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Government of Madras
LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

Letter No. 1085, 26th July 1921

State Scholarships

Provincialization--Government of India, furnished with the views of this Government.

INDEXED

ORIGINAL

Government of Madras

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

Letter No. 1085, 26th July 1921

State Scholarships

Provincialization—Government of India, furnished with the views of this Government.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).

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

Dated—Simla, the 3rd September 1920.

No.—1120.

I am directed to address you regarding the position of the State scholarships under the Reforms.

2. There are at present six kinds of State scholarships :—

(a) Two scholarships to be awarded annually by the universities.

(b) Technical scholarships to be awarded to statutory natives of India up to a limit of 30 simultaneously held at any time.

(c) One scholarship to be awarded annually to a male student of the domiciled community.

(d) Two scholarships to be awarded annually for the study of Oriental languages.

(e) One scholarship to be awarded annually to a female candidate of the domiciled community.

(f) One scholarship to be awarded annually to an Indian woman graduate.

It is unnecessary to explain the origin and intention of these scholarships. The resolutions and circulars of the Government of India on this subject give ample information and a summary was recently prepared in the Bureau of Education and has been published under the title "Pamphlet No. 6, Indian State Scholarships."

3. The two scholarships annually awarded by the universities are allocated to the various universities in rotation. It is obvious that, as the number of universities increases, some difficulty will be encountered and that either the number of scholarships will have to be increased or the older universities, which had hitherto the privilege of selection, will be able to exercise it only at rarer intervals. The choice of the scholars is left to the universities.

The technical scholarships have already largely been handed over to the control of local Governments, who now select the successful candidates. The only restrictions on the action of local Governments are with reference to the list of subjects for which the scholarships may be awarded and the number of scholarships which may be held abroad at one and the same time.

The case is different with the remaining four classes of scholarships. Here the final selection rests with the Government of India and, considering the small number of scholarships which can be held simultaneously and the number of provinces which annually recommend candidates, the only other alternative course in the circumstances hitherto existing would have been for the Government of India to permit each local Government in rotation to select its own candidate. Such a course would

obviously be inappropriate since it might well happen that the most promising candidate of the year belongs to a province to the local Government of which the selection did not fall in that particular year.

4. Under the rules education, as a provincial subject, will be wholly financed from provincial revenues. The alternatives, therefore, which appear to be possible under the Reforms, are the following :—

(i) The scholarships should, as Government of India scholarships, be abolished and each local Government would be left free to institute such scholarships as it desires, fixing the emolument (probably after consultation with the High Commissioner for India) and the duration of the scholarship.

(ii) A central fund might be established for the maintenance of the existing number of scholarships, each province which contributed to the fund being entitled to nominate candidates in proportion to the amount of its subscription. Thus, a province which contributed £50 yearly towards a three years' scholarship of £200 would be entitled to put forward its own nominee once in every twelve years.

The Government of India have carefully considered the matter and, before definitely deciding on the future disposition of these scholarships, would be glad to be favoured with the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

5. I am however to state that in considering this question a clear distinction may be made between the scholarships numbered (a) and (b) and the remaining four classes of scholarships.

(i) The Government of India are of opinion that the scholarships called (a) and (b), namely the scholarships awarded by the universities and the technical scholarships, may at once be wholly provincialised in accordance with alternative (i) above. This will have the advantage of enabling a province to award a scholarship to a nominee of a university which hitherto has not had a chance of putting forward its own candidate and it will obviate the difficulty which has already been felt under the existing arrangement for the technical scholarships whereby though not more than 30 may be simultaneously held at any time, the India Office occasionally extends the duration of a scholarship with the result that the local Government affected is unable to nominate another scholar. The only restrictions which, in the opinion of the Government of India, local Governments should continue to observe are the list of subjects for which scholarships may be awarded and the general instructions regarding qualifications, with reference to which the views of the India Office have from time to time been intimated. These subjects and the necessary qualifications are conveniently summarised on pages 7 to 10 of the Pamphlet referred to above.

(ii) The difficulty regarding the remaining scholarships centres in the fact that the number under each class is strictly limited and that the candidates put forward in each year are always far in excess of the scholarship or scholarships available. If the local Government is of opinion that the two portions of the local Government in the future will be willing to allot money for these scholarships, the best plan would probably be wholly to provincialise them. Each local Government would then have a free hand regarding the number, amount and duration of scholarships. If however there is doubt in this matter, it is necessary to consider the importance which in the past has been attached to the foundation of each of these scholarships in relation either to a particular form of study or to a special community whose interests deserve encouragement. It is particularly with reference to the question of these scholarships that opinion is invited.

6. Whatever arrangement may eventually be decided upon, it will still be open to the Government of India to award scholarships for certain purposes. Among these may be mentioned the following :—

(i) Scholarships connected with any form of education which remains a central subject.

(ii) Scholarships awarded to promising students in research institutes, etc.

(iii) Scholarships awarded in connexion with the development of industries in cases where such development by a central authority is declared by order of the Governor-General in Council to be expedient in the public interest (vide item 20 in the proposed rules, Schedule I, under section 45-A of the Government of India Act).

(iv) Scholarships awarded with a view to qualifying a local candidate for appointment to some post in the service administering a central subject for which at present recruits are ordinarily obtained from England as for an All-India service.

The selection of scholars in such cases by the Government of India would in no sense interfere with the action of local Governments in selecting their own scholars and fixing their own terms of scholarship, etc., in case this alternative be chosen with reference to the four classes of scholarships regarding the complete provincialisation of which doubt has been expressed above.

II

Endorsement No. 2669 A-1, Home (Education), dated 18th September 1920.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

III

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. GRIEVE, M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—the 17th November 1920.

No.—Ref. on Cur. 10030.

Adverting to Government Endorsement No. 2669 A-1, Home (Education), dated 18th September 1920, regarding the future disposition of the Government of India State scholarships, I have the honour to state that I do not anticipate any difficulty in regard to the allocation of funds for scholarships under the Reforms. It is true that European education will be a reserved subject, but there is no reason to suppose that there will be any disinclination to accord to members of the domiciled community the opportunity of securing a scholarship.

2. The great advantage of provincialising all the State scholarships is that the local Government will be able to determine the needs of each year. In one year, for example, there may be several good candidates for the scholarship for European males or for Indian women, while in the succeeding year there may be none. Under the present arrangement in the first case only one European male and one Indian woman at the most could get a scholarship, while in the second owing to our having no one suitable our "turn" might be lost. The best course is to provincialize and grant a varying number of scholarships according to the needs of the education and the qualification of the candidates.

3. One further point—the scholarship for Indian women is generally given for medicine. Medicine has its claims—strong ones—but the grant of scholarships for medicine for women should be independent of the reservation or claims of one for education for Indian women. We shall require Indian women capable of holding responsible positions in connexion with "Female" education in increasing numbers and should not have to sacrifice our one scholarship to medicine. The Medical department should have their own.

4. I see no advantage in Government of India's alternative No. (ii) mentioned in paragraph 4 of their letter No. 1120, dated 3rd September 1920.

IV

Endorsement No. 1922-II/20-1, Revenue (Special), dated 4th October 1920.

Referred to the Director of Industries for remarks, with special reference to paragraph 5 (i) of the letter.

J. M. TUBING,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries.

V

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Industries.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—the 13th October 1920.
No.—554-C/20.

With reference to your Endorsement No. 1922-II/20-1, dated 4th October 1920, regarding the State technical scholarships, I have the honour to inform you that there appears to be no objection to the abolition of the Government of India State technical scholarships, provided that the local Government increases the number of their State technical scholarships by the number of the Government of India State technical scholarships which are abolished.

2. All the provincial State technical scholarships should be subject to the same conditions and those conditions which have recently been laid down for the provincial scholarships may be followed in respect of the further scholarships to be given in place of the Government of India scholarships. The restriction regarding the list of subjects and the general instructions regarding qualifications may be otherwise generally observed, but presumably there will be no objection to the provincial Government altering the list of subjects should they desire to do so after consultation with the authorities of the India Office.

3. I presume that the scholars at present holding Government of India State technical scholarships will continue to draw their scholarships from funds paid by the Government of India for the rest of their time.

VI

Endorsement No. 3199-1, Medical, dated 28th September 1920.

Referred to the Surgeon-General for favour of early remarks.

(By order)

B. RAMA RAO,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General.

VII

Letter—from the Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I., K.H.S., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local and Municipal (Medical) Department.
Dated—the 3rd January 1921.
No.—100-5.

