

*Recd.**Regd.*

} 1915.

*Enclosures**Spare copies*

G.O. No. 1311, 30th November 1915.

Scholarships

Stating that the Government of India have raised the value of certain State — in every case in which the scholar is admitted to a college at Oxford or Cambridge and requiring that, before a male scholar leaves India, a specified amount should be deposited with the Secretary for Indian Students for initial expenses.

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

I

G.O. No. 686, Educational, dated 10th June 1914.

ABSTRACT.—Addressing the Government of India on the amount of stipend granted to State-scholarship-holders proceeding to Oxford or Cambridge.

II

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP, C.L.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
Dated—Delhi, the 8th November 1915.
No.—1732.

With reference to your letter No. 687, Educational, dated the 10th June 1914, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, a copy of the despatches noted in the margin in regard to the stipends of Government scholars.

To the Secretary of State No. 40 (Finance), dated the 22nd January 1915.
From the Secretary of State No. 3, Public (Students), dated the 7th May 1915.

2. I am to say that the Government of India accept the suggestion made in the concluding portion of paragraph 6 of the Secretary of State's despatch, dated the 7th May 1915, that before a State technical scholar leaves India to take up his scholarship, his parent or guardian should be required to show that he had sent to the Secretary for Indian Students in London a sum of £15 for initial expenses.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Despatch—from the Government of India, Finance Department (Salaries, Establishment, etc., Education).
To—the His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.
Dated—Delhi, the 22nd January 1915.
No.—40.

We have the honour to refer to the subject treated of in paragraphs 2 and 3 of your Lordship's despatch No. 1, Public (Students), dated the 23rd January 1914. Your Lordship pointed out that the sum of £200 a year at present paid to the State scholars selected by Indian universities, if unsupplemented by private means, is insufficient to maintain a scholar at Oxford or Cambridge and also during the vacations. Even in the case of those studying at other universities, while the scholarship is sufficient, a sum of £10 or £20 is necessary for outfit and other preliminary expenses. Hence it is necessary either to enhance the rate of the scholarship if tenable at Oxford or Cambridge, or to permit it to be held in less expensive universities, or to require the parent or guardian to provide the scholar with an allowance of at least £50 a year.

2. We consulted local Governments on the subject and enclose copies of the correspondence. It appeared to us necessary to deal with certain other scholarships besides those specifically referred to in your Lordship's despatch. In our letter of the 27th of March we accordingly mentioned the following:—

(i) The two scholarships of £200 annually awarded through universities, sanctioned in the Secretary of State's despatch No. 104, Public (Educational), dated the 22nd October 1885. These may, for the sake of convenience, be called university scholarships.

(ii) The two scholarships of £200 annually awarded to a male and a female student of the domiciled community, sanctioned in Lord Morley's despatch No. 181, Public, dated the 30th November 1906, and Your Lordship's despatch No. 120, Public, dated the 9th May 1913.

(iii) The two scholarships of £150 annually awarded for the study of oriental languages, sanctioned in the Secretary of State's despatch No. 91, Public, dated the 26th June 1908.

The second and third classes of scholarships were included in the reference, because they may be and sometimes are held at Oxford or Cambridge, although those for the study of oriental languages are also held at continental universities.

3. The replies show that the local Governments favour the view that, on account of the residential system which prevails at those universities, the scholarships may be most suitably held at Oxford or Cambridge. On the question of the desirability of raising the amount of the stipend there is a marked divergence of opinion. It will be observed, however, that seven local Governments and Administrations consider that the rate should be raised. We agree with your Lordship that £200 is insufficient for those who will join colleges at Oxford and Cambridge. We endorse the view of the local Governments that scholars should preferably enroll themselves as members of colleges at one or other of those universities. It is clear from the Secretary of State's despatch No. 104, Public (Educational), dated the 22nd October 1885, and from our Home Department Resolution No. 1-45-57, dated the 12th February 1886, that it was always intended that the scholars should study at Oxford or Cambridge, though it was not definitely laid down that they should enter a college. To insist on a guarantee for private funds from those who will so enroll themselves would be likely to drive the scholars to cheaper universities. To raise the amount of scholarship in individual cases would give rise to difficulties and inquisitorial proceedings; it would be almost impossible to obtain satisfactory proofs of relative poverty in such cases. The right solution, in our opinion, is to raise the scholarship so as to enable students to live at Oxford and Cambridge colleges; and on a review of all the circumstances of the case a scholarship of £250 a year appears to be a reasonable sum.

