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BUREAU OF EDUCATION  
INDIA

Pamphlet No. 6

INDIAN STATE SCHOLARSHIPS

14366



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1919  
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CALCUTTA  
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA  
1919

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## INDIAN STATE SCHOLARSHIPS



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## PREFACE.

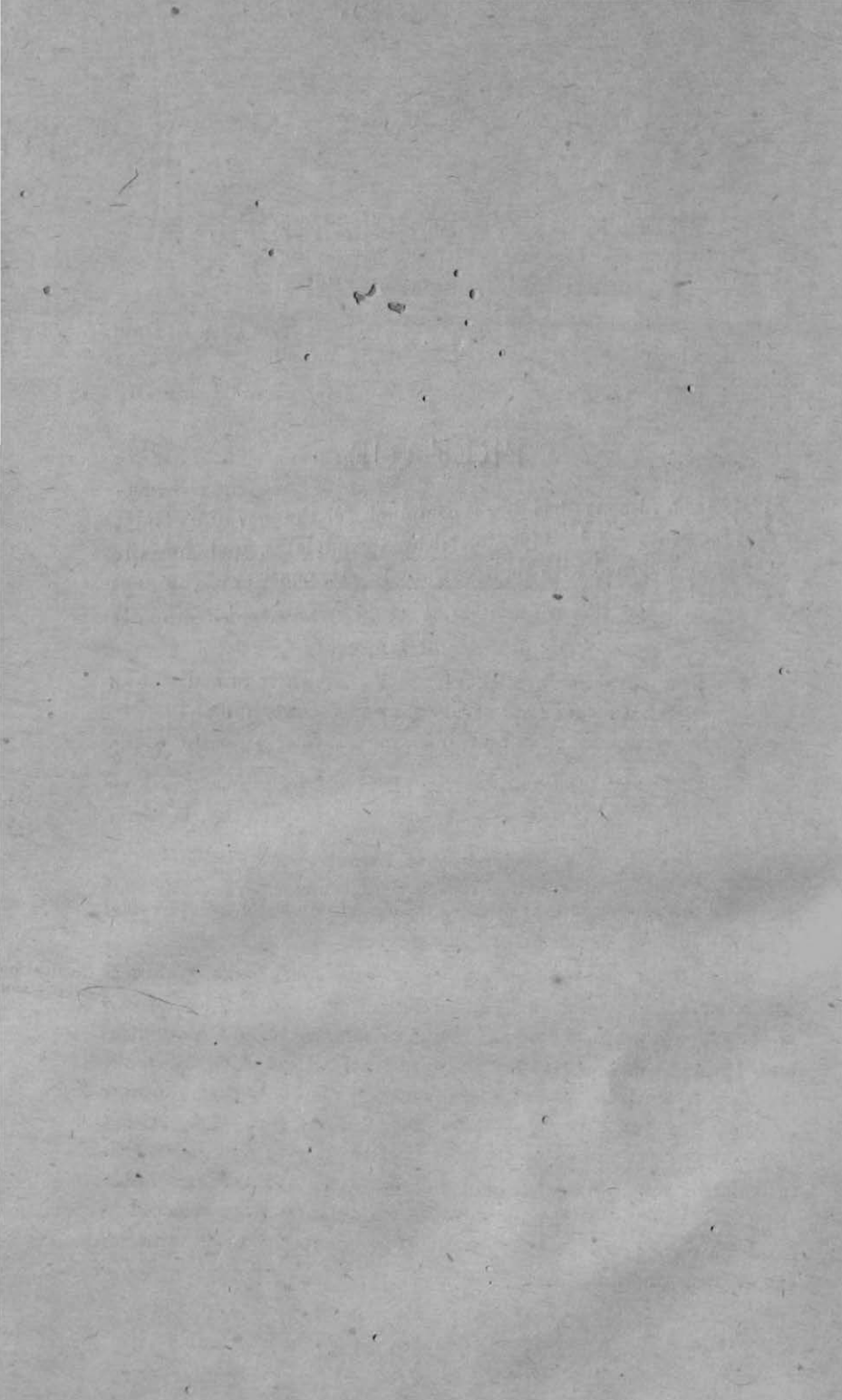
THIS hand-book has been compiled for the use of candidates for State scholarships, for selected candidates, and for those who are concerned with their selection. It consists of summaries of official documents.