I have the honour to invite a reference to Government Endorsement No. 3199-1, Medical, dated 28th September 1920, forwarding for remarks letter from the Government of India, Education Department, No. 1120, dated 3rd September 1920, regarding the position of the State scholarships under the Reforms. The Government of India letter is herewith returned with a copy of letter from the Principal, Medical College, Madras, No. 4372-A, dated 9th December 1920, in which he offers his remarks on the points raised in the reference from the Government of India. The suggestions of the Principal have my approval.

ENCLOSURE

Letter—from Lieut.-Col. T. H. SYMONS, O.B.E., I.M.S., Acting Principal, Medical College, Madras.
To—the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
Dated—the 9th December 1920.
No.—4372-A.

In returning the papers referred for my remarks with your Memorandum R.O. No. 1895-1, dated 7th October 1920, I have the honour to state as follows with regard to the several kinds of scholarships awarded to students proceeding to the United Kingdom:—

(a) Two scholarships awarded annually by the universities—These scholarships are now awarded annually by rotation by the universities of (1) "Calcutta and Bombay" (2)

"Madras and Allahabad" and (3) "Punjab and Patna". As the number of universities increases there will be some difficulty in the matter of their award. I would therefore suggest that one scholarship be provincialised and attached to each university.

- (c) One scholarship awarded annually to a male member of the domiciled community.
- (e) One scholarship awarded annually to a female candidate of the domiciled community.

Each of these two above may be provincialised and annually awarded by the local Government to the candidates who possess the highest merits in obtaining the degree of the local university.

- (f) One scholarship awarded annually to an Indian woman graduate.

This may also be provincialised and annually awarded by the local Government to the candidate who intends to continue the study of medicine, failing which to any other candidate, consideration being paid to the candidate who possesses the highest merits.

- (b) and (d) Technical scholarships and Oriental languages scholarships.

These do not concern medical education and I do not therefore offer any remarks thereon.

The value of the scholarships may be determined by the present cost of living, etc., in the United Kingdom.

"Pamphlet No. 6, Indian State Scholarships" is herewith forwarded for the Surgeon-General's perusal and favour of return.

Letter—from P. C. DUTT, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Law (Education) Department.

To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

Dated—Madras, the 26th July 1921.

No.—1085.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 1120, dated the 3rd September 1920, regarding the position of State scholarships under the Reforms.

2. The Government of Madras are in favour of the adoption of the first alternative mentioned in paragraph 4 of your letter, viz., that all kinds of scholarships granted in future may be provincialized. They presume that the holders of scholarships already granted will continue to receive their stipends, etc., from the Government of India until the term of their scholarships expires.

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1085, LAW (EDUCATION),
DATED 26TH JULY 1921.

[SUBJECT.—*State scholarships under the Reforms.*]

Previous papers :

G.O. 1111,	Educational,	6th Oct. 1915	G.O. 490	Home (Edn.), 12th Apr. 1919
" 31,	Home (Education),	8th Jan. 1917	" 602-04,	" 13th May "
" 627	"	16th May 1918	" 703,	Revenue (Special), 8th " 1920
" 1371	"	25th Nov. "	" 1762	" 5th Oct. "
" 1422	"	7th Dec. "		

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

*From the Government of India, Department of Education, No. 1120, dated
3rd September 1920.*

Submitted that the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction may be invited on the Government of India's letter in the current file. A draft endorsement is submitted. A copy of the letter may also be forwarded to the Revenue (Special) and Local and Municipal (Medical) Departments for remarks.

N.K.—15-9-21.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—17-9-20.

Yes: issue to Director of Public Instruction.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—18-9-20.

Endorsement No. 2669 A-1, dated 18th September 1920.

*From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 10030, dated
17th November 1920.*

From the Director of Industries, No. 554-C, dated 13th October 1920.

The Director considers that there will be no objection to the abolition of the Government of India scholarships, provided that four Provincial scholarships (equal to the number of the Government of India scholarships) are instituted *in addition* to the four newly instituted—G.O. No. 1762, Revenue (Special), dated 5th October 1920. Submitted this may be done (after receiving the final orders of the Govern-

* Now £1,000.

J.M.T.—29-10-20.

ment of India). The extra expenditure in a year will, at the utmost, be £800 * besides any expenditure on passage to and from England.

2. In respect of the list of subjects in which the students may study in England, the Director is of the opinion that the Local Government should be given discretion to alter the list when they desire to do so, after consulting the authorities of the India Office. Though this view seems to be at variance with the proposal made at A by the Government of India on page 2 of current file, yet it seems to be reasonable and may be brought to the notice of the Government of India.

J.M.T.—29-10-20.

3. In paragraph 3 of the Director of Industries' letter, he presumes that the scholars holding at present Government of India scholarships will continue to draw their scholarships for the rest of the time from Imperial funds. This presumption does not seem to be correct as, as soon as the Government of India technical scholarships are abolished, the Government of India will cease to provide for them in the Imperial budget and the Local Government will necessarily have to provide for them in their Provincial budget.

4. The file may be returned to Home (Education) through Financial.

S.W.S.—26-10-20.

C. J. PAUL—26-10-20.

K. NAGESWARA RAO—27-10-20.

J. M. TURING—29-10-20.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

It seems better to examine the question of scholarships in Financial when Home Department have considered the proposals of the several authorities they have consulted and make definite suggestions about all the scholarships mentioned in the Government of India's letter on page 1 of current file. Home Department will no doubt furnish an estimate of the extra cost, if any, to Provincial funds, which may be involved in their suggestions.

2. The case may be passed on to Home (Education).

T.R.N.N.—6-11-20.

J. M. HOOPER—14-11-20.

I do not quite see why we should be asked to pay. The question can however be considered when Home have noted.

R. A. GRAHAM—19-11-20.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL (MEDICAL) DEPARTMENT.

Memorandum No. 3199-1, Medical, dated 28th September 1920.

From the Surgeon-General No. 100-5, dated 3rd January 1921.

The Surgeon-General forwards the remarks of the Principal, Medical College, Madras, on the Government of India's letter and approves of them. The file may, it is submitted, be returned to the Home (Education) Department u.o.

B.R.R.—8-7-21. This department may agree with the Principal and the Surgeon-General that the scholarships should be provincialized.

E.B.—5-1-21.

K.N.—5-1-21.

B. RAMA RAO—7-1-21.

M-2 should see

F. J. RICHARDS—8-1-21.

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

All the officers consulted are in favour of the provincialization of the scholarships now awarded from Imperial funds. The Director of Public Instruction sees no advantage in the alternative suggestion made in paragraph 4 (ii) of the Government of India's letter.

2. The following statement shows the number and value of the scholarships now awarded from Imperial funds, the intervals at which they have been awarded to a

candidate from this Presidency and the approximate cost to Government on the basis of past expenditure, if the scholarships are provincialized.

Scholarship.	Period for which ordinarily tenable.	Annual value of scholarship including war bonus.	Intervals at which the scholarship has been awarded in the past ten years to a Madras candidate.	Approximate cost to Government per annum if the scholarships are provincialized.
1. University scholarship (instituted in 1886).	Three years ..	£ 300+45=345	Once in three years ..	£ 345
2. Technical scholarships (instituted in 1910).	Two years (may be extended up to five years).	200+50=250	There can only be four scholars at a time.	1,000
3. Domiciled community scholarship (male) (instituted in 1907).	Three years ..	300+45=345	Awarded to a candidate from the Madras Presidency in 1910 and 1917, and one in 1914 half the cost of which was met from Provincial funds. Say once in three years.	345
4. Domiciled community scholarships (female) (instituted in 1913).	Do. ..	300+45=345	Since 1913 awarded to a candidate from the Madras Presidency in 1914 and 1915. Say once in three years.	345
5. Indian woman scholarship (instituted in 1916).	Do. ..	300+45=345	Since 1916 awarded only once in 1920, to a Madras candidate. Say once in three years.	345
6. Oriental language scholarships (instituted in 1908).	Two years ..	250+50=300	Since 1910 awarded in 1917 and 1920 to a Madras candidate. Say once in four years.	150
				2,530 or Rs. 25,300

The cost of passage on account of each scholar to and from England may roughly be taken as Rs. 1,600. If so, the cost on this account will be :—

	RS.	Annual cost.
(1) University scholarship	$\frac{1600}{3}$ or ...	533 $\frac{1}{3}$
(2) Technical scholarships	$\frac{1600 \times 4}{2}$ or ...	3,200
(3) Domiciled community (male)	$\frac{1600}{3}$ or ...	533 $\frac{1}{3}$
(4) Do. (female)	$\frac{1600}{3}$ or ...	533 $\frac{1}{3}$
(5) Indian women	$\frac{1600}{3}$ or ...	533 $\frac{1}{3}$
(6) Oriental languages	$\frac{1600}{4}$ or ...	400
Total	...	5,733 $\frac{1}{3}$
Grand total	...	31,033 $\frac{1}{3}$

[The cost of a second-class passage from Colombo to England is Rs. 785-8-0. It will be more or less the same from Bombay. Including the railway fare, etc., the cost of a single journey may be taken as Rs. 800.]

