

Home (1919) Department.
Education

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INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

State scholarships

Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction
and certain other officers letter from the Government of
India forwarding copies of rules relating to the Government
of India -----

BACK PAPERS.

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FURTHER PAPERS.

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No. 354

Government of India,

Department of Education.

(Education)

, the 2nd April 1919.

From

K. Inayatullah Khan, Esquire, M.A.,

Offg. Asstt. Secretary to the Govt. of India,

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Home (Education) Department.

Sir,

In continuation of paragraph 3 of this Department letter no. 175, dated the 16th March 1918, I am directed to forward copies, corrected up to date, of the appendices to this Department resolution no. 399, dated the 1st May 1916, regarding State scholarships.

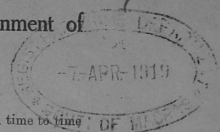
2. It is proposed to issue the rules in a popular form and copies in that form will follow in due course.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

K. Inayatullah Khan

Offg. Asstt. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Information regarding the Government of India State Scholarships.



The following State scholarships have been from time to time sanctioned from Imperial revenues for study abroad :—

- (a) Two scholarships of 200*l.* or 250*l.* to be awarded annually by the Universities (*vide* the Government of India, Home Department, resolution no. 1-45-57, dated the 12th February 1886).
- (b) Ten technical scholarships of 150*l.* to be awarded annually to statutory natives of India up to a limit of 30 simultaneously held at any time (*vide* the Government of India, Home Department, resolution no. 41, dated the 20th January 1904, and the Government of India, Department of Education, circular No. 175, dated the 18th March 1918).
- (c) One scholarship of 200*l.* or 250*l.* to be awarded annually to a male student of the domiciled community (*vide* the Government of India, Home Department, resolution no. 221-238, dated the 19th March 1907).
- (d) Two scholarships of 200*l.* or 250*l.* to be awarded annually for the study of Oriental languages (*vide* the Government of India, Home Department, resolution no. 731-743, dated the 1st September 1908).
- (e) One scholarship of 200*l.* to be awarded annually to a female candidate of the domiciled community (*vide* the Government of India, Department of Education, resolution no. 1233-1247, dated the 10th July 1913).
- (f) One scholarship of 200*l.* to be awarded annually to an Indian woman graduate (*vide* the Government of India, Department of Education, resolution no. 399, dated the 1st May 1916).

Further detailed information regarding these scholarships is given in the following appendices.

Appendices, as amended from time to time, to the Government of India (Department of Education) Resolution no. 399, dated the 1st May 1916.

APPENDIX I.—List and particulars of State scholarships.

APPENDIX II.—(i) General rules governing the grant of State scholarships.

(ii) Special rules relating to—

- (a) State University scholarships.
- (b) State Domiciled Community scholarship for males.
- (c) State Oriental Languages scholarships.
- (d) State Domiciled Community scholarship for females and State scholarship for Indian women.

APPENDIX III.—Special rules relating to State technical scholarships and annexures.

APPENDIX IV.—Rules for State University scholars in the United Kingdom.

APPENDIX V.—Rules for State Oriental Languages scholars in Europe.

APPENDIX VI.—Rules for State technical scholars in the United Kingdom.

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APPENDIX I.—List and particulars of State scholarships.

