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[Despatch Abstract.]

Scholarships.

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No. 399.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

(EDUCATION.)

Simla, the 1st May 1916.

RESOLUTION.

Three questions of importance have lately been engaging the attention of the Government of India in connection with the policy regarding State scholarships:—

- (a) The advisability, in the interest of female education in this country, of assisting and encouraging Indian women to receive a medical training outside India in the United Kingdom or elsewhere;
- (b) The insufficiency, in some cases, of the existing rates of Government scholarships; and
- (c) The difficulty of securing the admission of State scholars to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

2. The importance of (a) has been emphasised by the recent institution of a medical service for women in India. Moreover, the provision of facilities for a course of training in Europe should increase the attractiveness of the study of medicine as well as afford an inducement and an opportunity for the best women graduates to undertake special courses of training abroad. The Government of India have accordingly invited and obtained the approval of the Secretary of State to the grant, from Imperial revenues, to an Indian woman graduate of one scholarship annually, tenable in the United Kingdom or, with special sanction, in foreign countries. This scholarship, however, will not necessarily be confined to the study of medicine but will also be available for training in certain other subjects. The general practice will be that while the scholarship will usually be awarded for the study of medicine, it may also be available for a candidate who desires to undertake some other educational or professional course. Further particulars regarding the scholarship will be found in Appendices I and II. The first scholarship will be awarded in 1916.

3. As regards paragraph 1 (b) it has been found that in the case of scholars residing at an Oxford or Cambridge college the allowance of 200l. a year is sufficient only to cover the necessary expenses of college life and permits little margin for vacation and other expenses. The existing allowance of 150l. in the case of Oriental scholars is also considered inadequate. Hence, after consultation with local Governments and with the sanction of the Secretary of State the Government of India are pleased to announce that:—

- (a) The value of the two Government of India University scholarships and of the scholarships granted to a male member of the domiciled community which are mentioned in paragraph 6 (a) and (c) of this resolution shall be raised from 200l. to 250l. a year when held in a college at Oxford or Cambridge.
- (b) The value of the language or Oriental scholarships which are mentioned in paragraph 6 (d) of this resolution shall be raised from 150l. to 200l. a year, on the understanding that the holders of these scholarships will in future be required to pay their own university fees; and it will be further increased to 250l. a year on the same understanding when the scholarship is held in a college at Oxford or Cambridge.
- (c) Before a male scholar leaves India his parent or guardian must show that he has sent to the Secretary for Indian students in London a sum of 25l. for initial outfit expenses. In the case of a technical scholar the sum of 15l. will be sufficient.

4. With regard to paragraph 1 (c), the difficulty of securing admission to colleges at Oxford and Cambridge is largely due to the late date on which applications for admission on behalf of State scholars are often received. The Secretary of State has recently pointed out that, to ensure success, such applications, accompanied by the requisite testimonials, should reach the Secretary for Indian students in March or April each year. The importance of the early and punctual submission of the nomination of scholars was therefore brought to the attention of local Governments and Universities. As will be observed from this Department's letter No. 2428-2432, dated the 24th December 1913, nominations for University scholarships are required to be submitted in the spring or earlier. The Government of India have been in communication with the Secretary of State regarding this matter and have ascertained that, in cases where delay is inevitable through the necessity of awaiting examination results, arrangements for the admission of scholars to Oxford and Cambridge colleges may be made, provided that the selection is reported to the Secretary of State by telegram early in June and testimonials forwarded during that month. In order that this may be done, the Government of India desire that in the case of all State scholarships application should be received on or before May 15th at the very latest. Nominations submitted after that date cannot be considered, as otherwise the interests of all concerned may be affected adversely. It is hoped that by this means the arrangements made for the admission of State scholars to the English Universities, and especially those of Oxford and Cambridge, will be rendered more effective.