In addition, in the case of technical scholarships, the charges for University and college fees, premium for practical training and travelling expenses while undergoing training in England will have to be met from Provincial funds. No accurate estimate of the cost under these heads is possible.

2. The Director of Public Instruction states that there should be a varying number of scholarships under each class to be awarded if and as suitable candidates are forthcoming. He also states that there should be a special scholarship for Indian women desiring to undergo educational training apart from that awarded for medicine.

3. In addition to the scholarships awarded from Imperial funds four technical scholarships are also awarded from Provincial funds—vide G.O. No. 1762, Revenue (Special), dated 5th October 1920. The cost of these scholarships is the same as

that of the four scholarships awarded from Imperial funds. Again, in the past, special scholarships have been awarded to deserving candidates from Provincial funds. The following are the names of the candidates sent to England for educational training or general study at the cost of this Government :—

- (1) Miss Myers ... G.O. No. 1111, dated 6th October 1915.
- (2) Miss Kausalya ... G.O. No. 1075, dated 5th September 1919.
- (3) Muhammad Abdul Azim ... G.O. No. 31, dated 8th January 1917.
- (4) Muhammad Abdul Hamid... G.O. No. 1371, dated 25th October 1918 and No. 602-04, dated 13th May 1919.

4. Assuming that the number of technical scholars will be limited to eight at a time, that one scholarship will be awarded annually under each of the other heads specified in the statement on page 3 ante and that a new scholarship will, as recommended by the Director of Public Instruction, be instituted for the benefit of Indian women desiring to undergo educational training in England, the *ultimate* cost to Government under such an arrangement will be as shown below :—

	Per annum.
	£
(1) University scholarships	1,035
(2) Technical scholarships	2,000
(3) Domiciled community scholarship (male)	1,035
(4) Do. do. (female)	1,035
(5) Oriental languages scholarship	600
(6) Indian woman scholarship (medicine)	1,035
(7) Do. do. (educational training)	1,035
Total ...	7,775
	or
	Rs. 77,750

The cost on account of passage will be :—

	Per annum.
	RS.
(1) University scholarship	1,600
(2) Technical scholarships	6,400
(3) Domiciled community scholarship (male)	1,600
(4) Do. do. (female)	1,600
(5) Oriental languages	1,600
(6) Indian woman scholarship (medicine)	1,600
(7) Do. do. (educational training)	1,600
Total ...	16,000
Grand total ...	93,750
	per annum

For orders.

K.A.—25-1-21. N.K.—25-1-21.

So far as Educational is concerned there are advantages in making these scholarships provincial. The uncertainty of the candidates from this Presidency in securing scholarships, while competing with the candidates from other provinces, should, if possible, be avoided. The question of funds, i.e., whether Provincial should undertake to bear the charge or should stipulate for some Imperial adjustment is for Financial to consider.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—26-1-21.

I would advise that all the scholarships should be provincialised, that India should give us a grant based on existing figures, that the grant is liable to be varied if the rate of scholarship or passage may be varied and that it be open to us to increase the number of scholarships. If India will not agree, present arrangements to continue; as we have always authority to sanction special scholarships, the points raised by the Director of Industries must be incorporated in the reply.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—28-1-21.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Education department calculate the extra cost to provincial funds at about .31 lakh per annum, if the scholarships now paid from imperial funds are provincialized.

T.R.N.N.—25-2-21.

BUDGET SECTION.

This department is concerned with the question of the position under the Reforms of state scholarships which are now met from imperial funds. The Government of India evidently consider that Education being a provincial subject should be wholly financed from provincial revenues and accordingly propose to debit to provincial the cost on account of the scholarships met from imperial hitherto.

The Law Secretary recommends that all scholarships should be provincialized, that India should give us a grant based on existing figures, that the grant should be liable to be varied if the rate of scholarship or passage may be varied and that it should be open to the Local Government to increase the number of scholarships. If India will not agree, the present arrangements should be continued.

2. The alternative suggestion of the Law Secretary, viz., that the existing state of things should continue, is not likely to be accepted by the Government of India, as they have stated in another connexion that there should be a complete separation between the all-India and provincial revenues and that all expenditure pertaining to the administration of a province should be borne by it and appear in its accounts.

3. As regards provincializing the scholarships, Secretary, when the case first came to Finance, noted "I do not quite see why we should be asked to pay." Recently, the Government of India have been throwing on to the provinces, expenditure which they have been meeting hitherto, e.g., salaries of the Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camps to His Excellency the Governor, pay of official representatives to the Council of State and Legislative Assembly. The present is another instance in the same direction.

In the protest that was made about the debit of charges on account of the Military Secretary to Government and Aide-de-Camps it was pointed out to India that in all previous correspondence connected with the settlement to be made with provinces, the fact that the charges would be thrown on provincial funds was never mentioned and no amount was accordingly included in the figures of normal expenditure furnished to the Government of India. Honourable Member (Financial) then noted "I do not think there is much use protesting. The better answer is to look for any charge that we can find of an imperial nature that is being met, in whole or in part, from provincial revenues, e.g., the adjustment between Salt, Excise and Customs, and to increase our bill to imperial." In reply to our letter, the Government of India, while declining to meet these charges from imperial as hitherto, observed "similar *minor* adjustments however have had to be made, and will, no doubt, continue to be made, in order to provide for the *proper debit* of charges to central or provincial revenue as the case may be. But it is not within the power of the Government of India to make any alteration now in the initial contributions as fixed by Parliament." Accordingly, the suggestion of Honourable Member at K on page 5, viz., to charge to imperial all charges that are properly debitable to it, has been adopted and the Government of India addressed to meet the charges on account of the Chief Commissioner of Income-tax and the portion of Secretariat establishment dealing with central subjects. Even this the Government of India are unwilling to accept. In the foregoing circumstances the only ground upon which a protest could be made to India, viz., that the present charges were not taken into account in fixing the contribution from the provinces, is not likely to be of any avail. The charges will therefore have to be met from provincial funds.

As however the Government of India have now only asked for the views of this Government on the question, we may make our protest against the charges on account of these scholarships being thrown on provincial revenues.

V.N.C.—20-3-21. C.R.S.—20-3-21.

J. M. HOOPER—20-3-21.

It does not seem necessary to follow that, because Education is a provincial subject, provincial revenues should be saddled with a liability for scholarships instituted by the Government of India. The Government of India are, I think, bound to continue the scholarships to the present holders; they may then refuse to give any more; and it will be for the Local Government to decide for themselves how many scholarships they wish, and can afford, to give.

R. A. GRAHAM—21-3-21.

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted for orders whether the Secretary's suggestion on pages 5 ante above may be put to the Government of India in the first instance. If, as is likely, we get a negative reply, we may then ask for at least the payment to the present holders.

N.K.—22-3-21.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—22-3-21.

Draft.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—23-3-21.

Draft submitted.

N.K.—29-3-21.

C.R.—29-3-21. R.R.—30-3-21.

Secretary's suggestions seem feasible.

Draft approved.

A. S[UBBARAYULU REDDIYAR]—8-4-21.

I would venture to advise my Honourable Colleague that it will be useless to address the Government of India on the lines of the draft.

2. The whole object of the Government of India is to put an end to the present arrangements in view of the Reforms. I do not think that, in the circumstances, we should put forward, without any reasons for it, the second alternative, which is to continue the arrangements which the Government of India wish to end. There remains the first alternative, namely, that the Government of India should make us an assignment. This plan of assignments is one which is always to be deprecated and which ought to be put an end to as a result of the separation of Imperial from Provincial finance. I do not think it is possible to contemplate the small assignment under consideration as part of a permanent system.

3. It seems to me that the obvious course is what the Government of India themselves contemplate, namely, the provincialization of the whole scheme. The only conditions they suggest are (1) that in regard to scholarships awarded by the University and technical scholarships we should continue to observe their general instructions and (2) that as regards scholarships for the domiciled community, for oriental languages and for Indian women graduates, there should be a willingness on both sides of the Government to allot money. As regards the first of these conditions, I do not think we need say anything, at any rate, until we find something in the regulations which we object to. As regards the second, I don't think there will be any difficulty in the two sides of the Government arriving at an agreement, and in any case the ultimate decision will rest, not with the two sides of the Government, but with the Legislative Council.

