

Law (192 /) Department.

Education

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 1446

DATED 29th Sept 1921

INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Legislative Council Resolution September 1921. Scholarships to Indian
Christian students.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

L. & M. (iv) 9-599-4-3-21.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.



14-3-21

Resolutions on matters of General Public Interest.

SUBJECT.—No. 122, 123 & 127 for the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on the in March 1921.

SUBMITTED that two copies of this Resolution may be forwarded to the Law (Education) Department with reference to Nos. (1) and (4) of the rules regulating Secretariat procedure in dealing with these Resolutions in the Legislative Council. The Resolution has been admitted.

8.
13/3

L. D. S.

13/3

U.O. No. 1126-3, dated 14-3-21

42

To
The Law (Education) Department

NOTES CONNECTED WITH A RESOLUTION ON ~~THE BUDGET~~ ^{matters of general public interest}

[For the meeting of the 21st March 1921.]

[SUBJECT.—Scholarships to Indian Christians in the Intermediate and B.A. classes.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

A. T. PALMER, Esq.:—

122. This Council recommends to the Government that twenty monthly scholarships of Rs. 12 each be given to deserving poor Indian Christians reading in any of the Colleges in the Presidency—the scholarships to continue from the Junior Intermediate to the end of the B.A. Pass or Honours courses.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

At present thirty-eight general collegiate scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 14 each are awarded to pupils of promise, whose pecuniary circumstances are certified to be such as to prevent them from prosecuting their studies without assistance. These scholarships are open to pupils of all classes and communities studying in colleges in the Presidency. Apart from these general scholarships special scholarships are awarded only to pupils of backward communities, e.g., Muhammadans—vide Scholarship Notification.

2. The Legislative Council Member recommends that special scholarships should be instituted for poor and deserving Indian Christian pupils reading in colleges. The Indian Christian community cannot be regarded as backward in the matter of education. In fact, the percentage of literates among them is considerably higher than in any other community. Christian pupils can compete for the general collegiate scholarships and if they are unable to obtain scholarships owing to the inadequacy of the number of general Government scholarships the question of increasing the number of such open scholarships will have to be considered. But there seems to be no case for the institution of special scholarships for Indian Christians. The general question of allowing free scholarships up to 10 per cent of the fee income is separately under consideration.

In the circumstances the resolution may, it is submitted, be opposed.

3. The file may be sent to the Director of Public Instruction u.o. for remarks.

C. Ramaniya Achariyar 15-3-21
R. Ramachandrarao 15-3-21

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I agree with what is stated in the Secretariat file—that there is no special case for the grant of scholarships for Indian Christians. They are eligible for existing scholarships and their claims receive careful consideration. In the Secretariat note above it is stated that the general question of allowing free scholarships up to 10 per cent of the fee income is separately under consideration. I venture to submit that if it is intended to consider this general question further even in view of Mr. Littlehailes' letter R.C. No. 1091, dated 2nd February 1920, I may be given an opportunity of seeing the papers or at least of expressing my opinion.

R. G. GRIEVE—16-3-21.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The file may be circulated to the Hon'ble the Minister for orders as to who will take charge of the resolution, whether any further information is required and whether the resolution is to be discussed at the meeting of the Cabinet.

K.A.—17-3-21. N.K.—17-3-21.

C.R.
18-3-21

R.R.
18-3-21

Resolution not moved. Council prorogued

A. S. Subbarayudu Reddy

11-4-21.

File with
M3
in Box No. 24
circ. on 18/7

File with
M3 in Box
No. 24.



43 Ed 2232A
2574
3
Resolutions on matters of General Public Interest.

Subject.—No. 5 for the next session of the
Legislative Council.

The Law (Education) department may be
informed u.o. that fresh notice has been received
of the accompanying resolution which ~~has~~ lapsed
by prorogation at the close of the last session.

U.O. No. 154-1 dated 2-5-21

L.D.S.

29 4 21

To

The Law (Education) Department
(with a copy of the Resolution).



Council Office.

29-4-1921.

Mr. A.T. Palmer, M.J.C.

Resolution.

The Law (Education) Department.

108 88. [1921] This Council recommends to the Government that twenty monthly scholarships of Rs. 12 each be given to deserving poor Indian Christians reading in any of the colleges in the Presidency—the scholarships to continue from the Junior Intermediate to the end of the B.A. Pass or Honours courses. Scholarships to Indian Christian students.

