

Home (1919) Department.

(Edg.)

Orig. SERIES.

G.O. No. 1164

DATED 22.9.19.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Conference.

Passing orders on the extent of Govt. assistance to be rendered to the first Oriental --- to be held at Poona during the last week of November 1919 under the auspices of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

6-1193/16

Home (Educ.) DEPARTMENT.

2

Issue sent to
Mr. Bhat
9
3/7

NO: 1193/13-1
3-7-19

From

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Home (Educ.) DEPARTMENT.

To

The Secretary

the Bhandarkar Oriental

Research Institute, Poona.

Depo
7/8
37-9

DATED FORT ST. GEORGE 3. June 1919.
Ootacamund

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 3.6.19, dated, regarding the proposed conference of Orientalists, ~~which will receive due attention~~ to be held in Poona.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SD/S
10.6.19

Id
28/6/19

6/27/19

3/7/14

NOTES.

Page 1

Letter to the Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay

10.11.1919.

1193B-3

Refers to the D.P.S.

for remarks in consultation

with the Supdt., Govt. Museum

The Director is also

requested to suggest the names

of officers and others whom

it may be desirable to depute

for attendance at the

proposed conference.

To the D.P.S. (with comments and

to be sent: with reply)

Copy to the S. G. M. (L. & S.)

To remind on 10.8.19

3.7.19

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3.7.19

1193B-3

Research Institute, I am directed
to request that, with the permission
of H. E. the Governor in Council,
this Govt. may be furnished with
information as to the measures of
Govt. recognition received by the
Institute and as to the facilities
which the Bombay Govt. propose
to give to the cause of the conference
propagated by it.

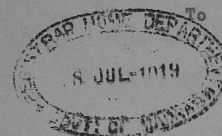
27.9.

CR
3.7.9

5/7/19

Poona City, 22nd. July 1919.

First Oriental Conference.



To
The Secretary to the
Government of

Educ. No. 1470 B

28.7.19
Madras,
Educational Department,
Madras.

Dear Sir,

In continuation of our previous application for help
and sympathy for the First Oriental Conference, we beg to
state that a number of Oriental Scholars under your employ
have written to us saying that they would be willing to
attend the Conference, if Government would pay their travel-
ling expenses.

We have no doubt that your Government would kindly agree
to do this, as is done in the case of scholars attending --
Conferences in other branches of learning such as Mathematics,
Science, etc. We therefore beg to request your Government --
that, following these precedents, they would be pleased to
grant the scholars in their employ, who would attend the First
Oriental Conference, their usual travelling allowances. We
have to add that it is proposed that the boarding and lodging
arrangements will be provided free by the Conference Committee
and that your Government, in granting the concession now ask-
ed for, will be indirectly furthering the cause of Oriental
Studies.

The decision of your Government may kindly be kindly --
communicated to the officers under you, and to us too.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

P. D. Gurus
R. D. Karmakar
R. B. Chitambar
Hon. Secretaries,

First Oriental Conference,

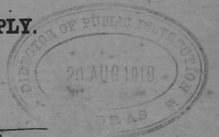
POONA.



Home Department.
Education Branch.

REMINDER.

REPLY.



To The Director of Public Instruction To The Secretary
Home Department
(Edn)

The undersigned ~~has the honour to invite~~
~~is directed to invite~~
~~invited~~

attention to the communication noted in the margin and to request that this reminder may be returned at once with information as to—

Encl. No. 1193/
B-2 dated 5.7.19

- (1) the stage at which the matter now is,
- (2) the date by which a reply may be expected
- (3) the circumstances which have caused the delay

2. It is requested that the reply to this reminder may be sent not later than

The matter is under correspondence with the Superintendent, Government Museum and a reply will be submitted on receipt of a final answer from this officer

Chinnappa
For Director of Public Instruction

YSC
22.8.19

Office Home Section
Station Sataramund
Dated 17.8.19
Chinnappa
Signature.
Registration.
Designation.

SUBJECT.

Bhandarkar Oriental
Conference.

Home (Edn)

lodged.

2. D.P.D. may again be reminded on 20.9.19

Ch
20.8.19
20.8.19

DEPARTMENT

Received



91

Registered

191

Subject

Requesting to be informed if any representative of the Archaeological Department and exhibits ~~would be sent to the First Oriental Conference at Poona~~ of Archaeological or Epigraphical interest, would be sent to the First Oriental Conference at Poona.

ENCLOSURES.

No.

No. 561

Spare copies

Station Madras Dated the 3rd September 1919.

From (Name) M.R. Ky. Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri Avargal, B.A.

(Designation) Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

H O M E (Education) Department.
"Stone House Hill" The Nilgiris.

Sir,

With reference to the last paragraphs of the enclosed Bulletin (No. 1) of the First Oriental Conference to be held in Poona in the first week of November 1919, I have the honour to request to be informed if the Madras Government have decided to send any representative from the Archaeological Department at State expense, to attend the conference and to permit any exhibits of archaeological or epigraphical interest to be sent there. As regards the first I beg to state that I am drawing up a short account of the rare and ^{yet} uninterpreted Brāhmī inscriptions from the natural caverns found at Inaocce-

1
inaccessible heights, on the hills of the Madura and Tinnevely districts. It is now nearly 13 years since the first of these curious records was discovered by Mr. L.A. Cammidge; and since then I have been freely drawing the attention of scholars in my Annual Reports, to take up the study of these earliest epigraphical monuments of Southern-India. I have now in my collection nearly 50 of these inscriptions and further search may bring to light some fifty more. Their interpretation is expected to throw a flood of light on the vexed question of the pre-Christian civilization of the Dravidian nations and the ^{Suberit} ~~student~~, if any, to which Aryan emigration was responsible therefor. Dr. Thomas of London ^{and} Dr. Sten Konow of Christiania have each received photographs of the records from my office and are studying them. I have also sent photographs to several others besides giving two illustrative plates of them in my Annual Reports on Epigraphy for 1912 and 1913. Quite a rare opportunity now offers itself for a further attempt in this direction. In the First Oriental Conference which sits ^{in November} ~~at~~ Poona, and in which will assemble the best of Oriental Scholars of India, I wish to read a paper on these records illustrating it with photographic slides of about a dozen of the well preserved ones. I give my own tentative readings of the inscriptions and also throw in certain suggestions as to the lines on which their possible interpretation could proceed.

2. As regards the exhibits I would mention the ~~large~~ set of 30 copper-plates with ring and seal which form the Tiruvālaṅkāḍu plates of Rājendra-Chōla I. It is an epigraphical curiosity on account of its weight, is most elegantly engraved and is a very important record for Chōla history. I have edited the inscription with text, translation and historical introduction in Vol. III, Part III of the South-Indian Inscriptions which is to be issued shortly. Again, another worthy exhibit is the large Treasure-trove discovery of gold coins at Kodur near Nellore on which the Government has issued G.O.No. 1106 Home (Miscellaneous) dated 11th October 1917, with my report thereon.

3. If the Government is prepared to depute me to the Conference, I shall gladly go and present my paper on the South-Indian Brāhmī inscriptions and at the same time exhibit the Tiruvālaṅkāḍu plates and the set of gold coins specified in G.O.No. 1106, Home (Miscellaneous) of 11th October 1917, -borrowing the same on loan from the Government Museum, Madras. In case the

8
the Government agree, I beg to suggest that about Rs. 200/- may be sanctioned for contingent expenditure including the cost of slides and carrying charges.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. Krishna Shastri.

Asstt. Archl. Supdt. for Epigraphy.

29/10

First Oriental Conference.

BULLETIN NO. 1.

The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute after consulting prominent Oriental Scholars all over India, decided to hold at Poona in November next a Conference of the Orientalists in India, Burma and Ceylon. A representative Committee was appointed for the purpose consisting of the following members :—

1. V. K. Rajwade, M. A., (Poona)
2. S. K. Belvalkar, M. A., Ph. D., (Poona)
3. V. S. Ghate, M. A. D. Litt., (Bombay)
4. K. G. Joshi, B. A., (Poona)
5. R. D. Ranade, M. A., (Poona)
6. N. G. Sardesai, L. M. S., (Poona)
7. R. Zimmermann, Ph. D., (Bombay)
8. V. S. Sukthankar, Ph. D. (Poona)
9. A. B. Dhruva, M. A., LL. B., (Ahmadabad)
10. A representative of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, (Bombay)
11. D. R. Bhandarkar, M. A., (Calcutta)
12. M. Hiriyanna, M. A., (Mysore)
13. Haraprasad Sastri, M. A., Ph. D., (Calcutta)
14. Ganganath Jha, M. A. D. Litt., (Benares)
15. D. V. Potdar, B. A., (Poona)
16. V. P. Vaidya, B. A., J. P., Bar-at-Law, (Bombay)
17. D. D. Kapadia, M. A., B. Sc., (Poona)
18. N. D. Minocher-Homji, B. A., (Poona)
19. P. D. Gune, M. A., Ph. D., (Poona)
20. R. D. Karmarkar, M. A., (Poona)
21. N. B. Utgikar, M. A., (Poona)

} Secretaries.

The Committee has issued letters stating the aims and objects of the Conference, and inviting scholars and managers of Institutions to personally attend the Conference or send papers and appoint delegates. The list of subjects to be dealt with, is as under :—

- (1) Sanskrit Language and Literature
- (2) Avesta in its relation to Sanskrit
- (3) Pali
- (4) Jain and other Prakrits
- (5) Philology of Indian Languages, ancient and modern
- (6) Modern Languages and Literature in their oldest phase
- (7) Archaeology, Epigraphy, Numismatics, and Ancient Art
- (8) History (Ancient), Geography, and Chronology
- (9) Technical Sciences (e. g. Ancient Medicine, Music, &c.)
- (10) Ethnology and Folk-lore
- (11) Persian and Arabic
- (12) General :—(a) Present position of the academical study of Sanskrit and allied languages, (e. g. in Universities, Sanskrit Colleges, Pathashalas, &c.)
- (b) Old Shastric Learning
- (c) A Uniform Transliteration System.

Howe (Ed.)

In order to enlist sympathy from the different provinces, the following organisers for the different provinces have been nominated.

Bombay:—The whole working committee of the Conference.

Bengal:—(1) Sir Asutosh Mukerji, (2) Dr. A. A. Suhrawardy, (3) Dr. Satishchandra Vidyabhusan, and (4) Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar.

United Provinces:—(1) Dr. Ganganath Jha, (2) Dr. T. K. Laddu, (3) Pandit Gopinath Kaviraj, and (4) a Persian and Arabic Scholar to be coopted by the three.

Madras:—(1) Prof. Kuppuswami Shastri, (2) A. Mahadevshastri, Esq., (3) H. Krishnashastri, Esq., and (4) a Persian and Arabic Scholar to be coopted.

Mysore:—(1) Prof. Hiriyanna, (2) C. E. Reddy, Esq., and (3) a Persian and Arabic Scholar to be coopted.

Bihar:—(1) K. P. Jayaswal, Esq., (2) Haranandan Pandya, Esq., and (3) K. N. Dixit, Esq.