4. We cannot take over the liability this year as we have made no provision in the budget, but, since the scholars who from this presidency are all expected to benefit the presidency on their return, I do not see why we should not take it over for 1922-23 as a provincial liability.

5. In these circumstances, I would urge that the answer be that we accept complete provincialisation with effect from the 1st April 1922.

C. G. T[ODHUNTER]—8-4-21.

Submitted.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—11-4-21.

I agree with C-1. The draft may be amended accordingly.

A. S[UBBARAYALU REDDIYAR]—15-4-21.

Revised draft submitted. It may be sent to Development and Finance, u.o.

K.A.—17-4-21. S.A.—18-4-21. C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—19-4-21.

R.R.—21-4-21.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

The draft letter to the Government of India may be accepted in this department and the file passed on u.o. to the Finance department.

U.S.P.—26-4-21.

Law (Education) may be requested to circulate the case to M-3 also.

C. J. PAUL—2-5-21.

I thought we had already made some enquiries of the Director of Industries on a separate copy communicated to us.

I presume some industrial scholarships are affected; what scholarships?

J. M. TURING—3-5-21.

The draft proposes to accept the Government of India's suggestion that all kinds of Government of India scholarships should now be provincialised. As far as we are concerned this affects four Government of India technical scholarships allotted to this Presidency and now financed by the Government of India and from 1922-23 we shall have to meet the cost of these four, viz., £1,000 per annum + cost of passage + fees, etc. This of course does not affect the four provincial scholarships of the same value we recently sanctioned.

On receipt of a copy of the Government of India's communication from the Law (Education) Department we consulted Mr. Campbell and he said that there appeared to be no objection to the abolition of the four Government of India scholarships provided the local Government raised the number of the provincial scholarships by an equal number—vide page 3, current file.

In making the suggestion the Government of India observed that on provincialisation the local Government should continue to observe the existing restrictions as regards the list of subjects for which scholarships may be awarded and the general instructions regarding the qualifications of the candidates. On this Mr. Campbell observed that presumably there would be no objection to the Provincial Government altering the list of subjects should they desire to do so after consultation with the authorities in England. We recommended to the Law (Education) Department that this view should be brought to the notice of the Government of India. C-2 has remarked that in this Government's reply to the Government of India, we need not say anything about the existing restrictions, at any rate, until we find something in the regulations which we object to and M-1 has agreed with C-2. The draft therefore does not say anything on the point. We may accept this view subject of course to circulation to M-3. The file may be passed on to Finance u.o.

C.J.P.—5-5-21.

M-3 should see at some stage.

J.M.T.—5-5-21.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Please see the Finance Department notes on page 5 ante *et seq.*

2. It is respectfully submitted for reconsideration whether we cannot urge that the Government of India should continue the scholarships at least to the present holders (c.f. portion **M** of Mr. Graham's note on page 6 ante). There seems to be *no* harm if the Government of India refuse to do so, but there is just a chance that they might accept the proposal.

3. With reference to paragraph 3 of the draft letter, the Government of India might possibly say, that if there is *no* budget provision, the charge should be met by reappropriation or the sanction of the Legislative Council obtained for a supplementary grant. We may, however, inform the Government of India as in the draft proposed and see what they say.

4. If the suggestion in paragraph 2 is accepted, the draft letter to the Government of India might perhaps be amended as indicated in pencil.

V.S.—13-6-21.

I think so.

P. L. MOORE—17-6-21.

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted for orders with reference to paragraph 2 of the Finance Department note supra.

2. The Development Department suggest circulation to M-3.

K.A.—21-6-21. N.K.—21-6-21. C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—22-6-21.
R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—23-6-21.

The draft letter may be amended so as to incorporate paragraph 2, Finance, supra. If the Government of India refuse which they would and probably, then we fall back on the other suggestion.

A. J. P[ATRO]—13-7-21.

I agree with the view that these scholarships should be wholly provincialised. The draft, as amended, may therefore issue. The whole question of scholarships

It would be more convenient if the general overhauling were taken up in advance of the budget, the number of scholarships alone being left to be decided at budget time.

A.R.K.—20-7-21.

however requires overhauling and should be fully discussed at the time of the preparation of the budget. Industrial and agricultural scholarships have not received the attention they deserved. Perhaps the solution lies in each department budgeting for its own scholarships.

K. V[ENKATA REDDI NAYUDU]—15-7-21.

I have proposed, in margin, some verbal amendments.

A. R. K[NAPP]—20-7-21.

For orders whether file may be circulated to M-3 for approval of the amendments suggested by C-4.

[Extract of M-2 and C-4's note will be sent to the departments concerned and suitable action taken in respect of the scholarships pertaining to this department.]

E A.V.—23-7-21. N.K.—23-7-21.

Draft may issue without further circulation. The substance has not been altered but only the words.

C.R.—25-7-21.

P. C. DUTT—25-7-21.

[G.O. No. 1085, Law (Education), dated 26th July 1921.]

Law (edu) Deptt.

Letter

Pres./min. No. 1085 of 26 VII 21

To

The Secretary to the Govt.
of India,
Dept. of Education.

Sir.

I am directed to
to reply to your letter No.
1120, dated the 2nd September
1920, regarding the position of
State Scholarships under the
Reforms.

2. The Govt. of ~~India~~ Madras
are in favour of the adoption
of the first alternative mentioning
in para 4 of your letter, viz,
that all kinds of ^{granted in future} scholarships
may be provincialized. Under
this ~~arrangement~~ arrangement it ~~will~~
will be open to the local Govt. to
~~increase~~ ^{vary} the number of scholarships
granted under any head ^{and}
local Govt. ~~should also have~~
~~power to alter, in consultation~~
rich Commission

They are, however, of the
opinion that the Govt. of
India should continue
to bear the charge on
account of scholarships
holders of the present

They presume that the holders
of scholarships already granted
by the Govt. of India will
continue to receive their stipends
from the Govt. of India

for India in England, the list of subjects to be taken up by State Technical Scholars deputed for training.

3. [I am to add that in any case this Govt. cannot, ~~however~~, take over the liability consequent ~~on~~ on the change in the present year, as no provision has been made in the budget estimate, but can accept ~~complete~~ provincialization ^{Sanction from} with effect from the 1st April 1922.]

9
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Law (Education)

P. C. Dutt Esq., I.C.S.,

Ag. Secretary to the Govt. of Madras

The Secretary to the Government of India

Department of Education

Port St. George 25th July

1

1 am directed to reply to your letter No. 1120 dated the 3rd September 1920 regarding the position of State scholarships under the Reforms.

2. The Government of Madras are in favour of the adoption of the first alternative mentioned in para 4 of your letter viz, that all kinds of scholarships granted in future may be provincialized. They presume that the holders of scholarships already granted will continue to receive their stipends &c from the Government of India until the term of their scholarships expires.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

for Secretary.

Letter No. 1085, 26th July 1921

State Scholarships

Provincialization—Government of India, furnished with the views of this Government.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP, C.S.I., C.I.E., [Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education)].

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

Dated—Simla, the 3rd September 1920.

No.—1120.

I am directed to address you regarding the position of the State scholarships under the Reforms.

2. There are at present six kinds of State Scholarships :—

(a) Two scholarships to be awarded annually by the universities.

(b) Technical scholarships to be awarded to statutory natives of India up to a limit of 30 simultaneously held at any time.

(c) One scholarship to be awarded annually to a male student of the domiciled community.

(d) Two scholarships to be awarded annually for the study of Oriental languages.

(e) One scholarship to be awarded annually to a female candidate of the domiciled community.

(f) One scholarship to be awarded annually to an Indian woman graduate.

It is unnecessary to explain the origin and intention of these scholarships. The resolutions and circulars of the Government of India on this subject give ample information and a summary was recently prepared in the Bureau of Education and has been published under the title "Pamphlet No. 6, Indian State Scholarships."

3. The two scholarships annually awarded by the universities are allocated to the various Universities in rotation. It is obvious that, as the number of universities increases, some difficulty will be encountered and that either the number of scholarships will have to be increased or the older Universities, which had hitherto the privilege of selection, will be able to exercise it only at rarer intervals. The choice of the scholars is left to the universities.

The technical scholarships have already largely been handed over to the control of local Governments, who now select the successful candidates. The only restrictions on the action of local Governments are with reference to the list of subjects for which the scholarships may be awarded and the number of scholarships which may be held abroad at one and the same time.

The case is different with the remaining four classes of scholarships. Here the final selection rests with the Government of India and, considering the small number of scholarships which can be held simultaneously and the number of provinces which annually recommend candidates, the only other alternative course in the circumstances hitherto existing would have been for the Government of India to permit each local Government in rotation to select its own candidate. Such a course would obviously be inappropriate since it might well happen that the most promising candidate of the year belongs to a province to the local Government of which the selection did not fall in that particular year.

