of oriental studies on western lines” dealt with in paragraph 2 of Mr. Sharp's letter—and to submit suggestions “for the encouragement of the old systems of learning.”

5. I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar that we should approve of the proposal to retain the ancient and indigenous systems. I am not satisfied however that the suggestions which he has made will tend towards the end in view, or that they will be more than a partial disposal.

6. In the first place it is to be noted that the reference from the Government of India is concerned with “the encouragement of the ancient learning of the country and the improvement of instruction in the classical languages of India.” But the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar has concentrated his attention on only one branch of the subject, viz., the improvement of instruction in Sanskrit alone. It is perhaps difficult to conjecture what the Government of India meant by “the ancient learning of the country,” as distinguished from purely linguistic instruction, whether for instance they wished to encourage the study of the ancient Indian sciences, such as music, architecture, law, logic, medicine. Those who wish to study these sciences in the original treatises will first have to master Sanskrit; but English translations of the various Sastras are either already available, or are being rapidly produced. As sciences these ancient systems are, I believe, of little more than antiquarian or academic interest, much in the same way as the writings of Aristotle, Galen, Quintilian. I don't think that there is any need to offer encouragement to the study of the ancient systems of science or philosophy otherwise than by aiding the study of the classical languages.

7. The question then arises what for the purposes of this Presidency are the classical languages. Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic are usually counted as the Indian classics. I do not think we need concern ourselves with the last two. They have never had any vogue in this part of India, and the number of Madrasees interested in their study must be infinitesimally small. At the same time I must admit to great ignorance on the subject, and should like to have the opinion of a few experts on the point.

8. On the other hand I do not think that we should ignore the Dravidian languages. Tamil, Telugu and I believe Canarese all have an extensive ancient literature. Of Malayalam I am not so sure. Each of them has its pandits. They have attracted far less attention than Sanskrit, but as the chief living representations of a most interesting family of languages they certainly deserve to be included in any suggestions that we may now submit to the Government of India. Whether each of the four deserves equal consideration is another point on which I should like expert advice. Bearing in mind the fact that the object now in view is the encouragement of what is colloquially called panditry, rather than the diffusion of education, and that the underlying motive is as the Government of India themselves say “political no less than educational,” I think it will probably be sufficient if for the present at any rate we confine our attention to Tamil and Telugu alone among our living vernaculars. In this connection I would refer to the note written by the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar on page 6 of the notes to G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912. He states that in the case of Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam both language and literature, and in Tamil the literature is largely dependent on Sanskrit. So far as the language is concerned this remark is liable to

mislead. The three first-named languages have borrowed vocabulary and some parts of their grammar from Sanskrit, but in their origin and structure they are of course entirely independent of Sanskrit.

9. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar's suggestions for giving effect to the Government of India's proposals are based mainly on G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912. He thinks the measures sanctioned in that Government Order did not go far enough and he would grant larger salaries, more and larger scholarships, and fellowships. That Government Order was intended to encourage the diffusion of Sanskrit education on modern lines, and not on those of the old

Page 4 of notes to the Government Order. Gurukulavasa. Mr. Davidson's note of 27th August 1911, on which the Government Order was based puts the matter quite clearly, and though the notes of the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick and the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Ayyar refer to the desirability of encouraging the study of Sanskrit "among the few who will study it in view to become pandits," and to "the duty of Government to keep up Sanskrit scholarship of the indigenous type," there seems to me no doubt that the measures actually sanctioned in the Government Order would be much more likely to produce Sanskrit scholars of the modern and western type, than of that of the old fashioned pandit.

10. For the diffusion of Sanskrit knowledge among the rising generation, and for its improvement on western lines I think the Government Order of 9th March 1912 was a move in the right direction. But if, as I think, it will not result in the production of old fashioned pandits, then for present purposes there is nothing to be gained by considering whether the encouragements it offered were sufficiently liberal or not.

See office note (ix) on page 15 above.

* Since received and disposed of in G.O. No. 448, Educational, dated the 23rd April 1914.

It is a subject that would naturally come under consideration in connection with paragraph 8 of Mr. Sharp's letter, and as to that I understand we await information * from the University.

11. The question is how are we to encourage the old fashioned panditry and in regard to this I am very much of Sir Alfred Bourne's opinion that an oriental type must be preserved by oriental methods. The modern system of education with its scholarships and fellowships, fixed curriculums and periodical examinations, its

I am unable to follow.

P. S. S[IVASWAMI AYYAR].

believe it is possible to produce on the same educational stock both a pandit and a Professor of languages. Mr. Sharp speaks of "institutions in India which already combine the old and new methods of instruction." I cannot avoid scepticism as to the results, and if the pipkin of panditry is to be preserved I think it must be kept separate from the kettle of modern scholarship.

12. The manner in which we might encourage the making of pandits is by

I agree.

H. A. S[TEWART].

not five per cent. of them will ever deserve the name. A pandit becomes so from love of that particular line of study and work, and when a man is really qualified as a pandit I should be glad, as far as our resources go, to reward him. Thus I would accept the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar's proposals:—

(i) to create twenty appointments of pandit (I don't like the modern word fellowship in this connection) in the University and Oriental Library at Rs. 50 per mensem each. But I would not give them all to Sanskrit pandits, but allot 6 or 8 to the Dravidian languages.

(ii) To increase the allowances paid to holders of the title of Mahamahopadhyaya, and I would add Shams-ul-ulama, to Rs. 240 per annum.

In addition I would also give rewards for original work more freely than has been done in the past. It is impracticable to lay down a scale. It would rest with the Director of Public Instruction to make recommendations.

J. N. A[TKINSON]—25-7-13.

Paragraph 3 of India's letter on page 2 of G.O. No. 375, Educational, dated the 1st May 1912.

type of *pandit* and *maulvi* were to die out."

The Conference of Orientalists was of opinion that "the world of scholarship would suffer irreparable loss if the old

The Government of India are inclined to agree with the Conference and we are invited, should we be of the same opinion, to make "suggestions for the encouragement of the old systems of learning in the Presidency of Madras".

Ibid.

Three out of the four proposals made for the encouragement of this ancient learning take the form of pecuniary inducements to teachers and pupils. The fourth is the appointment of specially qualified inspectors [sic "of schools of indigenous learning"].

The Government of India are willing to give financial assistance.

2. There are other suggestions for the encouragement of the ancient learning of India, but I will deal first with this question of the *pandit* as it is on the *pandit* that my Honourable Colleague Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar, proposes to spend a large sum of money.

3. I begin by asking whether we accept the Conference's estimate of the value of the *pandit*. The late Mr. Krishnaswami Ayyar said that the *pandits* have "alone kept alive the knowledge which has largely helped the *savants* of the west", and that there is still work to be done for which that assistance is necessary. That seems to me to put the case for the *pandits* at its highest. But it follows that as soon as all the traditional learning of the *pandit* has been put on record or utilized by scholars of the modern critical methods we shall have no further need of *pandits*. It is a class to which we owe a deep debt of gratitude, for they have preserved the ancient learning; but their traditional knowledge is no longer necessary in these days of the printing press, and we should not be justified in spending public money on creating an artificial expansion of a class whose usefulness is well nigh spent, out of a sentimental regard for what is old and quaint. The *pandit's* learning is painfully narrow. His astronomy would, to quote Macaulay, 'move laughter in the girls at an English boarding school'; his history abounds in 'kings thirty feet high, and reigns thirty thousand years long'; and his geography is 'made up of seas of treacle and seas of butter'. If we treat the Sanskrit schools with the liberality which Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar proposes we shall be encouraging the increase of institutions in which allowing for rhetorical exaggeration, the education is of the type described by Macaulay. Ought we not rather to discourage such schools and to insist upon elementary education at least being based on modern knowledge instead of on this mixture of venerable legend and antiquated lore? Are we doing our duty to the children who are given this kind of education in elementary Sanskrit schools?