Punjab:—(1) Principal Woolner, (2) M. Mahomed Shafi, Esq.

Indore:—(1) Prof. Ghate, (2) Dr. V. A. Sukthankar.

Hyderabad-Dn.:—(1) G. Yazdani, Esq., (2) A. Hydari, Esq.

Aligarh:—Dr. Zia-ud-din.

Ajmere:—(1) Gaurishankar H. Ojha, Esq., (2) Harabilas Sarda, Esq.

Benares University:—The Professor of Sanskrit at the University.

Ceylon:—The Hon. Secretary of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Burma:—Taw Sein Ko, Esq., Superintendent, Archaeological Department.

Individual invitations have been sent to about 600 scholars and institutions, and good response has been received thus far. It is likely that owing to some reason or other, some scholars and Managers of Oriental Institutions might not have received a formal invitation for papers, attendance and delegation. They are requested to look upon this as a formal invitation and to write to the Secretaries.

The dates of the Conference as now finally settled are the 5th, 6th and 7th of November 1919. His Excellency Sir George Lloyd has kindly consented to become the Patron of the Conference and to open its session on the 5th of November. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar has been elected President. The nomination of Vice-Patrons and Vice-Presidents will soon take place.

It has been decided to arrange, free of charge, for the boarding and lodging accommodation of those who would attend the Conference. These arrangements will be made as near the Bhandarkar Institute as possible. The delegates' fee is Rs. 5 only.

The minimum total expenditure on all accounts including the cost of publication of the proceedings and the papers read, is expected to come up to Rs. 8,000. The Imperial and Provincial Governments of India and the States have been approached for rendering pecuniary help. It is hoped that they would respond to the appeal made to them. All lovers of learning are also requested to help the cause by contributing towards the expenses of the Conference. The different Governments and States have also been requested to give to the scholars in their employ facilities like leave to attend the Conference, travelling expenses etc.

It is proposed to hold, along with the Conference, an exhibition of rare coins, copper-plates, illuminated manuscripts etc. Governments, States and Institutions have been requested to lend exhibits. The help of the Archaeological department is specially solicited in this matter and it is hoped that it will readily give it.

P. D. GUNE

R. D. KARMARKAR

N. B. UTGIKAR

Hon. Secretaries

First Oriental Conference, Poona.

Defd 10/9

10844

Please refer my letter 1193/B-3, dated 5.2.19. regarding Oriental Conference Poona. Madras Govt. will be obliged if reply expedited.

CR 10.7.19 my 10.9.19

(P.c. to go)

P. T.

Letter:

Refer:

To the Secy: to the Govt: of Bombay,

Depts: of Education.

Sir,

I am to invite your attention to my letter No: 1193/B-3, d/ 5th July 1919 enquiring what facilities the Govt: of Bombay propose to give to the cause of the ensuing Oriental Conference at Poona to be held under the auspices of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute and asking for certain particulars connected with the Institute itself and to request the favour of an early reply. It will be observed that the session of the Conference is to assemble on the 18th week of November.

I have to

9.9.19

10.9.19

Telegraph Sam

To

J P J

No. 845

Sept 2
1899Curator Manuscripts and Rare
Palace Library

Please refer to vol. 1193-872
5:30 regarding Oriental
Conference Poona and express
ref. Consult also Longhurst
before replying. but do not delay
main reply for answers

10-9-9

Wm 10/5/9

(p.c. to 20)



No. 4150
Educational Department.
Bombay Castle, 11th September 1919.

From

G. A. Thomas, Esquire, I. C. S.,

Secretary to the Government of Bombay;

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Home (Education) Department.

Sir,

With reference to your letter no. 1193-B-3, dated the 5th July 1919, requesting to be furnished with information as to the measure of Government recognition received by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, and other particulars regarding it and as to the facilities which the Government propose to give to the cause of the First Oriental Conference projected by it, I am directed to forward herewith copies of the Bombay Government

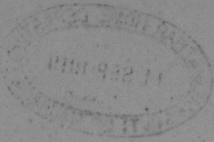
Government Order no. 1630, dated the	:	Orders mentioned in the
29th June 1918.	:	margin which give the
Government Order no. 4111, dated the	:	necessary information.
8th September 1919.	:	

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to the Government of Bombay.



Oriental Learning.

Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.
Transfer of the Government Manuscripts
Library at the Deccan College, Poona,
together with all its appurtenances and
its maintenance grant of Rs. 3,000 per
annum, etc., to the —.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Order no. 1630.

Bombay Castle, 29th June 1918.

Letter from the Joint Secretaries, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, dated the 16th August 1917:—

"With reference to your letter no. 1658 of the 6th of July 1916, we are directed to convey to Government our Committee's grateful thanks for the favourable and sympathetic attitude they have taken in connection with the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. As originally contemplated the Institute was formally inaugurated on the 6th of July 1917, at the hands of His Excellency Lord Willingdon who, we are glad to report, has also graciously accepted our proposal to become the first President of the Institute. The building of the Institute is now ready and will be available for inspection any day after the 15th of September next. In addition to the Central Hall there have been constructed two office-rooms (20' x 12') one on each side of the Hall, as also some out-houses, accommodating three servants with families. The total cost of all these buildings has been about 38,000 rupees. The Committee hopes to have the buildings opened and to start the work of the Institute in its own home on the 25th of October 1917."

"2. After the inspection of the building we beg to request that Government will, at as early a date as convenient, transfer to the Institute the manuscripts deposited in the library of the Deccan College together with all appurtenances (such as shelves, catalogues, etc.) belonging to the Manuscripts Library. And if this transfer can be effected in October next, when, after the first term, the colleges are closed, that would happen most conveniently for the Institute also. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar who has bequeathed to the Institute his valuable private library of over 2,500 volumes, has kindly permitted us to prepare a card catalogue of his library and has also given assurance that books from his library will be, even during his life time, at the disposal of members of the Institute working in the Institute itself. This library, therefore, is practically available to the Institute from the very start and it is to be wished that the Government Manuscripts Library is also made available from about the same time.

"3. We beg to request, after the transfer of the Manuscripts Library, that Government be pleased to direct that the Professor of Sanskrit at the Deccan or the Elphinstone College be the head of the Manuscript Department of the Institute, the officer discharging at the Institute the same duties that the present head of the Manuscript Library is doing at the Deccan College. An annual report about the manuscript section will in future be submitted to Government through the Council of the Institute.

"4. Next as to the budget grant of Rs. 3,000 annually on the score of the Manuscripts Library, we beg to observe that the grant seems to have been meant not merely for the *purchase* of the manuscripts but also for the *general upkeep* of the library, and apparently also, to judge from the 'Foreword' to the first part of the first volume of the 'Descriptive Catalogue' of the library recently published by the Government of Bombay for such purposes as the preparation of a card catalogue. Besides the circumstance that the Manuscripts Library is at present deposited at the Deccan College brings to the Library an immunity from a number of other items of expenditure which could reasonably be classed under the 'general upkeep' of the library. Thus, for instance, the Manuscripts Library is at present making use of the College furniture, and is not required to engage on its own account the services of a special night watchman. It does not have to spend anything on account of service stamps and stationery, these being supplied to it from the College. And, as the 'Foreword' above referred to mentions, books and periodicals constantly required in the course of the cataloguing work are freely supplied to it from the College Library. It would be necessary for the Institute, after the Manuscripts Library is handed over to its custody, to provide for all these wants of the Manuscript Department; and if the grant in question is transferred to the Institute along with the Manuscripts, the Working Committee gives assurance that the money would be devoted to all these purposes only.

"5. As to the amount of Rs. 1,500, the salary of the Cataloguing Assistant, which is at present the first charge on the grant of Rs. 3,000, we beg to observe that our proposal to have the services of the assistant for a short period on loan to the Institute ultimately contemplated the possibility of the Institute being able in time to train a man as a librarian and then keep him for the Institute permanently upon a salary beginning with Rs. 60

or 75 and ending with Rs. 125. In view of this it is evident that the arrangement proposed by Government in paragraph 3 of their letter under reference, whereby the Cataloguing Assistant was to remain in Government service and work for the Institute would not be economical to the Institute in the long run. It would not perhaps make any difference at first; but after the period of the loan is over, when the present incumbent of the post is transferred to a higher grade of salary elsewhere in the Department, his successor, if he also is required to be a Government servant, will have no experience of work in the Manuscripts Library behind him, and there is in fact no reason why the Institute should be particularly anxious to have him rather than a man of its own choice who has been already trained for the work in the meanwhile and who is willing to work on a lower salary and who, moreover, would stay at the Institute for a number of years and so secure continuity in the work, which is likely to be prejudicially affected by too frequent a change of hands.

"6. Under these circumstances we beg to propose that along with the Manuscripts Library Government be pleased to transfer to the Institute the grant of Rs. 3,000 on account of manuscripts and also to lend to it for a period of three years the services of Mr. N. B. Utgikar, M. A., who has experience of the work on the card catalogue which the Institute wishes to carry on, and who besides would be the proper person to train our future librarian, who, we hope, would, at the end of the three years, be able to take up all the work upon himself. While Mr. Utgikar would be working at the Institute his present salary would be paid from the grant of Rs. 3,000 and the Institute would, in addition, from other source, pay his leave and pension contribution.

"7. In connection with the card catalogue above referred to it appears that Government intend printing and publishing a limited number of sets of the two card catalogues (one for subjects and one for authors), and presumably these would be printed, like other publications of Government in this Department, at the Government Central Press. We trust that even after the transfer of the manuscripts to the Institute the same arrangement would continue or else, whenever the card catalogues or similar publications dealing exclusively with the Manuscripts Library are reported ready for publication, Government should agree to make an additional grant sufficient to cover the costs of the publication. Failing this we would propose that all expenses on the score of publications connected with the Manuscripts Library be allowed to be met from the grant on account of publication referred to in paragraphs 8-9 below, and in settling the amount of that grant this factor will also have to be taken into consideration.

"8. With regard to paragraph 4 of your letter under reply, we understand that Government have recently stopped taking up new works for publication in their Bombay Sanskrit Series. The works already on hand, to judge from the announcement accompanying the latest volume of the Series, are not too numerous, and as some of them have been announced as being in progress for the last more than ten or fifteen years, we hope Government do not contemplate waiting until all their liabilities in regard to the Series are satisfied. We submit that if an adequate proportion of the present grant is reserved every year to meet these liabilities and the rest transferred to the Institute the arrangement would be most satisfactory for all the parties concerned.

"9. The Institute has already published a volume of commemorative essays presented to Sir Ramkrishna upon the completion of his 80th year last July. The Institute has secured the sympathy and co-operation of many scholars and with their help it hopes to publish a number of other scholarly works. About half a dozen volumes are already in contemplation including therein a collected edition of the literary works and writings of Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar. We could also publish occasional studies or pamphlets, yearly proceedings, and, in time, a journal. In fact the aspirations of the Institute in this respect are only limited by the funds that could be made available to it; and we hope and trust that Government would be pleased to transfer to it from the grant in question the Rs. 5,000 a year that we had petitioned for in our earlier letter, and that in time, and especially in view of the last part of paragraph 7 above, they would transfer to the Institute even a still larger proportion of their budget grant on account of the Bombay Sanskrit Series. As in the other case, the Working Committee assures Government that the grant when made would be exclusively devoted for the specific purposes for which it is to be made.