Pres
Phose Shute

9.8.21

16 copy
36 notes
14 Pro
24 p
1 Pro

4. Under the rules education, as a provincial subject, will be wholly financed from provincial revenues. The alternatives, therefore, which appear to be possible under the Reforms, are the following :—

(i) The scholarships should, as Government of India scholarships, be abolished and each local Government would be left free to institute such scholarships as it desires, fixing the emolument (probably after consultation with the High Commissioner for India) and the duration of the scholarship.

(ii) A central fund might be established for the maintenance of the existing number of scholarships, each province which contributed to the fund being entitled to nominate candidates in proportion to the amount of its subscription. Thus, a province which contributed £ 50 yearly towards a three years' scholarship of £ 200 would be entitled to put forward its own nominee once in every twelve years.

The Government of India have carefully considered the matter and, before definitely deciding on the future disposition of these scholarships, would be glad to be favoured with the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

5. I am however to state that in considering this question a clear distinction may be made between the scholarships numbered (a) and (b) and the remaining four classes of scholarships.

(i) The Government of India are of opinion that the scholarships called (a) and (b), namely the scholarships awarded by the universities and the technical scholarships, may at once be wholly provincialised in accordance with alternative (i) above. This will have the advantage of enabling a province to award a scholarship to a nominee of a university which hitherto has not had a chance of putting forward its own candidate and it will obviate the difficulty which has already been felt under the existing arrangement for the technical scholarships whereby though not more than 30 may be simultaneously held at any time, the India Office occasionally extends the duration of a scholarship with the result that the local Government affected is unable to nominate another scholar. The only restrictions which, in the opinion of the Government of India, local Governments should continue to observe are the list of subjects for which scholarships may be awarded and the general instructions regarding qualifications, with reference to which the views of the India Office have from time to time been intimated. These subjects and the necessary qualifications are conveniently summarised on pages 7 to 10 of the Pamphlet referred to above.

(ii) The difficulty regarding the remaining scholarships centres in the fact that the number under each class is strictly limited and that the candidates put forward in each year are always far in excess of the scholarship or scholarships available. If the local Government is of opinion that the two portions of the local Government in the future will be willing to allot money for these scholarships, the best plan would probably be wholly to provincialise them. Each local Government would then have a free hand regarding the number, amount and duration of scholarships. If however there is doubt in this matter, it is necessary to consider the importance which in the past has been attached to the foundation of each of these scholarships in relation either to a particular form of study or to a special community whose interests deserve encouragement. It is particularly with reference to the question of these scholarships that opinion is invited.

6. Whatever arrangement may eventually be decided upon, it will still be open to the Government of India to award scholarships for certain purposes. Among these may be mentioned the following :—

(i) Scholarships connected with any form of education which remains a central subject.

(ii) Scholarships awarded to promising students in research institutes, etc.

(iii) Scholarships awarded in connexion with the development of industries in cases where such development by a central authority is declared by order of the Governor-General in Council to be expedient in the public interest (vide item 20 in the proposed rules, Schedule I, under section 45-A of the Government of India Act).

(iv) Scholarships awarded with a view to qualifying a local candidate for appointment to some post in the service administering a central subject for which at present recruits are ordinarily obtained from England as for an All-India service.

The selection of scholars in such cases by the Government of India would in no sense interfere with the action of local Governments in selecting their own scholars and fixing their own terms of scholarship, etc., in case this alternative be chosen with reference to the four classes of scholarships regarding the complete provincialisation of which doubt has been expressed above.

II
Endorsement No. 2669-A-1, Home (Education), dated 18th September 1920.
Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

III
*Letter—*from the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. GRIEVE, M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction.

*To—*the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

*Dated—*the 17th November 1920.

*No.—*Ref. on Cur 10030.

Adverting to Government Endorsement No. 2669 A-1, Home (Education), dated 18th September 1920, regarding the future disposition of the Government of India State scholarships, I have the honour to state that I do not anticipate any difficulty in regard to the allocation of funds for scholarships under the Reforms. It is true that European education will be a reserved subject, but there is no reason to suppose that there will be any disinclination to accord to members of the domiciled community the opportunity of securing a scholarship.

2. The great advantage of provincialising all the State scholarships is that the local Government will be able to determine the needs of each year. In one year, for example, there may be several good candidates for the scholarship for European males or for Indian Women, while in the succeeding year there may be none. Under the present arrangement in the first case only one European male and one Indian woman at the most could get a scholarship, while in the second owing to our having no one suitable our "turn" might be lost. The best course is to provincialize and grant a varying number of scholarships according to the needs of the Education and the qualification of the candidates.

3. One further point—the scholarship for Indian women is generally given for medicine. Medicine has its claims—strong ones—but the grant of scholarships for medicine for women should be independent of the reservation or claims of one for education for Indian women. We shall require Indian women capable of holding responsible positions in connexion with "Female" education in increasing numbers and should not have to sacrifice our one scholarship to medicine. The Medical department should have their own.

4. I see no advantage in Government of India's alternative No. (ii) mentioned in paragraph 4 of their letter No. 1120, dated 3rd September 1920.

IV
Endorsement No. 1922-II/20-1, Revenue (Special), dated 4th October 1920.
Referred to the Director of Industries for remarks, with special reference to paragraph 5 (i) of the letter.

J. M. TURING,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries.

V
*Letter—*from the Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.I.E., I.O.S., Director of Industries.

*To—*the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.

*Dated—*the 13th October 1920.

*No.—*554-C/20.

With reference to your Endorsement No. 1922-II/20-1, dated 4th October 1920, regarding the State technical scholarships, I have the honour to inform you that there appears to be no objection to the abolition of the Government of India State technical scholarships, provided that the local Government increases the number of their State technical scholarships by the number of the Government of India State technical scholarships which are abolished.

2. All the provincial State technical scholarships should be subject to the same conditions and those conditions which have recently been laid down for the provincial scholarships may be followed in respect of the further scholarships to be given in place of the Government of India scholarships. The restriction regarding the list of subjects and the general instructions regarding qualifications may be otherwise generally observed, but presumably there will be no objection to the provincial Government altering the list of subjects should they desire to do so after consultation with the authorities of the India Office.

3. I presume that the scholars at present holding Government of India State technical scholarships will continue to draw their scholarships from funds paid by the Government of India for the rest of their time.

4 LETTER No. 1085, LAW (EDUCATION), 26th JULY 1921

VI

Endorsement No. 3199-1, Medical, dated 28th September 1920.
Referred to the Surgeon-General for favour of early remarks.
(By order)

B. RAMA RAO,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General.

VII

Official Memorandum No. 3199-2, Medical, dated 2nd December 1920.

The Surgeon-General is requested to be so good as to expedite his reply to Endorsement No. 3199-1, Medical, dated 28th September 1920, regarding the position of State scholarships under the Reforms.

B. RAMA RAO,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General.

VIII

Letter—from the Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I., K.H.S., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local and Municipal (Medical) Department.

Dated—the 3rd January 1921.

No.—100-5.

I have the honour to invite a reference to Government Endorsement No. 3199-1, Medical, dated 28th September 1920 (and reminder, dated 2nd December 1920) forwarding for remarks letter from the Government of India, Education Department, No. 1120, dated 3rd September 1920, regarding the position of the State scholarships under the Reforms. The Government of India letter is herewith returned with a copy of letter from the Principal, Medical College, Madras, No. 4372-A, dated 9th December 1920, in which he offers his remarks on the points raised in the reference from the Government of India. The suggestions of the Principal have my approval.

ENCLOSURE

Letter—from Lieut.-Col. T. H. SYMONS, O.B.E., I.M.S., Acting Principal, Medical College, Madras.

To—the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Dated—the 9th December 1920.

No.—4372-A.

In returning the papers referred for my remarks with your Memorandum R.C. No. 1895-1, dated 7th October 1920, I have the honour to state as follows with regard to the several kinds of scholarships awarded to students proceeding to the United Kingdom:—

(a) Two scholarships awarded annually by the universities—These scholarships are now awarded annually by rotation by the Universities of (1) "Calcutta and Bombay" (2) "Madras and Allahabad" and (3) "Punjab and Patna". As the number of universities increases there will be some difficulty in the matter of their award. I would therefore suggest that one scholarship be provincialised and attached to each university.

(c) One scholarship awarded annually to a male member of the domiciled community.

(e) One scholarship awarded annually to a female candidate of the domiciled community.

Each of these two above may be provincialised and annually awarded by the local Government to the candidates who possess the highest merits in obtaining the degree of the local university.