H. SHARP,

*Educational Commissioner*

*with the Government of India.*

*August, 1919.*





# INDIAN STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

## *I—List of Scholarships.*

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

- (a) Two scholarships of £200 or £250 to be awarded annually by the Universities.
- (b) Technical scholarships of £150 to be awarded to statutory natives of India up to a limit of 30 simultaneously held at any time.
- (c) One scholarship of £200 or £250 to be awarded annually to a male student of the domiciled community.
- (d) Two scholarships of £200 or £250 to be awarded annually for the study of Oriental languages.
- (e) One scholarship of £200 to be awarded annually to a female candidate of the domiciled community.
- (f) One scholarship of £200 to be awarded annually to an Indian woman graduate.

## *II.—General rules.*

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

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

Information  
to be supplied.

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

Candidates  
already in  
United King-  
dom.

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

Plans of  
study.

(v) Arrangements should be made to let the India Office receive in good time any special suggestions that may be made by college professors and other educational authorities regarding the course of training which a particular scholar might follow with advantage. This will obviate the difficulties which may arise from scholars forming plans with insufficient knowledge of the requirements demanded or the facilities offered by institutions in Europe.

Advisory  
committees.

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

Arrival in  
Europe.

(vii) Except in the case of a technical scholar whose training is to commence with manual work and who should reach England in

March or April, State scholars are required to proceed to England within a reasonable time from the date of their selection so as to arrive there not later than the middle of September, and to reside there for the period of their scholarship unless compelled to return sooner in consequence of ill-health. The scholarship will be payable from the date on which the scholars report their arrival in England. Selected scholars will be provided with a second class passage to London and also with a second class return Passages. passage if they carry out the instructions of the Secretary of State, and complete the full period of residence, or are compelled by sickness to return within that period. Second class railway fares from the home of the candidate to the port of embarkation and, on the completion of the scholarship period, from the port of arrival to the home of the candidate, are also provided. Claims for the expenses on account of the latter journey should be submitted to the local Government by whom the candidate was nominated.

(viii) The scholarships carry with them no conditions as to any subsequent career or service under Government and no expectations of such employment are held out. Government service not guaranteed.

### III.—University scholarships.

*Object of scholarships and method of award.*—These scholarships were originally created in order “to encourage Indian students to resort more freely to England for the purpose of perfecting their education and of studying for the various learned professions or for the civil and other services in India.”

The Universities, which select the candidates, generally give rules relating to the selection in their calendars.\*

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

*Number of scholarships.*—Two scholarships are awarded annually in rotation by the Universities as follows—

Calcutta and Bombay	each award one scholarship in 1921.
Madras and Allahabad	” ” ” ” 1919.
Punjab and Patna	” ” ” ” 1920.

and so on.\*

*Value of scholarships.*—The value of each scholarship is £250 a year when held at a college at Oxford or Cambridge†; but when held elsewhere is £200 a year. A free second class passage to London is provided, and on the expiration of the scholarship period a free second class passage to India is provided. University and college fees, charges for tuition, books, medical attendance, hotels, travelling by railway, etc., will be borne by the scholar.

*Period.*—Each scholarship is granted for three years; but the Secretary of State for India may terminate it sooner if the scholar fails in health or conduct, or does not comply with the rules laid down, etc. The Secretary of State for India may also extend the scholarship for a further period.

*Country in which tenable.*—The scholarships are tenable in the United Kingdom, and, as a general rule, at either Oxford or Cambridge.

*Eligibility.*—Candidates must be Indians who are statutory natives of India.‡

*Age limits.*—The candidates should be from 22 to 25 years of age. The conditions of study in the candidate's university in the subject selected will be taken into consideration.

*Qualification.*—A degree of an Indian university.

*Date of selection.*—The names, etc., of the candidates selected by the Universities of Calcutta, the Punjab, Allahabad, and Patna should be submitted to the Government of India by the 15th May. In the other cases, the report of the selection should reach the Secretary of State early in June and the necessary testimonials, etc., should be forwarded during that month.

\* The creation of new Indian Universities may necessitate an alteration in the allotment.

† A non-collegiate scholar at Oxford or Cambridge receives only £200.

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

*Remarks.*—The attention of selected candidates is particularly drawn to the *Rules for State Scholars in the United Kingdom* (p. 19).

#### IV.—*Technical scholarships.*

*Object of scholarships and method of award.*—The object of the scholarships is to provide such higher technical education as may qualify young men of this country to assist in promoting the improvement of existing Indian industries and the development of new industries likely to be established.\* The scholarships are awarded by the local Governments.