"10. With respect to the last paragraph of your letter we beg to submit that the permanent estate of the Institute consists of the items noted below of the total value of about 78,000 rupees:—

	Rs.
1. Fifteen acres of land valued at Rs. 800 per acre	12,000
2. The J. N. Tata Research Hall	30,000
3. Two side rooms	3,000
4. Three outhouses for servants	4,000
5. Road between the Servants of India Society and the Institute	6,000
6. Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar's Library	20,000
7. War loan bonds	3,000
Total	78,000

"11. The annual income of the Institute, apart from Government grants, would for the next three years be two thousand rupees; but this is a factor which is sure to grow in time. We have yet to approach most of our Southern Mahratta States and Princes, and rich persons in other parts of India so that in a few years it is hoped that the Institute will have funds enough to carry on the full programme of work that it has placed before itself. The main items of the Institute's present annual income are:—

	Rs.
1. Interest on War bonds	150
2. Donation from the Karvir Peeth	100
3. Net profit from sale of the Bhandarkar Volume	250
4. Subscriptions from members	1,200
5. Miscellaneous donations	300
Total	2,000

"12. We believe that for just a beginning this state of our finances would be deemed encouraging especially in view of the particularly abnormal times in which the whole scheme was set afloat. We have no reason to be dissatisfied with the response that we have thus far received from the public and we trust that Government would continue to show to the Institute the same large-hearted sympathy that they have shown to it almost from its inception. Of capable and disinterested workers the Institute feels no want; so that the prospect of its turning out useful work would entirely depend upon the financial assistance that it can succeed in getting. We have already chalked out a programme of work to be accomplished during the first few years of the Institute's existence, and whether this programme is to be curtailed or still further enlarged would depend much upon the extent of pecuniary assistance that might be vouchsafed to it. In full consciousness of the present financial stringency, it will be observed that we have reduced our demands to a minimum, and in view of this fact and in view further of the circumstance that the Institute has voluntarily taken upon itself the carrying out of a programme of work that the Government of India had already decided upon and that would consequently have meant to Government much larger sum of money than what we are now requesting Government to grant us, we hope and trust that Government would be pleased to accord us a favourable reply at as early a date as convenient so that the Institute could frame its plans accordingly.

"13. We may add that before long it is proposed to get the Institute registered under Act XXI of 1860 and the Committee has in preparation, for submission to the General Body shortly to be convened, the draft of a Constitution for the Institute. It may be stated for the information of Government that the Institute would be managed by two bodies: a Council of thirty and a Committee of nine, and that Government would be represented on the Council by five nominees, two of whom will go to the Committee."

Memorandum from the Director of Public Instruction, no. 125, dated the 4th/10th April 1918:—

"Forwarded with compliments to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, Bombay.

"2. The undersigned visited the building erected for the Institute with the Executive Engineer, Poona District, on 25th September last and suggested some minor improvements so as to make it not only fire-proof but burglar-proof. These have since been carried out and the Executive Engineer who has again visited it reports that he now considers it suited for its purpose, provided that the building is adequately guarded. The Secretary of the Institute states that quarters for a librarian, 2 peons and 1 night watchman have been erected on the premises and the three servants will be engaged as soon as Government's approval of the proposal to transfer the manuscripts is received. If therefore Government's approval of the Government Manuscripts Library at the Deccan College with all its appurtenances such as shelves, catalogues, etc., and with its maintenance grant of Rs. 3,000 per annum may be transferred to the Institute from April 1st, 1918, on condition (1) that the Professor of Sanskrit at the Deccan College shall be the head of the manuscripts section of the Institute and shall continue to direct its operations as he does at present; (2) that an annual report on the work done during each year shall be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction in April following and (3) that the services of the present Manuscripts Cataloguing Assistant (Mr. N. B. Utgikar) at the Deccan College shall be entertained by the Institute for a period of three years from the date of the transfer of the Library on his present pay including leave allowances and pension contribution.

"3. As regards the suggestion in paragraph 8 of the accompaniment that the grant for (and presumably the task of editing) the Bombay Sanskrit Series should be transferred to the Institute, after protracted correspondence on the subject between the Secretaries of the Institute and the undersigned the conclusion arrived at is that if Government approve, the present allotment of Rs. 12,000 for the Bombay Sanskrit Series along with all work relating to the publication of the Series itself may be transferred to the Institute. The undersigned thinks that it may be assumed that under the proposed revised rules the Committee appointed for the purpose will constitute as efficient an agency for this work as is at present

available: by the transfer Government will be affording practical encouragement to a learned and deserving Society. The following stipulations however should be made:—

(1) that the present Series shall be terminated and a new one under the name of the 'Government Oriental (Hindu) * Series' shall be instituted in its place and that it shall be published in accordance with accompanying rules† drawn up on the basis of the existing rules for the Bombay Sanskrit Series (copy enclosed);

* So as to leave scope for the publication of a Mahomedan Oriental Series on similar lines if a demand for it should arise.

(2) that the existing‡ liabilities in respect of works undertaken or proposed to be undertaken for the Bombay Sanskrit Series shall be taken over by the Institute and fully paid off by it from the allotment transferred to them in the course of the next five years;

‡ A list† showing these is appended.

(3) that the balance from each year's grant remaining over after the payment of existing liabilities as they become due for payment in the course of each year shall be devoted to editing works in the new Series, it being open to the Institute to utilise any savings accruing from such balance in publishing journals, proceedings, catalogues of manuscripts, etc., which it may choose to publish on its own account and apart from the Series;

(4) that the Institute shall supply to the Director of Public Instruction free of charge 40 copies of each work published by it under this arrangement for free distribution to learned bodies, associations and individuals;

(5) that the proposed arrangement shall be provisional only and subject to re-consideration after five years.

"4. There was much discussion with the Secretaries on the question of the sale proceeds of works published by the Institute under this new arrangement. At present works produced are stocked at the Government Book Depot and sale proceeds are credited to Government. Under the proposed arrangement, if approved by Government, new works (including revisions of old works) will be published and stocked for sale by the Institute. It will thus have to bear the usual incidental expenses in connection with storage, sale, etc. In these circumstances and in view of the transfer to it of the work of storage and sale, the Institute claims to be recompensed to the extent of 33½ per cent. for expenses incurred in this connection. If this claim be admitted, the question of the disposal of the remaining two-thirds of the sale-proceeds has to be decided. In consideration of the special circumstances of the case the Secretaries plead for liberal treatment in this regard and urge that the Institute be allowed to retain this proportion of the proceeds. Government are here dealing not with a business body but with an association of learned Oriental scholars anxious to commemorate the work and memory of the great Indian oriental scholar Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar by following the lead which he has given in the field of oriental research and prepared to devote their time and energy to valuable work if only they can be assured of adequate financial support. For these reasons the undersigned is inclined to recommend that as a special concession Government's claim to the sale proceeds be foregone. The Institute will be relieving the Department of heavy work in connection with the Series and it is but fair that it should be granted some tangible compensation therefor."

† This is the rate allowed as 'Depôt percentage' in calculating the price of publications of the Bombay Sanskrit Series.

ORDER.—Subject to the conditions mentioned in his memorandum the proposals made by the Director of Public Instruction are sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1918. As the transfer of the grant of Rs. 12,000 for the Bombay Sanskrit Series to the Institute is provisional and subject to re-consideration after a period of five years, the Director should be requested to report three months before the expiry of this period whether the arrangement now approved should be sanctioned permanently or not.

2. The proposal of the Joint Secretaries, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, that Government should be represented on the Regulating Council by five nominees, two of whom should be on the Executive Board, is approved.

3. It is understood that the services of the peon attached to the Manuscripts Library of the Deccan College are required by the authorities of the Institute. The transfer of his services is hereby sanctioned.

G. A. THOMAS,
Secretary to Government.

† Printed as an accompaniment to this Order.

To
The Director of Public Instruction,
The Accountant General,
The Financial Department,

The Joint Secretaries, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute (by letter).

No. 5 of 1918.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Accompaniments to Government Order, Educational Department, no. 1639, dated the 29th June 1918.

Rules for the Government Oriental (Hindu) Series, Bombay, being a plan for the editing of Oriental classics and the publication of independent original treatises bearing on Indian antiquity, under the direction of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

I. The Government Oriental (Hindu) Series, Bombay, shall include (a) editions of Sanskrit, Prākṛit and Pāli works possessing, in the opinion of the Committee of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, literary or historical value, (b) original and independent works bearing upon Hindu antiquities, and (c) other works of a subsidiary nature. With regard to class (a), works for which commentaries are available are to be edited, so far as practicable with the commentaries, or with extracts from them. Where there are more commentaries than one and of equal value, the oldest is to be chosen for editing, unless there are strong reasons to the contrary. Works under class (b) will include any impartial and historical presentation of a problem or problems of Hindu antiquities arranged methodically and with full references to original sources. The works should include a full bibliography and a serviceable index. Works under class (c) will include works of reference, concordances and similar ancillary compilations.

II. Texts and commentaries chosen for editing should give that redaction of them which is current in Western India, although, in special cases, the Committee may permit an exception to the rule.

III. All works edited in the Series shall be based, wherever practicable, upon a number of independent manuscripts, a critical description of which is to be given separately or as a part of the preface or introduction. The principal *variae lectiones*, contained in the manuscripts should be given, usually at the foot of the page. Emendations should be very sparingly made and should be justified either in the footnotes or in the explanatory notes at the end.

IV. Besides the Text, Commentary, *variae lectiones*, and a description of the "critical apparatus," the edition of a work in the Series is to consist of a list of contents, a Preface, to which all personal matters are to be relegated, an Introduction detailing briefly the life of the author of the work, its position in literature, and a short summary of its contents, of the author in English to elucidate difficult points of grammar or construction, incidental short notes in English to elucidate difficult points of grammar or construction, incidental questions regarding geography, history, mythology, philosophy, etc., and containing explanations of metres together with precise references to sources for fuller information, and finally, one or more Indexes. Only the difficult or the important passages should be translated in the Notes, translations of the entire text being permitted in special cases only.

V. If an author or an editor fails to submit to the Committee for approval the press-copy of a work entrusted to him within a year from the date originally stipulated, the Committee has the option, except where an extension of the time-limit is previously applied for and obtained, to cancel the work or make other arrangements for its publication in the Series.

VI. Even where it may be decided for the sake of convenience to distribute a work in the Series over two or more volumes, it will be absolutely necessary that the press-copy for the entire work (with the possible exception of the Indexes only) should be submitted all at once. No work will be undertaken for printing which fails to satisfy this condition.