4. When I had written thus far, I put the case aside to allow of my having a talk with Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar on the subject of the usefulness of the *pandit*. In addition to what he urges in his note, I understood him to say that no Western scholar could grasp the spirit of shastraic literature as the *pandit* does. Possibly I undervalue the *pandit*. I have, however, no wish to kill him. I only deprecate the spending of more public money on increasing his numbers. I do not believe that we could galvanize into life this dying class by officialising the *pandit*. That will probably hasten his end by creating a hungry body of seekers after scholarships and stipends who will bring discredit on the name of *pandit* and so injure the few who pursue oriental studies from a genuine love of them. I am inclined to agree with Sir Alfred Bourne that nothing can replace the old patron and that the measures proposed by my Honourable colleague will "tend to exterminate the old type rather than perpetuate him". Another objection to the lavish scale of grants, scholarships and fellowships proposed by my Honourable colleague is that it will result in demands for similar liberal treatment for other teachers and scholars, and though the bill for the Sanskrit schools and colleges may perhaps be met in full by the Government of India, it is Provincial revenues which will have to bear these increased charges for ordinary education.

5. I have placed below this note an article extracted from the *Indian Patriot* from which I gather that the quarrel between the old and the new learning has cropped up recently in the Bombay University. I see that Mr. Paranjpe, who was a Senior Wrangler, and Mr. Natarajan, who is a Madras Brahmin, use much stronger language than I have ventured upon regarding the uselessness of the ancient learning of the *pandits*. The cost of Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar's proposals is put at Rs. 74,316 per annum exclusive of the Rs. 15,640 per annum on account of the proposals approved in G.O. No. 25, Educational, dated 7th January 1913. The actual cost will be even more than this large sum, for the Educational Department have not been able to calculate the expenditure completely and I notice, among other omissions, that nothing is provided for the purchase of manuscripts although a large staff is proposed for collecting them. I shall be much surprised if the total does not eventually reach at least a lakh of rupees. I do not think that, with so many claims upon us for ordinary education, we are justified in recommending the expenditure of that sum on a system of education which Mr. Natarajan describes as not only useless but as positively harmful. Agreeing, therefore, with the Director of Public Instruction and Sir John Atkinson, I would not increase the grants to Sanskrit schools and colleges. I am, however, in favour of increasing our collection of Oriental manuscripts and publishing them as quickly as possible: and I accept the establishment of an Assistant Curator and six *pandits* in our four vernacular languages proposed for this purpose. I would also add a sum for the purchase of the manuscripts—say Rs. 5,320, so as to bring the total grant up to Rs. 10,600. Further, I agree with Sir John Atkinson that the allowance attached to the titles Mahamahopadhyaya and Shams-ul-ulama should be raised to Rs. 240 per annum, and that special grants may be freely given for good original work in connection with classical learning.

6. I regret that I am unable to agree to the creation of 20 fellowships of the value of Rs. 50 a month each. Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar says that ample work can be found for the holders of these fellowships in the Oriental Library. I am doubtful whether it would be possible to find even space for them in the Library. But if the Curator wants a larger establishment for the collection and publication of manuscripts, I should be quite willing to agree to it. I stipulate that we should consult him as to his needs in this respect and that the expenditure should be sanctioned for the specific purpose I have mentioned and not as fellowships.

7. I would seize this favourable opportunity to ask the Government of India to give us financial assistance towards the publication of the Tamil lexicon. That will form a very valuable contribution to Tamil research and will be an appropriate object for the Supreme Government's benevolence.

8. I must apologize for having detained this case so long. After I had put it on one side for the purpose of discussing some of the features with Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar, I was prevented from taking it up again by the volume of comparatively urgent work.

H. A. S[UART]—24-10-13.

Please see his note on page 16 *supra*.

The case has now to be circulated to His Excellency the Governor.

2. For convenience of reference it seems necessary at this stage to summarize the views expressed on the various points raised in this file. The *first and the most important* point on which the opinion of the Local Government is asked is "whether it is necessary to retain separately the ancient and indigenous system of instruction". The Government of India are of opinion that it is,—both on educational and political considerations. Sir Alfred Bourne does not seem to disagree. Both the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar and the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson consider their retention necessary. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, however, deprecates the spending of more public money on increasing the number of *pandits* on the main grounds—

(a) that the need for *pandits* will cease to exist as soon as their traditional learning has been put on record or used by scholars, and

(b) that the learning of the *pandit* has been described by some to be useless and even harmful.

[As regards the first objection, attention is respectfully invited to paragraph 2 of the late Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Ayyar's note, dated the 30th August 1911 on page 6 of notes with G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912, in which he stated as regards Sanskrit *pandits* that their preservation is necessary "for at least many decades to come," as it could not be said that Sanskrit scholarship had "exhausted all the rich veins of ore".]

3. On the assumption that the retention of *pandits* and *moulvis* is necessary, the next point for consideration is *what methods* should be adopted for the purpose. The lines suggested in the Government of India's letter are—

- Paragraph 4 on page 3 of G.O. No. 375, Educational, dated the 1st May 1912.
- (1) grants to institutions
 - (a) to pay better salaries to teachers, and
 - (b) to award students
 - (i) fellowships, and
 - (ii) scholarships,
 - (2) special inspectors
 - (3) high posts for *pandits* and *moulvis*, and
 - (4) money rewards for original works.

Paragraph 4 on page 3 of G.O. No. 375, Educational, dated the 1st May 1912.

[From paragraph 4 (a) of India's letter it would appear that these measures are intended for Sanskrit and Arabic or Persian institutions.]

Item (1) *Grants, etc.*—Sir Alfred Bourne does not believe that the measures in item (1) above will do much towards retaining *pandits* and their work, but considers that the oriental method of gifts for good work could alone preserve them.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar, however, proposes to adopt the lines indicated in India's letter and has laid down definite proposals—(paragraphs 4 to 9—pages 7 to 9 *supra*.)

The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson is of opinion that the question of grants and increase of *pay* to teachers in Sanskrit schools should be considered separately. He would create twenty fellowships (*panditships*), six or eight to go for Dravidian languages, but is averse to awarding any scholarships; his view is that the *pandit* should be subsidized only *after* he is made.

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart would neither recommend increased grants or salaries, nor would approve of fellowships or scholarships: he would restrict encouragement only to rewards as Sir Alfred Bourne.

Under this head it has to be decided whether the encouragement of the Sanskrit institutions referred to in G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912 will conduce to the creation of *pandits* of the type contemplated in paragraph 3 of India's letter. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson considers that these schools are not likely to create old-fashioned *pandits*. These institutions are all *indigenous* Sanskrit schools

Page 9 of G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912.

and as stated by the Superintendent of Sanskrit schools seem to be the living "substitutes of the ancient Gurukulavasa," though poor. They have been classified now into three grades—Elementary, Advanced and Collegiate. The highest grade trains students to the Oriental

Memorandum on page 40 of G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912.

Titles examinations of the University.

From the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar's note, it will appear that "students who successfully go through this course will be really as good "as *pandits* of the old type with the advantage of having a knowledge of English and "of western methods."

If it is conceded that old type of *pandits* can be created from these schools, the increase in grants for enhancing *pay* of teachers and the number of *scholarships* in these schools, suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar, will then come up for consideration, as methods calculated to encourage the *making* of *pandits*.

Item (2)—*Inspection*.—Both the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar and the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson agree with the Director that it is unnecessary to make any further appointments of inspectors. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart makes no remarks in regard to it.