*Number of scholarships.*—There may be 30 technical scholars in Europe at one time, *viz.*, not more than four each from Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the United Provinces; three each from the Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, and the Central Provinces and one each from Assam and the North West Frontier Province. The fact of a vacancy existing shall not be considered a reason for awarding a scholarship if a suitable candidate is not forthcoming.

*Value of the scholarships.*—The value of each scholarship is £150 a year. A free second class passage to London is provided, and on the satisfactory completion of the scholarship period a free second class return passage to India is also provided.

Charges for university and college fees, premiums for practical training, and the necessary railway fares of scholars by second class, or by third class if no second class be available, will be given if previously sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Application for payment of any of these charges should be made through the Local Adviser. Charges for private tuition, unless specially sanctioned, for books, instruments, hotel bills, medical attendance, etc., must be paid by the scholar himself. No claim will be admitted for the payment of any expenditure unless the scholar has obtained *previous* sanction from the Secretary of State.

*Period.*—The scholarship is granted for two years at least, unless the Secretary of State sees reason to terminate it sooner. The

\* The scholarship will not be awarded for the study of law, medicine, forestry, veterinary science, agriculture, civil engineering (other than sanitary and municipal engineering) or geology, nor for the extraction of alkalis or vegetable oil pressing.

scholarship will be forfeited by a scholar, who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to comply with the rules laid down. It may be terminated at any time if a scholar fails in health or conduct. It may also be extended up to five years if the Secretary of State decides that such an extension is required to complete the scholar's training.

*Country in which tenable.*—In Europe or America.

*Eligibility.*—Candidates must be statutory natives of India. \*

*Age limits.*—Candidates should not ordinarily exceed 25 years of age.

*Qualifications.*—Academic qualifications vary according to the industry to be studied. A scholar should generally have had at least a year's practical training in a workshop, factory, or mine; and should have proved his capacity to stand the strain. Those who are to study textile industries should have read up to the standard of the B.Sc. or the B.A. (with science), or have obtained an equivalent diploma. Those who are to take up any branch of engineering should have passed the B.A., B.Sc., or B.Eng., should have a knowledge of mechanical drawing and descriptive geometry and should have taken mathematics, physics and chemistry for their degree. Satisfactory evidence of good character is required, and a candidate should ordinarily be of such character and habits and of such an age (not exceeding 25 years) that detailed tutelage should be unnecessary. He should also pass a searching examination as to physical fitness. (Further details as to qualifications are given in the *Special rules regarding State technical scholarships* printed below.)

*Date of selection.*—Recommendations relating to those scholars whose training is to begin with manual work should reach the India Office by the 1st December, and in other cases by the following January.

*Remarks.*—The attention of candidates is drawn to (1) the following *Special rules regarding State Technical scholarships*, and (2) the *Rules for State scholars in the United Kingdom* (p. 19).

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\* See footnote on page 4.

*Special rules regarding State technical scholarships.*

1. The number of scholarships is fixed at 30 in order to give local Governments the power to award a technical scholarship to any man of suitable age and skill possessing qualifications, hereinafter specified, who has shown exceptional initiative in any branch of industry and who seems likely to add considerably to his usefulness by a special training in Europe.

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

2. The scholar will be required to execute a bond (see annexure II to these rules) undertaking to repay the amount of the scholarship he has received if he fails to return to India when instructed by the Secretary of State to do so.

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

4. It is very desirable that the training abroad should in most cases be preceded by a practical training of not less than one year and should be followed by a period of about one year's practical work in India; and local Governments are at liberty to give from provincial revenues scholarships not exceeding Rs. 100 per mensem for the preliminary training, and scholarships not exceeding Rs. 150 per mensem for the subsequent period of practical work.

Boards of  
selection.

5. A Board of Selection should be constituted in each province, and in the selection of candidates men of business, directors of industry and employers' associations should be consulted. The selection of a scholar to proceed to Europe should be communicated to the India Office in the form laid down in annexure III to these rules. The recommendations should, in the case of scholars who intend to begin their training in England with manual work, reach the India Office by the 1st December and the candidate should ordinarily reach England in March or April of the following year. In cases where a scholar is intended to commence his training in Europe with purely academic work, the recommendation should reach the India Office by January and the scholar should reach England not later than the middle of September.