5. For the sake of convenience the present opportunity is taken to supersede and collate all previous resolutions and orders on this subject, and to issue the present resolution, the appendices to which deal with State scholarships of all kinds held abroad and the rules relating to them. It is proposed, instead of issuing supplementary instructions which may be required in future, to embody them in re-issues of the present appendices. It is thought that this method will be convenient to the public, since enquiries regarding the conditions of these scholarships are frequent.

6. The Government of India have from time to time sanctioned from Imperial revenues the following State scholarships (including that established in this resolution) tenable abroad by students of this country :—

- (a) Two scholarships of 200*l.* or 250*l.* [*vide* paragraph 3 (a)] to be awarded annually by the Universities (*vide* the Government of India, Home Department, resolution no. 1-45-57, dated the 12th February 1886).
- (b) Ten technical scholarships of 150*l.* to be awarded annually to statutory natives of India (*vide* the Government of India, Home Department, resolution no. 41, dated the 20th January 1904).
- (c) One scholarship of 200*l.* or 250*l.* [*vide* paragraph 3 (a)] to be awarded annually to a male student of the domiciled community (*vide* the Government of India, Home Department, resolution no. 221-238, dated the 19th March 1907).
- (d) Two scholarships of 200*l.* or 250*l.* [*vide* paragraph 3 (b)] to be awarded annually for the study of Oriental languages (*vide* the Government of India, Home Department, resolution no. 731-743, dated the 1st September 1908).
- (e) One scholarship of 200*l.* to be awarded annually to a female candidate of the domiciled community (*vide* the Government of India, Department of Education, resolution no. 1233-1247, dated the 10th July 1913).
- (f) One scholarship of 200*l.* to be awarded annually to an Indian woman graduate (*vide* paragraph 2 of this resolution).

Further detailed information regarding these scholarships is given in Appendices to this resolution.

Order :—Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Govern-

ment of {	Madras,	} the Chief Commissioner of {	the Central Provinces,
	Bombay,		Assam,
	Bengal,		the North-West Frontier
	the United Provinces,		Province,
	the Punjab,		Coorg,
	Burma,		Delhi,
	Bihar and Orissa,		

and the Registrar, Calcutta University (through His Excellency the Rector) for information.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the ^{Finance} ^{Home} ^{Foreign and Political} Department for information and that the resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX I.—LIST AND PARTICULARS

Orders of the Government of India instituting the Scholarship.	Description of Scholarship.	Number awarded annually.	Value of each Scholarship.	Period for which it is tenable.	Objects for which it is awarded.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Home Department Resolution No. 1—4557, dated the 12th February 1886.	Government of India scholarships awarded through the Universities.	Two ...	250l. when held in a college at Oxford or Cambridge; otherwise 200l.	Three years	For the purposes of general study ...
Home Department Resolution No. 41, dated the 20th January 1904.	Technical scholarships.	Ten ...	150l. ...	Generally two years, but in special cases it may be extended to a third year or reduced below two years.	For the purpose of providing such higher technical education as may qualify young men of this country to assist in promoting the improvement of existing Indian industries and the development of new industries. Technical education for this purpose may be defined as— (a) the study of the scientific methods and principles underlying the practice of any handicraft, industry or profession; (b) the application of these methods and principles to the practice of the handicraft, industry or profession in question.
Home Department Resolution No. 221—238, dated the 19th March 1907.	Domiciled community scholarship (male candidates).	One ...	250l. when held in a college at Oxford or Cambridge; otherwise 200l.	Three or four years.	For the purposes of general study ...
Home Department Resolution No. 731—743, dated the 1st September 1908.	Language or Oriental scholarships.	Two ...	200l. scholars paying their own university fees; and 250l. when held in a college at Oxford or Cambridge.	Two years.	To acquire the critical and scientific methods of Western scholarship.
Department of Education Resolution No. 1233—1247, dated the 10th July 1913.	Domiciled community scholarship (female candidates).	One ...	200l. ...	Three to five years.	The scholarship is granted for educational or medical training. The term "educational training" will be construed in a wide sense and will include the following:— (i) Training of a secondary character for the teaching profession. (ii) Training in one or more branches of domestic science. (iii) Training as teachers of modern European languages. (iv) Training as music mistresses. (v) Training as art teachers. (vi) Training in kindergarten methods.
Present resolution.	Scholarship for Indian women.	One ...	200l. ...	Three to five years.	The scholarship will be awarded usually for the study of medicine and occasionally for other educational or professional courses.