4. There seems no adequate reason why a scholar in oriental studies resident in an Oxford or Cambridge college, should be able to live more economically than a scholar in any other subject. We accordingly recommend that such scholars receive £250 a year. We also consider that an oriental language scholar who reads as a non-collegiate student at either of those universities, or who enrolls himself at any other university in Great Britain or elsewhere, should receive £200 a year.

5. We agree with your Lordship that a scholar should have an extra sum at his disposal on arrival in England for outfit, etc. The majority of the local Governments, however, make no specific recommendation as regards the provision of this sum by Government, though the Governments of Bengal and Burma and the Chief Commissioner of Coorg suggest sums of £20 or £30. We think that parents or guardians should provide a small amount for this purpose, that this should be made a condition of the scholarship and that the lodging of such a sum with the Secretary for Indian Students will have a beneficial result.

6. Our proposals then are the following:—

(i) The university scholarships and those for the domiciled community shall be £250 if held in college at Oxford or Cambridge, and £200 if held elsewhere.

(ii) The oriental scholarships shall be £250 if held in college at Oxford or Cambridge and £200 if held elsewhere.

(iii) Before a scholar is allowed to sail, his parent or guardian must show that he has sent to the Secretary for Indian Students in London a sum of £25 for initial outfit.

The enhanced rate of scholarships would not apply to non-collegiate students at Oxford or Cambridge, since their expenses are not so great. Nor should anything in our present proposals be taken as a relaxation of the rule that holders of the first kind of scholarships mentioned (namely university scholarships) should ordinarily pursue their studies at Oxford or Cambridge, provided, of course, that they can find admission. We also suggest that State scholars of these three kinds who are now pursuing their studies in Europe may, at your Lordship's discretion, receive at once the enhanced rates to which they would be entitled under our proposals just formulated.

7. We make these recommendations only as regards holders of the Government of India scholarships detailed above, though we should raise no objection to similar action being taken in the case of those whose scholarships are payable from provincial revenues, provided that local Governments desire this. In the case of the special scholarships recently instituted with your Lordship's sanction by the Government of Bihar and Orissa, we stated (*vide* our Financial despatch No. 91, dated the 27th March 1914) that should it be decided to enhance the rate for State scholars, the local Government would probably have no objection to such a concession being made in the case of their own scholars. The views of the local Government, as expressed in their letter enclosed, appear to throw some doubt on this point. We should therefore prefer to permit local Governments to raise the question themselves, unless your Lordship sees reason to press the matter.

No. 96-Gl. (E.B.)

* Original papers returned.

Copy * forwarded to the Department of Education for information.

(By order, etc.)

G. B. H. FELL,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

(2)

Despatch—from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.*To*—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.*Dated*—India Office, London, the 7th May 1915.*No.*—3, Public (Students).

I have to acknowledge your Excellency's despatch, dated the 22nd January (No. 40 of 1915), in regard to the stipends of Government scholars, and I note the recommendations which it contains.

2. As regards the university scholarships and the scholarships awarded to male students of the domiciled community, I agree with you that the stipend should be raised to £250 a year in every case in which the scholar is admitted to a college at Oxford or Cambridge, and in those cases alone. You express the view, in which I concur, that scholars should preferably enroll themselves as members of colleges in these universities. In order to give effect to this policy it is of the utmost importance that applications for admission of holders of these scholarships to Oxford and Cambridge colleges, accompanied by the full testimonials which the College Authorities require, should reach the Secretary for Indian Students in March or April every year, as otherwise the scholars may lose their chance of securing admission to a college.

3. As intimated in my telegram of the 17th March, I have decided that the increased rate of £250 shall apply from the 1st of October last to all Government scholars now in colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, viz., to Mr. K. Zachariah at Merton College, Oxford, to Mr. S. S. Suryanarayanan at the same college, to Mr. G. B. Halloran at Worcester College, Oxford, to Mr. R. S. Blaker at Queen's College, Oxford, to Mr. M. H. Quazi at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to Mr. S. Modak at the same college, to Mr. P. S. Katti at Trinity College, Cambridge, and to Mr. P. A. Gasper at St. John's College, Cambridge. And since receiving your telegram of the 1st April, I have also decided to apply it to the cases of the two scholars, Mr. P. K. Pariya (Christ's College), and Mr. S. Rashid-uz-Zaman (King's College), sent over by the Government of Bihar and Orissa last year, for whom it proved possible in the present exceptional season to secure admission in colleges at Cambridge at short notice.