VII. The press-copy should be clearly written on one side of the page and with an ample margin. In regard to orthography, strict attention should be paid to the rules laid down by Pāṇini, one principle being consistently followed throughout in cases where an option is allowed. In matters such as the use of the *anusvāra* or its assimilation with the following consonant, the use of *ṛ* instead of *ṝ* and of *ṝ*, *ṝ* or *ṝ* instead of *ṝ*, *ṝ* or *ṝ* respectively.

tively and the permission, in rare cases, of the *avagraha* and the hiatus, the best Sanskrit usage as current in Western India should be carefully followed.

VIII. The following system of transliteration will be adopted for the Series :
अ a, आ ā, इ i, ई ē, उ u, ऊ ū, ऋ ṛ, ॠ ṛī, ए e, ऐ ai, ओ o, औ au; क k, ख kh, ग g, घ gh, ङ ṅ; च ch, छ chh, ज j, झ jh, ञ ṇ; ट ṭ, ठ ṭh, ड ḍ, ढ ḍh, त t, थ th, द d, ध dh, न n; प p, फ ph, ब b, भ bh, म m; य y, र r, ल l, व v, श ś, ष ṣ, ह h, ळ ḷ; *visarga* ḥ, nasalised ṃ as in संसं m, nasalised ṅ as in घंघं n. Additions to or alterations in this system (required for transliterating words from Prakrit, Pali, Avesta, etc.) will be permitted sparingly and upon previous consultation only.

IX. Except in exceptional cases, the Committee through the medium of suitable papers, journals, or otherwise, will issue advertisements calling for competent editors of texts and other contributors to the Series, but it will not bind itself to entrust a given work to one of the scholars so applying.

X. Works in the Series will be printed in octavo on royal size paper and the volumes will be issued in cloth-binding with the title, etc., embossed on the back. The Committee may at its discretion invite tenders but the Committee will not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender submitted.

XI. Usually not more than three proofs will be submitted to the author or editor. The last proof approved by him shall be submitted to the President of the Committee who alone is to issue the *imprimatur*.

XII. The contributor of a volume in this Series is entitled to have for distribution amongst friends ten copies of the work free of cost, as also, for his own personal use, a complete set of all the works included in this Series, except where the volumes are out of print. A person contributing more than one work to the Series may not claim a free set more than once.

XIII. The contributor shall be entitled to an honorarium at the rate of Rs. 12 per forme of 8 pages for the first edition and Rs. 8 per forme for all later editions whether they be revisions or mere reprints. The contributor will be required to defray from the amount of the honorarium all expenses of buying, copying and collating manuscripts and of preparing the press-copy.

XIV. All expenses for printing and binding, and the honoraria to the authors and editors will be paid direct by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. The copyright of the first and the second editions of all works in the Series shall vest in the Department of Public Instruction. Each edition shall consist of not more than 1,500 copies. The disposal of the copyright of subsequent editions shall be determined by the Educational Department on the recommendation of the Committee.

XV. The Series shall be published under the supervision of a Committee appointed by the Institute of which the two most senior Professors of Sanskrit at the Government Arts Colleges shall be members. It shall be the business of this Committee to choose books for inclusion in the Series, to issue advertisements calling for competent editors, to settle honoraria, to approve press-copies, to issue and accept tenders for printing, to supervise printing, to settle prices, to take charge of volumes from the Press, and from the Government grant placed at its disposal to meet necessary charges in connexion with the Series. The Committee shall submit to the Director of Public Instruction, through the Council of the Institute, an annual report of all its operations.

XVI. Members of the Committee shall receive three complimentary copies of each of the publications in the Series.

XVII. The Committee reserves to itself the right, with the previous approval of the Department of Public Instruction, to annul or alter any of these rules, or to add new ones as circumstances may require.

A list showing the existing liabilities in respect of works undertaken or proposed to be undertaken for the Bombay Sanskrit Series.

1. Yaska's Nirukta, Volume I.
2. Yaska's Nirukta, Volume II.
3. Parasara Smṛiti, Volume III, Part II.
4. Dasakumaracharita (2nd edition).
5. Gaudavaho (2nd edition).
6. Mṛichhakatika, Volume II.
7. Syadvadmanjari.
8. Tarkabhasha.
9. Kavyalankarasangraha.
10. Vyavahara Mayukha.
11. Kavyadarsa.
12. Dvyasraya Kavya, Volume II.
13. Tarkasangraha (2nd edition).
14. Prakriya Kaumudi.
15. Anubhashya of Vallabhacharya.

Oriental Learning : Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona—Scheme for the establishment of the —.

No. 601, dated the 4th March 1916.

From—P. W. Monie, Esq., Secretary to Government, Educational Department, Bombay;

To—The Secretaries of the Provisional Working Committee of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

With reference to your letter, dated the 27th September 1915, to the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, I am directed to inform you that the Government of India have intimated that while they sympathise with the object of the promoters of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, they regret that, in view of the present financial stringency, they are unable to hold out any hope of assistance towards the scheme.

2. I am to add that the Bombay Government are prepared to consider favourably the question of transferring to the proposed institution the manuscripts deposited in the library of the Deccan College, provided that they are satisfied regarding the management of the institution and the competence of the managers to have the custody of the collection.

No. 602, dated the 4th March 1916.

From—P. W. Monie, Esq., Secretary to Government, Educational Department, Bombay;

To—The Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

Copy forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information with reference to Government Order no. 600, dated the 4th March 1916.

Dated the 16th May 1916.

From—The Secretaries of the Provisional Working Committee of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona;

To—The Secretary to Government, Educational Department, Bombay.

With reference to your letter no. 601 of 4th March 1916, we beg, on behalf of the Provisional Working Committee, to express our sincere thanks to Government for the sympathy they have shown to our cause and trust that, when in time the present financial stringency is over, they would reconsider our case and offer us pecuniary assistance such as they are at present giving to institutions like the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

2. We are also grateful to be assured that the Bombay Government are prepared to consider favourably the question of transferring to our Institute the manuscripts deposited in the library of the Deccan College, provided Government are satisfied regarding the management of the Institute and the competence of the managers to have the custody of the collection. In connection with this and to help the decision of Government in the matter, we beg, in what follows, to explain in detail the general lines along which it is proposed to carry on the work of the Institute, and finally to submit certain proposals for their favourable consideration.

3. The Institute is meant to be a tribute of loyalty and affection raised to Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar by his friends, pupils, and admirers; and as the most fitting occasion for this would be his 80th birthday (which comes off on the 6th of July 1917), it is proposed to start the Institute on that very day. The scheme for the Institute was discussed and agreed upon in a meeting held at Anandashram, Poona, on the 6th of July 1915 (Dr. Bhandarkar's 78th birthday) and work along the lines was immediately taken in hand. The response that the cultured public has so far given to our cause is, in view of the present state of things, quite encouraging; and we have amongst us a number of competent young men who are prepared to place their whole-hearted work unselfishly at the service of the Institute, so that there is every chance of the Institute becoming a reality before long.

4. We have selected for the Institute a site which, while entirely free from the turmoil of the city, is yet within easy access of it, being as it is a little to the south-west of the Servants of India Society's premises and about half a furlong beyond them, the canal forming part of its south-eastern boundary. Educationally the site is most central; and very soon the negotiations will be completed and the place acquired for the Institute by purchase.

5. On this piece of ground we intend to raise a fire-proof building comprising a hall for the manuscripts library, another of the same size for the library of printed books, and between them a reading room arranged after the pattern of the reading room in the British Museum in London. There are also going to be offices for the clerks and librarian, outhouses for servants and some residential quarters for the officers directly in charge of the Institute. The buildings of the Institute proper (libraries and reading room) are estimated to cost some thirty thousand ; and we hope and expect to have the major part of this completed at the time of the opening of the Institute.

6. As soon as the buildings are ready Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar is going to place his valuable private library of oriental books (the work of over forty years of loving industry) in charge of the Institute, so that as far as the printed books go, all that would thereafter be needed would be an annual expense sufficient to keep it running and up-to-date. Should the Government of Bombay accede to our request and decide to transfer to the Institute the manuscripts library at the Deccan College, that would be another acquisition, the value of which it would be difficult to over-estimate. The Institute is also going to subscribe for the leading oriental journals, so that it should be possible to find within its walls all what we may call the materials of research ; and to make these materials all the more useful to students it is intended, so soon as the Institute is started, to take up the work of compiling indices, bibliographies, and card-catalogues on the most approved and up-to-date models.

7. While in this way the Institute is designed to afford in its reading room all facilities to advanced students of research, undertaking to procure for them, from sister libraries and institutions, materials that the Institute might not own, it is also intended to make the Institute a training ground for capable and promising students, who would be initiated into the Western methods of critical scholarship ; and it is a satisfaction to note that, although, as things stand at present, we cannot afford any pecuniary inducements to these students, quite a few have already expressed their readiness to work in the Institute ; and as the work proceeds and receives general recognition, we are sure more would be forthcoming.

8. There are one or two points in connection with the training activity of our Institute which we wish specially to urge for consideration. The University of Bombay has only recently commenced making provision for post-graduate teaching by founding some lectureships every year ; but there seems to be a general feeling as to the inadequacy of the step and the need of doing something more. The only adequate remedy for this seems to be the establishment of a regular post-graduate school ; and rather than having one such school training students in all those branches in which the degree of M.A. is, for instance, granted, it would be convenient from every point of view to have a number of such schools, each making provision for just one branch of study in all its manifold bearings. In such a case we venture to hope that the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute could adequately train graduates for the M.A. in languages (especially Sanskrit, Pali and Marathi). In time the Institute could even train students for a higher degree like the Ph.D.

9. Both the Deccan and the Fergusson Colleges have regular M.A. classes ; and as some of the Professors at these institutions who are actually conducting these classes are amongst the active workers for the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, there would be no difficulty as regards the teaching staff for such a post-graduate school. And it would be to the advantage both of the staff and the students if the classes are held in a place like our Institute and the lectures are made intercollegiate : there would be a division of labour, and more subjects could be taught than under the existing system. As evidenced by the showing of Poona students at the University, Poona is already a centre of Sanskrit learning in the presidency, and it would be in the fitness of things if the first post-graduate school of the kind suggested is to be located in Poona.

10. The second point we want to urge in connection with the training activity of our Institute is this : from the very start the Institute has been designed to attract two classes of students—Pandits who have been trained according to old lines and scholars who have received education according to new methods. We have already stated (paragraphs 7, 8, 9) what the Institute hopes to do for the latter class. As to the former, we hope to organise in time, and with the co-operation of institutions like the Sanskrit Pathashala at Poona, a course of training similar to what is prescribed in the Madras and other Universities for the "Oriental Title Examinations". The chief feature of these examinations is that the candidates, besides the usual training in the different Shastras, are required to show a knowledge of English up to the Matriculation standard, this last test being given to the candidates, at their option, either before, along with, or any time after the tests in the Shastras. The system appears to have been very popular on the Madras side and there is no reason why it should not be equally so on our side.