(f) One scholarship awarded annually to an Indian woman graduate.

This may also be provincialised and annually awarded by the local Government to the candidate who intends to continue the study of medicine, failing which to any other candidate, consideration being paid to the candidate who possess the highest merits.

(b) and (d) Technical scholarships and Oriental languages scholarships.

These do not concern medical education and I do not therefore offer any remarks thereon.

The value of the scholarships may be determined by the present cost of living, etc., in the United Kingdom.

"Pamphlet No. 6, Indian State Scholarships" is herewith forwarded for the Surgeon-General's perusal and favour of return.

Letter—from P. C. Dutt, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras Law (Education) Department.

To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

Dated—Madras, 26th July 1921.

No.—1085.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 1120, dated the 3rd September 1920, regarding the position of State scholarships under the Reforms.

2. The Government of Madras are in favour of the adoption of the first alternative mentioned in paragraph 4 of your letter, viz, that all kinds of scholarships granted in future may be provincialized. They presume that the holders of scholarships already granted will continue to receive their stipends, etc., from the Government of India until the term of their scholarships expires.

GOVERNMENT PRESS
26 SEP 1921
MADRAS

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LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.
NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1085, LAW (EDUCATION),
DATED 26TH JULY 1921.

[SUBJECT.—State scholarships under the Reforms.]

Previous papers :

G.O. 1111, Educational, 6th Oct. 1915	G.O. 490 Home (Edn.), 12th Apr. 1919
" 31, Home (Education), 8th Jan. 1917	" 602-04, " 18th May "
" 627 " 16th May 1918	" 703, Revenue (Special), 8th " 1920
" 1371 " 25th Nov. "	" 1762 " 5th Oct. "
" 1422 " 7th Dec. "	

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

From the Government, of India, Department of Education, No. 1120, dated
3rd September 1920.

Submitted that the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction may be invited on the Government of India's letter in the current file. A draft endorsement is submitted. A copy of the letter may also be forwarded to the Revenue (Special) and Local and Municipal (Medical) Departments for remarks.

N.K.—15-9-21.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—17-9-20.

Yes: issue to Director of Public Instruction.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—18-9-20.

Endorsement No. 2669 A-1, dated 18th September 1920.

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 10030, dated
17th November 1920.

From the Director of Industries, No. 554-C, dated 13th October 1920.

The Director considers that there will be no objection to the abolition of the Government of India scholarships, provided that four Provincial scholarships (equal to the number of the Government of India scholarships) are instituted in addition to the four newly instituted—G.O. No. 1762, Revenue (Special), dated 5th October 1920. Submitted this may be done (after receiving the final orders of the Govern-

* Now £ 1,000.

J.M.T.—29-10-20.

ment of India). The extra expenditure in a year will, at the utmost, be £ 800 * besides any expenditure on passage to and from England.

2/ 2. In respect of the list of subjects in which the students may study in England, the Director is of the opinion that the Local Government should be given discretion to alter the list when they desire to do so, after consulting the authorities of the India Office. Though this view seems to be at variance with the proposal made at A by the Government of India on page of current file, yet it seems to be reason-

J.M.T.—29-10-20.

able and may be brought to the notice of the Government of India.

Press
Please file
G. R. A.

2 NOTES TO G.O. No. 1085, LAW (EDUCATION), 26TH JULY 1921

3. In paragraph 3 of the Director of Industries' letter, he presumes that the scholars holding at present Government of India scholarships will continue to draw their scholarships for the rest of the time from Imperial funds. This presumption

J.M.T.—29-10-20. | does not seem to be correct as, as soon as the Government of India technical scholarships are abolished, the Government of India will cease to provide for them in the Imperial budget and the Local Government will necessarily have to provide for them in their Provincial budget.

4. The file may be returned to Home (Education) through Financial.

S.W.S.—26-10-20.

C. J. PAUL—26-10-20.

K. NAGESWARA RAO—27-10-20.

J. M. TOURING—29-10-20.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

It seems better to examine the question of scholarships in Financial when Home Department have considered the proposals of the several authorities they have consulted and make definite suggestions about all the scholarships mentioned in the Government of India's letter on page 1 of current file. Home Department will no doubt furnish an estimate of the extra cost, if any, to Provincial funds, which may be involved in their suggestions.

2. The case may be passed on to Home (Education).

T.R.N.N.—6-11-20.

J. M. HOOPER—16-11-20.

I do not quite see why we should be asked to pay. The question can however be considered when Home have noted.

R. A. GRAHAM—19-11-20.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL (MEDICAL) DEPARTMENT.

Memorandum No. 3199-1, Medical, dated 28th September 1920.

From the Surgeon-General No. 100-5, dated 3rd January 1921.

The Surgeon-General forwards the remarks of the Principal, Medical College, Madras, on the Government of India's letter and approves of them. The file may, it is submitted, be returned to the Home (Education) Department u.o.

B.R.R.—8-7-21.

This department may agree with the Principal and the Surgeon-General

that the scholarships should be provincialized.

E.B.—5-1-21. K.N. 5721

K. NAGESWARA RAO—5-1-21

B. RAMA RAO—7-1-21.

M-2 should see

F. J. RICHARDS—8-1-21.

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

All the officers consulted are in favour of the provincialization of the scholarships now awarded from Imperial funds. The Director of Public Instruction sees no advantage in the alternative suggestion made in paragraph 4 (ii) of the Government of India's letter.

2. The following statement shows the number and value of the scholarships now awarded from Imperial funds, the intervals at which they have been awarded to a

July 17
NOTES to G.O. No. 1085, LAW (EducaTION), 26TH JUNE 1921. 3
candidate from this Presidency and the approximate cost to Government on the basis of past expenditure, if the scholarships are provincialized.

Scholarship.	Period for which ordinarily tenable.	Annual value of scholarship including war bonus.	Intervals at which the scholarship has been awarded in the past ten years to a Madras candidate.	Approximate cost to Government per annum if the scholarships are provincialized.
1. University scholarship (instituted in 1886).	Three years ..	300+45=345	Once in three years ..	£ 345
2. Technical scholarships (instituted in 1910).	Two years (may be extended up to five years).	200+50=250	There can only be four scholars at a time.	1,000
3. Domiciled community scholarship (male) (instituted in 1907).	Three years ..	300+45=345	Awarded to a candidate from the Madras Presidency in 1910 and 1917, and one 1914 half the cost of which was met from Provincial funds. Say once in three years.	345
4. Domiciled community scholarships (female) (instituted in 1913).	Do. ..	300+45=345	Since 1913 awarded to a candidate from the Madras Presidency in 1914 and 1915. Say once in three years.	345
5. Indian women scholarships (instituted in 1916).	Do. ..	300+45=345	Since 1916 awarded only once in 1920, to a Madras candidate. Say once in three years.	345
6. Oriental language scholarships (instituted in 1908).	Two years ..	250+50=300	Since 1910 awarded in 1917 and 1920 to a Madras candidate. Say once in four years.	150
				2,530 or Rs. 25,300

The cost of passage on account of each scholar to and from England may roughly be taken as Rs. 1,600. If so, the cost on this account will be :—

	RS.	Annual cost.
(1) University scholarship	$\frac{1600}{3}$ or ...	533 $\frac{1}{3}$
(2) Technical scholarships	$\frac{1600 \times 4}{2}$ or ...	3,200
(3) Domiciled community (male)	$\frac{1600}{3}$ or ...	533 $\frac{1}{3}$
(4) Do. (female)	$\frac{1600}{3}$ or ...	533 $\frac{1}{3}$
(5) Indian women	$\frac{1600}{3}$ or ...	533 $\frac{1}{3}$
(6) Oriental languages	$\frac{1600}{4}$ or ...	400
Total	...	5,733 $\frac{1}{3}$
Grand total	...	31,033 $\frac{1}{3}$

[The cost of a second-class passage from Colombo to England is Rs. 785-8-0. It will be more or less the same from Bombay. Including the railway fare, etc., the cost of a single journey may be taken as Rs. 800.]

In addition, in the case of technical scholarships, the charges for University and college fees, premium for practical training and travelling expenses while undergoing training in England will have to be met from Provincial funds. No accurate estimate of the cost under these heads is possible.

2. The Director of Public Instruction states that there should be a varying number of scholarships under each class to be awarded if and as suitable candidates are forthcoming. He also states that there should be a special scholarship for Indian Women desiring to undergo educational training apart from that awarded for medicine.