Selection.

6. The primary object of the selection should be to obtain a candidate whose experience and intelligence justify the expectation that the selection will help in developing the industries of India. As a rule he should not be selected for training in an industry not already established in India unless the co-operation of the promoters can be assured, nor for an industry for training in which facilities are not available in Europe. He should, if possible, be selected for training in an industry in which Indian capital and enterprise is engaged or likely to be engaged; this classification includes not merely textile and mining industries but also industries on a smaller scale such as pottery, tanning, and the making of matches, glass, sugar, pencils and paper; and where possible he should be a man already engaged in the industry. As a general rule, he should have had at least a year's practical training in a workshop, factory or mine, have proved his capacity to stand the strain and have learned enough of the industry to understand the theoretic teaching which must follow. When such training cannot be provided in India, the India Office should be asked to arrange a suitable training in Europe. Attention is also invited to the suggestions regarding special industries which are appended to these rules. If the Board of Selection desire advice from expert officers attached to the Government of India, they are at liberty to address them on the subject; and it is suggested that, if a candidate is to be trained in any industry connected with agriculture, the advice of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India



should be obtained. When a scholar has had a preliminary training in India, a report on his work and progress should be sent to the Secretary of State. Any special suggestions which the Board of Selection may wish to make regarding the course of training to be followed in England should be communicated to the India Office, and in making such suggestions the Board should consider the proposals made by the existing employers (if any) of the candidate. If possible, the employers should be induced to guarantee employment to the scholars on their return to India, and in no case shall a technical scholarship be given to a candidate unless there is a definite prospect of his obtaining employment in which he will be able to put to use in India the experience and training he will have gained. Local Governments should supply the India Office with as detailed information as possible as to the kind of employment a scholar is likely to obtain on return.

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

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

9. Candidates should be made clearly to understand (a) that the scholarships are not intended to endow the holders or prepare them for Government service, (b) that the scholar in each case is selected for a definite purpose and will be expected on proceeding to England to enter at once and without discussion of possible Government service not guaranteed.

alternatives on the course of training laid down for him, and to comply with whatever instructions and to do whatever kind of work it may involve, and (c) that when his period of training is over he will be expected in every case to return to India and to use there the knowledge he has gained for the benefit of his country.

Employment.

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

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

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#### ANNEXURE I TO THE SPECIAL RULES FOR TECHNICAL SCHOLARS.

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##### *Suggestions regarding special industries.*

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

(ii) Indians who proceed to the United Kingdom for their college course should have taken the B.A., B.Sc. or B.Eng. degree

and have received a training in mathematics, physics, chemistry and engineering-drawing of a sufficiently advanced character to enable them to join a second-year class at once; special instruction in mechanical drawing and descriptive geometry is required, and should be given in India.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(VII) *Dyeing*.—Candidates must possess some knowledge of the dyeing industry as carried on in India, and should have reached the B.Sc. standard in chemistry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ANNEXURE II TO THE SPECIAL RULES FOR TECHNICAL SCHOLARS.

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

do hereby bind ourselves, and each of us, our and each of our heirs executors, and administrators, to pay to the Secretary of State for



## ANNEXURE III TO THE SPECIAL RULES FOR TECHNICAL SCHOLARS.

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

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

***V.—Domiciled Community— Scholarships for Males.***

*Object and method of award.*—The object in view is to assist scholars to take up university courses in England.

The scholarships are awarded by the Government of India on the recommendations of the local Governments, and in making the awards due regard will be paid to the claims of each province to participate in the scheme in turn.\*

*Number of scholarships.*—One scholarship is awarded each year.

*Value of scholarships.*—The value of each scholarship is £250 a year when held in a College at Oxford or Cambridge, otherwise

\* (i) The two main principles which govern the grant of the scholarships are:—

- (a) that as the object in view is to assist a scholar to take up a university course in England, the scholarship will, when possible, be awarded to a young man at the close of his school career in India so that he may join the university, as far as possible at the same age as boys educated in England;
- (b) the scholarship will be given to the scholar who is most fitted to benefit from a course of study at a university, *i.e.*, preference will be given to graduates.

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

it is £200.\* A free second class passage will be provided to London, and on the satisfactory completion of the scholarship period a free second class return passage to India will be provided.

*Period.*—The scholarship will continue for three or four years as the circumstances may require.

*Country in which tenable.*—The scholarship is ordinarily tenable in the United Kingdom, but with the special sanction of the Secretary of State it may be held in some other country.