Item (3)—*Posts for pandits and moulvis*.—The Director of Public Instruction is not for creating any new post but refers to the increase in the pay of pandits and moulvis of Government colleges and schools sanctioned in G.O. No. 921, Educational, dated the 16th October 1912 and to the creation of some posts by the University in connection with Imperial grant. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar considers these to be quite inadequate, and would therefore create twenty fellowships for Sanskrit pandits tenable for ten years of the value of Rs. 50 each. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson agrees but would allot six or eight of these to Dravidian languages. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart is not for it.

Item (4)—*Grant of money rewards for original work*.—All are agreed as to the adoption of this proposal; but the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar observes that if the proposal to create twenty scholarships be accepted, it will obviate the necessity for special rewards for original work.

4. In regard to the collection and cataloguing of *ancient manuscripts* the Honourable Members are agreed that a grant of Rs. 4,680 (for the purpose of appointing an assistant curator and six pandits for pushing on the work) should be asked for. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart further suggests that an additional sum of Rs. 5,320 might be asked for *purchase of manuscripts* and also a grant for the Tamil Lexicon. He would also allow additional establishments of pandits if the Curator needs them.

5. The Director of Public Instruction, the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar and the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson are all agreed that the University need not be asked to *revise the Arts course* so as to combine the study of classical languages with study of the philosophy and history of nations. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart makes no remarks.

6. As to the *improvement of the teaching of Sanskrit* in schools the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar would ask the Director of Public Instruction to report on the feasibility of including the second language in the group of compulsory subjects in the secondary school course.

The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart do not make any remarks in this regard. (The whole matter awaits the decision of the University as regards Arts course).

7. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar proposes that the *allowance* paid to Mahamahopadhyayas should be increased to at least Rs. 25 per mensem or Rs. 300 per annum. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart both accept the proposal to increase the allowance, but would fix the amount at Rs. 240 per annum and would extend the concession to holders of the title of "Shams-ul-*ulama*."

C. RAMANUJA ACHARI—7-12-13.

His Excellency the Governor—

W. FRANCIS—12-12-13.

Referring to the summary (see page 21 of these notes) of the suggestions of India,

In regard to (1) I agree with Sir Harold Stuart, and following Sir A. Bourne I would restrict encouragement of this kind to rewards.

Item (2).—*Inspection*. Further appointments unnecessary. I agree.

Item (3).—I agree with Sir Harold Stuart. Some thing in this direction, as also for (1), may be done under the University scheme for the promotion of the Dravidian languages: and I am content to agree with,

Item (4): which if these two proposals are alternative I consider the preferable course, as offering encouragement to definite work.

Item (5).—I agree: but care will have to be taken to select a curator who is really qualified to judge and supervise such work.

K | Provision has I understand already been made by the University with or without the help of the Government, for the Tamil Lexicon. And while I would not give any general power to create additional establishments, I agree that such proposals should be submitted and considered when they arise.

Proposals generally approved since—*vide* G.O. No. 1076, Educational, dated the 15th September 1914.

*Since received and disposed of in G.O. No. 448, Educational, dated the 23rd April 1914.

It is agreed that there is no necessity to revise the Arts course of the University: and before expressing an opinion on the advisability of including a second language in the group of compulsory subjects in the secondary school course, I would await until the University report* on this subject is before us.

In regard to the allowances paid to Mahamahopadhyayas and Shams-ul-*ulamas*, I agree with Sir John Atkinson and Sir Harold Stuart.

P[ENTLAND]—19-12-13.

Draft.

W. FRANCIS—22-12-13.

Approved.

W. FRANCIS.

A draft order and a draft letter are submitted for approval.

2. The file may be recirculated to the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar as the draft letter is not in accordance with his views.

3. With reference to the portion marked K in His Excellency's note above it is presumed that no application is to be made to the Government of India for grant towards the cost of the Tamil Lexicon. Please see G.O. No. 991, Educational, dated the 11th November 1912, in which the Secretary of State's sanction to the scheme was communicated, and G.O. No. 93, Educational, dated the 5th February 1912 which contains the letter to India intimating the intention of this Government to meet the charge from Provincial funds.

20 × 240 =	..	..	..	RS.
Deduct amount now paid to 11 at	10-0	..	..	4,800
	..	..	..	1,100
			Total	3,700
				RS.
* Additional establishment..	..	..	..	4,680
Purchase of manuscripts..	..	..	..	5,320
Amount for publication ..	..	..	..	4,500
			Total	14,500

4. The proposed grant of increased rate of allowances to Mahamahopadhyayas and Shamsul-uamas (Rs. 3,700) and the amount needed for the collection and publication of manuscripts *(Rs. 14,500) have been ordered in this file for inclusion in the estimates to be forwarded to the Government of India. Besides these, it has been decided to include the following also :—

			RS.	
(i) Improvements to Sanskrit schools	..	15,640	contemplated in	
(ii) Increasing the pay of pandits and munshits	..		the notes in the	
			linked file.	
G.O. No. 921, dated the 16th October 1912.	(a) in Government institutions	..	4,010	
G.O. No. 1007, dated the 5th November 1913	(b) in schools under local bodies	..	9,100	
G.O. No. 475 Edl., dated the 27th May 1913.	(c) in schools under private management	50,000		
			78,750	

C. RAMANUJACHARI—14-1-14.

To the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar—

Draft in accordance with the views of the majority is below.

W. FRANCIS—19-1-14.

I am sorry I have delayed the file so long. I am unable to agree with some portions of the reply. I desire the following note to be attached as a dissenting minute.

P. S. S[IVASWAMI AYYAR]—14-8-14.

Minute.

I regret I am unable to agree with the views expressed in paragraphs 4 and 7 of the reply to the reference from the Government of India.

2. I would, in the first place, venture to express my entire concurrence in the views contained in paragraphs 1 to 4 of the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp's letter under reply. Pages 2 and 3 of G.O. No. 375, Educational, dated the 1st May 1912. I consider it necessary to encourage the ancient learning of the country, and for this purpose to retain the ancient and indigenous systems of instruction. The time is yet far off when we can afford to contemplate with equanimity the extinction of the pandit and the maulvi. The western scholar cannot claim to have adequately explored and brought to light everything that is worthy of preservation in the field of oriental literature. Nor can he for a few generations at least dispense with the aid of the pandit and the maulvi. It is perfectly obvious that, in the absence of any encouragement by the Government, the class of pandits which is fast dwindling must completely disappear. The question is not one of artificial expansion of a class numerically sufficient for the existing requirements of scholarship, but of the necessity of the preservation of a class that is being too rapidly reduced in numbers for want of patronage and is likely to die out in the near future. The suggestions contained in paragraphs 4 (a) and (c) of India's letter are, in my humble opinion, thoroughly well-conceived and sound. The payment of better salaries to teachers in Sanskrit colleges, madrasas, tols, etc., and of scholarships and fellowships to enable students to carry on their education to the highest point possible and the provision of posts for highly trained pandits and maulvis, are very modest proposals and by no means in excess of the requirements of the situation. I see no ground for the apprehension that these proposals will create a class of mercenary seekers after scholarships and stipends any more than an apprehension of similar evil effects from the creation of scholarships or fellowships for the promotion of western learning. Pandits and students like other mortals have to keep body and soul together, and the cultivation of a single-minded love of knowledge upon an empty stomach is not exactly an attractive pursuit. Owing to the paucity of good *Patasalas* and Colleges, students have to attend institutions far away from their homes. As they are mostly in straightened circumstances, the provision of scholarships to deserving students is a necessity and cannot possibly cause any injury to the interests of true scholarships. The proposition that an oriental type of scholar can best be preserved by oriental methods cannot be advanced as an argument against the provision of scholarships or fellowships. In the first place, free boarding and free education were undoubtedly oriental methods. In the next place patronage by Rajas in the shape of maintenance grants to learned men was also an oriental method long in vogue in this country before the British rule. The proposal to grant liberal rewards for original work holds out far too precarious and slender a prospect of subsistence to encourage people to undertake the study of the ancient learning. No such proposal for reward is ever likely to materialise on the generous scale which was adopted by the former rulers of the country. In my view, grants should be made to institutions of the kind mentioned in paragraph 4 (a) of the letter of the Government of India to enable them to

Page 3 of G.O. No. 375, Educational, dated the 1st May 1912.

pay better salaries to the pandits employed in them. Taking the three grades into which Sanskrit schools have been classified in this Presidency—elementary, advanced and collegiate—the salaries payable to pandits should be not less than Rs. 20 per mensem in the elementary schools, Rs. 30 to 40 in the advanced schools, and Rs. 40 to 50 in collegiate institutions. I have ascertained that the cost of this proposal will be about Rs. 45,000 per annum in this Presidency. I do not consider that the order of the 9th March 1912 providing for grants-in-aid under chapter VI of the Grant-in-aid Code, *i.e.*, according to the pleasure of the Director adequately meets the requirements of the case.