Orders of the Government of India instituting the scholarship.	Description of scholarship.	Number awarded annually.	Value of each scholarship.	Period for which it is tenable.	Objects for which it is awarded.	Country in which it is tenable.	Candidates who are eligible.	Age limit.	Qualifications prescribed.	Latest date by which the nomination (or selection) should be submitted to the Government of India.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Home Department Resolution no. 1-45-57, dated the 12th February 1888.	State scholarships awarded through the Universities.	Two ...	250L. when held in a college at Oxford or Cambridge; otherwise 200L.	Three years.	For the purposes of general study ...	In the United Kingdom and, as a general rule, at the University either of Oxford or of Cambridge.	Indians who are also Statutory Natives* of India.	22-25 years according to the conditions of study obtaining in the Indian Universities in the subject selected by the candidate.	Degree of an Indian University.	May 15th ...	The Universities participate in the scholarships in the following sequence:— Calcutta ... } 1918 Bombay ... } Allahabad ... } 1919 Madras ... } Panjab ... } 1920 Patna ... } In the case of scholars selected by the Universities of Madras and Bombay, the necessary report to the India Office should be made by the Local Governments.
Home Department Resolution no. 41, dated the 20th January 1904, as amended by the revised rules circulated with Department of Education letter no. 175, dated the 18th March 1918.	Technical scholarships.	There may be 30 Technical scholars in Europe at one time.	150L. ...	Not less than two or more than five years.	For the purpose of providing such higher technical education as may qualify young men of this country to assist in promoting the improvement of existing Indian industries and the development of new industries likely to be established. Technical education for this purpose may be defined as— (a) the study of the scientific methods and principles underlying the practice of any handicraft, industry or profession; (b) the application of these methods and principles to the practice of the handicraft, industry or profession in question. These scholarships will not be given for the study of law, medicine, forestry, veterinary science, agriculture, civil engineering (other than sanitary and municipal engineering), geology, and extraction of alkalis or vegetable oil pressing.	In the United Kingdom or, in other Western countries.	Statutory Natives* of India.	Candidates should not ordinarily exceed 25 years of age.	Academic qualifications vary according to industry to be studied. A scholar should generally also have had at least a year's practical training in a workshop, factory or mine and have proved his capacity to stand the strain. At least a year's practical experience of the industry selected is also very desirable.	Recommendations relating to scholars whose training is to begin with manual work should reach the India Office by the 1st December and in other cases by the following January.	The maximum number of State technical scholars in Europe at one time may be— From Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces 3 each. From the Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces 3 each. From Assam and the North-West Frontier Province 1 each. Local Governments, etc., conduct all routine correspondence regarding the appointment and training of scholars in direct communication with the Under Secretary of State for India.
Home Department Resolution no. 221-238, dated the 19th March 1907.	Domiciled community scholarship (male candidates).	One ...	250L. when held in a college at Oxford or Cambridge; otherwise 200L.	Three or four years.	For the purposes of general study ...	In the United Kingdom or, with special sanction, in foreign countries.	A European or Anglo-Indian male student who is a Native* of India within the meaning of statute 33, Vict. cap. 3, section 6.	The candidate must be over 18 years and under 22 years on the 31st March of the year in which he applies for the scholarship.	European High School examination or a degree of an Indian University. Preference is given to graduates.	May 15th ...	In making the selection due regard is paid to the claims of each province to participate in its turn in the scheme.
Home Department Resolution no. 731-743, dated the 1st September 1908.	Oriental Languages scholarships.	Two ...	200L. scholars paying their own university fees and 250L. when held in a college at Oxford or Cambridge.	Two years...	To acquire the critical and scientific methods of Western scholarship.	In Europe ...	Indians who are also Statutory Natives* of India.		Open to well qualified students with a genuine taste for Oriental studies and to those already employed as professors of Sanskrit and Arabic in India.	May 15th ...	The scholarships are awarded as follow in each alternate year— 1 for Sanskrit and 1 for Arabic. 2 for Sanskrit.
Department of Education Resolution no. 1238-1247, dated the 10th July 1913.	Domiciled community scholarship (female candidates).	One ...	200L. ...	Three to five years.	The scholarship is granted for educational or medical training. The term "educational training" will be construed in a wide sense and will include the following:— (i) Training of a secondary character for the teaching profession. (ii) Training in one or more branches of domestic science. (iii) Training as teachers of modern European languages. (iv) Training as music mistresses. (v) Training as art teachers. (vi) Training in kindergarten methods.	In the United Kingdom or, with special sanction, in foreign countries.	A European or Anglo-Indian female student who is a Native* of India within the meaning of statute 33 Vict. cap. 3, section 6.		Degree of an Indian University. For music candidates, the European High School Examination or an equivalent examination and the highest certificate in music obtainable in India.	May 15th ...	If a selected scholar has friends or relatives in the United Kingdom willing to receive her during vacations, their names and addresses might with advantage be forwarded to the Educational Adviser in London.
Department of Education Resolution no. 399, dated the 1st May 1916.	Scholarship for Indian women.	One ...	200L. ...	Three to five years.	The scholarship will be awarded usually for the study of medicine and occasionally for other educational or professional courses.	In the United Kingdom or, with special sanction, in foreign countries.	Indians who are also Statutory Natives* of India.		Degree of an Indian University or some professional qualification.	May 15th ...	Nil.