Law (edu) dept.

Please see notes at page 2 ante.

The file may lie over till the date is fixed for the next session of the Legislative Council and it may be put up for orders in time before the next session.

Stk 9-5-21

La W.S. 21

17/5/21



Submitted that the file may now be circulated to M3.

Stk 18.7.21

M3

Shill take charge of the



(misleading) must also

Res Bahadur T. L.

47 [14], 15th May

the (res) must

There are many to whom we are

the date of the bill is not yet

the bill is not yet

the bill is not yet

the bill is not yet

10/7/21

10/7/21



the bill is not yet

the bill is not yet

10/7/21

Resolution - The resolution cannot
be accepted - The Indian Law
Commission is not essentially
backward.

2/7/21

On the completion of the Indian
Law Commission the Indian
Law Commission is not essentially
backward. The case will be reconsidered when
the number shall be increased.

2/7/21

Resolution lost.

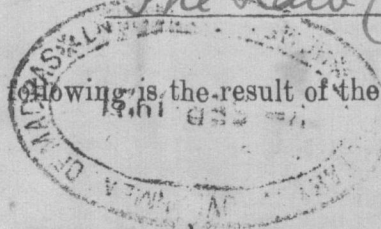
AR
2/9/21.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

The Law (Edn) DEPARTMENT.

The following is the result of the debate on Resolution No. 108



Resolution.

Scholarships to Indian Christian students.

Mr. A. T. PALMER :-

108 [5] That this Council recommends to the Government that twenty
monthly scholarships of Rs. 12 each be given to deserving poor Indian Christians
reading in any of the colleges in the Presidency—the scholarships to continue
from the Junior Intermediate to the end of the B.A. Pass or Honours courses.

The resolution was discussed and put to the House.
The House divided with the following result:

Ayes. 26.

Noes. 28

Neutral 24

The Result was declared lost

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,

2 Sep 1921

L. S. Swamikannu

Secretary to the Legislative Council.

Mr. A. T. PALMER :—" Mr. President, I rise to move this resolution—

' 108. That this Council recommends to the Government that twenty monthly scholarships of Rs. 12 each be given to deserving poor Indian Christians reading in any of the colleges in the Presidency the scholarships to continue from the Junior Intermediate to the end of the B.A. Pass or Honours courses.'

"Sir, I crave your indulgence if I, by way of introduction, say a few words regarding the Indian Christians. In doing so, Sir, I shall not tread on the delicate ground of religion for, this is neither the place nor the time for it, though, I am constrained to say that the emancipation of this country socially, morally and politically is waiting for that day when the people of this land will own their allegiance to Jesus Christ. Having said so, Sir, I want to say a few words regarding the Indian Christians. The Indian Christians deserve special consideration from the people of this country for the following reasons. In the first place, they are cosmopolitan; they do not belong to any caste. They have no prejudices. They stand for truth and justice. Secondly, the Indian Christian is patriotic in the true sense of the word. He knows what is best for the welfare of this country. He is ready to take up the cause which is for the greatest benefit of the greatest number. Thirdly, he is loyal to the core. His discipline at home, his religious discipline taught from the Bible, makes him respect authority. Further, he is an expert in sociology. The Indian Christian is making great experiments and I am sure my other brethren are following suit. He has taken up what is best from the East and the West. He is the interpreter of the West to

the East and of the East to the West. He is the common ground where the West and the East meet, though Mr. Kipling has sung pessimistically about it. The Indian Christian, Sir, is a stalwart man."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" Order! Order! May I suggest to the honourable member that he is not speaking to the point. At present we are dealing with the question of recommending to the Government that twenty monthly scholarships of Rs. 12 each be given to deserving poor Indian Christians reading in any of the colleges in the Presidency. The honourable member has entered into a long disquisition on the word 'Indian Christian'. I venture to think it is not relevant and the honourable member will please stick to the resolution on the paper."