3. I am also of opinion that the scholarships sanctioned in G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912, are insufficient in number. Under that Government Order, it was proposed to allot 72 scholarships for all the 36 advanced schools with 6 classes each, the monthly value of the scholarships being Rs. 2 in the lower classes and Rs. 3 in the higher classes. These 72 scholarships have to be distributed among the six classes into which the course of instruction will run at the rate of twelve for each class, the result being that roughly 24 out of 36 advanced schools would have to go without any scholarships. There are seven Sanskrit colleges in the Presidency with a four years' course, and I think there should be two scholarships in each of the four classes provided in each of these institutions. More scholarships and of larger amounts should in my opinion, be provided both in the advanced schools and colleges. The provision of a suitable number of scholarships would probably cost about Rs. 13,500.

4. I do not think that the suggestion of the Government of India to provide posts for highly trained pandits is met in any adequate manner by the scheme referred to in paragraph 7 of the reply. The order of the 16th of October 1912 refers only to the pay of pandits and munshis in Government schools and colleges. The total number affected by these proposals is twenty, out of which the number of pandits in Sanskrit is probably less than ten. The carrying out of the scheme for raising the pay of teachers of classical and vernacular languages in aided institutions and those under local bodies will go to improve somewhat the position of these teachers. It is, however, necessary to extend the scheme to institutions of the kind mentioned in paragraph 4 (a) of the letter from the Government of India.

5. I would also suggest the creation of a number of fellowships (say 20) of the value of Rs. 50 a month and tenable for periods of ten years by pandits and munshis in the University and Oriental Library, where ample work can be found for them in editing and publishing manuscripts of valuable works and in giving special courses of lectures to candidates for the Honours and Oriental Titles Examinations. These fellowships should be given to the most learned and deserving pandits and munshis and would encourage them to devote themselves to research work as well as instruction in the more recondite branches of ancient learning.

I have only to add that in my opinion what has been and is being done by this Government is totally inadequate for the encouragement of the ancient learning of the country.

P. S. S[IVASWAMI AYYAR]—14-8-14.

His Excellency the Governor—

W. FRANCIS—15-8-14.

Agreeably to His Excellency's instructions, I have revised the draft letter to India and reduced, as far as possible, the points of difference. Should His Excellency permit it, I shall now circulate the revised draft for the approval of the Honourable Members. The original and revised drafts are subjoined in parallel columns.

Draft as prepared on the 19th January 1914.

Revised draft.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 800, dated the 3rd April 1912, regarding the encouragement of the ancient learning of this country and the improvement of instruction in its classical languages, in which the views of the Government of India on certain aspects of the question are recited, practical schemes for the cultivation of the ancient languages are asked for, and an offer of financial assistance is made.

2. The second paragraph of the above letter deals with the establishment of a Central Research Institute for oriental studies. The opinion of the Madras Government on this subject has already been forwarded to the Government of India in Mr. Francis' letter No. 735, dated the 11th August 1913.

3. The third paragraph refers to the important question of the retention of the ancient and indigenous systems of instruction. I am to point out, at the outset, that the improvement of Sanskrit education formed the subject of elaborate examination by a special committee by this Government, who had before them the report of an officer deputed to tour in Northern India to study the working and organization of Sanskrit schools there. As a result of this examination, the schools in this Presidency have been classified into grades with the object of definitely fixing a course of study suited ultimately to the Oriental Titles Examination of the Madras University and of affording facility for inspection and recognition; the grant of aid to them has been systematized; and a scheme of scholarships tenable in them has also been instituted. A copy of the Proceedings of this Government No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912, is enclosed. The resolution of the University deciding to utilize a portion of the Imperial grant towards the development of the study of Indian languages is a further step in a similar direction.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council doubts whether any large expenditure of public funds could with propriety be incurred in creating any artificial expansion of the pandit or moulvi class of the old type. The proposals recommended in paragraph 4 (a) of your letter for the direct encouragement of that class (viz., the payment of grants to, and better salaries to teachers in, institutions intended for their creation and the establishment of fellowships and scholarships) seem, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, to involve the danger that they may create a body of seekers after scholarships and stipends who would retain little of that single-minded love of knowledge for its own sake which so distinguished the pandit of the old school.

The Government are inclined to think that an oriental type can best be preserved by oriental methods and that the most promising and least dangerous plan for encouraging the pandits would be the grant of liberal rewards for good work. This system is already in vogue in this Presidency; as instances in point the grant of an honorarium of Rs. 1,000 to M.R.Ry. Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha

No change.

No change.

No change.

4. The Governor in Council doubts whether, even with a large expenditure of public funds, he would succeed in creating an expansion of the pandit or moulvi class of the old type. Of the two proposals recommended in paragraph 4 (a) of your letter for the direct encouragement of that class, viz., the payment of grants to, and better salaries to teachers in, institutions intended for their creation, and the establishment of fellowships and scholarships, the former has been receiving consideration, as would be seen from paragraph 3 *supra*, and so also the question of scholarships in these schools. The Government would prefer to watch the result of the changes already introduced in regard to the system of aiding these schools and the institution of scholarships in them before taking further action in these directions. The question of fellowships is a more difficult matter: there is the risk that any large institution of fellowships may end in creating a body of seekers after them with little of that single-minded love of knowledge for its own sake which so distinguished the pandit of the old school. An attempt to perpetuate an oriental type by methods other than oriental

Draft as prepared on the 19th January 1914.

Revised draft.

Ayyar in recognition of his work in the cause of Tamil learning and the undertaking to publish a standard Tamil lexicon may be mentioned. The ultimate financial requirements of this policy cannot, naturally, be foreshadowed.

is fraught with some danger and the Government feel that action in this respect on a wide scale is to be deprecated. I am, at the same time to mention that a scheme of fellowships has been instituted in connection with the Sanskrit College at Tiruvadi under the Tanjore District Board under which two such fellowships, each carrying an emolument of Rs. 25 per mensem, are granted to deserving scholars and are tenable for ten years. The Government would in this case also prefer to await the result of the experiment.

5. On the whole the Governor in Council feels that the most promising plan of encouraging pandits and moulvis would be the grant of liberal rewards for good work. This system is already in vogue in this Presidency: as instances in point, the grant of an honorarium of Rs. 1,000 to M.R.Ry. Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Ayyar in recognition of his work in the cause of Tamil learning and the undertaking to publish a standard Tamil lexicon may be mentioned. The ultimate financial requirements of this policy cannot, naturally, be foreshadowed.

No change.

[Make this paragraph 6.]

5. Of the other measures proposed, I am to state that, so far as Sanskrit is concerned, the recommendation regarding the appointment of specially qualified inspectors has already been given effect to here. A Superintendent of Sanskrit schools has been appointed and he is assisted by two Supervisors who are good Sanskrit scholars and possess a knowledge of other languages also. No further additions to this staff are considered necessary at present.