* Explanation.—The term "Native of India" is not to be interpreted as excluding a person who though born in a State or temporarily residing in a State is domiciled in British India. A local Government or Administration within whose jurisdiction such person is domiciled is at liberty to recommend him, if otherwise suitable, to the Government of India.

APPENDIX II.—General and special rules governing the grant of State scholarships.

(i) GENERAL RULES.

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

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

(iii) Save in the case of university scholars selected by the Governments of Madras and Bombay and of technical scholars, full details including the name and occupation of the scholar's father and place of birth, a summary of his academic career in India and a statement of the course of study proposed to be followed in the United Kingdom, should be furnished for transmission to the India Office some time before the scholar's arrival in England.

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) SPECIAL RULES.

(a)—State University scholarships.

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

(b)—State Domiciled Community scholarship (male candidates).

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

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

(b) the scholarship will be given to the scholar who is most fitted to benefit from a course of study at a university i.e., preference will be given to graduates.

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

(c)—State Languages scholarships.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d)—State Domiciled Community scholarship (female candidates) and state scholarship to Indian women.

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

APPENDIX III.—Special rules regarding State technical scholarships.

1. It has been the practice for the Government of India to award a number of technical scholarships not exceeding ten in each year to hold good for a period of two years' study in Europe,* and the sanctioned number of students in Europe at one time has thus been 20. The number will now be raised to 30 and this number will be the maximum, but it is not necessary that the maximum number of scholarships should be awarded unless thoroughly competent and well-qualified candidates present themselves (*vide* rule 11). The number is fixed at 30 in order to give local Governments the power to award a technical scholarship to any man of suitable age and skill possessing qualifications hereinafter specified, who has shown exceptional initiative in any branch of industry and who seems likely to add considerably to his usefulness by a special training in Europe.

2. The sanctioned number of students holding technical scholarships in Europe at one time will be as follows for the various provinces:—

Madras, Bombay, Bengal and United Provinces	... 4 each
Punjab, Barma, Bihar and Orissa, and Central Provinces	... 3 each
Assam and North-West Frontier Province	... 1 each

The various local Governments, though at liberty to consult the Government of India on any point, will in future conduct all routine correspondence regarding the appointment and training of technical scholars in direct communication with the Under Secretary of State in the India Office.

3. The scholarships will be of the value of 150*l* per annum to be held subject to the observance by the scholar of the rules laid down for him by the Secretary of State. The scholarship may be withdrawn by the Secretary of State at the end of any year and it may be reduced while the scholar is being trained at works if the employer recommends this course. The scholar will also be required to execute a bond (see annexure II to these rules) undertaking to repay the amount of the scholarship he has received if he fails to return to India when instructed by the Secretary of State to do so.

4. These scholarships will not be given for law, medicine, forestry, veterinary science, agriculture, civil engineering (other than sanitary and municipal engineering) or geology, nor for the extraction of alkalis or vegetable oil pressing. It should also be noted that certain industries in Europe, such as bleaching, dyeing, tanning and manufacture of chemicals very rarely offer facilities for practical work for students: in other branches of technological study, such as engineering and the textile industries, adequate opportunities can probably be found for scholars who possess the necessary qualities and training. If it is proposed to award a technical scholarship in any subject in which technical scholars have not hitherto been trained, enquiry should first be made from the India Office several months in advance as to the facilities available. Certain special suggestions regarding particular industries are incorporated in annexure I to these rules.

5. The scholarship in Europe should be for a suitable term, not less than two or more than five years. It is very desirable that this should in most cases be preceded by a practical training of not less than one year and should be followed by a period of about one year's practical work in India; and local Governments are at liberty to give from provincial revenues scholarships not exceeding Rs. 100 per mensem for the preliminary training, and scholarships not exceeding Rs. 150 per mensem for the subsequent period of practical work.

6. A Board of Selection should be constituted in each province and in the selection of candidates men of business, directors of industry and employers' associations should be consulted. The selection of a scholar to proceed to Europe should be communicated to the India Office in the form laid down in annexure III to these rules. The

* The word Europe throughout these rules includes America.

recommendations should, in the case of scholars who intend to begin their training in England with manual work, reach the India Office by the 1st December and the candidate should ordinarily reach England in March or April of the following year. In cases where a scholar is intended to commence his training in Europe with purely academic work, the recommendation should reach the India Office by January and the scholar should reach England not later than the middle of September.