* Explanation:—The term "Native of India" is not to be interpreted as excluding a person who though born in a Native jurisdiction such person is domiciled in at liberty to recommend

OF STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Country in which it is tenable.	Candidates who are eligible.	Age Limit.	Qualifications prescribed.	Latest Date by which the Nomination (or Selection) should be submitted to the Government of India.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12
In the United Kingdom and, as a general rule, at the University either of Oxford or of Cambridge.	Indians ...	22-25 years according to the conditions of study obtaining in the Indian Universities in the subject selected by the candidate.	Degree of an Indian University.	May 15th ...	The Universities participate in the scholarships in the following sequence:— Bombay ... } 1916 Allahabad ... } Madras ... } 1917 Punjab ... } Calcutta ... } 1918 Bombay ... } Allahabad ... } 1919 Madras ... } Punjab ... } 1920 Calcutta ... } In the case of scholars selected by the Universities of Madras and Bombay, the necessary report to the India Office should be made by the Local Governments.
The United Kingdom or other Western countries.	Statutory natives* of India.	No age limit but a Local Government may, at its discretion, fix a limit for any particular scholarships for which it invites applications.	A candidate must possess a competent knowledge of English or of the language of any other country to which he is to be sent, and he should have received the best technical education available in the province in the particular industry which he intends to study.	May 15th.	
In the United Kingdom or, with special sanction, in foreign countries.	A European or Anglo-Indian male student who is a native* of India within the meaning of statute 33 Vict. cap. 3, section 6.	The candidate must be over 18 years and under 21 years on the 31st March of the year in which he applies for the scholarship.	European High School examination or a degree of an Indian University.	May 15th ...	In making the selection due regard is paid to the claims of each province to participate in its turn in the scheme.
In Europe ...	Indians ...		Open to well qualified students with a genuine taste for Oriental studies and to those already employed as professors of Sanskrit and Arabic in India.	May 15th ...	The scholarships are awarded as follows in each alternate year— 1 for Sanskrit and 1 for Arabic. 2 for Sanskrit.
In the United Kingdom or, with special sanction, in foreign countries.	A European or Anglo-Indian female student who is a native* of India within the meaning of statute 33 Vict. cap. 3, section 6.		Degree of an Indian University.	May 15th ...	If a selected scholar has friends or relatives in the United Kingdom willing to receive her during vacations, their names and addresses might with advantage be forwarded to the Educational Adviser in London.
In the United Kingdom or, with special sanction, in foreign countries.	Indians ...		Degree of an Indian University or some professional qualification.	May 15th ...	Ditto.

State or temporarily residing in a Native State is domiciled in British India. A Local Government or Administration with whose him, if otherwise suitable, to the Government of India.

APPENDIX II.—GENERAL AND SPECIAL RULES GOVERNING THE GRANT OF STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

GENERAL RULES.

(i) Candidates must produce medical evidence of physical fitness to undergo a course of study abroad.

(ii) Except in the case of University scholarships for which (subject to the approval of the Governments of India, Madras and Bombay) the Universities make their own selection, each Local Government is invited to nominate annually a candidate or candidates, as the case may be, and the Government of India select from among those nominated the candidates who appear to them the best fitted to hold the scholarships. For technical scholarships no candidate is to be selected by Local Governments on the result of a competitive examination either open or limited.

(iii) Full details including the name and occupation of the scholar's father and place of birth, a summary of his academic career in India and a statement of the course of study proposed to be followed in the United Kingdom, should be furnished for transmission to the India Office some time before the scholar's arrival in England.