6. The proposals to provide posts for highly trained pandits and to encourage students trained in modern and critical methods will, in a measure, be met by a scheme which has been recently inaugurated for raising the salaries of the posts of the pandits and munshis attached to the ordinary schools and colleges. This scheme has been already sanctioned in the case of institutions under departmental management; its extension to those under local bodies and private management is held in abeyance for want of funds. Its total cost has been calculated at Rs. 63,110. The proposals of the University referred to at the close of paragraph 3 *supra* should have a similar effect.

No change except in the rate of allowance to the title holders and their numbers.

[Make this paragraph 7.]

The Governor in Council considers that a further step in the same direction would be to increase the allowance paid to the holders of the titles of Mahamahopadhyaya and Shams-ul-ulama to Rs. 240 per annum, the present allowances of Rs. 100 being quite inadequate. Assuming that some twenty persons will, on an average, be holding these titles at one time in this Presidency, the assignment required under this head would be Rs. 4,800, so that, excluding the present outlay of Rs. 1,600 (for 16 persons), an extra sum of Rs. 3,200 would be needed.

[Make this paragraph 8.]

For "240," substitute "360".

For "twenty" substitute "thirty".

For "4,800" substitute "10,800".

For "3,200" substitute "9,200".

No change.

[Make this paragraph 9.]

7. As regards the collection and cataloguing of ancient manuscripts referred to in paragraph 5 of your letter, the Governor in Council agrees with the Conference of Orientalists that

Draft as prepared on the 19th January 1914.

Revised draft.

this is a work of pressing necessity. In this Presidency much has been, and is being, done by the Oriental Manuscripts Library, an institution ably staffed by specialists in Sanskrit and in the various vernaculars and presided over by a Curator who is also the Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the Presidency College. Besides collecting manuscripts, preparing reference catalogues, publishing descriptive catalogues and supplying copies of them to both European and Indian scholars, the library staff is engaged in helping the Curator to publish rare and important texts.

8. Its work in this direction admits of considerable expansion and this could be undertaken if funds were forthcoming. The institution of a systematic search for manuscripts throughout the Presidency and the offer of inducements to scholars to co-operate with the Curator in the publication of works of value are two of the main objects which need immediate attention. These naturally require a further strengthening of establishment under a capable assistant Curator (estimated to cost Rs. 4,680, an additional assignment for the purchase of manuscripts (Rs. 5,320) and a further allotment for their publication (rupees 4,500). The additional funds required under this head will thus be Rs. 14,500 per annum.

9. As regards the revision of the University courses for arts degrees, mentioned in paragraph 6 of your letter, the local University have after much deliberation decided to encourage the specialised study of classical languages according to modern critical methods by instituting courses in them leading to degrees in arts and the Governor in Council is disposed to allow this scheme an extended trial.

10. The question of the improvement of the teaching of Sanskrit and other languages in English schools in this Presidency is held in abeyance pending the decision of the University on the general subject of the position of Indian languages in the arts courses, which is still under its consideration. No immediate action can therefore be taken in this connection.

11. Finally, I am to state that, towards the carrying out of the improvements referred to in the foregoing paragraph, a total recurring grant of Rs. 1,02,450 per annum will be needed as shown below:

	RS.	RS.
(i) Improvements to Sanskrit schools referred to in paragraph 3 <i>supra</i>		15,640

No change.

This can be made a continuation of the previous paragraph.

No change.

[Make this paragraph 10.]

11. The question of the improvement of the teaching of Sanskrit and other languages in English schools in this Presidency, which had been held in abeyance pending the decision of the University on the general subject of the position of Indian languages in the arts courses, was recently examined, and it was decided to alter the course prescribed for the study of languages other than English under the scheme for the award of secondary school leaving certificates by offering further inducements for the regular study of Sanskrit and other classical languages and by stiffening the vernacular course. No further action is proposed to be taken in this connection.

No change except in figures. [Make this paragraph 12].

Draft as prepared on the 19th January 1914.

Revised draft.

(ii) Increasing the pay of Pandits and munshis in ordinary schools—	
Schools under Government..	4,010
Schools under local bodies ..	9,100
Schools under private management ..	50,000
	63,110
(iii) Allowances of Mahamahopadhyayas and Shams-ul- ulamas	9,200
(iv) Collection and publication of manuscripts	14,500
	1,02,450

I am to request that, if the proposals are approved, an assignment from Imperial funds of this amount may be made to this Government.

12. A copy of a minute recorded by the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar is annexed.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—16-11-14.

Circulate.

P[ENTLAND]—14-11-14.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cardew—

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart—

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar—

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—16-11-14.

I have had the advantage of hearing the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar's views on the subject of Oriental Pandits v Western Scholars, and I am not sure that the modifications in the draft are likely to meet his point. What I understand the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar thinks is that while the Western Scholar has the advantage over the Pandit of bringing to bear upon his studies both a critical faculty and the comparative method, he is at a disadvantage through the fact that he commences his studies late, in a foreign country where Indian habits are unknown, and without the guidance which is to be derived from the tradition which teachers hand down from generation to generation. Consequently while the European scholar is able to bring to bear upon the books which he may read better methods of study and a more trained intelligence, he can never acquire the same familiarity with the spirit of the author. The Pandit in fact reads the book as a native, the European as a foreigner. The European makes a better study of the surrounding facts connected with the work, the Pandit knows the work itself better. The European has the better apparatus but the Pandit has the inherent advantages of familiarity with the country, early training, and perhaps a larger sympathy with the method of treatment. It seems to me to be evident that, accepting these views, the correct course is to endeavour to give the Pandit a training in the European systems and methods which would remove his defects even if it is not possible to give the European scholar the advantage of intimate association and sympathy for the inner meaning of the books or poems dealt with. In other words, what is necessary really is to improve the Pandit, not perhaps out of existence, but into a different sort of existence which will

CO

A. G. C[ARDEW]—1-12-14

I accept the revised draft.

H. A. S[TUART]—2-12-14

I adhere to my dissenting minute which I have revised.

P. S. S[IVASWAMI AYYAR]—16-12-14

His Excellency the Governor--

His Excellency's permission is solicited to issue the revised draft letter to India and to send along with it a copy of the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar's note.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIAR—8-1-15

I see nothing in Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar's revision of his dissenting minute to suggest reconsideration of this draft letter; if Honourable Members agree the draft and minute may issue.

P[ENTLAND]—9-1-15

Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cardew—

Hon'ble Sir H. A. Stuart—

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR -11-1-15

I agree.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—12-1-15

H. A. S[TUART]-12-1-15

Issue accordingly

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—15-1-15

[G.O. Nos. 115, 116, Educational, dated the 6th February 1915.]

Ed. DEPARTMENT.

READ AGAIN G.O. No. 375-8a, dated the 1st May 1912

” ” ” ” ” ” 191

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 2357, From the D.P.L., No. 3836, dated the 28-8-1912

” ” ” ” ” ” 191

" " " " , , "

191

ORDER

No. 115, dated the 1st July 1915.

The following letter will
be addressed to the Govt of
India.

[H.E. letter no 116, E.C.E., dated
the 6th ^{July} January 1915]

P.R
S-K-14

970

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.
No. 116 Ed

From

THE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR
P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR AVARGAL, M.A., B.L., C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Dated Fort St. George, the 6th January 1915.

February

SIR,

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 800, dated the 3rd April 1912, regarding the encouragement of the ancient learning of this country and the improvement of instruction in its classical languages, in which the views of the Government of India on certain aspects of the question are recited, practical schemes for the cultivation of the ancient languages are asked for, and an offer of financial assistance is made.

2. The second paragraph of the above letter deals with the establishment of a Central Research Institute for oriental studies. The opinion of the Madras Government on this subject has already been forwarded to the Government of India in Mr. Francis' letter No. 735, dated the 11th August 1913.