7. The primary object of the selection should be to obtain a candidate whose experience and intelligence justify the expectation that his selection will help in developing the industries of India. As a rule he should not be selected for training in an industry not already established in India unless the co-operation of the promoters can be assured, nor for an industry for training in which facilities are not available in Europe. He should, if possible, be selected for training in an industry in which Indian capital and enterprise is engaged or likely to be engaged; this classification includes not merely textile and mining industries but also industries on a smaller scale such as pottery, tanning, and the making of matches, glass, sugar, pencils and paper; and where possible he should be a man already engaged in the industry. As a general rule, he should have had at least a year's practical training in a workshop, factory or mine, have proved his capacity to stand the strain and have learned enough of the industry to understand the theoretic teaching which must follow. When such training cannot be provided in India, the India Office should be asked to arrange a similar training in Europe. Attention is also invited to the suggestions regarding special industries which are appended to these rules. If the Board of Selection desire advice from expert officers attached to the Government of India, they are at liberty to address them on the subject; and it is suggested that if a candidate is to be trained in any industry connected with agriculture, the advice of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India should be obtained. When a scholar has had a preliminary training in India, a report on his work and progress should be sent to the Secretary of State. Any special suggestions which the Board of Selection may wish to make regarding the course of training to be followed in England should be communicated to the India Office, and in making such suggestions the Board should consider the proposals made by the existing employers (if any) of the candidate. If possible, the employers should be induced to guarantee employment to the scholars on their return to India, and in no case shall a technical scholarship be given to a candidate unless there is a definite prospect of his obtaining employment in which he will be able to put to use in India the experience and training he will have gained. Local Governments should supply the India Office with as detailed information as possible as to the kind of employment a scholar is likely to obtain on return.

8. In the case of indigenous industries such as tanning, flour milling, etc., a scholar should, if possible, in addition to an aptitude for the industry, inherited or acquired, have adequate educational qualifications, but in the case of candidates who have not both qualifications those who have the qualification of aptitude for the industry should have the preference, provided that they have sufficient working knowledge of English to follow lectures in that language.

9. The educational qualifications referred to above are as follows. Those who are to study textile industries should have read up to the standard of the B. Sc. degree or the B. A. (with Science) or have obtained an equivalent diploma. Those who take up any branch of engineering should have passed the B. A., B. Sc. or B. Eng., should have a knowledge of mechanical drawing and descriptive geometry, and should have taken mathematics, physics and chemistry among the subjects for their degree. Scholars should be provided with certificates from the University showing in what subjects they have passed, what degree of proficiency they have reached and what marks they have secured.

10. Satisfactory evidence of good character should be obtained, and a candidate should ordinarily be of such character and habits and of such an age (not exceeding 25 years) that detailed tutelage should be unnecessary. He should also pass a searching examination as to physical fitness.

11. The fact of a vacancy existing shall not be considered a reason for awarding a scholarship if a suitable candidate is not forthcoming.

12. Candidates should be made clearly to understand (a) that the scholarships are not intended to endow the holders or prepare them for Government service, (b) that the scholar in each case is selected for a definite purpose and will be expected on proceeding to England to enter at once and without discussion of possible alternatives on the course of training laid down for him, and to comply with whatever instructions and to do whatever kind of work it may involve, and (c) that when his period of training is over he will be expected in every case to return to India and to use there the knowledge he has gained for the benefit of his country.

13. The local Government should receive an annual report from the India Office of the progress made by each scholar in his training; and the Board of Selection or some similar body should, with the assistance of local manufacturers and employers, endeavour to find employment for scholars, whether these are provided with a further scholarship on their return or not. When a scholar has a scholarship after his return, the Board should settle the nature of his practical training while he is drawing the scholarship and should, if they think this fit and practicable, obtain from the new employer a report on the way in which the scholar has progressed during his training and his value as a technological specialist. In such a case the scholar should at the end of his period of training receive from the Board a detailed statement of his training together with the final opinion of the Board on his qualifications. Though scholars are to clearly understand that Government cannot guarantee them employment, the Board should make every endeavour to secure permanent employment for scholars at the earliest possible date after the completion of their training.

14. The local Government should in January of each year send a return to the Government of India and the India Office showing how all scholars from the province who have returned since 1910 are employed and what salaries they are drawing.

ANNEXURE I TO APPENDIX III.

Suggestions regarding special industries.