*Eligibility.*—Candidates must be European or Anglo-Indian male students and natives of India† within the meaning of statute 33, Vict. Cap. 3, Section 6.

*Age.*—The candidates must be over 18 and under 22 years of age on the 31st March of the year in which the scholarship is to be awarded.

*Qualifications.*—The candidates must have passed the European High School examination or have obtained a degree of an Indian University. Preference is given to graduates.

*Date of selection.*—Nominations should reach the Government of India by May 15th each year.

*Remarks.*—The attention of selected candidates is particularly drawn to the *Rules for State scholars in the United Kingdom* (p. 19).

## VI.—Oriental Languages Scholarships.

*Object and method of award.*—The object of these scholarships is to enable Indian students who possess a sound knowledge of Sanskrit or Arabic to acquire the critical and scientific methods of western scholarship. The scholarships will, as a rule, be awarded to candidates who have passed examinations in India which will obtain for them admission to a university in Europe as an 'advanced' or 'research' student. Some elementary knowledge of French and German should, if possible, be acquired by the scholars before leaving India.

In the selection of scholars for the study of Sanskrit regard should be paid to the following considerations. As the vast range of Sanskrit literature makes it necessary for a scholar to select some special field of Sanskrit learning in which to specialise, the choice of the special branch of study should be made in India and

\* See the second footnote on page 4.

† See the third footnote on page 4.

the pertinent preparatory studies completed before the scholar leaves for Europe. Professors of Sanskrit in various European universities have complained that individual language scholars have been unable to enter at once on the course of study best fitted for them, through lack of preliminary knowledge which could quite well have been acquired in India. Accordingly if a Sanskrit scholar wishes to specialise on

- (a) Veda or philology, he should have some knowledge of Latin and Greek;
- (b) philosophy, he should have studied one of the systems of Indian philosophy in the original texts, and have read some Plato and Aristotle;
- (c) post-Vedic literature, his reading should have extended considerably beyond the limits of the courses prescribed for the M. A. Examination of an Indian University.

The scholarships are awarded by the Government of India on the recommendations of the local Governments.

*Number of scholarships.*—The scholarships are awarded in alternate years as follows—

*First year.*—One scholarship for Sanskrit and one for Arabic.

*Second year.*—Two scholarships for Sanskrit.

*Third year.*—As in first year, and so on.

*Value of scholarships.*—Each scholarship is £200 a year, or if held at a college of Oxford or Cambridge,\* £250 a year. Each scholar pays his own university fees, etc. But necessary travelling expenses by second class (or by third class if no second be available) will be defrayed by the Secretary of State, subject to his *previous* sanction being obtained. These expenses should be claimed on forms obtainable from the Local Adviser.

*Period.*—Each scholarship will ordinarily be held for two years.

*Country in which tenable.*—The scholarships are tenable in a European or American university selected by the Secretary of State.

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\* See second footnote on page 4, and also second footnote on page 20.



*Eligibility.*—Candidates must be Indians who are also statutory natives of India\*.

*Age limits.*—No limits are imposed.

*Qualifications.*—Candidates must possess a genuine taste for oriental studies. Professors and teachers of Sanskrit and Arabic are eligible.

*Date of selection.*—Nominations by local Governments should be sent to the Government of India by the 15th of May each year.

*Remarks.*—The attention of selected candidates is particularly drawn to the *Rules for State scholars in the United Kingdom* (p. 19).

### VII.—Scholarships for Women—(1) Domiciled Community.

*Object and method of award.*—The scholarship is granted for educational or medical training. 'Educational training' is construed in a wide sense so as to include training (1) of a secondary character for the teaching profession, (2) in domestic science, (3) as teachers of modern languages, (4) as music mistresses, (5) as art teachers, (6) in kindergarten methods.

The scholarship is awarded by the Government of India on the recommendations of the local Governments.

*Number of scholarships.*—One scholarship is awarded each year.

*Value of scholarships.*—The value of each scholarship is £200 a year. Charges for university and college fees, for private tuition, for books, instruments, hotel bills, medical attendance and travelling must be borne by the scholar. A second class passage is provided to London, and on the satisfactory completion of the scholarship period a return second class passage to India is provided.

*Period.*—The scholarship is granted in the first instance for three years, unless the Secretary of State sees reason to terminate it sooner. Failure to comply with the rules set forth will entail forfeiture of the scholarship, which may also be terminated if the scholar fails in health or conduct.