(iv) When nominating candidates already resident in the United Kingdom, Local Governments should give the earliest possible intimation to the Government of India regarding the qualifications of such candidates, the course of study they propose to pursue and their address in the United Kingdom. The Government of India will then communicate these particulars to the Secretary of State, and will await a reply from him before selecting the scholars. The Government of India will transmit to Local Governments the views or instructions received from the India Office at the earliest possible date and, if necessary, by telegram.

(v) Difficulties sometimes arise owing to scholars arriving in England with preconceived plans and ideas based on the advice of educational authorities in India as to the courses of study they should follow and the institutions to which they should secure admission, or owing to a scholar's unassisted efforts on his arrival to make his own plans without a sufficient knowledge of the requirements of the educational institutions in the United Kingdom. To obviate this cause of difficulty arrangements should be made to let the India Office receive in good time any special suggestion that may be made by college professors and other educational authorities regarding the course of training which a particular scholar might follow with advantage.

(vi) Selected scholars should communicate with the local Advisory Committee (in Burma, the local branch of the Burma Society) in order that they may obtain advice regarding certificates, &c., and they should, when proceeding to England, take with them the originals of their certificates, testimonials and other important personal documents suggested to them by the local Secretary to the Advisory Committee.

(vii) State scholars are required to proceed to England within a reasonable time from the date of their selection so as to arrive there not later than the middle of September, and to reside there for the period of their scholarship unless compelled to return sooner in consequence of ill-health. The scholarship will be payable from the date on which the scholars report their arrival in England. Selected scholars will be provided with a second-class passage to England and also with a second-class return passage if they carry out the instructions of the Secretary of State, and complete the full period of residence or are compelled by sickness to return within that period.

(viii) The scholarships carry with them no conditions as to any subsequent career or service under Government and no expectations of such employment are held out.

II.—SPECIAL RULES.

(a)—University Scholarships.

It is open to each University to consider whether a special examination should be held for the selection of the scholars, or whether the selection should be made on the results of the ordinary examinations. If special examinations are held, the regulations which the University concerned may propose to lay down in regard thereto should be submitted for the previous approval of the Government of India, the necessary arrangements for the conduct of the examinations being made under the orders of the University authorities. The candidates for the special examinations, when such examinations are held, must be young men of proved ability, and will be selected by the Vice-Chancellor on the report of the syndicate or governing body, who will in their turn be guided by the opinions of the professors and examiners concerned.

(b)—Technical Scholarships.

(i) Local Governments will consider what industries are of importance in the province, and which of them may best be encouraged by scholarships, taking care to connect the scholarship scheme with the system of technical and industrial education in the province. Industries in which Indian capital and enterprise are engaged or likely to be engaged are particularly appropriate for selection.

(ii) In the autumn of each year Local Governments consult local bodies, leading firms and selected individuals as to the industry which is to be encouraged, &c., and, as result of this preliminary consultation, issue a notification (with a copy of the technical scholarship rules) containing full particulars of the scholarship to be awarded, not later than December.

(iii) If Local Governments anticipate difficulty in arranging suitable courses in certain subjects, such as the study of fats, oils and soaps, glass making or the manufacture of sugar, a copy of the notification is sent to the Government of India, who communicate with the Secretary of State early in January. The Government of India will reserve their final selection for scholarships till they have ascertained from the Secretary of State that suitable arrangements can be made in such subjects. In case courses cannot be arranged in any subject, it may be found convenient for Local Governments to mention more than one industry in the notification, so that there may be a certain range of subjects and of candidates from which selection can be made.

(iv) In determining the industry to be studied and in choosing a candidate for the scholarship, Local Governments are required to bear in mind the importance of ensuring that the scholar on his return will find scope for his skill and experience. In recommending a candidate for the study of any industry connected with agriculture, Local Governments might with advantage consult the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India as to the course of training which the selected scholar should undergo.