3. In addition to the scholarships awarded from Imperial funds four *technical* scholarships are also awarded from Provincial funds—vide G.O. No. 1762, Revenue (Special), dated 5th October 1920. The cost of these scholarships is the same as that of the four scholarships awarded from Imperial funds. Again, in the past, special scholarships have been awarded to deserving candidates from Provincial funds. The following are the names of the candidates sent to England for educational training or general study at the cost of this Government :—

- (1) Miss Myers ... G.O. No. 1111, dated 6th October 1915.
 (2) Miss Kalsalya ... G.O. No. 1075, dated 5th September 1919.
 (3) Muhammad Abdul Azim ... G.O. No. 31, dated 8th January 1917.
 (4) Muhammad Abdul Hamid... G.O. No. 1371, dated 25th October 1918 and No. 602-04, dated 13th May 1919.

4. Assuming that the number of technical scholars will be limited to eight at a time, that one scholarship will be awarded annually under each of the other heads specified in the statement on page ante and that a new scholarship will, as recommended by the Director of Public Instruction, be instituted for the benefit of Indian women desiring to undergo educational training in England, the *ultimate* cost to Government under such an arrangement will be as shown below :—

	Per annum.
	£
(1) University scholarships	1,035
(2) Technical scholarships	2,000
(3) Domiciled community scholarship (male)	1,035
(4) Do. do. (female)	1,035
(5) Oriental languages scholarship	600
(6) Indian women scholarship (medicine)	1,035
(7) Do. do. (educational training)	1,035
Total	7,775
	or
	Rs. 77,750

The cost on account of passage will be :—

	Per annum.
	RS.
(1) University scholarship	1,600
(2) Technical scholarships	6,400
(3) Domiciled community scholarship (male)	1,600
(4) Do. do. (female)	1,600
(5) Oriental languages	1,600
(6) Indian women scholarship (medicine)	1,600
(7) Do. do. (educational training)	1,600
Total	16,000
Grand total	93,750
	per annum

For orders.

~~K.A. 25-1-21~~ ~~N.K. 25-1-21~~

So far as Educational is concerned there are advantages in making these scholarships provincial. The uncertainty of the candidates from this Presidency in securing scholarships, while competing with the candidates from other provinces should, if possible, be avoided. The question of funds, i.e., whether Provincial should undertake to bear the charge or should stipulate for some Imperial adjustment is for Financial to consider.

C. RAMANUJACHARI--26-1-21.

I would advise that all the scholarships should be provincialised, that India should give us a grant based on existing figures, that the grant is liable to be varied if the rate of scholarship or passage may be varied and that it be open to us to increase the number of scholarships. If India will not agree, present arrangements to continue; as we have always authority to sanction special scholarships, the points raised by the Director of Industries must be incorporated in the reply.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—28-1-21.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Education department calculate the extra cost to provincial funds at about 31 lakh per annum, if the scholarships now paid from imperial funds are provincialized.

T.R.N.M.—25-2-21.

BUDGET SECTION.

This department is concerned with the question of the position under the Reforms of state scholarships which are now met from imperial funds. The Government of India evidently consider that Education being a provincial subject should be wholly financed from provincial revenues and accordingly propose to debit to provincial the cost on account of the scholarships met from imperial hitherto.

The Law Secretary recommends that all scholarships should be provincialized, that India should give us a grant based on existing figures, that the grant should be liable to be varied if the rate of scholarship or passage may be varied and that it should be open to the Local Government to increase the number of scholarships. If India will not agree, the present arrangements should be continued.

2. The alternative suggestion of the Law Secretary, viz., that the existing state of things should continue, is not likely to be accepted by the Government of India, as they have stated in another connexion that there should be a complete separation between the all-India and provincial revenues and that all expenditure pertaining to the administration of a province should be borne by it and appear in its accounts.

3. As regards provincializing the scholarships, Secretary, when the case first came to Finance, noted "I do not quite see why we should be asked to pay." Recently, the Government of India have been throwing on to the provinces, expenditure which they have been meeting hitherto, e.g., salaries of the Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camps to His Excellency the Governor, pay of official representatives to the Council of State and Legislative Assembly. The present is another instance in the same direction.

In the protest that was made about the debit of charges on account of the Military Secretary to Government and Aide-de-Camps it was pointed out to India that in all previous correspondence connected with the settlement to be made with provinces, the fact that the charges would be thrown on provincial funds was never mentioned and no amount was accordingly included in the figures of normal expenditure furnished to the Government of India. Honourable Member (Financial) then noted "I do not think there is much use protesting. The better answer is to look

for any charge that we can find of an imperial nature that is being met, in whole or in part, from provincial revenues, e.g., the adjustment between Salt, Excise and Customs, and to increase our bill to imperial." In reply to our letter, the Government of India, while declining to meet these charges from imperial as hitherto, observed "similar minor adjustments however have had to be made, and will, no doubt, continue to be made, in order to provide for the proper debit of charges

to central or provincial revenue as the case may be. But it is not within the power of the Government of India to make any alteration now in the initial contributions as fixed by Parliament." Accordingly, the suggestion of Honourable Member at K on page 5, viz., to charge to imperial all charges that are properly debitable to it, has been adopted and the Government of India addressed to meet the charges on account of the Chief Commissioner of Income-tax and the portion of Secretariat establishment dealing with central subjects. Even this the Government of India are unwilling to accept. In the foregoing circumstances the only ground upon which a protest could be made to India, viz., that the present charges were not taken into account in fixing the contribution from the provinces, is not likely to be of any avail. The charges will therefore have to be met from provincial funds.

As however the Government of India have now only asked for the views of this Government on the question, we may make our protest against the charges on account of these scholarships being thrown on provincial revenues.

V.N.C.—20-3-21. C.R.S.—20-3-21.

J. M. HOOPER—20-3-21.

It does not seem necessarily to follow that, because Education is a provincial subject, provincial revenues should be saddled with a liability for scholarships instituted by the Government of India. The Government of India are, I think, bound to continue the scholarships to the present holders; they may then refuse to give any more; and it will be for the Local Government to decide for themselves how many scholarships they wish, and can afford, to give.

R. A. GRAHAM—21-3-21.

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted for orders whether the Secretary's suggestion on pages and may be put to the Government of India in the first instance. If, as is likely, we get a negative reply, we may then ask for at least the payment to the present holders.

N.K.—22-3-21.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—22-3-21.

Draft.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—23-3-21.

Draft submitted.

C.R.—29-3-21. R.R.—30-3-21.

N.K.—29-3-21.

Secretary's suggestions seem feasible.

Draft approved.

A. S[UBBARAYULU REDDI]—8-4-21.

I would venture to advise my Honourable Colleague that it will be useless to address the Government of India on the lines of the draft.

2. The whole object of the Government of India is to put an end to the present arrangements in view of the Reforms. I do not think that, in the circumstances, we should put forward, without any reasons for it, the second alternative, which is to continue the arrangements which the Government of India wish to end. There remains the first alternative, namely, that the Government of India should make us an assignment. This plan of assignments is one which is always to be deprecated and which ought to be put an end to as a result of the separation of Imperial from Provincial finance. I do not think it is possible to contemplate the small assignments under consideration as part of a permanent system.

3. It seems to me that the obvious course is what the Government of India themselves contemplate, namely, the provincialization of the whole scheme. The only conditions they suggest are (1) that in regard to scholarships awarded by the University and technical scholarships we should continue to observe their general

instructions and (2) that as regards scholarships for the domiciled community, for oriental languages and for Indian women graduates, there should be a willingness on both sides of the Government to allot money. As regards the first of these conditions, I do not think we need say anything, at any rate, until we find something in the regulations which we object to. As regards the second, I don't think there will be any difficulty in the two sides of the Government arriving at an agreement, and in any case the ultimate decision will rest, not with the two sides of the Government, but with the Legislative Council.

4. We cannot take over the liability this year as we have made no provision in the budget, but, since the scholars who from this presidency are all expected to benefit the presidency on their return, I do not see why we should not take it over for 1922-23 as a provincial liability.

5. In these circumstances, I would urge that the answer be that we accept complete provincialisation with effect from the 1st April 1922.

C. G. T[ODHUNTER]—8-4-21.

Submitted.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—11-4-21.

I agree with C-1. The draft may be amended accordingly.

A. S[UBBARAYALU REDDIYAR]—15-4-21.

Revised draft submitted. It may be sent to Development and Finance, u.o.

K. J. T. R. A.—17-4-21. S.A.—18-4-21.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—19-4-21.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—21-4-21. c/

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

The draft letter to the Government of India may be accepted in this department and the file passed on u.o. to the Finance department.

U.S.P.—26-4-21.

Law (Education) may be requested to circulate the case to M-3 also.

C. J. PAUL—2-5-21.

I thought we had already made some enquiries of the Director of Industries on a separate copy communicated to us.