11. The Institute, of course, is not going to train Shastris in Matriculation English : this is better left to the high schools or other private agencies. Nor is the Institute going to give the regular training in Shastras proper, which is best acquired in the Pathashalas. But the

Institute hopes to modernize the higher courses in the Pathashalas and, in time, arrange for series of lectures in the vernacular calculated to afford the Shastris the necessary complement of training in method and up-to-date information, which will do not a little to change their habitual angle of vision.

12. Besides its training activity the Institute also contemplates going in for some publication activity. The Institute is making arrangements to put together a volume of original and critical essays by different scholars on different oriental subjects and to present the same to Dr. Bhandarkar on the occasion of his 80th birthday. In addition we intend, before long, to bring out a collected edition (in 3 or 4 volumes) of Dr. Bhandarkar's literary works. The first volume (which is to include his miscellaneous writings) is already in preparation, and it is going to form the first volume of a new series of publication which is proposed to be inaugurated under the name of the "Indian Oriental Series". The series is to include not only critical editions of old texts but also independent treatises bearing on oriental subjects ; and only such works will be taken as will bring credit to the Institute. A few volumes have been already projected.

13. While larger works could be included in the series, for lesser monographs it will probably be found necessary for the Institute, in time, to publish a periodical which would embody the main results of the researches carried on in the Institute.

14. The Institute is also going to start a bureau for literary advice and information in oriental subjects. We see all around us signs of a literary revival. There are a number of young men everywhere longing to do some useful work outside what they are called upon to do for more livelihood. Only they do not know what to do and how to go about it ; and hence they generally end by not doing anything at all. This waste of life and energy is much to be deplored. It can be prevented. All that is wanted is, at the right moment, the right sort of advice and right direction of energy. In its absence there results that blind, haphazard, often fruitless groping for facts and that wastage and duplication of efforts that, for the first few years at any rate, usually fall to the lot of almost every novice in a field of research. To such persons, and to the public generally, a bureau of the kind proposed, which would make for them the necessary inquiries, consult the necessary authorities and try to satisfy to the best of its ability all questions put to it, would be a judge from the replies we have received from some of our correspondents—a most welcome boon.

15. Such are some of the lines along which the work of the Institute would be carried on at present. Of course an Institute like this has infinite capacity for growth and public usefulness ; but any further extension of its ideals and enlargement of its functions is a matter of time and depends upon men as much as upon money. Our programme for the first few years of the Institute is going to be a modest one. By that time we hope we shall have justified our existence sufficiently to induce Government, no less than the cultured public, to give us larger share of sympathy and pecuniary assistance.

16. Next we come to some definite particulars. It is estimated that for the plot, building, furniture and other initial expenses there would be required an amount of some fifty or sixty thousand rupees. A part of this money has been already collected and we will soon purchase the plot. There is yet one more year ahead of us and we hope to collect the rest and even get the major part of the building ready by July 1917. The plot, the building, and in fact all the property of the Institute is to be in the hands of a Trust ; and we are glad to announce that Shrimant Narayanrao Babasaheb Ghorpade, the Chief of Ichalkaranji, has kindly consented to be one of our trustees.

17. The Institute is to consist of (i) patrons (or persons who pay Rs. 1,000 or more), (ii) vice-patrons (or persons who pay Rs. 500 or more), (iii) benefactors (or persons who pay Rs. 250 or more), (iv) life members (or persons who pay Rs. 100 in one year or Rs. 120 in twelve years), and (v) ordinary members (paying Rs. 6 annually). All these form the general body of the Institute.

18. For laying down the general policy of the Institute, for passing budget and discussing other matters of a more or less legislative character it is proposed to form a Regulating Council of 30 persons which is to elect its own Chairman and Secretary, the term of their office, as well as that of the Council itself, being two years. The Regulating Council will normally meet twice a year.

19. For carrying out the actual administration of the Institute there will be an Executive Board of 9 persons. The Board shall elect its own Chairman, who, however, shall not be the same as the Chairman of the Regulating Council. The Secretary of the Regulating Council, however, shall be the *ex-officio* Secretary to the Executive Board.

20. The administrative work of the Board will be carried on by means of the following departments :—(i) Books department, to be in charge of the Institute's library of printed books, (ii) Manuscripts department, to be in charge of the Government collections of manuscripts

(in case it be decided to transfer these to the Institute); (iii) Publication department, to be in charge of activities detailed in paragraphs 12 and 13 above; and (iv) Training and Research department, to be in charge of activities detailed in paragraphs 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14. The Head of the department shall be a member of the Executive Board, but a department can always solicit help from without.

21. Such are the broad features of the constitution that we propose for the Institute. Regarding the personnel of the Regulating Council, the Executive Board and the various departments it may be taken for granted that most of the people who are at present on the Provisional Working Committee will have a place there in some capacity or other. As far as the Government manuscripts library is concerned, we are going to rule that the Professor of Sanskrit at the Deccan or the Elphinstone College be the *ex-officio* Head of that department. We are also going to request Government to nominate from 5 to 8 persons for the Regulating Council, of whom 2 or 3 will be on the Executive Board also. For the rest, we will only point out that this is an Institute where scholars and experts will be in requisition, and it would be in the interest of the Institute to secure for it the sympathy and co-operation not only of professors but of educationists generally, be they private individuals or Government officers.

22. We now proceed to make some concrete proposals to Government. First and foremost, we trust that all that has gone before will meet with the approval of Government and that they will, so soon as the buildings are ready and approved, transfer to the Institute the collections of manuscripts now deposited in the Deccan College, Poona. And along with the manuscripts, we trust that Government will have no objection to transfer to the Institute, which is undertaking the upkeep and preservation of the manuscripts, the sum of Rs. 3,000 which is annually assigned for this purpose in the Government budget. We also wish to request Government to lend to the Institute, for five years and under the usual conditions, the services of the present Assistant to the Professor of Sanskrit, Deccan College, who has experience of the work and is therefore to be preferred to any other person that the Institute might employ.

23. The transfer to the Institute of the Deccan College manuscripts library would give considerable relief to that College, which is at present much cramped for space, so much so that Government had already, some years ago, sanctioned the erection of a new hall worth Rs. 12,000. And although, in view of this fact, it would not have been unreasonable for the Institute to ask Government to contribute some proportion of the initial expenses of the Institute, we do not wish, in the present state of things, to request Government to incur any extra expense. All that we propose instead is this: there are at present assigned in the Government budget something like Rs. 15,000 annually for expenses connected with the publication of the Bombay Sanskrit and Prakrit series. It is very rarely the case that all this money is actually spent on the series, and further, Government have recently ruled that no new works are to be accepted for the series for some years to come. Now as the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute is going to engage in similar publication activity, our second proposal is that Government transfer to our Institute, from out of this grant Rs. 15,000, a sum of rupees five thousand annually. This grant, together with the allotment under the major head 26-J (see paragraph 22) and the income derived from the annual members of the Institute, will, it is hoped, be enough to meet all our current expenses for the next few years, calculating them on a very modest scale.

24. Of course it is evident that we cannot at present make any provision for giving regular scholarships to students, nor for any highly paid officers (except of course the Librarian whose services are to be lent to the Institute). The two Secretaries for the Provisional Working Committee of the Institute are willing to freely give away all their spare time to the work of the Institute, and for the next few years, at any rate, the Institute will be conducted with the utmost economy that is consistent with efficiency; and our ambition is to deserve in time greater and greater help from Government no less than from the public at large.

25. Such then are our proposals and such the nature of the help that we seek from Government and that we hope Government will be pleased to grant us even in this present financial stringency. It only remains to add that, as there is very little time ahead of us and as we cannot take any definite steps until the decision of the Government on all these matters is known, we hope and pray that Government would make it convenient to communicate to us their final decision at as early a date as convenient. To save time the Secretaries are willing any time to wait upon Government personally and explain to them such points as might stand in need of further elucidation.

No. 106-M., dated the 25th May 1916.

From—P. W. Monie, Esq., Secretary to Government, Educational Department, Bombay;

To—The Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

Forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for favour of early report with reference to the correspondence ending with Government endorsement no. 602, dated the 4th March 1916.

No. 3977, dated the 2nd June 1916.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Poona
To—The Secretary to Government, Educational Department, Bombay.

I have the honour to return the papers received with Government no. 106-M., dated the 25th May 1916, and to report as follows.

2. The specific requests put forward by the Secretaries are contained in paragraphs 21—23 of their letter. They are these:—

- (i) That the Professor of Sanskrit at the Deccan or Elphinstone College should be *ex-officio* Head of the manuscripts department in the proposed Institute.
- (ii) That Government should nominate from 5 to 8 persons out of 30 for the Regulating Council, of whom 2 or 3 would be on the Executive Board also.
- (iii) That Government will approve their scheme generally.
- (iv) That Government will transfer the Deccan College collection of manuscripts to the Institute as soon as the buildings are ready and approved.

I do not see any objection to the general scheme as outlined by the Secretaries. It had already been decided to transfer the manuscripts to the proposed Sanskrit College if that had materialized; they are very much in the way at present at Deccan College, and if they are not transferred, it will be necessary to make some fresh provision for them there.

(v) That Government will transfer to the Institute the sum of Rs. 3,000 now annually provided in the budget on account of the manuscripts.

This amount is provided every year under 26-B, Scientific and Miscellaneous, for the preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts. It has been distributed thus:—

Deccan College.		Rs.
Cataloguing Assistant at Rs 125 per mensem		1,500
Peon at Rs 10 per mensem		120
Purchase of manuscripts and contingencies		380
		2,000

Elphinstone College.

Purchase of manuscripts and contingencies		1,000
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Recently all manuscripts have been transferred from Elphinstone to Deccan College, and the whole amount of Rs. 3,000 has been placed at the disposal of Deccan College (see the preambles to Government Order, Educational Department, no. 82 of January 10, 1916, and no. 3043 of October 15, 1915). If the whole collection is ultimately transferred to the proposed Institute, and with it the whole business of collecting, cataloguing and publishing such manuscripts, no portion of the allotment of Rs. 3,000 will any longer be required at either Elphinstone or Deccan College.

(vi) That Government will lend for five years the services of the present (cataloguing) assistant. Mr. N. B. Utgikar, the assistant in question, has put in now about 10 years and 4 months' service, and is I believe technically eligible for transfer to foreign service if he is willing to go; there is nothing at present to show that he has been consulted. The Institute would presumably pay him out of the Rs. 3,000 mentioned above; they would also have to pay pension contribution on his account. A more economical procedure from the point of view of the Institute would be that Government should retain the services of the assistant, and also Rs. 1,500 out of 3,000 wherewith to pay him, and allow him to work at the Institute instead of at Deccan College, just as teachers in the High School for Indian Girls at Poona are paid by Government and regarded as Government servants.

(vii) That Government will transfer to the Institute Rs. 5,000 annually out of the provision of Rs. 15,000 made on account of the publication of the Bombay Sanskrit Series.