Mr. A. T. PALMER :—" I want to explain, Sir, that unless I show some special claims that the Indian Christians have for special consideration, this House is not going to grant my request at all. I am going to show to this House that the Indian Christians deserve their special consideration. I have no other ground on which I can stand. I say that the Indian Christian young man is a stalwart man physically and morally and he is capable of doing great service to this land. He is capable of resourcefulness. He is capable of helping Government in times of need. He is willing to do a great deal of service to this country. But unfortunately the Indian Christian is a poor man. The reasons for his poverty are many. In the first place, he has adopted a higher standard of living. This higher standard of living is a recommendation in other countries for greater wages, but in India it is a disadvantage. Secondly, he suffers from social ostracism. He has difficulties which he cannot overcome. Thirdly, his sphere of work is limited. The Brahman officers smile at him with condescension; the non-Brahman is in a dilemma and the Government's hand is tied because of the time-honoured reason of religious neutrality. He is also poor because he believes in education. He is educating his children to a greater extent than any other community. If you look into the reports, Sir, you will find that out of 3,270 students that read in high schools, I mean Christians, 1,004 go to the college course. And out of 19,601 Brahmans, 6,978 go to colleges while among non-Brahmans, out of 12,509, 2,100 go to colleges, showing that a very good proportion of high school going Indian Christians enter college courses. The Indian Christian has been trying to educate his children, both boys and girls, but with great difficulty. He is sacrificing to an extent which this House cannot realize. I want that this House should help the Indian Christian. I want that this House, if it is charitable, should do something for the uplift of the Indian Christians. They have no lands, most of them. They have difficulties which, as I said, other communities do not have. They have self-respect. They do not go and ask help from others. My request to this House is very simple. I want that 20 scholarships of just 12 rupees be instituted for deserving poor Indian Christians. And I request this House not to think of religion at all, but to think on a liberal basis and help the Indian Christians. I wanted to speak a great deal, but the Hon'ble the President has disturbed me. With these words I move my resolution."

Mr. G. VANDANAM :—" I second this resolution, Sir."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, my heart goes out to the poor Indian Christian and out of Christian simplicity the honourable mover has placed a case on behalf of the poor Indian Christians. And, at the same time, he has given away his case completely when he said that the Indian Christians are a stalwart people and they are resourceful, intelligent, and clever. Government have already provided 38 collegiate scholarships for competition among those deserving classes and such scholarships are being awarded now by the Director of Public Instruction. If the Indian Christian shows his resourcefulness which the

honourable mover has referred to and that stalwartness which he has been describing to us, certainly, the Director of Public Instruction will not be hard on him but will be glad to award a scholarship to such a successful person. If the honourable mover contends that the number of scholarships now founded are insufficient and if he prepares a case in any special instance where any particular person who is really intelligent and clever, but on account of helplessness is not able to further proceed in his education, then, such a case will be specially considered. Besides these scholarships that the Government have founded for encouraging collegiate education among these classes, there are other scholarships that are founded by Government to advance education of the backward classes. Therefore, there are several opportunities for the poor Indian Christian if he is only intelligent and clever that such cleverness and intelligence will not be at a discount and will certainly be encouraged by the Director of Public Instruction if a special representation be made to him. I suppose this will satisfy the honourable mover."

12 noon. Mr. A. T. PALMER :—" Am I to understand, Sir, that these 38 scholarships are set apart for the Indian Christians alone?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—" No; 38 scholarships for all."

Mr. A. T. PALMER :—" Then may I ask the Hon'ble the Minister at least to increase the scholarships from 38 to 76 so that there may be greater chances for the Indian Christian students to have some scholarships?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" Does the honourable member press his motion to a division?"

Mr. A. T. PALMER :—" I want the Hon'ble the Minister to answer my question."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" The Hon'ble the Minister has spoken twice and I do not propose to call upon him to speak again. The honourable member will say whether he presses his motion to a division."

Mr. A. T. PALMER :—" I am not going to withdraw my resolution. I wish that the discussion should proceed."

Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI :—" I am a great friend of the Indian Christian community, but however I do not agree with the honourable mover in regard to this resolution. In point of literacy, Sir, I may say that the Indian Christians are almost equal to the Brahmans, but I can also say they are better than the Brahmans because the Indian Christian ladies also are educated. If we want scholarships for the poor people, say to all poor Hindus, to all poor Muhammadans and to all poor Indian Christians, then I can agree with the mover."

"As regards scholarships to poor Indian Christians only, I must say that almost all the colleges are mission colleges and when the missionaries first convert the parents, they educate their children free. I know in Tanjore that almost all the children of the converts have been educated freely. If such an institution is started for the Hindus, I will be exceedingly glad; instead of asking for scholarships only for the poor Indian Christians, if the honourable mover had asked for all the poor, viz., Hindus, Muhammadans and Christians, it would have been better."