(v) The subjects excluded from the scope of these scholarships are Law, Medicine, Forestry, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Civil Engineering and Geology. It is not intended to send scholars either to Europe or to America to study the extraction of alkalis or vegetable oil pressing.

(vi) Candidates selected for scholarships should ordinarily be of such formed character and habits, and of such an age, that detailed tutelage should be unnecessary.

(vii) The form in which recommendations should be submitted will be found in Appendix III to this resolution.

(viii) If a technical scholar is receiving preliminary training in India, a report upon his work and progress should be forwarded to the Government of India for transmission to the Secretary of State at the end of each year, so that his training in India and in England may be made parts of one considered plan, and that no time may be lost on his arrival in England.

(c)—*Domiciled Community Scholarship (Male Candidates).*

(i) The two main principles which govern the grant of the scholarship are:—

(a) that as the object in view is to assist a scholar to take up a University course in England, the scholarship will ordinarily be awarded to a young man at the close of his school career in India so that he may join the University as far as possible at the same age as boys educated in England;

(b) the scholarship will be given to the scholar who is most fitted to benefit from a course of study at a University.

(ii) In making the selection due regard will be paid to the claims of each province to participate in its turn in the scheme.

(d)—*Language or Oriental Scholarships.*

(i) The scholarship will as a rule be awarded to a candidate who has passed examinations in India which will obtain for him admission to a University in Europe as an Advanced or Research Student.

(ii) Some elementary knowledge of French and German should, if possible be acquired by the scholar before leaving India.

(iii) In the selection of scholars for the study of Sanskrit regard should be paid to the following considerations. As the vast range of Sanskrit literature makes it necessary for a scholar to select some special field of Sanskrit learning in which to specialise, the choice of the special branch of study should be made in India and the pertinent preparatory studies completed before the scholar leaves for Europe. Professors of Sanskrit in various European Universities have complained that individual Language Scholars have been unable to enter at once on the course of study best fitted for them, through lack of preliminary knowledge which could quite well have been acquired in India. Accordingly if a Sanskrit Scholar wishes to specialise on:—

(a) Veda or philology, he should have some knowledge of Latin and Greek;

(b) philosophy, he should have studied one of the systems of Indian philosophy in the original texts, and have read some Plato and Aristotle;

(c) post-Vedic literature, his reading should have extended considerably beyond the limits of the courses prescribed for the M. A. examination of an Indian University.

(e)—*Domiciled Community Scholarship (Female Candidates) and Scholarship to Indian Women.*

If a selected scholar has friends or relatives in the United Kingdom willing to receive her during vacations, their names and addresses should be forwarded to the Educational Adviser in London.

APPENDIX III.—FORM IN WHICH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS SHOULD BE MADE.

No.	Name of Candidate and Place of Origin.	Age.	Parentage (Father's Name, Occupation, &c.).	Academic and Practical Qualifications of the Candidate.	Subject chosen for Study.	Whether physically fit to undergo the necessary Training.	Prospects of Employment on return.	REMARKS.

APPENDIX IV.—RULES FOR GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (UNIVERSITY) SCHOLARS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1. All Government scholars are required to avail themselves of the information and advice which the Secretary for Indian Students and the Local Advisers at University centres are in a position to give them, and to apply to their Local Adviser for instructions as regards their studies and in any circumstances of difficulty. The Local Advisers at Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow have charge of Government scholars studying at those Universities. Scholars studying at other British Universities will be under the charge of the Educational Adviser in London. The Adviser is the proper person to bring before the Secretary for Indian Students any matter requiring the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

2. Every scholar should on reaching England at once report himself to the Educational Adviser in London at 21, Cromwell Road, S.W. Accommodation for new arrivals is provided in that house. After seeing the Educational Adviser in London, and consulting with him in regard to his course of study, he should also call on the Secretary for Indian Students at the India Office.