The provision is not fixed at Rs. 15,000, but each year such provision is made as seems likely to be required for the books in progress; in 1911-12 it was Rs. 20,000, in 1912-13 Rs. 15,000, in each of the three following years Rs. 16,000, and for the current year Rs. 13,000 were proposed. But these learned authors frequently fail to produce their works within the expected time, and consequently in the last five years the amount actually expended in any one year did not exceed Rs. 8,000, the balance being reappropriated for other purposes. I do not consider that the publication of the Bombay Sanskrit Series has been conducted in a very satisfactory or businesslike manner for some time past, and I have recently begun to refuse to accept any new proposals, and to expedite the production (or else dropping) of the old proposals, some of which have been pending for many years. The outstanding liabilities are considerable, the sale of the books published is very small, and we are just

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now embarrassed by the large stock in hand which has to be accommodated somehow. In these circumstances I welcome the idea of the publication of oriental books being taken up by the Institute, and think that when we are clear of our present liabilities, Government might well give the Institute a liberal grant-in-aid for that purpose. But I must point out that there is nothing in paragraph 23 of the Secretaries' letter to show that the proposed grant of Rs. 5,000 will be devoted solely to this purpose, and I think that this point might be safeguarded. It is also for consideration whether the Institute should be asked to supply any free copies for distribution in return.

3. On the whole I think that the scheme is a good one, and likely to relieve Government of some liabilities in respect not only of the Sanskrit Series, but also of the proposed Sanskrit College on which I should have been sorry to see a large amount of money expended. But it must be made clear that the public are contributing seriously to the scheme as well as Government; if the institution is to be financed almost wholly by Government contributions, it may as well be a Government institution outright. The Secretaries declare that the response of the cultured public is so far "quite encouraging," but I think that they should be asked to state a little more definitely what they have raised and are likely to raise before the grants asked for are definitely promised to them on the part of Government.

4. This is all the more necessary because the obvious effect of the proposals will be to transfer the "centre of gravity" in respect of Sanskrit studies in Poona, together with the accumulated results of a large expenditure of public money, from a Government institution to a private one, which from the location proposed will practically become an adjunct of the Fergusson College. This is to my mind the only unfortunate feature of the scheme, but I suppose that the site proposed commends itself to the promoters of the scheme as being convenient and accessible to those who may wish to utilise the Institute.

No. 1658.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th July 1916.

From

P. W. MONIE, Esq.,
Secretary to Government;

To

THE SECRETARIES OF THE PROVISIONAL WORKING COMMITTEE
OF THE BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
POONA.

Gentlemen,

I am directed to refer to your letter of the 16th May 1916, regarding the proposed Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute at Poona in which you describe the general lines on which it is proposed to carry on the work of the Institute and make the following specific requests, namely:—

(i) That the Professor of Sanskrit at the Deccan or Elphinstone College should be *ex-officio* Head of the manuscripts department in the proposed Institute.

(ii) That Government should nominate from 5 to 8 persons out of 30 for the Regulating Council of whom 2 or 3 would be on the Executive Board also.

(iii) That Government will approve the scheme generally.

(iv) That Government will transfer to the Institute the collection of manuscripts deposited in the Deccan College as soon as the buildings are ready and approved.

(v) That Government will transfer to the Institute the sum of Rs. 3,000 now annually provided in the budget on account of the manuscripts.

(vi) That Government will lend for five years the services of the present (cataloguing) assistant, Mr. N. B. Utgikar.

(vii) That Government will transfer to the Institute Rs. 5,000 annually out of the provision of Rs. 15,000 made on account of the publication of the Bombay Sanskrit Series.

26
7
18
2. With regard to the first four requests I am to say that Government have no objection to their officers taking part in the management of the Institute as proposed and will make nominations on application at the proper time. Subject to the remarks made in the subsequent paragraphs the Governor in Council approves the scheme generally, and he will be pleased to transfer to the Institute the manuscripts deposited in the library of the Deccan College, when the fire-proof buildings proposed to be erected for them are ready and have been approved by Government.

3. *Requests (v) and (vi).*—The sum of Rs. 3,000 referred to includes Rs. 1,500 on account of the pay of the cataloguing assistant and Rs. 120 for a peon. Government think that the most convenient arrangement (and the most economical from the Institute's point of view) would be for the cataloguing assistant to remain in Government service but to work for the Institute. They will be prepared to consider favourably, when the buildings are ready and approved, a request that this arrangement may be made, and that the balance of the grant (i.e., Rs. 3,000 — Rs. 1,500) may be made over to the Institute for the purchase of manuscripts, provided that the Institute gives an assurance that the money will be devoted to this purpose.

4. With reference to request (vii) I am to observe that the grant for the Bombay Sanskrit Series is not fixed at Rs. 15,000, but that each year such sum is provided as seems likely to be required for the books in progress. The amount actually expended annually in recent years has not exceeded Rs. 8,000. Government have incurred considerable liabilities in regard to this series, but, when these have been disposed of, they will consider the request for a grant of Rs. 5,000 for the production of oriental books as favourably as the financial circumstances of the time may admit, provided they are given an assurance that the money will be devoted to this particular purpose.

5. Finally, I am to ask that when you apply for the above grants you will supply Government with a statement showing clearly what the resources of the Institute are likely to be, apart from grants from Government.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

P. W. MONIE,

Secretary to Government.

No. 1659, dated the 6th July 1916.

Copy forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information with reference to his letter no. 3977, dated the 2nd June 1916.

(Sd.) P. W. MONIE,

Secretary to Government.

No. 1660, dated the 6th July 1916.

Copy forwarded to the Accountant General
Financial Department for information with reference to
Government Order no. 600, dated the 4th March 1916.

(Sd.) P. W. MONIE,

Secretary to Government.

27
Oriental Learning.—

First Oriental Conference, Poona.

Application made by the Secretaries of the Working Committee of the — for Government patronage to the Conference.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Order no. 4111.

Bombay Castle, 8th September 1919.

Letter from the Secretaries of the Working Committee, First Oriental Conference, Poona, dated the 3rd June 1919 :—

"The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute has decided to hold in Poona, under the Presidentship of Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., LL.D., K.C.I.E., a Conference of the Orientalists in India, Burma and Ceylon on the 30th and 31st of October and the 1st of November 1919. A circular letter (copy attached*) was addressed to distinguished Oriental scholars all over India; and they have all given the idea their whole-hearted support. We are to add that the Conference would be the first of its kind to be held in India, and though its sphere of action had necessarily to be limited, its proceedings would be after the pattern of the Oriental Congresses held at the different capitals of Europe from time to time. The Conference would be conducted on the lines of the Conferences in other subjects now held periodically in India, and would be a meeting-place for all serious workers in the same branches of learning.

"The Conference would be an all-India concern, and a strong representative working Committee with different local organisers has been appointed to organize the work. On behalf of that Committee we beg to solicit sympathy from your Government. The sympathy and help solicited from your Government is of the following nature.

"(1) Taking up the cause of the Conference under your official patronage and allowing the Oriental scholars in your employ to attend and take part in the Conference, giving them leave during those days and paying them travelling allowance.

"(2) Rendering pecuniary help towards the organisation of the Conference. The expenses of the Conference are expected to come up to from 8 to 10 thousand rupees, including the initial expenses and the cost of printing the transactions of the Conference; and unless your Government is pleased to help the Institute by making a handsome contribution, it would be difficult to make the Session as successful as it is desired to be.

"3. Allowing officers in charge of Government Museums and Libraries to lend rare coins, manuscripts, books and the like for exhibition during the Session.

"We shall feel much obliged by your supplying to us at as early a date as is convenient a list of scholars, museums and libraries and other Oriental institutions within your jurisdiction.

"Hoping that you will give our request a favourable and early consideration."

Government memorandum no. 2114, dated the 16th June 1919 :—

"Forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for favour of early report."

Letter to the Secretaries of the Working Committee, no. 2115, dated the 16th June 1919.

Letter from the Secretaries, First Oriental Conference, Poona, dated the 22nd July 1919 :—

"In continuation of our previous application for help and sympathy for the First Oriental Conference, we beg to state that a number of Oriental scholars under your employ have written to us saying that they would be willing to attend the Conference, if Government would pay their travelling expenses.

"We have no doubt that your Government would kindly agree to do this, as is done in the case of scholars attending Conferences in other branches of learning such as Mathematics, Science, etc. We therefore beg to request your Government that, following these precedents, they would be pleased to grant the scholars in their employ, who would attend the First Oriental Conference, their usual travelling allowances. We have to add that it is proposed that the boarding and lodging arrangements will be provided free by the Conference Committee, and that your Government, in granting the concession now asked for, will be indirectly furthering the cause of Oriental studies.

*Not printed.

"The decision of your Government may kindly be communicated to the officers under you, and to us too."

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, no. 5960, dated the 5th August 1919:—

"I have the honour to return herewith Government, Educational Department, no. 2114 of 16th June 1919, with its accompaniments and to state that I recently visited the Institute and discussed the project with the Committee. In this connection I enclose copy of letter no. 5* of 12th July 1919 from Dr. Belvalkar and recommend that—

(1) The Conference deserves official patronage and, if approved by Government, teachers of Sanskrit and others interested in the subjects in the proposed programme of the Conference, provided they are in the employment of this Department, may be allowed to attend with the usual concessions in regard to travelling allowance. The names of those willing and permitted to attend will be communicated to the Secretaries direct.

(2) Government help to the extent of Rs. 4,000, i.e., half of the calculated expenditure, may be given towards the organisation of the Conference.

(3) Such coins, manuscripts, books and the like exhibits only as can be conveniently spared may be lent provided that satisfactory arrangements for their safe custody can be made. If this is approved by Government, a list of Museums and other Oriental Institutions under Government control may be supplied to the Secretaries and they may be told to approach the Heads of such Government Institutions directly.

(4) Fifty copies of the proceedings and deliberations may be supplied gratis to Government by the Secretaries for distribution among Oriental scholars in and out of India."

Letter from the Secretaries, First Oriental Conference, Poona, no. 235, dated the 27th August 1919.

ORDER.—With reference to request (i) made by the Secretaries of the Working Committee, First Oriental Conference, Poona, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the Director of Public Instruction to grant the requisite permission to such Oriental scholars in Government employ as desire to attend the Conference and can be spared without detriment to their normal duties. He is also pleased to sanction the payment to these officers of travelling allowance in accordance with the orders contained in Government Order no. 2927, dated the 16th August 1919.

2. As regards request (ii) Government are pleased to make a donation of Rs. 1,500 towards the cost of the proposed conference.

3. With reference to requests (iii) and (iv), the proposal made by the Director in sub-paragraph 3 of his letter is approved, and he should be requested to furnish the necessary lists to the Secretaries of the Conference in consultation with the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, if necessary.

4. The Secretaries should be requested to furnish Government, free of cost, with 50 copies of the proceedings of the Conference.

G. A. THOMAS,

Secretary to Government.

G. O. no. 4111, E. D., dated the 8th September 1919.

To

The Director of Public Instruction,
The Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle,

The Accountant General,
The Financial Department,
The General Department,

No.

of 1919.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Accompaniment to Government Order, Educational Department, no. 4111, dated the 8th September 1919.

No. 5, dated the 12th July 1919.