3. The third paragraph refers to the important question of the retention of the ancient and indigenous systems of instruction. I am to point out, at the outset, that the improvement of Sanskrit education recently formed the subject of elaborate examination by a special committee and by this Government, who had before them the report of an officer deputed to tour in Northern India to study the working and organization of Sanskrit schools there. As a result of this examination, the schools in this Presidency have been classified into grades with the object of definitely fixing a course of study suited ultimately to the Oriental Titles Examination of the Madras University and of affording facility for inspection and recognition; the grant of aid to them has been systematized; and a scheme of scholarships tenable in them has also been instituted. A copy of the Proceedings of this Government No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912, is enclosed. The resolution of the University deciding to utilize a portion of the Imperial grant towards the development of the study of Indian languages is a further step in a similar direction.

4. The Governor in Council doubts whether, even with a large expenditure of public funds, he would succeed in creating an expansion of the pandit or moulvi class of the old type. Of the two proposals recommended in paragraph 4 (a) of your letter for the direct encouragement of that class, viz., the payment of grants to, and better salaries to teachers in, institutions intended for their creation, and the establishment of fellowships and scholarships, the former has been receiving consideration, as would be seen from paragraph 3 *supra*, and so also the question of scholarships in these

2 sm
125 cpi
41 sm
16 sm
2 sm

schools. The Government would prefer to watch the result of the changes already introduced in regard to the system of aiding these schools and the institution of scholarships in them, before taking further action in those directions. The question of fellowships is a more difficult matter; there is the risk that any large institution of fellowships may end in creating a body of seekers after them with little of that single-minded love of knowledge for its own sake which so distinguished the pandit of the old school. An attempt to perpetuate an oriental type by methods other than oriental is fraught with some danger and the Government feel that action in this respect on a wide scale is to be deprecated. I am, at the same time, to mention that a scheme of fellowships has been instituted in connection with the Sanskrit College at Tiruvadi under the Tanjore District Board under which two such fellowships, each carrying an emolument of Rs. 25 per mensem, are granted to deserving scholars and are tenable for ten years. The Government would in this case also prefer to await the result of the experiment.

5. On the whole the Governor in Council feels that the most promising plan of encouraging pandits and moulvis would be the grant of liberal rewards for good work. This system is already in vogue in this Presidency; as instances in point the grant of an honorarium of Rs. 1,000 to M.R.Ry. Mahamahopadyaya V. Swaminatha Ayyar in recognition of his work in the cause of Tamil learning and the undertaking to publish a standard Tamil lexicon may be mentioned. The ultimate financial requirements of this policy cannot, naturally, be foreshadowed.

6. Of the other measures proposed, I am to state that, so far as Sanskrit is concerned, the recommendation regarding the appointment of specially qualified inspectors has already been given effect to here. A Superintendent of Sanskrit schools has been appointed and he is assisted by two Supervisors who are good Sanskrit scholars and possess a knowledge of other languages also. No further additions to this staff are considered necessary at present.

7. The proposals to provide posts for highly trained pandits and to encourage students trained in modern and critical methods will, in a measure, be met by a scheme which has been recently inaugurated for raising the salaries of the posts of the pandits and munshis attached to the ordinary schools and colleges. This scheme has been already sanctioned in the case of institutions under departmental management; its extension to those under local bodies and private management is held in abeyance for want of funds. Its total cost has been calculated at Rs. 63,110. The proposals of the University referred to at the close of paragraph 3 *supra* should have a similar effect.

8. The Governor in Council considers that a further step in the same direction would be to increase the allowance paid to the holders of the titles of Mahamahopadyaya and Sham-ul-ulama to Rs. 360 per annum, the present allowances of Rs. 100 being quite inadequate. Assuming that some thirty persons will, on an average, be holding these titles at one time in this Presidency, the assignment required under this head would be Rs. 10,800, so that, excluding the present outlay, an extra sum of Rs. 9,100 would be needed.

9. As regards the collection and cataloguing of ancient manuscripts referred to in paragraph 5 of your letter, the Governor in Council agrees with the conference of Orientalists that this is a work of pressing necessity. In this Presidency much has been, and is being done by the Oriental Manuscripts Library, an institution ably staffed by specialists in Sanskrit and in the various vernaculars and presided over by a Curator who is also the Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the Presidency College. Besides collecting manuscripts, preparing reference catalogues, publishing descriptive catalogues and supplying copies of them to both European and Indian scholars, the library staff is engaged in helping the Curator to publish rare and important texts.

10,800
for 10
years
FC

Press
To be printed
in continuation
of page 9

Its work in this direction admits of considerable expansion and this could be undertaken if funds were forthcoming. The institution of a systematic search for manuscripts throughout the Presidency and the offer of inducements to scholars to co-operate with the Curator in the publication of works of value are two of the main objects which need immediate attention. These naturally require a further strengthening of establishment under a capable assistant curator (estimated to cost Rs. 4,680), an additional assignment for the purchase of manuscripts (Rs. 5,320) and a further allotment for their publication (Rs. 4,500). The additional funds required under this head will thus be Rs. 14,500 per annum.

10. As regards the revision of the University courses for arts degrees, mentioned in paragraph 6 of your letter, the local University have after much deliberation decided to encourage the specialised study of classical languages according to modern critical methods by instituting courses in them leading to degrees in arts and the Governor in Council is disposed to allow this scheme an extended trial.

11. The question of the improvement of the teaching of Sanskrit and other languages in English schools in this Presidency, which had been held in abeyance pending the decision of the University on the general subject of the position of Indian languages in the arts courses, was recently examined, and it was decided to alter the course prescribed for the study of languages other than English under the scheme for the award of secondary school-leaving certificates by offering further inducements for the regular study of Sanskrit and other classical languages and by stiffening the vernacular course. No further action is proposed to be taken in this connection.

12. Finally, I am to state that, towards the carrying out of the improvements referred to in the foregoing paragraphs, a total recurring grant of Rs. 1,02,950 per annum will be needed, as shown below:—

(i) Improvements to Sanskrit schools referred to in paragraph 3 ^{supra.}	Rs. 15,640
(ii) Increasing the pay of pandits and munshis in ordinary schools—	
Schools under Government	Rs. 4,010
Schools under local bodies	9,100
Schools under private management	50,000
(iii) Allowances of Mahamahopadhyayas and Shams-ul-ulamas ..	63,110
(iv) Collection and publication of manuscripts	9,100
	14,500
	1,02,950

I am to request that, if the proposals are approved, an assignment from Imperial funds of this amount may be made to this Government.

13. A copy of a minute recorded by the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar is annexed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.
[Annexure.]

ANNEXURE.

Minute of dissent.

I regret I am unable to agree with the views expressed in paragraphs 4 and 7 of the reply to the reference from the Government of India.