3. Every scholar must obey all instructions which he may receive, either through the Secretary for Indian Students or through his Local Adviser, and must consult his Local Adviser regularly in regard to his work. Any course of study which requires and has received the sanction of the Secretary of State will not be changed without similar sanction.

4. Every scholar must from time to time, whenever the Local Adviser requires it, submit a certificate from the proper College or University Authority, showing that his conduct and progress in study have been satisfactory.

5. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the scholar's allowance will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office to the Local Adviser under whose charge he is. It will begin from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England, and the Local Adviser will disburse it to the scholar in such instalments as convenience may dictate. Three months after the date of reporting arrival, the amount to the ensuing official Quarter Day* will be paid to the Local Adviser, and subsequent payments will be made in advance on or after each official Quarter Day. The allowance will be at the rate of 200*l.* a year, except in the case of scholars admitted to Colleges at

*Note.—The Official Quarter Days are the 1st of January, the 1st of April, the 1st of July and the 1st of October.

Oxford or Cambridge, whose allowances will be increased to 250% a year, to cover the additional expenses involved.

6. Every scholar is required to lodge with the Secretary for Indian students at the India Office, London, before his arrival in England, the sum of 25% for initial expenses. He will have no claim to payment of any instalment of his scholarship until this deposit has been made.

7. Charges for University and College fees, for private tuition, for books, hotel bills, medical attendance, and travelling (except the two journeys between England and India), must be borne by the scholar and will not be defrayed by the Secretary of State.

8. The scholarship is granted for three years, unless the Secretary of State in the exercise of his discretion sees reason to terminate it sooner. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to comply with the Rules here set forth. It may be terminated at any time if a scholar fails in health or conduct.

9. On the expiration of the scholarship a scholar is provided by the India Office with a free second class passage to India, and he should apply for it without delay through his Local Adviser. He is not entitled to make his own passage arrangements, and to claim an allowance in lieu from the India Office. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, or if the holder of it, on completion of its term, declines to return to India when instructed to do so, the scholar will lose his claim to a free passage back to India.

APPENDIX V.—RULES FOR GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (SANSKRIT AND ARABIC) SCHOLARS IN EUROPE.

1. All Government scholars are required to avail themselves of the information and advice which the Secretary for Indian Students and the Local Advisers at University centres are in a position to give them, and to apply to their Local Adviser for instructions as regards their studies and in any circumstances of difficulty. The Local Advisers, at Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow have charge of Government scholars studying at those Universities. Scholars studying at other British Universities or abroad will be under the charge of the Educational Adviser in London. The Adviser is the proper person to bring before the Secretary for Indian Students any matter requiring the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

2. Every scholar should, on reaching England, at once report himself to the Educational Adviser in London at 21, Cromwell Road, S.W. Accommodation for new arrivals is provided in that house. After seeing the Educational Adviser in London and consulting with him in regard to his course of study, he should also call on the Secretary for Indian Students at the India Office.

3. Every scholar must obey all instructions which he may receive, either through the Secretary for Indian Students or through his Local Adviser. He must consult his Local Adviser regularly in regard to his work and carry out any course of study which the Adviser may ultimately prescribe. Any course which requires and has received the sanction of the Secretary of State will not be changed without similar sanction.

4. Every scholar must, from time to time, whenever the Educational Adviser in London or other Local Adviser requires it, submit a certificate from the proper College or University Authority, showing that his conduct and progress in study have been satisfactory.

5. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the scholar's allowance will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office to the Local Adviser under whose charge he is. It will begin from the date of the scholar's

reporting his arrival in England, and the Local Adviser will disburse it to the scholar in such instalments as convenience may dictate. Three months after the date of reporting arrival, the amount to the ensuing official Quarter Day will be paid to the Local Adviser, and subsequent payments will be made in advance on or after each official Quarter Day.* The allowance will generally be at the rate of 200% a year, and Language scholars will not, as a rule, be expected to join Colleges at Oxford or Cambridge. But in the event of a Language scholar being admitted to an Oxford or Cambridge College, his allowance will be increased to 250% a year, to cover the additional expenses involved.