From—Dr. S. K. Belvalkar, Professor of Sanskrit, Deccan College, Poona;

To—The Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

With reference to your office no. 4014, dated 27th of June 1919, I have the honour to report that the idea of holding, on the analogy of the International Congresses of Orientalists in Europe, but much limited in its scope and programme, "An Oriental Congress for India" was suggested by Dr. Vogel at the Conference of Orientalists held at Simla in July 1911, and his own proposals in the matter are printed as an appendix to the published report of the Conference, pages 66—72. Dr. Vogel's idea was to hold the proposed congress in the Christmas week of 1912; but the war came in the way and nothing further was heard about it until the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute (itself partly an anticipation of the proposed Central Research Institute at Delhi) seriously took up the idea. The advantages of holding periodically in different parts of India conferences like the one now proposed by the Institute—especially if they limit themselves to their proper subject and do not for instance take to a discussion of current educational problems—can hardly be seriously disputed. Conferences in Science, Mathematics, etc., are already being held for some years past, and the Institute deserves full credit for having been the first to put the idea into practice as regards Oriental studies.

2. The scheme as now outlined by the Secretaries is one which in my opinion fully deserves the sympathy and support of the Government of Bombay—and all the more so because the Conference (the first of its kind) is being held in this Presidency and what this Government will do for it will be some sort of a precedent for other Governments to follow when the Conferences will come to be held within their Provinces. The attitude which the Government of Bombay is going to take in the matter will ultimately determine whether the whole idea is going to be a success.

3. Coming now to the specific requests made by the Secretaries. (1) There should be no objection to Government allowing such Oriental scholars in their employ as wish to attend and take part in the Conference to do so on their paying the fees (if any) that would be charged to attending members, it being assumed, of course, that no discussions of current educational and other matters will form a part of the regular programme of the Conference. Government should allow such persons leave during the days of the Conference and pay such travelling and other allowances as it is usual to pay them.

4. Regarding (2) pecuniary help asked for, I wrote to the Secretaries and obtained from them the following figures about the estimated expenditure—

	Rs.
(A) Printing charges for the Report of the Conference, including papers communicated (some 100 papers expected) ...	4,000
(B) Lodging, boarding and other accommodation for scholars from outside for some four or five days (some 75 outsiders expected) ...	2,000
(C) Pandal and seating accommodation ...	1,800
(D) Miscellaneous, including postage, extra clerical service, etc. ...	1,200
Total ...	8,500

The estimate is on the whole, not unreasonable, and I recommend that Government be pleased to contribute towards the expenses of the Conference a sum of Rs. 4,000 in lump or half the total expenses whichever is less.

5. Regarding (3) sending exhibits, it is not quite clear if the Institute has arranged for a competent person to take charge of the coins and other precious things and adequately explain them to the visitors. If proper provision in this matter is not made, no useful purpose is likely to be served by sending exhibits from Government Museums—even if the officers in charge of the Museums agree to their temporary removal from places where presumably they might be serving more useful public purpose. I have, however, no objection to Government permitting the authorities of the various museums (a list of these might be supplied) to lend such exhibits as they can conveniently spare for the Institute, if the latter agrees to take all responsibility as to the housing and safe return of the same.

6. If Government decide to accept my recommendation in paragraph 3 above, circulars might be issued to the Government Arts Colleges, Museums, High Schools and Teachers' Training Colleges, Pathshalas and other institutions devoted to Oriental studies, informing them of the concessions that Government are willing to grant to scholars interested in the objects of the Conference and calling for a list of such as are willing to attend, which might then be sent to the Secretaries of the Conference.

7. The Secretaries might be asked to communicate at an early date the exact days fixed for the holding of the Conference as well as its actual programme in detail.

Home (Education) DEPARTMENT.


 30
 38
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 hon 1804 B
 15-8-1919
 Registered

Subject.

Replying to Government endorsement No. 1193 B-2 dated 5th July 1919
 regarding the first Oriental conference to be held at Poona.

ENCLOSURES

No.

Spare copies

Re No. 6292/9

 Station (Camp) Ootacamund, Dated the 14th September 1919.

 From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. R. Littlehales, M.A.,

 (Designation) Director of Public Instruction.

 To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
 Home (Education) Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit an interim reply to
 Government endorsement No. 1193 B-2 dated the 5th of July
 1919.

2. I suggest that selected officers of Government
 be permitted to attend the Oriental Conference at Poona
 on duty being granted travelling allowance and halting
 allowance under the ordinary rules of the Civil Service
 Regulations.

3. I do not advise any other expenditure from
 public funds on this organisation except such contin-
 gent expenditure as is required for sending exhibits
 to the

to the Conference.

4. I suggest that a general permission be given by Government to its officers who are in charge of Government museums and libraries to lend such rare coins, manuscripts, books and the like for exhibition during the session at Poona as they can spare and subject to the condition that the Bandekar Oriental Research Institute will be responsible for their safe custody and make good any loss or damage incurred by sending exhibits to the Conference.

5. A list of institutions recognised as qualified to provide instruction for the Oriental Titles examination of the University of Madras is given on page 12 of Vol.II of the University Calendar for 1919. A list of Oriental Colleges is given on page 4 of Part II A of Vol.II of the Report on Public Instruction for the year 1917-18. Pages 21 to 35 of this latter volume and part give a list of Oriental schools in this presidency.

6. I hope to submit a further reply very shortly.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Director of Public Instruction.

NOTES.

*As list of the Oriental
titles forwarded to the
Conf. in 1919. Copy which
has been forwarded to
The Secy. of the
Conf. is also with D.P.O.*

Home (Education) Department.

C.No. 1152 B &
1193 B

From the Secretary, Bhandarkar Oriental Research
Institute, Poona, dated 3rd June 1913.
Requesting Government patronage to the conference of
the orientalists in India, Burma and Ceylon.

-0-

*Taken out for some
3/7 pic*

A draft acknowledgment is submitted.

2. The Secretary to the Institute requests:-

(a) the patronage of this Government towards
the cause of the conference and to allow oriental
scholars in this Presidency to take part in the
conference giving them leave and paying them tra-
velling allowance for attending the conference.

(b) that this Government may make a handsome
contribution towards meeting the expenses of the
conference;

(c) that officers in charge of Government
Museums and Libraries may be allowed to lend to the
Institute rare coins, manuscripts, books and the like
for exhibition during the session of the conference;
and

(d) ~~to furnish~~ ^{that} a list of scholars, museums and
libraries and other oriental institutions under the
jurisdiction of this Government *may be furnished.*

3. From the history of the Institute on
pages 7-8 c.f., it will appear that Bombay Government
have transferred to the Institute the Manuscripts
Library formerly at the Deccan college with a
maintenance grant of Rs. 3,000 and also handed over to
the ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ Institute provisionally for five years
the management of the Bombay Sanskrit and Prakrit
series together with a grant of Rs. 12,000 for that
purpose.

With reference to request (a) there seems no objection to allowing ^{such} scholars of the Educational Department ^(as may apply) to take part in the conference as the object of the conference is to promote oriental studies and research. But there seems no necessity for the Government to grant travelling allowance to such officers.

In regard to request (b), it is submitted that it does not seem necessary for this Government to make any contribution towards the expenses of the Conference, as it is held outside this Presidency.

As regards request (c), there seems no objection to ^{lending} rare coins for exhibition during the session of the conference, provided that the cost of sending them to and fire is borne by the committee and that the coins are carefully returned to the Government Museum. But rare manuscripts and books cannot be lent, as it is a standing rule, that manuscripts should not be removed from the Oriental Manuscripts Library. C.F. letter No. 318 Edl dated 24-3-1916, nor can such books be lent from the Connemara or the University Library.

With reference to the last request (d) ^{the list} of scholars, museums, libraries, and oriental institutions, a list may be furnished to the committee.

5. Submitted that the views of the D.P.I. may be obtained U.O. before passing orders. He may also be requested to furnish a list of scholars, libraries and oriental institutions etc., which may be furnished to the committee.

As regards the ^{lending} of rare coins, the remarks of the S.G.M. may be obtained U.O.

Id
22.5.19 We may first refer the letter to the S.P. & S.G. in the

cf. G.O. 1036 Edl.
23-11-12

Why not?

D

removed for C. 1039

Subsistent. We may also simultane-
-ly ascertain from the Bombay foot-
-asto what they propose doing in the
matter and any particulars they
may give us as to the ~~status~~ conference.

When the D.P.I. gives us a list
of the officers & others who could be
deputed to attend the conference
we may ~~give~~ consider the question
as to who should be selected &
what facilities should be afforded
with regard to officials, the principles
laid down in the notes to G.O. no.
169. Finl, dated 1st March 1919
would be applied.

The conference can do good
by bringing together research workers
and by correlating their work.

CA
28/7/19 S. Japce with Rep
11/3/19

A draft emd. and a draft letter
are subd.

3-7-19. CA 3-7-19 may 5/7/19

Emd. No. 1193/B-2, d/ 5-7-19.

Letter No. 1193/B-2, d/ 5-7-19
to 1470/B, from the Hon. Secy. to Govt. of India
and the Hon. Secy. to Govt. of India

application for help in the case of
the first Oriental conference has been
replied to the D. P. S. for networks. It refers
has also gone to the Govt. of Bombay
for information as to the nature of the
assistance they propose to give in the
matter - i.e. Subd: that the case must
lie over till the necessary particulars
called for become available. There
is nothing to be done on the present
communication from the Honorary
Secretariat of the Conference. (p. 4, c. 1)

28.7.19

28.7.19

Regard, T.A., see the several bundles
of 6 of 90269 of 1 Mar 1919 sent.
This may be over as appears above

30.7.19

Lo. 1731/B, from the A. A. S. for 2 photographs. 561, 3.7.

The question as to how far
Govt: should help the conference is
to kept open pending receipt of replies
to the referees: issued to the Govt. of
Bombay & the D. P. S. Mr. X. X. X.
Sustains suggestion on two - 1st
① that he may see for

the conference on duty where he would read a paper on the Brahmi inscriptions & (2) that permission may be accorded to the exhibition at the confer. of the Tivachalagadu plates & of the Kodum Treasure Treasures those coins, an expenditure of Rs 200 being sanctioned to cover the cost of preparation of slides and carrying charges.

2. As regards (1) above, it is subd: that, with refer. to 'A' at p. 2 ante, Mr. Krishna Sastri may be permitted to attend the sessions of the conference on duty. So far as the exhibition of coins refer. to in the A. A. S.'s second suggestion is concerned, that can appropriately be done by the museum. Vide office note at p. 2 ante. Sanction may be given to the exhibition of Tivachalagadu plates. As regards the copy of preparing the slides ~~plates~~, this will have to be done in any case since the A. A. S. is going to publish them and may probably issue the plates along with the vol. of the South Indian inscriptions refd. in para. 2 of his current letter.

3. Journal orders to the effect may issue when

As the A.A.S. himself undertakes to exhibit them, taking them on loan from the Museum, we need not object.

up for final disposal. But in order to give the A. S. time to prepare his paper & get the slides ready, a D. O. may perhaps go to immediately inform that Govt. are willing to entertain his suggestions.