*Country in which tenable.*—The scholarship is generally tenable in the United Kingdom, but, with the special sanction of the Secretary of State, it may be held in some foreign country.

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\* See footnote on page 4.

*Eligibility.*—The candidate must be a European or Anglo-Indian female student who is a native of India\* within the meaning of Statute 33 Viet. Cap. 3, Section 6.

*Age limits.*—(No limitations are imposed.)

*Qualifications.*—Candidates should possess a degree of an Indian university. For music the candidate must, in addition to the highest certificate in music obtainable in India, have passed the European High School examination or an equivalent examination.

*Date of appointment.*—The local Governments should send their nominations to the Government of India by May 15th each year.

*Remarks.*—(i) The attention of selected scholars is particularly drawn to the *Rules for State scholars in the United Kingdom* given on page 19.

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

### **Scholarships for Women—(2) Indian Women.**

*Object and method of award.*—The scholarship will be awarded usually for the study of medicine, and occasionally, for other educational or professional courses. The scholarship is awarded by the Government of India on the recommendations of the local Governments.

*Number of scholarships.*—One scholarship is awarded each year.

*Value of scholarships.*—The value of the scholarship is £200 a year. Charges for university and college fees, for private tuition, for books, for instruments, hotel bills, medical attendance and travelling will be borne by the scholar. A second class passage to London will be provided and on the satisfactory completion of the scholarship a return second class passage to India will also be provided.

*Period.*—The scholarship is tenable for three years in the first instance, unless the Secretary of State sees reason to terminate it sooner. Failure to comply with the rules set forth will entail

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\* See footnote on page 4.

forfeiture of the scholarship, which may also be terminated if the scholar fails in health or conduct.

*Country in which tenable.*—Ordinarily the scholarship will be tenable in the United Kingdom, but with the special sanction of the Secretary of State it may be held in some other country.

*Eligibility.*—The candidate must be an Indian who is also a statutory native of India.\*

*Age limits.*—(No limits are specified.)

*Qualifications.*—The candidate must have a degree of an Indian university or some professional qualifications.

*Date of appointment.*—The recommendations of the local Government should reach the Government of India by May 15th each year.

*Remarks.*—(i) The attention of selected scholars is particularly drawn to the *Rules for State Scholars in the United Kingdom* below.

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

### **VIII.—Rules for State scholars in the United Kingdom.**

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

Educational Advisers.

2. Every scholar should on reaching England at once report himself (herself) to the Local Adviser in London at 21, Cromwell

Arrival in England.

\* See footnote on page 4.

Road, S.W. Accommodation for new arrivals (men only) is provided in that house. After seeing the Local Adviser in London and consulting with him in regard to his course of study, he should also call on the Educational Adviser for Indian Students at the India Office.

Obedience to instructions.

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

Progress reports.

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

Payment of stipends.

5. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the scholar's allowance will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office to the Local Adviser under whose charge he (she) is. It will begin from the date of the scholar's reporting his (her) arrival in England, and the Local Adviser will disburse it to the scholar in such instalments as convenience may dictate. Three months after the date of reporting arrival, the amount to the ensuing official Quarter Day\* will be paid to the Local Adviser, and subsequent payments will be made in advance on or after each official Quarter Day.<sup>1</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup> For *University Scholars* and for Domestic Community male scholars the allowance is £200 a year, except in the case of scholars admitted to colleges at Oxford or Cambridge, whose allowances will be increased to £250 a year, to cover the additional expenses involved.

For *Technical Scholars* the allowance is £150 a year.

For *Language Scholars* the allowance will generally be at the rate of £200 a year, and language scholars at Oxford or Cambridge will be expected to become non-collegiate students, and permission to join a college will not be granted unless admission to the university is not otherwise possible, or unless the scholar is of undergraduate age and has rooms offered to him in college. In the event of a language scholar having to join a college at Oxford or Cambridge, his allowance will be increased to £250 a year, to cover the additional expenses involved.

For *Women Scholars* the allowance is £200 a year.

6. Every male scholar is required to lodge with the Educational Deposits. Adviser for Indian Students at the India Office, London, before his arrival in England, a certain sum for initial expenses.<sup>1</sup> He will have no claim to payment of any instalment of his scholarship until this deposit has been made.