I presume some industrial scholarships are affected; what scholarships?

J. M. TURING—3-5-21. 25/

The draft proposes to accept the Government of India suggestion that all kinds of Government of India scholarships should now be provincialised. As far as we are concerned this affects four Government of India technical scholarships allotted to this Presidency and now financed by the Government of India and from 1922-23 we shall have to meet the cost of these four, viz., £1,000 per annum + cost of passage + fees, etc. This of course does not affect the four provincial scholarships of the same value we recently sanctioned.

On receipt of a copy of the Government of India communication from the Law (Education) Department we consulted Mr. Campbell and he said that there appeared to be no objection to the abolition of the four Government of India scholarships provided the local Government raised the number of the provincial scholarships by an equal number—vide page 10, current file.

In making the suggestion the Government of India observed that on provincialisation the local Government should continue to observe the existing restrictions as regards the list of subjects for which scholarships may be awarded and the general instructions regarding the qualifications of the candidates. On this Mr. Campbell observed that presumably there would be no objection to the Provincial Government altering the list of subjects should they desire to do so after consultation with the authorities in England. We recommended to the Law (Education) Department that this view should be brought to the notice of the Government of India. C-2 has remarked that in this Government's reply to the Government of India, we need not say anything about the existing restrictions, at any rate, until we find something in the regulations which we object to and M-1 has agreed with C-2. The draft therefore does not say anything on the point. We may accept this view subject of course to circulation to M-3. The file may be passed on to Finance u.o.

C.J.P.—5-5-21.

M-3 should see at some stage.

J.M.T.—5-5-21. 7

Please see the Finance Department notes on page ante et seq.

2. It is respectfully submitted for reconsideration whether we cannot urge that the Government of India should continue the scholarships at least to the present holders (e.f. portion X of Mr. Graham's note on page ante). There seems to be no harm if the Government of India refuse to do so, but there is just a chance that they might accept the proposal.

3. With reference to paragraph 3 of the draft letter the Government of India might possibly say, that if there is no budget provision, the charge should be met by reappropriation or the sanction of the Legislative Council obtained for a supplementary grant. We may, however, inform the Government of India as in the draft proposed and see what they say.

4. If the suggestion in paragraph 2 is accepted, the draft letter to the Government of India might perhaps be amended as indicated in pencil.

V.S.—13-6-21.

I think so.

P. L. MOORE—17-5-21.

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted for orders with reference to paragraph 2 of the Finance Department note supra.

2. The Development Department suggest circulation to M-3.

K.A.—21-6-21. N.K.—21-6-21. C. RAMANUJA ACARIYAR—22-6-21.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—23-6-21.

The draft letter may be amended so as to incorporate paragraph 2, Finance, supra. If the Government of India refuse which they would and probably, then we fall back on the other suggestion.

A. J. P[ATRO]—13-7-21.

I agree with the view that these scholarships should be wholly provincialised. The draft, as amended, may therefore issue. The whole question of scholarships

It would be more convenient if the general overhauling were taken up in advance of the budget, the number of scholarships alone being left to be decided at budget time.

A.R.K.—20-7-21.

however requires overhauling and should be fully discussed at the time of the preparation of the budget. Industrial and agricultural scholarships have not received the attention they deserved.

Perhaps the solution lies in each department budgeting for its own scholarships.

K. V[ENKATA REDDI NAYUDU]—15-7-21.

I have proposed, in margin, some verbal amendments.

A. R. K[NAPP]—20-7-21.

For orders whether file may be circulated to M-3 for approval of the amendments suggested by C-4.

~~T.R.—23-7-21.~~

[Extract of M-2 and C-4's note will be sent to the departments concerned and suitable action taken in respect of the scholarships pertaining to this department.]

~~M.S.—23-7-21.~~

Draft may issue without further circulation. The substance has not been altered but only the words.

C.R.—25-7-21.

P. C. DUTT—25-7-21.

[G.O. No. 1085, Law (Education), dated 26th July 1921.]

18
23
Ed 2540A
25794
No. 695

Government of India.

Department of Education.

(Education).

Madras, the 18th May 1921.



From

Dr. Wali Mohammad, M.A., Ph.D.,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India;

To

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

Sir,

I am directed to invite attention to this Department letter No.1120, dated the 3rd September 1920, on the subject of the position of the State Scholarships under the Reforms and to request that a reply thereto may be sent as early as possible.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Wali Mohammad

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

A.K.B.

ES. C. No. 1019 A

No. 366 Edn. 247

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Delhi, the 5th March 1921.

From

Dr. Wali Mohammad, M.A., Ph.D.,

Asstt. Secretary to the Govt. of India,

To

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

Sir,

I am directed to invite attention to this
Department letter no. 1120, dated the 3rd September
1920, on the subject of the position of the State
Scholarships under the Reforms and to enquire when
a reply may be expected.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Wali Mohammad

Asstt. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

c.m.

Law (con) sept.



The main file was sent to the Finance
sept. with Edn. no. 3384 A/20-2 & 28-1-1921

That sept. may be requested to expedite
the return of the file.

File 1282

CR
11.3.21

File no

760-22-4-15.

O.R. 19

3199-2 vol 2. x 11. 20.

The S.E. is requested to be so good as to expedite his reply to End m 788-1 m 87 28.9.20 regarding the position of state scholarships under the reforms.

for
26.9.20.

(Copy by H.E. by way)

to the H.E. (original)

2-11.

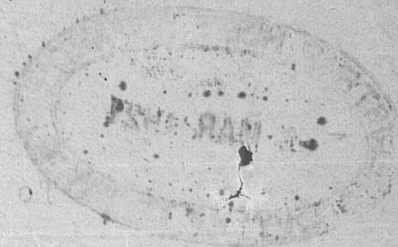
done on 2/11/20

Second reminder for S.E. 4458.



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Belga, the



Home (Education)

Sir,

I am directed to invite attention to this

Department letter no. 1120, dated the 2nd September

1920, on the subject of the position of the State

Scholarships under the Reforms and to expedite

a reply may be expected.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. Williams

Asstt. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Law (Genl) Secy

The main file was sent to the

Dept. with all the no. 2804/20-2 of 22-1-21

just left. It was requested to

be kept in view for

28.3.21

W. H. Williams

Recd

204

48

about all ^{the} scholarships mentioned in the
 Govt. of India's letter on page 1 CF. Home
 Dept. will no doubt furnish an estimate
 of the extra cost, if any, to Provincial
 funds. which may be involved ⁱⁿ ~~by~~ their
 suggestions.

2 The case may be passed on to
 Home (EDU).

Three
 6.11.20

Cf. 11/11/20

I do not quite see why we should
 be asked to pay. The question
 can however be considered when
 Home have noted

RtL

19/11/20

S.N.C.N.O. 3390A
 20.11.20

Home

Final U.O. 3571C-1
 19.11.20



Reminder sent on 26.11.20.
 " " 16.12.20.

Home (EDU) Dept.
 The remarks of the H.M. (Medl)
 Dept. on the subject have not yet
 been received. A draft no. reminder
 is submitted below.

28/11/20

25/11/20

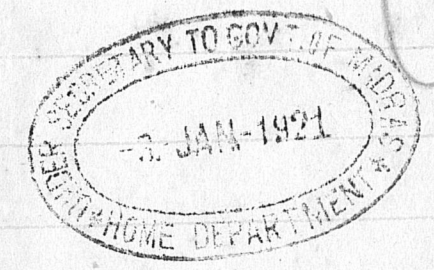
27 5
Lr (Medical) Dept

~~Hand~~ us

The Govt of Madras' letter was referred to the Surgeon-General for remarks in this office endorsement no. 3199-1 Medical dated 28-9-20 and his remarks are awaited. He was also reminded on 2.12.1920. in OM no. 3199-2 Medical dated 2.12.20. Submits that the Home (Education) may be informed accordingly.

Sd/-
20/12/20 Home (Ed) is

Respectfully
forwarded
dp
25/12/20
Lr no. 4458-1 Med
25.12.20
28.12.20 A
3.1.21
4



PTD

Rd

28
Lawson Joseph

State Scholarships under the Reform

14/18
CF. (Cm 2520A) From the Govt of India, no 655 Edn 2, 1852

The original file with the
draft reply to India was sent to the
Development & Phil. Dept. for acceptance
on 23-4-21. It is understood that the
file is now in the Finance Dept. Subd.
that ~~the~~ Dept. may be requested to
expedite the return of the file.

(100 Edn no 185A-2)



Edn no 2520A-1
26.5.21

25/5/21
26.5.21

26.5.21

Encl no

File ~~2520A~~
or 32374
File 3562-B
21.5.21



P.T.O.

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