6. Every scholar is required to lodge with the Secretary for Indian Students at the India Office, London, before his arrival in England, the sum of 25% for initial expenses. He will have no claim to payment of any instalment of his scholarship until this deposit has been made.

7. The necessary travelling expenses of scholars abroad by second class, or by third class if no second be available, will be defrayed by the Secretary of State. These expenses should be claimed on forms obtainable from the Adviser. Travelling expenses in the United Kingdom will be borne by the scholars themselves. Charges for University and College fees, for private tuition, for books, hotel bills and medical attendance, must be borne by the scholar and will not be defrayed by the Secretary of State.

8. No claim can be admitted for the payment of any expenditure unless the scholar has obtained *previous* sanction from the Secretary of State.

9. The scholarship is granted in the first instance for two years, unless the Secretary of State in the exercise of his discretion sees reason to terminate it sooner. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to comply with the Rules here set forth. The scholarship may, for sufficient reasons, be extended beyond two years by the Secretary of State. It may be terminated at any time within the first two years or later, if a scholar fails in health or conduct.

10. On the expiration of the scholarship a scholar is provided by the India Office with a free second class passage to India, and he should apply for it without delay through his Local Adviser. He is not entitled to make his own passage arrangements and to claim an allowance in lieu from the India Office. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, or if the holder of it on completion of its term declines to return to India when instructed to do so, the scholar will lose his claim to a free passage back to India.

APPENDIX VI.—RULES FOR GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (TECHNICAL) SCHOLARS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1. All Government scholars are required to avail themselves of the information and advice which the Secretary for Indian Students and the Local Advisers at University centres are in a position to give them, and to apply to their Local Adviser for instructions as regards their studies and in any circumstances of difficulty. The Local Advisers at Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow have charge of Government scholars studying at those Universities. Scholars studying elsewhere will be under the charge of the Educational Adviser in London. The Adviser is the proper person to bring before the Secretary for Indian Students any matter requiring the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

2. Every scholar should on reaching England at once report himself to the Educational Adviser in London at 21, Cromwell Road, S. W. Accommodation for new arrivals is provided in that house. After seeing the Educational

* Note.—The official Quarter Days are the 1st of January, the 1st of April, the 1st of July and the 1st of October.

Adviser in London, and consulting with him in regard to his course of study, he should also call on the Secretary for Indian Students at the India Office.

3. Every scholar must obey all instructions which he may receive, either through the Secretary for Indian Students or through his Local Adviser, and must consult his Local Adviser regularly in regard to his work. No course of study will be sanctioned which does not provide for an adequate practical training. Any course which has received the sanction of the Secretary of State will not be changed without similar sanction.

4. Every scholar must from time to time, whenever the Local Adviser requires it, submit a certificate from the proper College or University Authority, or from any other Authority under whom he is working, showing that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

5. Every scholar must give a written undertaking that he will devote himself exclusively, during the tenure of his scholarship, to the study of the subject for which his scholarship was granted, and that he will return to India on its termination, and there continue to devote himself to the industry which he has studied. Any scholar who neglects his studies, or tries to work for any other profession concurrently, will render himself liable to forfeiture of his scholarship.

6. Every scholar will be required to keep a concise diary, to be submitted at the end of each term to his Local Adviser, and to be forwarded through the Local Adviser at the end of each academic year to the Secretary of State for transmission to India.

7. Scholars will be expected to continue their studies during vacations with the exception of three weeks in each year. Vacation study should, as far as possible, take form of practical work.

8. Plans for vacation work, accompanied by a complete estimate of any extra expenses for fees or travelling involved, should be sent in to the Local Adviser six weeks before the end of any academic term. Scholars are not entitled to any subsistence allowance in addition to the scholarship allowance during time spent on vacation work, but a scholar who receives permission to visit the Continent may, if the Secretary of State for India in Council considers that the circumstances render it desirable, be granted a subsistence allowance calculated at such rate as the Secretary of State may decide.

9. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the scholar's allowance will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office to the Local Adviser under whose charge he is. It will begin from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England, and the Local Adviser will disburse it to the scholar in such instalments as convenience may indicate. Three months after the date of reporting arrival, the amount to the ensuing official Quarter Day* will be paid to the Local Adviser, and subsequent payments will be made in advance on or after each official Quarter Day. The allowance will, except in special cases, be at the rate of 150l. a year.

10. Every scholar is required to lodge with the Secretary for Indian Students at the India Office, London, before his arrival in England, the sum of 15l. for initial expenses. He will have no claim to payment of any instalment of his scholarship until this deposit has been made.

11. Charges for University and College fees, premiums for practical training, and the necessary expenses of scholars by second class, or by third class if no second be available, will, if sanctioned, be defrayed by the Secretary of State. Applications for payment of all these charges should be made through the Local Adviser. But charges for private tuition, unless specially sanctioned, for books, instruments, hotel bills and medical attendance, must be paid by the scholar himself.

* Note.—The official Quarter Days are the 1st of January, the 1st of April, the 1st of July and the 1st of October.

12. No claim can be admitted for the payment of any expenditure unless the scholar has obtained *previous* sanction from the Secretary of State.

13. The scholarship is granted in the first instance for two years, unless the Secretary of State in the exercise of his discretion sees reason to terminate it sooner. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to comply with the Rules here set forth. It may be terminated at any time if a scholar fails in health or conduct. It may also be extended for a third year or longer, if the Secretary of State decides that such an extension is required to complete the scholar's training.

14. On the expiration of the scholarship a scholar is provided by the India Office with a free second class passage to India, and he should apply for it without delay through his Local Adviser. He is not entitled to make his own passage arrangements and to claim an allowance in lieu from the India Office. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, or if the holder of it, on completion of its term, declines to return to India when instructed to do so, the scholar will lose his claim to a free passage back to India.

APPENDIX VII.—RULES FOR GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (WOMEN) SCHOLARS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1. All Government scholars are required to avail themselves of the information and advice which the Secretary for Indian Students and the Local Advisers at University centres are in a position to give them, and to apply to their Local Adviser for instructions as regards their studies and in any circumstances of difficulty. The Local Advisers at Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow have charge of Government scholars studying at those Universities. Scholars studying elsewhere will be under the charge of the Educational Adviser in London. The Adviser is the proper person to bring before the Secretary for Indian Students any matter requiring the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

2. Every scholar should on reaching England at once report herself to the Educational Adviser in London at 21, Cromwell Road, S.W. After seeing the Educational Adviser in London, and consulting with him in regard to her course of study she should also call on the Secretary for Indian Students at the India Office.

3. Every scholar must obey all instructions which she may receive, either through the Secretary for Indian Students or through her Local Adviser, and must consult her Local Adviser regularly in regard to her work and her residence during vacations. Any course of study which requires and has received the sanction of the Secretary of State will not be changed without similar sanction.

4. Every scholar must from time to time, whenever the Local Adviser requires it, submit a certificate from the proper College or University Authority, showing that her conduct and progress in study have been satisfactory.

5. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the scholar's allowance will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office to the Local Adviser under whose charge she is. It will begin from the date of the scholar's reporting her arrival in England, and the Local Adviser will disburse it to the scholar in such instalments as convenience may dictate. Three months after the date of reporting arrival, the amount to the ensuing official Quarter Day* will be paid to the Local Adviser, and subsequent payments will be made in advance on or after each official Quarter Day. The allowance will be at the rate of 200l. a year.

* Note.—The official Quarter Days are the 1st of January, the 1st of April, the 1st of July and the 1st of October.

be delayed by the Secretary of State.

any time if a scholar fails in health or conduct.

India.