"Again as regards poverty, I already stated that it is true that many of the Christians are poor; for generally the converts come from poor classes and because of their poverty, many of them want to become Christians to better their condition. Had it not been for the missionaries, there would have been very few people among the Christians holding high posts; also we would have had very few intelligent people among them. It is only the missionaries that have done so much for them."

I do not think it is proper for the mover to ask for special scholarships to poor Indian Christians only. He should have asked for all the poor Indians. Why should not the poor Brahmans be given some scholarships and why should not the poor non-Brahmans be given some? I think it must be extended to all.

"As regards caste, I do not believe that they all profess one caste. There are people among the Christians we believe in caste more than the caste Hindus themselves."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"We have nothing to do with that now."

Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI (*continuing*):—"What I wish to say is that they have not given up the old habits completely and they do not follow the strict injunctions of Christ. If they had done that, it would have been far better. Therefore I would request my honourable friend to preach true Christianity to his Christian friends. With these few words I beg to oppose the resolution."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAIYAR:—"Mr. President, I want to make one or two observations with a view to correct some statements made by my honourable friend Mr. S. Somasundaram Pillai. It is true that many schools and colleges are run by missionary bodies; but it is one thing to have educational facilities and quite another thing to have the means of availing oneself of these educational facilities. Twenty-five years ago, Sir, I know very many Christians—a vast majority of them—were educated free or half free—I mean in the days of Dr. Pope, Dr. Caldwell and Dr. Miller, who opened a special hostel for them and who helped very many of them with scholarships. But now-a-days, Sir, especially during the last few years, I may assure my honourable friend Mr. Somasundaram Pillai and the Council that Indian Christians have to pay full fees. They have to pay full fees not only for their boarding and lodging, but they are also required to pay school fees. There are a few scholarships which are intended for the benefit of some one or two coming from one or two districts and one or two missions. On the whole I may assure my honourable friends here that the Indian Christian is not after all in a much better position than the members of other communities. I know, Sir, that in the vast majority of schools and colleges conducted by the missionaries, the vast majority of the pupils certainly belong to the Brahman community; then comes the Indian Christian community. I know in my own college, where we have a large number of pupils both in the high school and college department, in spite of the special encouragement given to the Indian Christian students by the institution, I find that the number of Indian Christian students is very limited; in fact one can count the number of such students on one's fingers. We have the B.A. Pass course and the Honours course; but because many of these young men are required to pay full fees and no concession whatever is made to them, especially to those who come from distant parts or other missions, it is absolutely impossible for the Indian Christians as a body to avail themselves of the very many educational facilities at their command."

"Secondly, I must challenge the statement that the Indian Christians are poor because they are all converted from very poor families. That they are poor must certainly be admitted, but, at the same time, I may assure my honourable friend that there are among the Christian community, very many gentlemen belonging to good and high families, who have also embraced Christianity as their faith. There is no stigma attaching to the fact that the Indian Christians are poor but that most of them are converted from very poor families, is not true. There is one danger in this to which I have to draw the attention of the House, namely, I

remember the time when applications for Government posts from Indian Christians were rejected on the ground that they were *rice* converts, and because heads of departments naturally encourage children of gentlemen, Indian gentlemen, belonging to high families or whose fathers or grandfathers have held high responsible posts, I should be doing great injury to my community if I allowed a statement like that of my honourable friend Mr. S. Somasundaram Pillai to go unchallenged."

Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI (*interrupting*):—"I did not mean to cast any slur upon the Christians, because my own uncle is a convert."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAIYAR (*continuing*):—"Therefore, Sir, although there are many poor Indian Christians, there is also an appreciably good number belonging to good families and let not this erroneous idea stand in the way of the encouragement of Indian Christians and of their being appointed to posts of responsibility simply because it is thought that they come from very poor families."

"Thirdly, my honourable friend stated that if scholarships were to be founded, they should be founded for all the poor people. I have not the slightest objection to that course being adopted. In fact, I do not claim for the Indian Christians any preferential treatment or any special privilege. But considering the fact, which the honourable mover might have emphasised, that the Indian Christians form a minority and as a body are certainly backward in spite of the special educational facilities they have, as will appear from the small number of educated Christians who are employed or from the number of voters we have for the Indian Legislative Assembly or the Council of State, one would admit easily that they are few and far between. Therefore, if the Council is prepared to make a concession which has been made in the case of the members of other backward classes, in the case for instance of our Muhammadan brethren, we should feel very thankful to the members of this House, thankful for taking into consideration the backwardness of this community and for putting it on a level with the Muhammadan community."