7. Charges for university and college fees,<sup>2</sup> for private tuition, Charges. for books, hotel bills, medical attendance, and travelling (except the two journeys between England and India), must ordinarily be borne by the scholar<sup>2</sup>.

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

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

<sup>1</sup> For all but Technical Scholars the sum is £25; for Technical Scholars it is £15.

<sup>2</sup> For *Technical Scholars* charges for university and college fees, premiums for practical training, and the necessary expenses of scholars by second class, or by third class if no second be available, will, if sanctioned, be defrayed by the Secretary of State. Applications for payment of all these charges should be made through the Local Adviser. But charges for private tuition, unless specially sanctioned, for books, instruments, hotel bills and medical attendance must be paid by the scholar himself.

For *Language Scholars* the necessary travelling expenses of scholars abroad by second class, or by third class if no second be available, will be defrayed by Secretary of State. These expenses should be claimed on forms obtainable from the Local Adviser. Travelling expenses in the United Kingdom will be borne by the scholars themselves. <sup>3</sup>Charges for university and college fees, for private tuition, for books, hotel bills and medical attendance must be paid by the scholar himself.

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

The following rules apply to *technical scholars only*.—

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

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

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

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

### ***IX.—References to the orders of the Government of India.***

(a) *University scholarships*.—Government of India, Home Department, Resolution No. 1-45-57, dated the 12th February 1886.

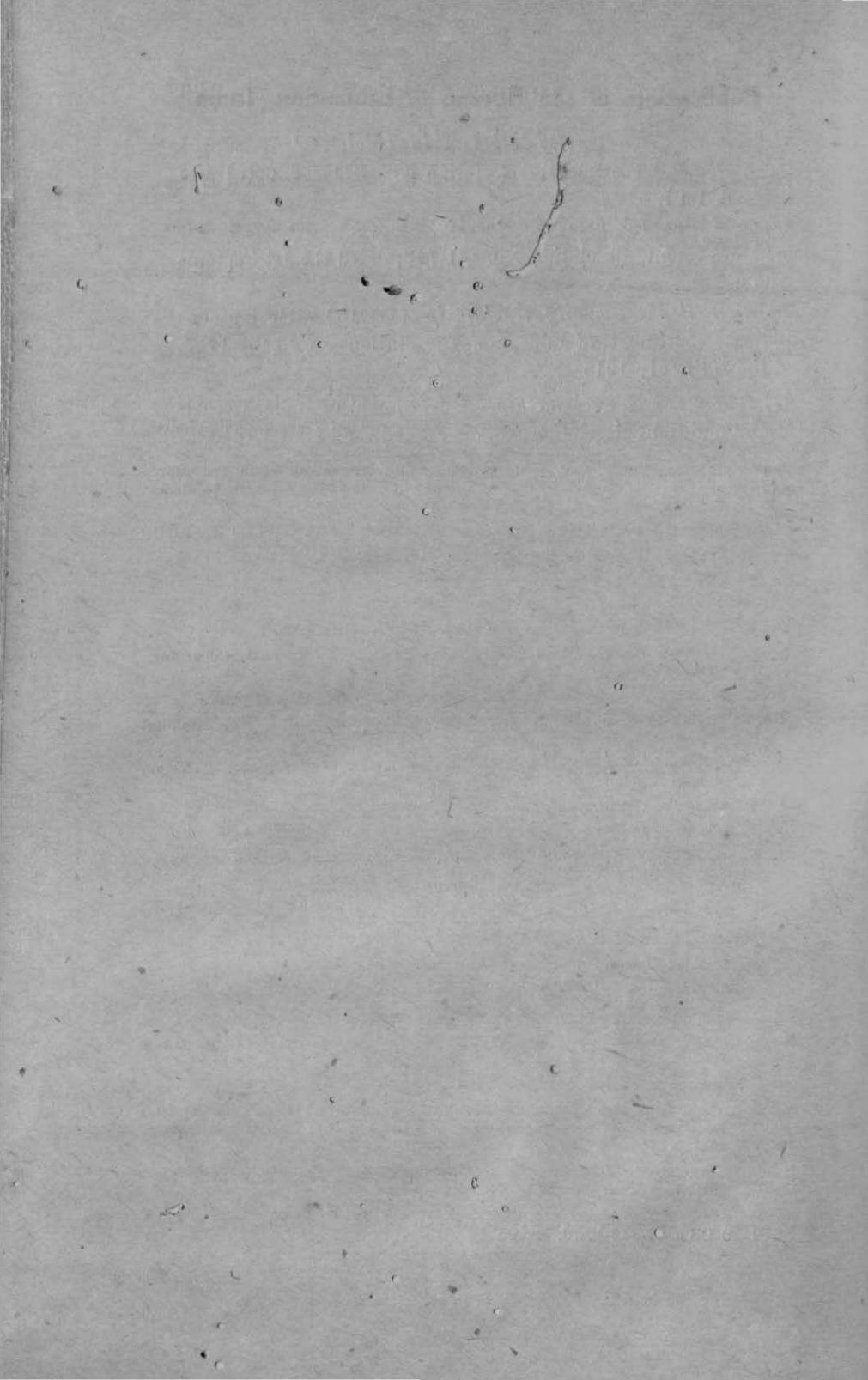
(b) *Technical scholarships*.—Government of India, Home Department Resolution No. 41, dated 20th January 1904, Department of Education, Circular No. 175, dated the 18th March 1918.