A reminder may also go to Bombay in view of the fact that the Conference (1st week of Nov.) is drawing nearer. A draft letter is being telegraphic reminder

p. 10, c. f. J.P.P. was reminded on 18.8.25. He will also be reminded now again. CR

9-9.09

10-9-09

Issue 10/9/09

p. 11, c. f.

Issued at telegram No. 844, d/ 10.9.09

P. 12, c. f.

84 S. d/ 10.9.09

conference, the



Wm C 1758A/10.9.19

38

To be returned. Please

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
Ootacamund,

8th September 1919

Dear Davidson,

I am to send you a copy of a
letter received from the Secretaries of the
First Oriental Conference, Poona, and to ask
whether you think anything could be done by
this Presidency.

Yours sincerely,

Davidson

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson, C.S.I.,
"Woodside", Ootacamund.

38
Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute

Poona City, 5th September 1919.

To

The Private Secretary

to His Excellency Lord Willingdon,

Governor of Madras, Madras.

Dear Sir,

We shall be obliged by your kindly placing the following before His Excellency Lord Willingdon.

The Bhandarkar Institute of which His Excellency is still the President, has undertaken to hold in Poona in November next a Conference of the Orientalists in India, Burma and Ceylon. Most of the prominent Oriental scholars from all provinces of India and from Burma and Ceylon, have agreed to attend or at least to send papers. The Conference would last for three days commencing on the 5th November. His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, the Governor of Bombay, has kindly consented to be the Patron of the Conference and to open its proceedings on the First Day. Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar is elected the President, and the nomination of the Vice-Presidents would soon follow.

We had approached the provincial Governments (including the Madras Government) for monetary help. The total expenses on account of the Conference would be about 8,000/- rupees, and even though the Bombay Government may give us some help, we shall find it difficult to make the Conference self-supporting. Most of the provincial Governments have replied negatively to our request. And as the reply of the Madras Government is still to be received, we trust that under His Excellency's lead, it will be encouraging to us. The help we want is of the nature of (1) direct monetary help, (2) encouraging oriental scholars in the employ of the Madras Government to attend the Conference by paying them their travelling allowance, and (3) sending exhibits of antiquarian interest from provincial Museums and Libraries.

We trust that His Excellency would also be pleased to send as the President of the Institute, which has arranged this Conference, some encouraging message to be delivered at the opening of the Conference.

We are, Dear Sir,



40

9

Will Home Secretary please let me know what is being done about the reference said to have been made to the Madras Government for monetary help towards the proposed conference of Orientalists. Personally I see no objection to the grant of travelling allowance to selected Oriental Scholars in the employ of the Madras Government who may be permitted to attend the conference; I do not think there is any case for direct monetary help.

2. As regards other forms of help, the D.P.I. might be asked to formulate proposals in consultation with the Superintendent of the Government Museum, the Curator of the Oriental Manuscripts Library, the Government Epigraphist, the Assistant Director of the Archaeological Survey and the Managing Body of the Tanjore Palace Library.

LD
7-8-47

Home (Edon)

The file re: the Oriental conference is placed below. The final disposal of the application for help is held up pending receipt of proposals called for from the D.P.S. A refer: has also gone to the Secy: of Bombay for information re: the Statute of the Bhandarkar Institute. - (H 243, C. 4). In the meanwhile, the A.S. for Epigraphy

The appn has been forwarded encl: to the Secy.

An interview with J.P.S. 4/7/47
Encl: (1)
Date: 11/7/47
B-21/6-47

41

for Epigraphy has asked for permission
to attend the conference on duty and
to send certain exhibits. Presumably the
Archaeological Exp. would have been separated from
the Imperial Authorities themselves at the
TOG. CG. As for Epigraphy has been. The D.D. is taking
asked today himself will also be going according to rep. S.

$$\frac{2}{100-9.09}$$

The concerned file is put up. The
PSP's D.O. is returned, orders are held
up pending DP's reply

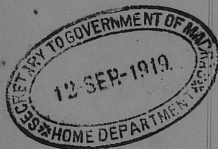
Wetter

1899

no for personal. My

Views are at p. 3 of

11⁵ 23

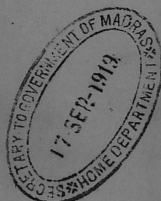


Don no 17586-1

P. S. G.

107
12 Rue

12-7-21



I am afraid I mustn't give an opinion
on this. The institute is rather a special child
of mine for I opened it & am its President. It
is likely to be a very valuable place for research
on all matters of oriental lore, but I quite
realise it may be of little use far down here

4.15.9.19.



42
23
Hon 1792 B/15.8/19
(Camp) Cotaesmund

14th September 1919.

D.O. Camp No. 374/9

Dear Ramachandra Rao,

I regret the delay in replying to Government endorsement No. 1192 B. dated 5th July 1919. The file reached me from Madras only last month. The delay in the treatment of it in my office has not been accounted for. I am enquiring but it is probably due to the congestion of work to which I referred when I asked for an additional assistant.

Since
I have been



Yours sincerely,

To
The Hon. Diwan Bahadur M. R. R. Ramachandra Rao, A. I.,
Secretary to Government, Home (Edn) Department,
Coty.

pp 13-29. - 6.1794/2, from the G. of Bombay, 1450, 11-
 pp 30-31. - 6.1804/2, from the S. P. D., R. C. 6292/17, 147.

The reply to the paper: to the
 Govt. of Bombay is at p. 13, c. f. The
 Govt. furnished by Bombay shows that the
 Bhamburda Institute started work in Oct.
 1917 & that that Govt. have transferred
 to the Institute the management of the
 Mrs. L. L. L. formerly at the Deccan
 College with a grant of Rs 2000 per annum
 and also the work connected with the
 further publication of the Bombay Sanskrit
 Series with an annual grant of Rs 12,000,
 the latter as a provisional arrangement
 for 5 years from 1st April 1918.

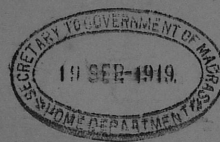
2 It is further observed that so
 far as the foregoing confer. is concerned
 the Govt. of Bombay have

- ① authorized the S. P. D. to grant the
 requisite permission to such British
 scholars as are in Govt. employ
 and who can conveniently be spared
 to attend the confer., they being
 eligible for T. A.;
- ② sanctioned a donation of Rs 1500
 towards the general expenses of
 the function; and
- ③ authorized the exhibition of

of suitable coins & mss., the organizers
of the confen. being asked to
correspond with the officers in charge
of Inst. Mss. & coins.

3 The help that the Madrass Govt. would render will obviously follow that sanctioned by Bombay, except in the case of money grant wh. seems unnecessary since Madras is not so intimately concerned with the organization. In para of his letter (p. 21, c. 4) the D. P. S. has promised a further reply ~~on~~ which would probably contain a list of Govt. officers suitable for deputation to attend the conference. Formal orders have apparently to issue only on receipt of this communication. In the meanwhile, seeing that the conf. is to come off by the 1st week of Nov. it seems desirable to tell the S. S. M. and the A. A. S. for epigraphy that Govt. will have no objection to their sending suitable exhibits by way of count ~~to~~ on the condition that the authorities of the conf. undertake to return them ^{reply} ~~within~~. The cost of transit ~~at least to Bombay~~ ~~through~~ ~~not~~

My note on p. 3 of the book fill
may go to DP1 in continuation



46

$\frac{7}{9-9.9}$
 $\frac{0.2}{20/9/19}$
 $\frac{m}{20/1/14}$

Edmund

Fair Dept.

Sub to at the draft below
may be accepted in
this Dept.

Ch. 1

over 22.8 y

Time as

Судно под 1731В-1

URGENT NO.

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24 MAR 1970

42

” ” ” ” ” ” 191

25

C. No. 119 ¹³/₁₃ From the Henry S. S. of the, No. 101, dated 2. 6. 1919
 " 1470 " 101. Oriental enter: none 22. 7. 19
 " " 173 ¹/₁₂ " A. A. S. for Sparganthis 561, " 3-9-1919
 " 179 ¹⁴/₁₃ " Isal: of Bonheur, 1150- 11-9. 1919
 " " 180 ¹⁴/₁₃ " D. P. 9., " Re. 629-1 10 14-9-1919

MJS

No. 1164, dated 22-9-1919.

in back - please issue back
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r/g mouse

The Govt. approves the
proposal of The D. P. S. to
to depute selected officers
of Govt. to attend the
answering Oriental conference
to be held at Poona during
the first week of Nov: 1919 and
to grant them travelling &
halting allowances at the
rates admissible to them
under the L. S. R. A list
of officers who may initially
be permitted to attend the
conf: is appended

2 The S. S. M. & Principal
Liberarians, ~~Conferences~~
Public Librarian, the A. A. S.

The Govt. approve of the
proposal subject to the
under that then select
the head of Govt.

The Curator, Oriental

for Epigraphy, the Supdt. Arch. Survey, and the Secy. to His Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal, Tanjore, are permitted to send coins, manuscripts or books of some interest ^{and the like} for exhibition at the conference. The cost of transport of exhibits, ^{or of preparing them, if any,} having been paid from the contingencies of the office concerned. The lending of the exhibits is subject to the express condition that the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, holds itself responsible for their safe custody during the session of the conference and their safe return on the termination of the function.

3 The Govt. regret their inability to make any monetary contribution towards the general expenses of the conference.

4 A list of ~~institutions~~ museums, libraries & ^{institutions}

under the jurisdiction of this Govt. will be separately furnished to the Secy. to the ^{Govt. Secretariat} conference.

19.9.19.

20/7/19

20/7/19

To the D. P. S. ^{with original (P)}
 Secy. to the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona
 .. A. A. S. for Epigraphy
 .. S. G. M. of Commemorative Public Library
 .. Secy., Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal, Tanjore
 Secy. to the Univ. of Madras
 Secy. to the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona
 Accountant General

20/7/19

20/7/19

1919.

Home (Ed.) DEPARTMENT.

CUTTINGS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

1. Name of Paper— The Hindustan
2. Published at— Masnaas
3. Dated— 16-9-19

ORIENTAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS OF INDIA.)

POONA, September 15.—At a meeting of the working committee of the first Oriental Conference held last evening, at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, a reception committee was formed with Mr. V. P. Vaidya, B.A., Bar-at-Law, as Chairman. About 100 scholars have promised to read papers so far and a large number is expected to attend. The U. P. Government the Bombay Government and the Mysore Government are contributing Rs. 2,000 Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,000 respectively besides allowing travelling allowances to scholars wishing to attend the conference. Other States and Provincial Governments have been approached and it is hoped they will help the conference. A favourable reply from the Archaeological Department is soon expected. The museum in Mysore, Bhopal, Baroda, Rajkot, Lucknow and others will be sending up exhibits for the exhibition. Boarding and lodging will be provided free of charge to outside scholars.

Oriental Conference.

(Associated Press of India)

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18-9-19

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19

MAIN G.O. No. 19

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ENCLOSURE TO C. No.

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LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH MEMO.

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V.B.—

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