Mr. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, I rise to support the proposition moved by my honourable friend Mr. Palmer not because his community possesses all the virtues that he claims for it or that all such virtues are the monopoly of his community only, but because I want to remove some misapprehensions which might have been created by the speech of my honourable friend Mr. Somasundaram Pillai. No doubt, the Christians are a very poor community taken as a whole and they are not recognized in the educational Grant-in-Aid Code as one of the backward communities entitled to fee concessions and they are not given scholarships either half free or full free. In fact they are not treated even in the same way as our Muhammadan brethren, who, I believe, are allowed half free scholarships. I have great pleasure in supporting this proposition because the amount involved in the request is only Rs. 2,880 which is not after all a very large sum when compared with the several lakhs for which we grant sanction here."

Mr. A. T. PALMER:—"Sir, the missionaries are helping the Christians but the Christians do not want to be under obligation to the missionaries. The time has come when the Indian Christian would like to be more free in obtaining his educational facilities. The second thing, Sir, is that the idea that the educationally backward classes alone should be helped is not a very logical one. I won't feed a horse that will not carry me; on the other hand I will feed a horse that is willing to carry me and is benefited by the feeding. The Government should also be ready to help those who are willing to repay and be benefited. I want the House to look at that aspect of the question also. With these few words, Sir, I commend again this resolution for the acceptance of this House."

A poll was taken in respect of the above resolution with the result that
12-15 p.m. it was lost, 28 voting for 29 against and 24 remaining neutral.

For

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mr. R. Appaswami Nayudu. | 15. Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu. |
| 2. " S. R. Y. Ankinadu Prasad Bahadur. | 16. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 3. Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu. | 17. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 4. Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar. | 18. " M. Suryanarayana. |
| 5. " O. Tanikachala Chettiyar. | 19. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 6. " B. Muniswami Nayudu. | 20. " T. Arminatha Pillai. |
| 7. " A. T. Muttukumaraswami Chettiyar. | 21. " M. D. Devadas. |
| 8. " V. Paikiriswami Pillai. | 22. " A. T. Palmer. |
| 9. " C. Ponnuswami Nayudu. | 23. " G. Vandana. |
| 10. " P. T. Rajan. | 24. " Sri Meka V. Appa Rao Bahadur. |
| 11. " K. Sarabha Reddi. | 25. " Saiyid Muhammad Padsha Sahib. |
| 12. " A. Subbarayudu. | 26. " L. C. Guruswami. |
| 13. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu. | 27. " R. T. Kesavulu Pillai. |
| 14. Rao Bahadur C. V. Venkataranga Reddi. | 28. " M. C. Madurai Pillai. |

Against

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. Venkata Reddi Nayudu. | 16. Mr. T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. |
| 2. The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro. | 17. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. |
| 3. Mr. R. Littlehailes. | 18. Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar. |
| 4. Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 19. Mr. S. Muttumanicka Achariyar. |
| 5. Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 20. " C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. |
| 6. Dr. Appala Narasayya Nayudu. | 21. Dr. C. B. Rama Rao. |
| 7. Diwan Bahadur C. Arunachala Mudaliyar. | 22. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 8. Rao Bahadur T. Balajee Rao Nayudu. | 23. " T. Sivasankaram Pillai. |
| 9. Mr. B. P. Devarajulu Nayudu. | 24. Raja of Ramnad. |
| 10. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar. | 25. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Sadulla Badshe Sahib. |
| 11. Mr. K. Gopalakrishnayya. | 26. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. |
| 12. Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 27. Mr. J. F. Simpson. |
| 13. Mr. S. T. Shanmukham Pillai. | 28. Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chaturthuja Doss. |
| 14. " N. A. V. Somasundaram Pillai. | 29. Rao Sahib M. C. Muttayya Chettiyar. |
| 15. " S. Somasundaram Pillai. | |

Neutral.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur. | 13. Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. |
| 2. The Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 14. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 3. " P. Ramarayanangar. | 15. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao. |
| 4. Mr. F. J. Richards. | 16. Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. |
| 5. " C. W. E. Cotton. | 17. Sriman Biswanath Das. |
| 6. " E. Periyarayanagam. | 18. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimha Charlu. |
| 7. " K. Andinarayana Reddi. | 19. Sriman Sasibushana Rath. |
| 8. " Kandaswami Kandar. | 20. Mr. J. A. Richardson. |
| 9. " M. Narayanaswami Reddi. | 21. Saiyid Diwan Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 10. " B. K. Shanmukham Chettiyar. | 22. Khan Sahib Muhammad Abdul Rahman Sahib Bahadur. |
| 11. " V. C. Vellingiri Kavandar. | 23. Rao Sahib P. Venkatarangayya. |
| 12. " P. Venkatasubha Rao. | 24. Mr. K. P. Gopala Menon. |

Leg. Council Res. - Sept. 2

Scholarships to Ind. Christian Students.