4. As regards scholarships held by woman students of the domiciled community, I do not consider that there is the same necessity for increasing the stipend to £250 a year in the event of the scholar entering a Women's College at Oxford or Cambridge. The expense of living in Women's Colleges, whether situated at Oxford or Cambridge or elsewhere, is on a lower scale, and there is no evidence that the present rate of £200 is insufficient.

5. As regards the language or oriental scholarships, I accept your proposal to raise these scholarships to £200 a year, on the understanding that these scholars will in future be required to pay their own university fees, and to raise them further to £250 a year in any cases where these scholars are admitted to colleges at Oxford and Cambridge. As however, these language scholars have hitherto studied in most cases at universities abroad, have been senior students doing special work, and have not followed the regular curriculum at Oxford and Cambridge, there have not been the same grounds for recommending them to enter colleges at Oxford and Cambridge; and though in this respect the war may make a difference in the immediate future, I do not contemplate their joining Oxford and Cambridge colleges in most cases in future.

6. I agree also in your recommendation that, in future, before a male scholar leaves India to take up his scholarship, his parent or guardian should be required to show that he has sent to the Secretary for Indian Students in London a sum of £25 for initial expenses. But I doubt whether it will be necessary to enforce this regulation in the case of woman students, as they do not seem to experience the same difficulty in this matter. It is very desirable that an arrangement of this nature should be made in the case of technical scholars also, as suggested in my despatch of 23rd January 1914. In their case, as the general scale of expenditure is lower, a sum of £15 for outfit would probably be enough.

Order—No. 1311, Educational, dated 30th November 1915.

The Government of India have, with the approval of the Secretary of State for Government of India university scholarship. India, raised the value of the marginally-noted State scholarships from £200 to £250 per annum in every case in which the scholar is admitted to a college at Oxford or Cambridge. The increased rate will apply from the 1st October 1914.

2. The scholarships awarded for the higher study of oriental languages have likewise been raised to £200 on the understanding that the scholarship-holders will in future be required to pay their own university fees. They will be further raised to £250 a year in any cases where the scholars are admitted to colleges at Oxford or Cambridge.

3. The Government of India have further directed that in future before a male State scholar leaves India to take up his scholarship, his parent or guardian should be required to show that he has sent to the Secretary for Indian Students in London a sum of £25 for initial expenses. State technical scholars are also required to deposit a sum of £15 for similar purposes.

(True Extract.)

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction }
" Director of Industries } Order only.
" University of Madras }
" Financial Department. }
Editors' Table (Order only).

Current No., dated 191

G.O. No. 131155, dated 30-11-1915

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have raised the value of certain State —
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to a College at Oxford or Cambridge and requiring
that, before a male scholar leaves India, a speci-
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for Indian Students for initial expenses.

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(Education)

ORDER.

No. 13112X, dated 30-11-1916

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P. Govt. of India university
scholarship.

7. Scholarships available for ^a male students of the domiciled community.

in every case in which the scholar is admitted to a

The Govt. of India
has, with the approval
Secretary of State for India
to raised the value of the
marginally ^(x) noted State
Scholarships from £ 200 to
£ 250 per annum, ~~the value~~
with
in $\frac{1}{2}$ colleges at Oxford or
Cambridge. The increased
rate will apply from the
1st October 1914.

2 The Scholarships
awarded for the highest study
of Oriental languages
of ~~Sanskrit and the like~~
have likewise been raised.

[illegible]

It is not in the power of man to create a new world, but it is in the power of man to create a new man.

3. The Govt. of
India ^{partially} have ~~also directed~~
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India to take up his
scholarship, ^{his} ~~his~~ ^{guardian} should be required
to show that he has sent to
the Secretary for Indian
Students in London a sum
of £25 for initial ^{outfit} expenses

State Technical Scholars
are ^{also} ~~also~~ required to deposit
a sum of £ 15 for similar
purposes.

28. 11. 15

(Handwritten notes on page 2)

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