(I) *Engineering.*—(i) All engineering students of whatever branch should receive a year's preliminary workshop course in a mechanical engineer's shop in India.

(ii) Indians who come to the United Kingdom for their college course should have taken the B. A., B. Sc. or B. Eng. degree and have received a training in mathematics, physics, chemistry and engineering-drawing of a sufficiently advanced character to enable them to join a second-year class at once; special instruction in mechanical drawing and descriptive geometry is required, and should be given in India.

(II) *Mining.*—(i) Scholarships in Mining (as distinguished from Geology) shall only be given to men who intend to become mine managers or mining engineers.

(ii) In every case the candidate shall have actually worked for at least one year in an Indian mine—preferably in a paid position.

(iii) A specially strict test of physical fitness shall be imposed on candidates before selection.

(iv) The candidate shall have reached the B. A. or B. Sc. standard in physics (theoretical and practical), chemistry and mathematics, mechanics and practical geometry.

(III) *Mining Geology.*—Candidates should possess a knowledge of economic geology and some experience of surveying and mining methods.

(IV) *Metallurgy*.—(i) Scholarships should be granted only to men who have had previous experience of metal industries, a knowledge even of primitive processes being valuable; and candidates who lack such experience should be sent for some months to metal works in India before coming to this country for their training.

(ii) If possible notice be given beforehand of the branch of metallurgy that the scholar intends to take up on his return to India.

(V) *Spinning and Weaving*.—Scholars should in all cases have had considerable experience in one or more Indian mills, preferably through having served in a paid position.

(VI) *Bleaching and Finishing*.—It is almost impossible for Indian students to obtain in England anything more than the training given in technological colleges, and, in order that they may complete this by practical experience, efforts should be made to secure openings for a few carefully selected men in up-to-date bleaching establishments in India; but in the woollen industry facilities for practical training are procurable to a limited extent in Europe.

(VII) *Dyeing*.—No scholarships be granted to a candidate who does not possess some knowledge of the dyeing industry as carried on in India, and has reached the B. Sc. standard in chemistry.

(VIII) *Tanning*.—(a) As regards students who aim at becoming owners or managers of tanneries—

(i) Hereditary connection with the leather industry is desirable, and a knowledge of Indian methods is essential.

(ii) Where these conditions are satisfied, high academic qualifications need not for the present be insisted upon; a fair knowledge of chemistry, physics, and some knowledge of mathematics and acquaintance with the metric system of weights and measures will suffice.

(b) As regards those who intend to take up scientific research as applied to leather industries—

(i) The scholarship shall only be granted after the student has received the highest scientific training in India.

(ii) He must have shown considerable aptitude for research work.

(IX) *Chemical Manufactures*.—The grant of scholarships for the study of chemical industries in the United Kingdom is of doubtful utility; training in India would be preferable, and before any such scholarship is granted, inquiry should be made as to the possibility of providing in Europe a complete training in the special branch of industry concerned, full particulars being furnished to the India Office as to candidates' qualifications and prospects of finding employment on their return to India.

ANNEXURE II TO APPENDIX III.

Know all Men by these presents, that We, (undergoing a course of instruction in connection with a Government Technical Scholarship) and

do hereby bind ourselves, and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay to the Secretary of State for India in Council, the penal sum of £ 1,000.

Sealed with our seals, dated this day of
one thousand nine hundred and

Whereas the above bounden
has been nominated to a Government Technical
Scholarship:

And whereas the above bounden

as nominee of such Scholarship is entitled under certain conditions to 150*l*. per annum for years, tuition fees, certain travelling expenses, and also a second class return passage from India to England and back.

Now the condition of the above written obligation is that:—

If, in the event of the above bounden

not returning to India, as and when directed by the India Office or the Government of India, or the local Government by which he was nominated he shall forthwith refund to the Secretary of State for India in Council

paid to him or on his behalf in respect of the said Scholarship, tuition fees, travelling expenses, or second class return passage.

Then the above written obligation shall be void and of no effect, otherwise it shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the
above bounden

in the presence of

Signed, sealed and delivered by the
above bounden

in the presence of

N.B.—The names of some members of the scholar's family, or other persons interested in him, should be included in the bond, so that (if necessary) legal proceedings may, without difficulty, be taken in India: and it may be hoped that the fact that these persons would be liable to suffer in the event of his breaking his contract, will exercise a restraining influence on his conduct. If the scholar's name alone appears, the bond will be of no practical value.