(c) *Domiciled community scholarship (Male)*.—Government of India, Home, Department, Resolution No. 221-238, dated the 19th March 1907.

(d) *Oriental languages scholarship*.—Government of India, Home Department, Resolution No. 731-743, dated the 1st September 1908.

(e) *Domiciled community scholarship (Female)*.—Government of India, Department of Education, Resolution No. 1233-1247, dated the 10th July 1913.

(f) *Indian women's scholarship*.—Government of India, Department of Education, Resolution No. 399, dated the 1st May 1916.





## Publications of the Bureau of Education, India.

### *Quinquennial Reviews.*

- Progress of Education in India, 1892-93 to 1896-97. Third Quinquennial Review. By J. S. Cotton. Rs. 3.
- Progress of Education in India, 1897-98 to 1901-2. Fourth Quinquennial Review. By R. Nathan, C.I.E., 2 Vols. Rs. 7.
- Progress of Education in India, 1902-07. Fifth Quinquennial Review. By H. W. Orange, C.I.E., 2 Vols. Rs. 5-8-0.
- Progress of Education in India, 1907-12. Sixth Quinquennial Review. By H. Sharp, C.I.E., Vol. I, Rs. 4; Vol. II, Rs. 2.
- Progress of Education in India, 1912-17. Seventh Quinquennial Review. By H. Sharp, C.S.P., C.I.E., Vol. I, Rs. 3-10; Vol. II, Rs. 2.

### *Reports.*

- Report on the conference on the Education of the Domiciled Community in India, July 1912. Re. 1.
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- Papers regarding the Educational Conference, Allahabad, February 1911. Rs. 1-8-0.
- The Essentials of a University in a Great Centre of Population.

### *Occasional Reports.*

- No. 1. Rural Schools in the Central Provinces. By H. Sharp. Re. 1.
- No. 2. Vernacular Reading Books in the Bombay Presidency. By J. G. Covernton. (*Out of print.*)
- No. 3. The Educational System of Japan. By W. H. Sharp. (*Out of print.*)
- No. 4. Furlough Studies. By J. Nelson Fraser, H. Sharp and G. W. Küchler. Rs. 2.
- No. 5. Training of Secondary Teachers. By H. R. James, H. Sharp and J. Nelson Fraser. As. 8.
- No. 6. Educational Buildings in India. Rs. 5.
- No. 7. Methods of School inspection in England. By H. G. Wyatt. As. 8.
- No. 8. The Training of Teachers. By H. S. Duncan, and A. H. Mackenzie. As. 8.

### *Annual Narratives.*

- Indian Education in 1913-14. Rs. 1-8-0.
- Indian Education in 1914-15. Rs. 2.
- Indian Education in 1915-16. As. 8.
- Indian Education in 1917-18. As. 12.

### *Bureau of Education Pamphlets.*

- No. 1. Drawing and Manual Training in Punjab Schools. By J. Y. Buchanan. As. 8.
- No. 2. Education of Factory Children in India. As. 6.
- No. 3. Extracts from the Report of the Committee appointed by the Prime Minister to enquire into the position of Natural Science in the Educational System of Great Britain. As. 4.
- No. 4. Extracts from the Report of the Commissioner of Education, Washington, 1916, regarding Vocational Education. As. 3.
- No. 5. Notes on Vernacular Education in Ceylon. By H. Sharp, C.S.I., C.I.E. As. 12.

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