2. I would, in the first place, venture to express my entire concurrence in the views contained in paragraphs 1 to 4 of the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp's letter under reply. I consider it necessary to encourage the ancient learning of the country, and for this purpose to retain the ancient and indigenous systems of instruction. The time is yet far off when we can afford to contemplate with equanimity the extinction of the pandit and the moulvi. The western scholar cannot claim to have adequately explored and brought to light everything that is worthy of preservation in the field of oriental literature. Nor can he for a few generations at least dispense with the aid of the pandit and the moulvi. It is perfectly obvious that, in the absence of any encouragement by the Government, the class of pandits which is fast dwindling must completely disappear. The question is not one of artificial expansion of a class numerically sufficient for the existing requirements of scholarship, but of the necessity of the preservation of a class that is being too rapidly reduced in numbers for want of patronage and is likely to die out in the near future. The suggestions contained in paragraphs 4 (a) and (c) of India's letter are, in my humble opinion, thoroughly well-conceived and sound. The payment of better salaries to teachers in Sanskrit colleges, madrasas, tols, etc., and of scholarships and fellowships to enable students to carry on their education to the highest point possible and the provision of posts for highly trained pandits and moulvis, are very modest proposals and by no means in excess of the requirements of the situation. I see no ground for the apprehension that these proposals will create a class of mercenary seekers after scholarships and stipends any more than an apprehension of similar evil effects from the creation of scholarships or fellowships for the promotion of western learning. Pandits and students like other mortals have to keep body and soul together, and the cultivation of a single minded love of knowledge upon an empty stomach is not exactly an attractive pursuit. Owing to the paucity of good patasalas and colleges, students have to attend institutions far away from their homes. As they are mostly in straightened circumstances, the provision of scholarships to deserving students is a necessity and cannot possibly cause any injury to the interests of true scholarship. The proposition that an oriental type of scholar can best be preserved by oriental methods cannot be advanced as an argument against the provision of scholarships or fellowships. In the first place, free boarding and free education were undoubtedly oriental methods. In the next place, patronage by Rajas in the shape of maintenance grants to learned men was also an oriental method long in vogue in this country before the British rule. The proposal to grant liberal rewards for original work holds out far too precarious and slender a prospect of subsistence to encourage people to undertake the study of the ancient learning. No such proposal for reward is ever likely to materialise on the generous scale which was adopted by the former rulers of the country. In my view, grants should be made to institutions of the kind mentioned in paragraph 4 (a) of the letter of the Government of India to enable them to pay better salaries to the pandits employed in them. Taking the three grades into which Sanskrit schools have been classified in this Presidency—elementary, advanced and collegiate—the salaries payable to pandits should be not less than Rs. 20 per mensem in the elementary schools, Rs. 30 to 40 in the advanced schools, and Rs. 40 to 50 in the collegiate institutions. I have ascertained that the cost of this proposal will be about Rs. 45,000 per annum in this Presidency. I do not consider that the order of the 9th March 1912 providing for grants-in-aid under Chapter VI of the Grant-in-aid Code *i.e.*, according to the pleasure of the Director adequately meets the requirements of the case.

3. I am also of opinion that the scholarships sanctioned in G.O. No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th of March 1912, are insufficient in number. Under that Government Order it was proposed to allot 72 scholarships for all the 36 advanced schools with 6 classes each, the monthly value of the scholarships being Rs. 2 in the lower classes and Rs. 3 in the higher classes. These 72 scholarships have to be distributed among the six classes into which the course of instruction will run at the rate of twelve for each class, the result being that roughly 24 out of 36 advanced schools would have to go without any scholarships. There are seven Sanskrit colleges in the Presidency with a four years' course, and I think there should be two scholarships in each of the four classes provided in each of these institutions. More scholarships and of larger amounts should, in my opinion, be provided both in the advanced schools and colleges. The provision of a suitable number of scholarships would probably cost about Rs. 13,500.

4. I do not think that the suggestion of the Government of India to provide posts for highly trained pandits is met in any adequate manner by the scheme referred to in paragraph 7 of the reply. The order of the 16th of October 1912 refers only to the pay of pandits and munshis in Government schools and colleges. The total number affected by these proposals is 20 out of which the number of pandits in Sanskrit is probably less than 10. The carrying out of the scheme for raising the pay of teachers of classical and vernacular languages in aided institutions and those under local bodies will go to improve somewhat the position of these teachers. It is, however, necessary to extend the scheme to institutions of the kind mentioned in paragraph 4 (a) of the letter from the Government of India.

5. I would also suggest the creation of a number of fellowships (say 20) of the value of Rs. 50 a month and tenable for periods of ten years by pandits and munshis in the University and Oriental Library, where ample work can be found for them in editing and publishing manuscripts of valuable works and in giving special courses of lectures to candidates for the Honours and Oriental Titles Examinations. These fellowships should be given to the most learned and deserving pandits and munshis and would encourage them to devote themselves to research work as well as instruction in the more recondite branches of ancient learning. I have only to add that in my opinion what has been and is being done by this Government is totally inadequate for the encouragement of the ancient learning of the country.

16th December 1914.

P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR.

Handwritten signature and initials:
S. Sivaswami Ayyar
16/12/14

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 116.

From

THE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR AVARGAL, M.A., B.L., C.I.E.,

Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Educational Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Dated Fort St. George, the 6th February 1915.

SIR,

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 800, dated the 3rd April 1912, regarding the encouragement of the ancient learning of this country and the improvement of instruction in its classical languages, in which the views of the Government of India on certain aspects of the question are recited, practical schemes for the cultivation of the ancient languages are asked for, and an offer of financial assistance is made.

2. The second paragraph of the above letter deals with the establishment of a Central Research Institute for oriental studies. The opinion of the Madras Government on this subject has already been forwarded to the Government of India in Mr. Francis' letter No. 735, dated the 11th August 1913.

3. The third paragraph refers to the important question of the retention of the ancient and indigenous systems of instruction. I am to point out, at the outset, that the improvement of Sanskrit education formed the subject of elaborate examination by a special committee and by this Government, who had before them the report of an officer deputed to tour in Northern India to study the working and organization of Sanskrit schools there. As a result of this examination, the schools in this Presidency have been classified into grades with the object of definitely fixing a course of study suited ultimately to the Oriental Titles Examination of the Madras University and of affording facility for inspection and recognition; the grant of aid to them has been systematized; and a scheme of scholarships tenable in them has also been instituted. A copy of the Proceedings of this Government No. 223, Educational, dated the 9th March 1912, is enclosed. The resolution of the University deciding to utilize a portion of the Imperial grant towards the development of the study of Indian languages is a further step in a similar direction.

4. The Governor in Council doubts whether, even with a large expenditure of public funds, he would succeed in creating an expansion of the pandit or moulvi class of the old type. Of the two proposals recommended in paragraph 4 (a) of your letter

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made on page 3 infra
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been committed by the Press in
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*V.L.L.

for the direct encouragement of that class, viz., the payment of grants to, and better salaries to teachers in, institutions intended for their creation, and the establishment of fellowships and scholarships, the former has been receiving consideration, as would be seen from paragraph 3 *supra*, and so also the question of scholarships in these schools. The Government would prefer to watch the result of the changes already introduced in regard to the system of aiding these schools and the institution of scholarships in them, before taking further action in those directions. The question of fellowships is a more difficult matter; there is the risk that any large institution of fellowships may end in creating a body of seekers after them with little of that single-minded love of knowledge for its own sake which so distinguished the pandit of the old school. An attempt to perpetuate an oriental type by methods other than oriental is fraught with some danger and the Government feel that action in this respect on a wide scale is to be deprecated. I am, at the same time, to mention that a scheme of fellowships has been instituted in connection with the Sanskrit College at Tiruvadi under the Tanjore District Board under which two such fellowships, each carrying an emolument of Rs. 25 per mensem, are granted to deserving scholars and are tenable for ten years. The Government would in this case also prefer to await the result of the experiment.

5. On the whole the Governor in Council feels that the most promising plan of encouraging pandits and moulvis would be the grant of liberal rewards for good work. This system is already in vogue in this Presidency; as instances in point the grant of an honorarium of Rs. 1,000 to M.R.Ry. Mahamahopadyaya V. Swaminatha Ayyar in recognition of his work in the cause of Tamil learning and the undertaking to publish a standard Tamil lexicon may be mentioned. The ultimate financial requirements of this policy cannot, naturally, be foreshadowed.

6. Of the other measures proposed, I am to state that, so far as Sanskrit is concerned, the recommendation regarding the appointment of specially qualified inspectors has already been given effect to here. A Superintendent of Sanskrit schools has been appointed and he is assisted by two Supervisors who are good Sanskrit scholars and possess a knowledge of other languages also. No further additions to this staff are considered necessary at present.