ANNEXURE III TO APPENDIX III.

Form in which recommendations for State technical Scholarships should be made.

No.	Name of candidate and place of origin.	Agt.	Parentage, (Father's name, occupation, &c.)	Academic and practical qualifications of the candidate.	Subject chosen for study.	Whether physically fit to undergo the necessary training.	Prospects of employment on return.	Remarks.

APPENDIX IV.—*Rules for State University scholars in the United Kingdom.*

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

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

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

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

5. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the scholar's allowance will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office to the Local Adviser under whose charge he is. It will begin from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England, and the Local Adviser will disburse it to the scholar in such instalments as convenience may dictate. Three months after the date of reporting arrival, the amount to the ensuing official Quarter Day* will be paid to the Local Adviser, and subsequent payments will be made in advance on or after each official Quarter Day. The allowance will be at the rate of 200*l.* a year, except in the case of scholars admitted to colleges at Oxford or Cambridge, whose allowances will be increased to 250*l.* a year, to cover the additional expenses involved.

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

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

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

9. On the expiration of the scholarship a scholar is provided by the India Office with a free second class passage to India, and he should apply for it without delay through his Local Adviser. He is not entitled to make his own passage arrangements, and to claim an

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

allowance in lieu from the India Office. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, or if the holder of it, on completion of its term, declines to return to India when instructed to do so, the scholar will lose his claim to a free passage back to India.

APPENDIX V.—*Rules for State Languages scholars in Europe.*

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

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

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

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

5. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the scholar's allowance will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office to the Local Adviser under whose charge he is. It will begin from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England, and the Local Adviser will disburse it to the scholar in such instalments as convenience may dictate. Three months after the date of reporting arrival, the amount to the ensuing official Quarter Day will be paid to the Local Adviser, and subsequent payments will be made in advance on or after each official Quarter Day.* The allowance will generally be at the rate of 200*l.* a year, and Language scholars at Oxford or Cambridge will be expected to become non-collegiate students, and permission to join a college will not be granted unless admission to the university is not otherwise possible, or unless the scholar is of undergraduate age and has rooms offered to him in college. In the event of a Language scholar having to join a college at Oxford or Cambridge, his allowance will be increased to 250*l.* a year, to cover the additional expenses involved.

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

7. The necessary travelling expenses of scholars abroad by second class, or by third class if no second be available, will be defrayed by the Secretary of State. These expenses should be claimed on forms obtainable from the Adviser. Travelling expenses in the United Kingdom will be borne by the scholars

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

themselves. Charges for university and college fees, for private tuition, for books, hotel bills and medical attendance must be borne by the scholar and will not be defrayed by the Secretary of State.

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

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

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

APPENDIX VI.—Rules for State technical scholars in the United Kingdom.

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

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

3. Every scholar must obey all instructions which he may receive, either through the Educational Adviser for Indian Students or through his Local Adviser, and must consult his Local Adviser regularly in regard to his work. No course of study will be sanctioned which does not provide for an adequate practical training. Any course which has received the sanction of the Secretary of State will not be changed without similar sanction. All scholars in electrical engineering shall be required, at the discretion of the Educational Adviser, to join the Institution of Electrical Engineers. Their subscriptions and entrance fees will be refunded by the Secretary of State.

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

5. Every scholar must give a written undertaking that he will at once and without discussion of possible alternatives devote himself exclusively to the course of training laid down for him, to comply with whatever instructions and to do whatever work it may involve and also that on return to India he will devote himself to the industry which he has studied. Any scholar who neglects his studies, or tries to work for any other profession concurrently, will render himself liable to forfeiture of his scholarship. He must also execute a bond undertaking to repay the amount

spent on him if he fails to return to India when instructed to do so.

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

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

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

9. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the scholar's allowance will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office to the Local Adviser under whose charge he is. It will begin from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England, and the Local Adviser will disburse it to the scholar in such instalments as convenience may indicate. Three months after the date of reporting arrival, the amount to the ensuing official Quarter Day* will be paid to the Local Adviser, and subsequent payments will be made in advance on or after each official Quarter Day. The allowance will be at the rate of 150*l.* a year. It may be withdrawn by the Secretary of State at the end of any year and it may be reduced while the scholar is being trained at works, if the employer recommends this course.

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX VII.—*Rules for State women scholars in the United Kingdom.*

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

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