Bo. regu.

NO 1446 0729-9-21

The resolution was declared lost.

The papers may be read

20/9/21

9 2
Council Office.

XXXX Resolution 4-3-21.

A.T. Palmer, Esq.

The Law (Education) Department.

122. This Council recommends that
twenty monthly scholarships of ^{Rs. 12} ~~20~~ each
be given to deserving poor Indian Christians
reading in any of the Colleges in the Pre-
sidency - the scholarships to continue from
the Junior Intermediate to the end of the
B.A. Pass or Honours courses.

S.S.

Cor. 1107A

vide page 1 of Scholarship notice
at ⑤

In fact, the percentage
of literates among them is
considerably higher than
in any other community

Law (Edn) Sept.

At present ³⁸/₁₀₀ general collegiate
scholarships of the monthly value of
Rs 10/- ^{are} are awarded to pupils of
promise whose pecuniary circumstances
are certified to be such as to prevent
them from prosecuting their studies
without assistance. These scholarships
are ~~awarded~~ ^{open} to pupils of all classes
and communities studying in colleges
in the Presidency. Apart from these
general scholarships special
scholarships are awarded only to
pupils of backward communities -
eg. Muhammadans - vide ~~page 7 of the~~
scholarship notification ~~on page 6~~ at Flag ⑤.

praise

2 The M.L.C. recommends that
special scholarships should be
instituted for poor and deserving
Indian Christian pupils reading in
colleges. The Indian Christian Community
cannot be regarded as ~~backward~~
in the matter of education. Christian
pupils can compete for the general
collegiate scholarships and if
they are unable to obtain scholarships
owing to the inadequacy of the
number of general Govt. scholarships

the question of increasing their
^{of such open scholarships}
number will have to be considered
But there seems to be no case for
the institution of special scholarships
^{for} ~~for~~ Christians. ~~It~~

In the circumstances the
resolution may, it is subd., be
opposed.

2 The file may be sent to
the D.P.D. no. for remarks.

CA
1573/21
5

WY
15/3/21

WY
15/3/21

CA
15-3-21
WY
1572/21

Edm. no. 1107 B-1
15-3-21

Dis. in File

The general question of
allowing free scholarships
upto 10 per cent of the fee
income is separately
under consideration

U.O. Reply. 112/21 dated 16-3-21.

I agree with what is stated in the Secretariat
file that there is no special case for the grant
of scholarships for Indian Christians. They are
eligible for existing scholarships and their
claims receive careful consideration. In the
margin of the Secretariat note it is stated that
the general question of allowing free scholarships
up to 10 per cent of the fee income is separately
under consideration. I venture to submit that if
it is intended to consider this general question
further even in view of Mr. Littlehales' letter

R.C.No.1091/20 dated 2nd February 1920

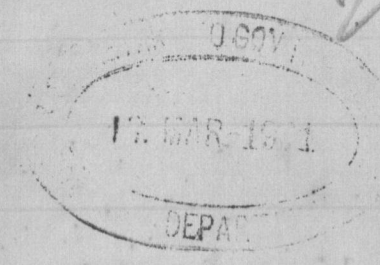
Dis. in File

1920 I may be given an opportunity of seeing
the papers or at least of expressing my opi-
nion.

naa
16/3/21

note
16/3/21

ES:CA 1218 A
17-3-21



VB

Law (copy) Sept

~~for information~~

~~for information~~

The file may be circulated
to the Honble the Minister for orders as to
who will take charge of the resolution,
whether any further information is
required and whether the resolution
is to be discussed at the meeting of
the cabinet.

JA
17-3-21

CA
17-3-21

18/3/21

MS
17/3/21

Resolution not moved. Council
proposed.

14

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 When signed—

192

READ AGAIN G.O. No.
 193

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DINTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
 IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

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