7. The proposals to provide posts for highly trained pandits and to encourage students trained in modern and critical methods will, in a measure, be met by a scheme which has been recently inaugurated for raising the salaries of the posts of the pandits and munshis attached to the ordinary schools and colleges. This scheme has been already sanctioned in the case of institutions under departmental management; its extension to those under local bodies and private management is held in abeyance for want of funds. Its total cost has been calculated at Rs. 63,110. The proposals of the University referred to at the close of paragraph 3 *supra* should have a similar effect.

8. The Governor in Council considers that a further step in the same direction would be to increase the allowance paid to the holders of the titles of Mahamahopadyaya and Shams-ul-ulama to Rs. 360 per annum, the present allowances of Rs. 100 being quite inadequate. Assuming that some thirty persons will, on an average, be holding these titles at one time in this Presidency, the assignment required under this head would be Rs. 10,800, so that, excluding the present outlay of Rs. 1,600 (for 16 persons), an extra sum of Rs. 9,200 would be needed.

9. As regards the collection and cataloguing of ancient manuscripts referred to in paragraph 5 of your letter, the Governor in Council agrees with the Conference of Orientalists that this is a work of pressing necessity. In this Presidency much has been, and is being done by the Oriental Manuscripts Library, an institution ably staffed by specialists in Sanskrit and in the various vernaculars and presided over by a Curator who is also the Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the Presidency College. Besides collecting manuscripts, preparing reference catalogues, publishing descriptive catalogues and supplying copies of them to both European and Indian scholars, the library staff is engaged in helping the Curator to publish rare and important texts. Its work in this direction admits of considerable expansion and this could be undertaken if funds were forthcoming. The institution of a systematic search for manuscripts throughout the Presidency and the offer of inducements to scholars to co-operate with the Curator in the publication of works of value are two of the main objects which need immediate attention. These naturally require a further strengthening of establishment under a capable assistant curator (estimated to cost Rs. 4,860), an additional assignment for the purchase of manuscripts (Rs. 5,320) and a further allotment for their publication (Rs. 4,500). The additional funds required under this head will thus be Rs. 14,500 per annum.

10. As regards the revision of the University courses for arts degrees, mentioned in paragraph 6 of your letter, the local University have after much deliberation decided to encourage the specialised study of classical languages according to modern critical methods by instituting courses in them leading to degrees in arts and the Governor in Council is disposed to allow this scheme an extended trial.

11. The question of the improvement of the teaching of Sanskrit and other languages in English schools in this Presidency, which had been held in abeyance pending the decision of the University on the general subject of the position of Indian languages in the arts courses, was recently examined, and it was decided to alter the course prescribed for the study of languages other than English under the scheme for the award of secondary school-leaving certificates by offering further inducements for the regular study of Sanskrit and other classical languages and by stiffening the vernacular course. No further action is proposed to be taken in this connection.

12. Finally, I am to state that, towards the carrying out of the improvements referred to in the foregoing paragraphs, a total recurring grant of Rs. 1,02,450 per annum will be needed, as shown below:—

	RS.
(i) Improvements to Sanskrit schools referred to in paragraph 3 <i>supra</i> .	15,640
(ii) Increasing the pay of pandits and munshis in ordinary schools—	
	RS.
Schools under Government	4,010
Schools under local bodies	9,100
Schools under private management	50,000
	63,110
(iii) Allowances of Mahamahopadyayas and Shams-ul-ulamas	9,200
(iv) Collection and publication of manuscripts	14,500
	1,02,450

I am to request that, if the proposals are approved, an assignment from Imperial funds of this amount may be made to this Government.

13. A copy of a minute recorded by the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar is annexed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government

[Annexure]

ANNEXURE.

Minute of dissent.

I regret I am unable to agree with the views expressed in paragraphs 4 and 7 of the reply to the reference from the Government of India.

2. I would, in the first place, venture to express my entire concurrence in the views contained in paragraphs 1 to 4 of the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp's letter under reply. I consider it necessary to encourage the ancient learning of the country, and for this purpose to retain the ancient and indigenous systems of instruction. The time is yet far off when we can afford to contemplate with equanimity the extinction of the pandit and the moulvi. The western scholar cannot claim to have adequately explored and brought to light everything that is worthy of preservation in the field of oriental literature. Nor can he for a few generations at least dispense with the aid of the pandit and the moulvi. It is perfectly obvious that, in the absence of any encouragement by the Government, the class of pandits which is fast dwindling must completely disappear. The question is not one of artificial expansion of a class numerically sufficient for the existing requirements of scholarship, but of the necessity of the preservation of a class that is being too rapidly reduced in numbers for want of patronage and is likely to die out in the near future. The suggestions contained in paragraphs 4 (a) and (c) of India's letter are in my humble opinion, thoroughly well-conceived and sound. The payment of better salaries to teachers in Sanskrit colleges, madrasas, tols, etc., and of scholarships and fellowships to enable students to carry on their education to the highest point possible and the provision of posts for highly trained pandits and moulvis, are very modest proposals and by no means in excess of the requirements of the situation. I see no ground for the apprehension that these proposals will create a class of mercenary seekers after scholarships and stipends any more than an apprehension of similar evil effects from the creation of scholarships or fellowships for the promotion of western learning. Pandits and students like other mortals have to keep body and soul together, and the cultivation of a single minded love of knowledge upon an empty stomach is not exactly an attractive pursuit. Owing to the paucity of good patasalas and colleges, students have to attend institutions far away from their homes. As they are mostly in straightened circumstances, the provision of scholarships to deserving students is a necessity and cannot possibly cause any injury to the interests of true scholarship. The proposition that an oriental type of scholar can best be preserved by oriental methods cannot be advanced as an argument against the provision of scholarships or fellowships. In the first place, free boarding and free education were undoubtedly oriental methods. In the next place, patronage by Rajas in the shape of maintenance grants to learned men was also an oriental method long in vogue in this country before the British rule. The proposal to grant liberal rewards for original work holds out far too precarious and slender a prospect of subsistence to encourage people to undertake the study of the ancient learning. No such proposal for reward is ever likely to materialise on the generous scale which was adopted by the former rulers of the country. In my view, grants should be made to institutions of the kind mentioned in paragraph 4 (a) of the letter of the Government of India to enable them to pay better salaries to the pandits employed in them. Taking the three grades into which Sanskrit schools have been classified in this Presidency—elementary, advanced and collegiate—the salaries payable to pandits should be not less than Rs. 20 per mensem in the elementary schools, Rs. 30 to 40 in the advanced schools, and Rs. 40 to 50 in the collegiate institutions. I have ascertained that the cost of this proposal will be about Rs. 45,000 per annum in this Presidency. I do not consider that the order of the 9th March 1912 providing for grants-in-aid under Chapter VI of the Grant-in-aid Code, i.e., according to the pleasure of the Director adequately meets the requirements of the case.

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out of the scheme for raising the pay of teachers of classical and vernacular languages in aided institutions and those under local bodies will go to improve somewhat the position of these teachers. It is, however, necessary to extend the scheme to institutions of the kind mentioned in paragraph 4 (a) of the letter from the Government of India.

5. I would also suggest the creation of a number of fellowships (say 20) of the value of Rs. 50 a month and tenable for periods of ten years by pandits and munshis in the University and Oriental Library, where ample work can be found for them in editing and publishing manuscripts of valuable works and in giving special courses of lectures to candidates for the Honours and Oriental Titles Examinations. These fellowships should be given to the most learned and deserving pandits and munshis and would encourage them to devote themselves to research work as well as instruction in the more recondite branches of ancient learning. I have only to add that in my opinion what has been and is being done by this Government is totally inadequate for the encouragement of the ancient learning of the country.

16th December 1914.

P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR.

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(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.

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

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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Abstract of the

Directing that the Govt of India be furnished with the views of this Govt on the subject of the ~~cultivation and improvement of~~ ~~Oriental Studies~~ encouragement of the ancient learning of the country and the improvement of instruction in the classical languages of India.

Note for the Press

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